

THE PANHANDLE CATTLEMAN

VOL. XXV.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MAY 4, 1904

NUMBER 4

THE PANHANDLE CATTLEMAN HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION MEETING AT AMARILLO WAS A BIG SUCCESS IN EVERY PARTICULAR AND AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION ARE IN A PROSPEROUS CONDITION

The annual convention of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association which convened in Amarillo last week, was one of the most successful ever held in the history of that organization.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

After music by the Amarillo band the convention was called to order by President Thomas S. Bugbee.

Hon. C. Coffee, of Miami, attorney and former vice-president of the association, responded to the address of welcome.

Mr. Coffee stated that the cowmen had not the money to spend this year they had sold their hides just before convention week, whereas this spring they had had no losses and consequently no hides for sale.

Members of the Panhandle Stock Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: I call attention to the object and purposes of this organization, and it is too well understood for me to go into details on this occasion.

PRESIDENT BUGBEE'S ADDRESS.

President Bugbee then delivered his annual address. This address was as follows:

Members of the Panhandle Stock Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: I call attention to the object and purposes of this organization, and it is too well understood for me to go into details on this occasion.

After an absence of three years we again assemble in the metropolis of the Panhandle for our annual meeting.

Our mission will not be complete until the majority of the men in the Panhandle engaged in the live stock business are members of the association.

A committee, of which I was one, went to the different packing houses and asked the heads of these houses why it was that they could boycott us, and they said, "The commission men keep us out."

The commission men are the ones who are getting for our cattle, and we will not be alone in this fight; the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is making a manly fight on these very questions.

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the quality he wants, and gentlemen, we should strive to have only the best. We have a soil and climate suitable to the growth of any grasses or grain known to the American farmer.

Every cowman, a land owner of necessity he must be, and he can make a feed crop without the aid of commission money or any other high-priced money.

Encourage home markets or the building of packing plants as near to us as possible. By this means we can get every cowman should be a packer; that cattle raising is one business and packing is another business.

There is no patent on killing and packing meat, and the field is open the same as in building railroads, and the packer is king. It is evident the packing business can not long remain in the hands of the few who now control it.

The cow business has its ups and downs as any other kind of business. It has been in the business thirty-five years, and during that time have seen many of the afore said ups and downs.

As a matter of fact, they were infected with this disease in the early part of their lives, usually when suckling calves, and having recovered from it, or probably from several attacks.

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addressed the meeting on the subject of transportation. He scolded the railroads in a gentle but effective way. He said the people had given these roads the right to organize; had given them the right to operate; had given them the right of way; and that the government had given them large bodies of lands to enable them to construct.

What had the roads done? They had with the investigation into the alleged beef trust at the stock yards today.

Professor E. D. Durand came on from Washington with an expert accountant to take charge of the inquiry and to assist Special Agent T. A. Carroll, who has been at work since James R. Garfield left for the east.

According to information gleaned at different headquarters at the yards, the books of the Armour & Co. were being examined by the accountant, Business Manager Hayward of Swift & Co. and Assistant Manager Crosby of Armour & Co.

This was an unusually heavy day at the stock yards, 31,000 head of cattle being at hand at the opening of business.

The directors of the United Dressed Beef Company are Isaac Blumenthal, Lewis and Jacob London, Lewis and Samuel Samuel, George Strauss, Jacob Israelson and Morris Solinger.

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THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PRODUCING THE BEEF TRUST

SOME FACTS SET FORTH CONCERNING THE GREAT PACKERS' COMBINATION WHICH IS LAYING THE HEAVY HAND OF ENFORCED TRIBUTE UPON THE PRODUCER

The beef trust investigation inaugurated by the Federal government is progressing slowly, but its promise is made that it will be thorough.

With an increased force, representatives of the bureau of corporations of the department of commerce and labor renewed the investigation into the alleged beef trust at the stock yards today.

Professor E. D. Durand came on from Washington with an expert accountant to take charge of the inquiry and to assist Special Agent T. A. Carroll, who has been at work since James R. Garfield left for the east.

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ARGENTINE TO ADMIT CATTLE

Will Cancel Decree Prohibiting Importation of Stock From New England

NEW YORK, May 2.—In view of the official report just made that the foot and mouth disease has disappeared in New England, the government has resolved, says a Herald dispatch from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, to cancel the decree prohibiting the importation of cattle from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

GEO. R. BARSE, Pres. J. H. WAITE, Treas. C. T. McCOUN, Sec. Barse Live Stock Commission Co., KANSAS CITY EAST ST. LOUIS FT. WORTH, TEX. Capital Stock \$350,000.00 PAID UP Business Established 1871 FORT WORTH, TEXAS, APRIL 30, 1904

WE QUOTE the MARKET as IT IS

There were about 6000 killing cattle on sale here this week. This amount is in surplus of what the packers can use at present, and they bought the best cattle at steady to 10 cents lower, the medium cattle 10 to 20 cents lower, and common kinds at 10 to 30 cents lower. Of course there were instances where they paid steady to strong prices, but these were exceptions. For the past two weeks there has been quite a run of common and green cattle that have killed out slippery and made poor beef. This was one cause of the decline. Previous to this week Fort Worth was beyond a doubt the best market for Texas cattle, but after this week's decline here and the advances at the Northern markets, we think that this market is a shade out of line, but if we have a light run this coming week, this market may improve.

Following are some of our sales during the past week: T. H. Shaw, 43 half-fat cake steers, average 1028, at \$3.60. T. H. Shaw, 29 half-fat cake steers, average 1025, at \$3.60. R. W. Foster, 26 fat steers, average 915, at \$3.75. R. W. Foster, 25 fat steers, average 951, at \$3.75. John L. Ely, 17 fat and medium steers, average 1037, at \$3.75. Beal & Ozler, 36 Eastern steers, average 771, at \$3.20. E. B. Flowers, 28 medium steers, average 891, at \$3.55. Joe Payne, 66 feeder steers, average 825, at \$3.00. A. & J. Beauchamp, 15 steers, average 920, at \$3.55. W. M. McKinney, 10 light butcher steers, average 756, at \$3.30. W. M. McKinney, 10 light good quality steers, average 982, at \$3.85. We sold several mixed loads, including canners, at 1 1/2c; strong canners at 1 1/2c to 1.90c; medium to fair butcher cows and heifers at 2.60 to 3 cents, and good cows and heifers at \$2.15 to \$2.50, and a few choice, extra fine at \$3.75. The kinds of butcher cows that sold for \$3.10 to \$3.15 a week ago are now bringing \$2.75 to \$2.90. The calf market is unchanged. Calves selling for 4 cents for the best veals and down accordingly. We sold a few choice veals at \$4.25. The bull market is unchanged and it takes a choice bull to bring 2 1/2c, the ordinary good fed bulls selling at 2.50 to 2.60. Common bulls sell for 1 1/2c to 2 cents, and medium and fair bulls from 2.00 to 2.50. The hog market closes about 15 cents lower than last week. The tops are worth about 4.50 today. The sheep market was active and closed 25 cents higher this week. We sold 242 clipped half 1/2 pound wethers and ewes at 4.75, and they averaged \$2-pounds. These were fat sheep, though not extra fat. Fat yearlings sell readily at 5.00 to 5.25.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1904.—Receipts at other markets today are as follows:

Table with columns for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep. Rows include Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Fort Worth with their respective market status and prices.

We would be glad to hear from anyone to whom we can give information regarding the market. You will always find us ready to serve you, and no other commission company can serve you to your advantage better than we.

Describe your stock and we will tell you its value. Ship us your stock and we will get you its value. Yours very respectfully, Barse Live Stock Commission Co.

MARKET REVIEW

Erratic conditions in nearly all classes of cattle have characterized trading on the local market during the past week. Choice quality heavy fed steers, as a rule, have sold steady, while the medium to good fed kinds show a decline of 5c to 10c. During the first three days of the week a liberal supply of good to choice beef steers were offered, both the quality and receipts gradually falling off during the following three days, when on Saturday not a single car of cattle was yarded for the market.

10c, the market, since the opening last week, gradually losing in value. Friday, with an exceptionally good quality of heavy offered, trading took on some impetus, and the market ruled steady and active. The bulk of the sales during the week have been made around \$4.50 to \$4.85. Very few sales having touched the \$4.90 mark.

Salesmen do not anticipate any material change in values this week, although trading will be governed entirely by conditions on other markets, as the supply and the demand cut very little figure with governing values here.

Receipts of sheep have been a little heavier than usual, and, while fairly well supplied, the market on all good heavy nuttons has ruled steady. Choice heavy sheep of eight to 110 pounds are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.75, mixed ewes and wethers at \$3.75 to \$4.25, and lambs at \$4.00 to \$4.25.

Cows of the heavy choice variety have sold steady and active, at prices ranging around \$3.60 to \$3.75, while the medium butcher stock has lost some of the strength of last week. Light green half fed cattle, both in steers and cows, shows a decline of 10c to 20c for the week, with trading extremely dull at these figures. Packers do not want them, and the sales, made by the salesmen, are, as a rule, unsatisfactory to the shipper who ships them to the market as beef cattle, the packers buying them on a basis of canners. Commission men are advising their customers to hold all such cattle for a few weeks, and the market either shows some improvement or the cattle pick up more flesh.

Calves have made a jump in values of 25c, the choice light ones selling around \$4.00 to \$4.25, and the medium grades at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

RECEIPTS

Table listing receipts for various items including Red & Rose, H. Kern, M. R. Birwell, etc., with their respective quantities and prices.

Table listing receipts for various items including M. R. Birwell, J. M. Chumby, J. T. Wright, etc., with their respective quantities and prices.

Table listing receipts for various items including W. L. Clark, J. S. L. Valley, W. C. Christopher, etc., with their respective quantities and prices.

Table listing various stock items and their prices, including items like Turner & Co., J. N. Norris, H. L. Anderson, etc.

Table titled 'SALES' listing various stock items and their prices, including items like STEERS, HOGS, and SHEEP.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, May 2.—Walter D. Bentley, the government's agricultural agent for the counties along the Fort Worth and Denver road, and who has organized many farmers' institutes this spring, now comes forward with a very practical suggestion. He suggests that a conference be held at some town on the road made composed of delegates from all these institutes. That the farmers come together in the conference and compare notes and exchange views and that they remain in session two or three days, giving their whole time to subjects of practical farming. He says the idea is meeting with the indorsement of numbers of good farmers of the various farm-institutes and that it also has the hearty approval of Mr. W. F. Sterley of the Fort Worth and Denver, who gives assurance that the railroad will do its part. It is believed by Mr. Bentley and others that in this way the interest in the institutes will be kept up and newer and better farming promoted. The citizens of course would like to have the conference meet in Wichita Falls, but any town will do. The conference is the main thing and it is to be hoped it will be held. A general interchange of experiences by the farmers can not fail to be of great benefit to the whole farming community, and it is apparent that this year we need the most intelligent farming that we can possibly have. Let the railroad furnish cheap transportation and the farmers institute send delegates and let us give this year the best of our attention to the farming in this country. Let us consider the best kind of crops to plant under the conditions that confront us.

THE DENVER MEETING. The conference of cattlemen to be held in Denver today is one of the most important held by the live stock interests for a number of years. The principal matter that will come up for discussion is the railway situation, and it is hoped the railways of the country will meet the demands made upon them in a spirit of fairness that will give the shippers relief from the greater part of the burdens now resting upon them. Other matters will be considered, but the railway problem overshadows them all. The Texas delegation, consisting of President W. W. Turney, Secretary John T. Lytle, Attorney Sam H. Cowan and Murdo MacKenzie, departed for Denver Saturday.

BROKE INTO HIS HOUSE. S. Le Quinn, of Cavenish, Vt., was robbed of his customary health by invasion of Chronic Constipation. When Dr. King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he is entirely cured. They were guaranteed to cure. 25c at W. J. Fisher's drug store and Reeves' Pharmacy.

Andrew Nimmo of Montecello, Iowa, former general manager of the old Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, arrived in the city last night and will remain here for several days in attendance at a witness in a damage suit filed against the stock yards company by west Texas stockmen. Mr. Nimmo says that the growth of the live stock business here has been marvelous and he predicts that within a few years a capacity double that of the present time will be the order.

The representative of Street's Stable Car Line in Montana says the Northern Pacific shipments of cattle will be 20 per cent more than in 1903, but that the Great Northern will be no heavier, owing to the heavy winter's losses. No Montana cattle shipments need be expected before the middle of August.

Senator T. C. Power of Montana says there are 5,000,000 sheep left in Montana after losing 1,000,000 during the past winter. J. W. Carter, traffic manager of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, returned last night from an extended trip through southern Texas. Mr. Carter reports conditions, as a rule, good in the extreme southern part of the state, but says that the rains have been spotted and of very little benefit to stockmen.

IT IS ALL IN THE DIP SARNOL FLUID The Argentine Cattle Dip Does not Burn, Remove the Hair, Draw, or in any way injure the cattle. Prescribed and officially endorsed by the Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Texas. Cattle dipped in SARNOL FLUID can cross the quarantine line at ANY SEASON. A guaranteed specific for Mange and Lice. For further particulars, plans for vat, etc., address J. B. GOODLETT SOLE AGENT..... QUANA, TEXAS.

SUGGEST FARMERS EXCHANGE VIEWS The Government Agricultural Agent Speaks for Convention of Farmers of delegates from each association would be sent to Secretary Lytle here, but owing to the fact that the National Live Stock Association has jumped into the arena and is trying to claim credit for the whole matter, only a few have sent in the expected report. Following is the list as furnished by Secretary Lytle: Choctaw Live Stock Protective Association—Dr. J. S. Fulton, Atoka, O. T.; B. A. Riddle of Caddo, I. T. and T. J. Ball of Leigh, I. T. as alternates. Cattle Grower's Association of New Mexico—Theodore J. Hagerman, Roswell, N. M.; William C. McDonald, Carrizozo, N. M.; Will C. Barnes, Dorsey, N. M. Snake River Stock Grower's Association of Colorado—Thomas S. Gardner, Homhold, Colo.; Charles E. Ayer, Dixon, Wyo. Kansas State Live Stock Association—T. M. Potter, Peabody, Kas.; W. J. Tol, Maple Hill, Kas.; M. M. Sherman, Geneseo, Kas.; M. C. Campbell, Wichita, Kas.; George Plumb, Emporia, Kas. Wyoming Stock Growers' Association—J. M. Carey, Colin Hunt, Wyo.; P. O. Brewster and Frank Benton, George Prentice and Ora Haley as alternates. Northwestern Stock Growers' Association—T. M. Potter, Peabody, Kas.; H. Bush, Hulett, Wyo.; T. L. Ackerman, Belle Fourche, South Dakota; George A. Ross, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.

HAIL DID MORE DAMAGE THAN REPORTED Full accounts of the hail storm encountered by the Denver train reaching this city Saturday evening, show that it covered a much greater territory than was at first supposed. Athens reported drifts of hail in the fence corners to the depth of 6 inches after the storm had passed. Corn is reported as slashed into ribbons, other vegetables badly bruised and the fruit crop practically ruined, much of it being knocked from the trees while that remaining will probably fall before ripening.

WHOOPIING COUGH "In the spring of 1901 my children had whooping cough," says Mrs. D. W. Capps, of Capps, Ala. "I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with the most satisfactory results. I think this is the best remedy I have ever seen for whooping cough." This remedy keeps the cough loose, lessens the severity and frequency of the coughing spells and cures any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists.

MEN We teach the Barber Trade in 8 Weeks and guarantee position. Write for particulars. MOTHER'S BARBER COLLEGE, DENVER, COLO., DALLAS, TEX., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Trail Herds! Dimmitt, Texas, April 25, 1904. MR. SAM DUNN, HEREFORD, TEXAS. Dear Sir:—I have a fine watering station for cattle, in any size herds. I have a large surface tank, but I have two other tanks—one box tank 12x28, three feet deep, and one 10x100, two feet deep. My place is one mile west of Dimmitt in Dimmitt and Hereford road. I will appreciate your telling the cattlemen of my place. I think I have the finest place for watering cattle on the trail. Yours very truly, J. W. ALEXANDER

Photographs of Saddles Showing the best ideas in the new styles for 1904 of the original Gallup Saddles. The new catalog just issued shows a great variety of new styles. The price, always an object, is in your favor. If you intend to buy a saddle this year, you cannot afford to be without this catalog. It will be sent free if you mention this ad. The S. C. GALLUP Saddlery Co. 145 West Fourth Street PUEBLO, COLORADO.

Advice to the Aged. Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER. Tatt's Pills have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and IMPARTING VIGOR to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

Tatt's Pills Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns, or Piles. Otto Dodd, of Ponder Mo, writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. It's the best Salve on earth. 26c at W. J. Fisher's drug store and Reeves' Pharmacy."

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1904.

Cattle Raisers' Ass'n of Texas

OFFICERS: President—W. W. Turney, El Paso

First Vice Pres.—Ike T. Pryor, San Antonio

Second Vice Pres.—Richard Walsh, Paldora

Secretary—John T. Lytle, Fort Worth

Treasurer—S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

W. W. Turney, El Paso

I. T. Pryor, San Antonio

Richard Walsh, Paldora

John T. Lytle, Fort Worth

M. C. Campbell, Wichita, Kan.

R. J. Kieberg, Corpus Christi

K. D. Gage, Pecos

J. D. Jackson, Alpine

H. E. Crowley, Midland

E. H. Harris, San Angelo

E. B. Frayer, Vinita, I. T.

T. M. Coleman, San Antonio

D. B. Gardner, Fort Worth

A. G. Boyce, Channing

THE WESTERN RANGE

John Carlisle, a canny Scot and one of the leading stockmen of Nolan county, was in the city last week, and says while his section of the state is in need of more rain, as yet there has been no great amount of suffering, and his cattle are improving in condition.

Mr. Carlisle says that when the present movement of cattle from his section to Texas pastures closes it will witness West Texas with fewer cattle upon her ranges than at any time in all the past history of that country. He says there is a great shortage of all classes of cattle throughout the West, and when it comes to steers, there is hardly any of any size left in the country at all.

Mr. Carlisle says that he has investigated conditions over practically all of the Western range country, and he finds either an actual shortage or a prospective deficiency. He says the Northwest may have a liberal supply of steers on hand at this time as a result of holding them back for the past two years, but the time has come when these steers will have to go to market, as the banks are beginning to want to see the color of the money advanced on them, and they will be cleaned up this season.

Speaking of prospective prices, Mr. Carlisle says he expects a very material advance this fall in all classes of cattle, which will be followed by a big advance next spring. The only thing that has kept prices from advancing this spring has been the generally unsatisfactory condition of the West Texas ranges, and as soon as the needed rains come to that section there will be some advance in prices. He says the cattlemen of Texas have gone through one of the hardest experiences of their existence during the past eighteen months. He estimates the number of cattle actually in Texas at this time as about 8,000,000 head, and says the real facts would show a shortage from the census report of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 head.

Placing the total number in the state at 8,000,000 and estimating the depreciation in values at the conservative figures of \$5 around, and it represents a total loss to the cattlemen of this

state of about \$40,000,000. He does not regard this as a total loss, however, as much of it will be recovered in the appreciation of values soon to materialize. It simply serves to show what the loss would be at this time if the owners of these cattle were compelled to close them out at the prevailing prices.

Mr. Carlisle says the cattle on his ranch wintered unusually well and he has had absolutely no loss this season. He usually loses a few head of young stuff with blackleg, but has been spared even that experience this season, and has not lost a single animal. There is not much trading being done out that way at this time, but he thinks the prospects are growing brighter in that direction.

VALUE OF PEDIGREES

The following article on the value of pedigrees and a knowledge of the subject by Texas range men, is furnished The Stockman-Journal by Mr. John C. Burns, a senior student in the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, who has just completed his course in the study of herd books:

This is a subject of growing importance to every man that deals in stock, whether he be a breeder of pure bred cattle or a ranchman who endeavors to improve and grade up his cattle by the use of pure bred bulls on the range. All will admit that the knowledge of pedigrees is of vital importance to the former, and to show the importance of it to the latter is the object of this article.

It is easily seen how the knowledge of the pedigrees of a male and female is applied in the operations of the breeder. He has the animal he desires in his form, style and quality well pictured in his mind all the time, and to find, taking the case of cattle, a male and a female that he thinks he can depend upon to produce an animal that will nearest meet his ideal, is the end for which he works.

But how can a knowledge of pedigrees be applied here? By studying several pedigrees the breeder finally runs across a line of breeding that has produced animals very near his ideal. He knows what he is getting, and he is pretty certain of getting the animal he wants, for such animals have been produced before by this line of breeding, to prove that such can be done. In the other case it is largely a guess.

Now take up the case of the ranchman, how can he apply a knowledge of pedigrees in his production of beef for the market. His object is not that of producing breeding stock, but the production of beef, or in other words, steer production. His income in this line depends upon what he puts on the market. Right here a few words concerning the demands of the market animals should be said. The cattle that command the highest prices on the market are the cattle that win the prizes at the fat stock shows. The reason for this is easily seen. The ultimate end of all beef cattle is the block, and therefore the standard of perfection is set by the butchers and packers, these of course being governed by the consumers. They require a certain kind of animal to produce the highest price to the seller. Thus the prize winners in the show rings are the ones that nearest meet this demand. The two go hand in hand. Hence the endeavor of the ranchman should be to produce steers that nearest meet this demand if he wishes to obtain the highest prices. As a means to this end he must improve his stock cattle by gradually using pure bred bulls, and here a knowledge of pedigrees can well be applied.

Putting aside again for the time the individuality of certain animals that may be all right in form and breeding qualities and may produce excellent progeny, the same principle that applies in the case of the breeder of pure breeds applies in the ranchman's case. He also has or should have an ideal of the cattle that he wishes to obtain in his mind. He looks around for pure bred bulls of the breed he most fancies and finally runs across several that nearest meet his ideal in form, style, quality, etc., and he decides to use them in improving his stock. Of course when he buys them he expects them to transmit their characteristics, at least to a great extent. After trying them awhile he finds that some of them are prepotent enough for this, while others cause great variation in their offspring, much of which is undesirable.

The ranchman now sees his mistake. If he had studied the pedigrees of the animals he bought and found out what bulls came down through a line of breeding that had generally proven prepotent, and found that others, though of high merit in appearance, were of ancestors that varied greatly in their progeny, he would have chosen otherwise.

But again, suppose that the ranchman has been using a number of bulls of a certain strain or line of breeding for a considerable length of time. Each year his crop of calves have improved. He grows his steer calves to beeves and keeps his choice

heifer calves for breeding purposes. If he continues to use this strain of bulls he will gradually impair the constitution of his whole herd by inbreeding. To prevent this he must bring in new blood. He therefore seeks new bulls of another line of breeding, but the question immediately comes up as to what line of breeding he can use that will "nick" well with the line he has been using and produce equally good of every pedigree. Here again the value of knowing pedigrees is of vital importance to him. By studying the different lines of breeding he can find out what strains have been known to "nick" well with the strain he was using. If he finds what he wants, the probabilities of his success will be many times increased over what it would be if he had not had the knowledge of their breeding, but depending only on appearance.

Still many men sneer at pedigrees and say that they are not worth the while of looking at, and perhaps some of them have grounds for doing so, but in the greater number of cases and especially in those mentioned above, these grounds are few. If we could eliminate all uncertainty as to the character of a bull's get, then pedigree might be dispensed with. The struggle for individual excellence in every steer sold the ranchman who has commenced the use of pure bred bulls cannot afford to take any chances as to the character of calves from his valuable well bred stock and must therefore select his fresh bulls from strains known to mate well with females similar to his own. While we have cattle whose progeny in any way differs from the parent, so long will pedigrees be of value in endeavoring to eliminate the uncertainties of breeding.

THE BEEF TRUST

Reports from Washington indicate that the federal investigation of the beef trust is developing some facts that are not at all surprising to the public. The recent suggestion made by H. M. Sims, of this city, that the cattlemen should organize a combination to fight the trust by adopting trust methods, finds a responsive echo in the following article clipped from the San Antonio News:

There is no beef trust. There is a gentleman's agreement among the packers as to buying and selling prices, no more than that. This states one of the heads of the beef trust. This "gentleman's agreement" was made by Armour, Nelson, Morris & Co., and the National Packing Co., if the gentleman's statement is to be believed, is not a trust, a combination nor a merger or any species of monopoly, yet as far as results are concerned there is no difference between it and a trust.

Each morning in Chicago finds Mr. Morris' office containing representatives of each of the great packing houses who hold these daily meetings to agree on what they shall pay for cattle, and at what price dressed beef shall be sold. West Texas stockmen are not very much interested in the prices they "agree" on at which dressed beef shall be sold, yet many of the people of San Antonio have to pay prices for beef which are governed by these "agreements." But the stockmen of West Texas are interested in the fact that these few men are in high positions that they are enabled to dictate to them the price for which they must sell their cattle and that even without the benefit of competing prices among themselves.

These packers through the medium of their "gentleman's agreement" do more than this. They freeze out the small packer or the man who does not have other outlets as well for less than their daily sale as "agreed" upon. They pay very little more for corn feed than they do for grass feed. By buying large quantities of grass feed during the summer months, freezing the lots and choice cuts, disposing of the second grade beef, they are enabled to get double price for their choice cuts during the winter months. Their plan that no good beef is to be had in summer is but a scheme by which they save the good stuff for winter selling at outrageous prices. They refuse to let an afternoon beef yard until the afternoon. Being owners of the yards, they allow no other concern to drive cattle out of the yards after dark. Thus they parley with the cattlemen who drive in the day when they have him at their mercy.

Their own stock yards in Chicago, Kansas City, South St. Joseph, East St. Louis, South Omaha, South St. Paul and other places, in fact wherever they find a field for pursuing their get-rich-quick scheme. At each of these places the same methods are in force. In fact no market exists in the West which is not dominated by the beef trust. Cattlemen are either compelled to take what they can get for their cattle or keep them on hand. From the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border the market is manipulated by a man at a button in a small room in one of the packing plants at the Chicago stock yards.

The appointment of the day's receipts which up to the day's receipts combine. If there are 18,000 cattle bought under this "gentleman's agreement" and Armour wants 3,500, 3,500, Morris 2,000, the National 1,000, they decide upon the grades. Often they decide upon the grades at the morning meeting seeing that they know what there is to buy before they fix the price. It is safe to say that what he wants and is satisfied with what the cattlemen are awakening to a realization of this state of affairs. They have suffered ruin, some of them, that the packers might get their hands on the banks has been wrecked, men have been ruined, live stock dealers and ranch mortgages have been foreclosed, systems of stockmen at the countless stockmen at the mercy of this trust.

When the combine first began operations they could not hold the price within their power. They have proceeded systematically to secure control of stock yards, independent packeries, and have forced even foreign competition, which of recent years has been the only cause to stay their ravages. There is a remedy, but one of them is not to be depended on for relief at any early date. That one is the enforcement of the national law. The other, as was suggested in a recent issue of the Press, to form a cattlemen's trust. A trust to burst a trust. Some scheme may be put on foot at the coming Denver meeting. Let us hope there will be.

The Texas railways are preparing to burn a great deal of useless powder, as is evidenced by the following extract from the Houston Post: "Representatives of practically every railroad in the state congregated in the offices of Baker, Botts, Parker & Garwood yesterday morning, and remained in session from 10 o'clock until noon, and again met in the afternoon, remaining behind closed doors nearly the entire afternoon. It is known that the object of the meeting was to consult with reference to the suits instituted against the railways of the state by the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, whose members allege certain grievances against the roads over which they are obliged to ship their cattle. It will be remembered that the association was given a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on April 18, and the Commission has set June 6 as the date for hearing the evidence to be submitted in rebuttal by the railroads. The first hearing took place in Fort Worth and the second will take place in St. Louis." Instead of putting up a stubborn fight to prevent the cattlemen of this state from obtaining the justice to which they are entitled, and which they mean to have, the railways would save money and make friends for themselves by taking immediate action to place the stock freight rates on a more just and equitable basis. They should bear in mind that the cattle industry is not in condition at this time to submit to hardships, when as a matter of fact it is engaged in making a hard fight for almost the bare privilege of existing.

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All Western lines of railway will now please proceed to pass the shipper. There are lots of dealer things in Texas than the cattle industry, if you will pardon the suggestion. The bull may very properly be regarded as half of the herd, but that does not mean a neglected bull. This is the year when the cowman is going into politics, and incidentally it may be mentioned that such action on his part is not from choice, but from stern necessity. Colorado buyers are said to want a considerable number of Texas steers, and if they are willing to pay the price they can get them. But they will have to add more coin to those offers of \$16 for two.

There is nothing that has happened since the woods were burned the last time that has so stirred up the railways of the country as the conference of cattlemen that assembled in Denver today. They have been very badly frightened, so much so that about ten days ago they hurriedly gave out notice that the tonnage-system be immediately abolished and stock trains run on faster schedule. Now, only a few days in advance of the assembly of the cattlemen's conference, which was called principally to consider transportation matters, the railways hurriedly announce the restoration of the return pass privilege, and are actually falling over themselves in an effort to distance each other in the good work of restitution. All of which goes to show that the stock industry of the country has been compelled to submit to many evils through its own sheer inaction. Let the leaders in the movement for reform next get in after the market manipulators and something else of a redefining nature will pop in mighty short order.

Writing from Brad, Palo Pinto county, Mr. J. C. Bump says: "I endorse the letter H. M. Sims' idea and plan. I have thought and talked that way for some time. Yes; let us organize unions. The name union is good enough. Organize in every county in the cattle producing states. The Cattle Raisers' Association was organized to catch the range thief, and now it behooves us to put ourselves in shape to stop the manipulators and speculators who are doing the same thing other fellow did, under the guise of business. They have fixed the price of beef, and they have fixed the price of buying and selling for good health, saying nothing of profit and loss. Who has the better right to fix the price, the producer or the non-producer? Come along, Brother Sims and others. Why not call a meeting at once and get in shape to do business? Let us move up and get in the saddle and ride!"

The railways have agreed to "restore" the return transportation to shippers, which was cut off January 1, and the lock island led off in the matter by retarding the passes yesterday. The railways have found this abrogation of the shippers' return pass one of the most costly experiments they have ever resorted to, and not one of them regrets the general decision in favor of their restoration. They are all fairly ashamed of their former action, and it is to be hoped they will decide to sin no more in that direction. In the meantime, the shipper will be glad to know there is something of a rift in the clouds that have encompassed him. The railways have acted wisely and well.

It is in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona that the range cattlemen will make his last stand, and those ranchmen who have felt themselves crowded out will some day in the not very remote future find themselves crowding in in an effort to get back, and wondering why it was that they could not be satisfied when they were doing well. Instead of hunting free grazing in a rapidly melting mirage, they will find that the solution of the problem lay in the ownership of the grazing lands in the section where they will make their last stand, and it has been a waste of time and effort to figure on any other contingency.

Chief Coburn, of the live stock department of the St. Louis World's Fair, has tendered his resignation and will return to Kansas to resume his duties as secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. He gives as the reason for his retirement that his health has been greatly impaired, and this serves as a gentle reminder that the Chief has been real sick for some time over the manner in which he was turned down in the range cattle show.

Again the report comes from Denver that a new National Cattlemen's association may be organized at the conference of cattlemen being held

The supreme court at Austin has refused the mandamus petition of the

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Fish Cattle Company, involving 190,000 acres of land in Lynn, Terry and Dawson counties, which sought to consolidate a large number of leases. The land commissioner cancelled one of the leases and made a sale. The case is decided on the grounds laid down in the well-known Kotner decision, and the court says: "The mandamus is applied for to compel the commissioner to reinstate the consolidated lease, upon the contention that the issuance was in effect cancellation of prior leases for non-payment of rent which had been due for more than sixty days. We think it clear that such was not the character of the transaction. Before there is any power to cancel for non-payment, such action was completely forestalled by the arrangement which was made—the application for and the award of the consolidated contract and the payment of money under it. The issue of the lease was not the completion of that arrangement, and the accidental circumstance that it was issued after the expiration of the sixty days did not alter the character of the transaction."

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RIGHT STEERS TO FATTEN. detail their desirable characteristics. The general form should be low-set, deep, broad and compact, rather than high, gaunt, narrow and loosely made. Stockers and feeders should be low-set or on short legs, because animals of this conformation are almost invariably good feeders and capable of early maturity. Such conformation indicates a good constitution, capacity for growth and for ultimately producing a relatively high percentage of the most valuable cuts. Select feeders with broad, flat backs and long, level rumps. They should possess straight top and underlines, which should be nearly parallel; should be low at the flanks, thus forming what we have spoken of above as good depth, for the barrels of stockers and feeders, as well as dairy cows, should be roomy. An animal which is too ponchy, however, is objectionable to the butcher. The matter of low flanks should be emphasized, as it is an almost unfailing sign of good constitution and good feeding quality. AVOID ROUGHNESS AND LARGE HEAD. Secure as much smoothness of outline as is consistent with low flesh, being especially careful to avoid too great prominence in hips, tailhead and shoulders. Avoid rough, open shoulders, swaybacks and large, coarse heads with small eyes set in the side of the head. Short, broad heads and short, thick necks indicate strong tendency toward beef-making. A large, prominent and mild eye is to be desired. The mild eye denotes that the animal has a quiet disposition, which all feeders know is so desirable in a steer intended for the feed lot. The distance between the eye and horn should be short, and the horn should be flat and of medium fineness, rather than round and coarse. The lower jaw should be heavily coated with muscle; the muzzle, lips and mouth should be large, but not coarse.

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Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Don't put yourself in this man's place, but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum, and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. You or some one of your family are sure to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency. Price, 25c, large size, 50c.

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Sheep Department

SHEEP RAISING.

Quite a crowd attended the speaking at the court house Monday afternoon. Each speaker handled his subject well and each talk was pronounced sound, logical and instructive.

W. J. Duffell of McLennan county was the first speaker introduced, who had for his subject sheep raising. Mr. Duffell made some preliminary remarks on the necessity of organization, and how easily it could be effected now as compared with a few years ago, as the railroads and newspapers are ever ready to assist in the work of perfecting industrial organization.

Mr. Duffell said that sheep should be more generally raised as a side crop, but in this country, which he considers particularly adapted to that industry, it could be made a main crop with beneficial results if the attention was given to it as is given other lines which sometimes prove failures. We are far enough south, he said, to insure a winter crop of lambs which always bring a good price. The sheepman will considerably upon the vegetation of this section as being the best varieties of sheep grazing, especially the Bermuda grass which is indigenous to this section and upon which sheep are less liable to become diseased. There are 600 varieties of weeds and grasses which grow in Texas, 80 per cent of which are palatable and nutritious to sheep, while all other animals eat only a small per cent of the varieties.

At this juncture the speaker told of the benefits of having sheep to graze upon the cotton fields, destroying the stubble, weeds and other vegetation which afford homes for the boll weevils.

The principal argument made against sheep raising in this country is the loss sustained by ravages of dogs and wolves, but that pest could be eliminated by legislation.

England makes money raising sheep on its high priced lands, and the sheep men of the northern states of the union also, where the climatic conditions are against the industry, and the people are compelled to erect barns and other things at a great expense, are making money shipping mutton into Texas.

A crop of three lambs from one mother sheep is a low estimate and it costs about one cent per head in bringing them to the age of four months, at which time they weigh 60 pounds on an average and can be readily disposed of at 5 cents a pound. Then aside from the mutton a crop of wool can be figured on each year, the price paid last year being 18 cents per pound.

Mr. Duffell has been actually engaged in sheep raising for a number of years and has given the business a close personal study, and having made such a success he is an earnest advocate of making the industry more general throughout Texas, the natural home of the sheep.

SHEARING SHEEP.

Some of the wandering sheep shearers of the western raising states have acquired wonderful speed. There is a record of one man who sheared 250 sheep in a single day. The average for each man is about 100.

The men never tie a sheep. They seize it by the legs with the left hand, throw it so they can squeeze it firmly between their legs, and almost before the sheep has begun to bleat the fleece is falling in great fluffy masses.

As soon as the last clip of the shears has been made the shearer kicks the fleece out of his way the struggling sheep is released and races off, and another one is bundled in.

It is a great sight to see the wool wagons over the plains to the nearest shipping point. The distances are so great in many cases that it is necessary to haul as big a load as possible. Consequently the wagons are laden with bags on bags until they are piled high like towers.

It is a common thing to have a load so great that ten horses have to be harnessed to it, and as many as twenty-four horses are needed sometimes.

While many of the sheep growers own immense ranges and occupy fixed territory, there are many tramp herds that wander from season to season browsing on the way. In the winter they move toward Texas. In the dry summer they may go as far as northern Wyoming or Idaho.—New York Sun.

SPRING SHEARING.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, April 29.—Most of the sheepsman are at work shearing their flocks and a number of consignments of wool have arrived in town. Nearly all the shearing this spring is being done by Mexican hand labor, contrary to the usual expectation that the shearing machines would clip the bulk of this season's wool crop. The machines were introduced last fall and met with universal favor. It was claimed for them that they sheared—the sheep cleaner, clipped one-quarter to a half pound more wool per sheep and were more expeditious than the Mexican hand labor method. The greatest point in favor of the machines, however, was that they did not scar or skin up the sheep as the Mexicans frequently do. It was therefore expected that the machines would do practically all the shearing this spring, but strange to say, they are apparently doing very little, if anything, at all. This is attributed by some sheepsman to their attempting to use Mexicans as machine operators and the claim made that this class of labor can never be educated to run the machines properly. A Mexican running one of these machines west of here was killed by falling against the knives. It is claimed the Mexicans are also too careless for the work. At any rate, the fact remains

that the old Mexican hand labor method is the one in vogue this spring.

NEW MEXICO SHEEP.

ROSEWELL, N. M., April 29.—Most of the sheep men in this locality whose range is not too far from a base of supplies, have decided to begin at once to feed their sheep, particularly the lambing ewes. One man, manager of a big company, has bought fifty tons of alfalfa at \$6.50 in the stack and is having it baled at \$2 a ton. He will buy twenty-five to fifty tons more and proposes to feed one pound per head each night to supplement the green grass the ewes are able to get during the day, on the lambing grounds. Another company is buying corn in Kansas by the car load and shipping it in here to take care of its sheep.

Old timers are worrying cattle and sheep men by predicting that the drought is going to last as it did in 1880, until July—more than a year from its beginning last June.

PROPER DIPPING METHODS.

The sheep dipping at Kansas City is conducted under the direct supervision of the Knollin Sheep Commission Company. Government reports show that no complaints are made and scab has never developed on sheep dipped here. We recommend the formula used, and the method of preparing the dip and doing the work, as being positively effective in curing and preventing scab.

Formula for making lime and sulphur dip: One pound light flowers of sulphur; one-third pound good unslacked lime, to three gallons of water.

It is essential to have the sulphur thoroughly dissolved. To accomplish this quickly and effectively we recommend having cooking tank half full of water, heated to the boiling point; put in as many pounds sulphur as the boiler holds gallons of water, when filled within four or five inches of the top; as soon as sulphur is in the boiler, add 1.3 as many pounds of lime as you have used pounds of sulphur; put in the lime ten or fifteen pounds at a time; as the lime slacks, keep mixing with a hoe and mashing up the lumps of sulphur; after the lime is all slacked, add water slowly until the tank is filled to within four or five inches of the top. Keep the hoe going and water up to boiling point until all the sulphur is dissolved.

To one gallon of the mixture add two gallons of water, and keep the dip while in use at a temperature as near 110 degrees as possible, never lower than 100 degrees or higher than 115 degrees, not by guess, but by using a thermometer. In order to keep the right temperature it will be necessary to heat some of the water and some can be put in cold; by using guage showing number of gallons the boiler and swim hold, to an inch; proportions can be easily kept.

It is absolutely necessary that the proper proportions are kept as given in the formula.

Have the sheep put in the swim, not by throwing them in, but slide them in carefully, tail first. As the sheep go in, have a man using a dipping hook shove them clear under and then see that their shoulders and necks are kept under (not their heads), and just before the sheep come out of the swim have a man shove their heads under the second time. Keep the sheep in the swim two minutes. Not by guess work, but have a clock or watch where the men at the gate can see it.

When the sheep are very scabby it is necessary to hand dress them. By catching each and every sheep on which the scab shows badly, and rubbing each and every spot that is crusty with scab with a stick, at the same time pouring on the mixture, to which just as much water has been added, instead of two parts water to one of mixture. The mixture for hand dressing should be used at a temperature of 120 degrees to 125 degrees, which is best to put the sheep which are hand dressed in a pen by themselves, letting them stand a while; and when they are dipped keeping them in the swim three minutes. When in the draining pen, look them over carefully, being sure that no old hard crusts of scab are left unbroken; a second application of strong hot dip and stick before letting them out of draining pen will be effective on the worst cases. Careful attention to this will often save dipping second time.

If above directions are followed to the letter one dipping will cure scab and sheep will not contract the disease for at least 100 to 150 days, even should they be exposed to scab in shipping or being put back in the yards where they had been kept before dipping. Where they are running on fresh range they will keep free and clean of scab at least six months or a year.

Keep in mind that it is necessary to dip every sheep as if the success of the whole operation depended on that one sheep. We will be pleased at any time to give you any further information asked for.

SHEEP MARKET SITUATION.

Strong indeed is the statistical position of the sheep trade. It is not so much so with lambs, but it surely stands to reason that if there is a shortage of sheep and a surplusage of lambs, the latter must take the place of the former when it is gone and the price equilibrium should be well maintained, says the Breeders' Gazette. Prime heavy wethers and ewes of the weights that are wanted for the export trade are scarce and command a premium over flocks of lighter-scale. Last fall many of the rangeland shipped practically their entire crops of lambs, believing that it would pay them better than to run the risk of keeping them during the winter on grazing then overstocked. At the same time large drafts of sheep were sent to market and the

killers vied with the feeders in bidding for all flocks forward enough in condition to face the knife. Most of the lambs were not fat enough to slaughter, and were taken out to the country to be fed, at prices ranging from \$4 to \$4.65. As these lambs are now coming back increased in weight from twenty to thirty pounds or more and are bringing from \$5.25 to \$5.90, the feeders are making a snug profit on their winter's work. Not many lambs had been sacrificed in a half-fat condition up to a short time ago, but it appears that some feeders who bought late have become discouraged and have let go too soon. An attempt has been made of late to show that there are plenty of sheep back in large feeders' hands. If this is true it seems very strange that buyers should be willing to make contracts for future delivery at \$5 and over per cwt. and to pay \$5.50 or more on the open market for good wethers and \$5 for ewes. In fact a very general held opinion among traders is that sheep are going higher and that lambs will not vary much from the present price level.

certainly equal to the second requirement. It has been demonstrated that the draft horse can never be produced on the range or under range conditions. His extraordinary size indicates extraordinary feed and care, and he will always be produced within or adjacent to a grain producing territory. There may be a profitable field for breeding on the cheap lands near our western border, where the colts from heavy sires might be kept with their dams until weaning time, and then taken where plenty of cheap grain and alfalfa hay could be fed to encourage a continuous development to maturity. But these animals, though profitable, will always fall short of the standard of the typical draft horse. In addition to a good sire and a good dam a draft colt requires abundance of bone and muscle building food, and happily, the energy of the draft horse is also essential in the production of these foods. Before the advent of alfalfa in Kansas the draft horse man worked at a considerable disadvantage, as many of us know by personal experience. There

Horse Department

THE DRAFT HORSE IN KANSAS.

The Kansas farmer probably farms more acres of land per capita than is possible in any other agricultural state. One important reason why he is able to do this is soil conditions that allow the use of farm implements of large capacity, and these require more power. There are two ways to supply this, either by adding more horses to the team or bigger and better ones. Twenty years ago the remedy would have been more horses, but today we put the improved horse in front of the improved machinery. While I am in hearty sympathy with the work now being done by our colleges and experimental stations in the investigation and records of experiments, I firmly believe that more practical good will come by putting more intelligence back of the plow and more power in front of it in the cultivation of our crops, than from any new fangled agricultural reform now agitated. All of this means a greater demand for the draft horse. The Kansas farmer will one day have to farm less land because he will have to cultivate it better.

I believe it is perfectly feasible, by intelligent breeding and careful feeding, to increase the present efficiency of the average Kansas work horse 25 per cent. Our present horse population is about 850,000. Grant that one-half of this number, or 425,000, are in active service. Imagine, if you can, the effect of Kansas agriculture by reason of more and better culture if these 425,000 horses could do 25 per cent more work than they now do. There is no doubt in my mind but the wonderful agricultural progress of Illinois first, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota afterwards, was to a great extent due to the breeding and use of the different breeds of draft horses.

I have no quarrel with the man on the small farm with only work for two or possibly three horses, who prefers a lighter type than the draft horse. Such farmers are the exception and not the rule in Kansas. But on the larger grain and stock farms there can be no doubt but the big horse is the most profitable; and I know a number of instances where a single pair of good draft mares are yielding a net profit, in labor and foals, equivalent to the total income of the average small farm. "But he is so big and clumsy," someone says. Twenty-five years ago nearly everybody said the same thing, and my friends, it is possible that owing to some delay you got into the wrong generation. Today there are more people worried about how to get them large enough.

Economy should be a familiar word to Kansas agriculturists. Our extravagance in living is not so noticeable as we might think. But our extravagance waste is a frequent remark of most visitors who study our methods. The use of the draft horse is a matter of economy. Economy of time, economy of power, economy of labor, economy of feed, are some of the reasons that have made the draft horse a leading factor in agriculture everywhere. Early maturity is another important factor. Don't underestimate the importance of those words, and particularly when applied to a horse. At the end of the second year the draft horse is self-supporting and ready for his education. He pays his way through school, completes his course in two years, and nearly always graduates to a profitable position. How different is this from the light limbed horse, which does not reach maturity or usefulness until his fourth year, and then requires the expense of a trainer, who frequently gets more profit for his service than the breeder.

The suburban trolley, the automobile, the bicycle, and the flying machine may some day displace the light harness horse, but none of them seriously affects the demand, use, or price of the draft horse. In studying the draft horse we must not overlook his two-fold relation to agriculture. First, his great usefulness in actual labor performed in the pursuit of agriculture; second, as being himself a profitable product of agriculture. Here is where the Kansas farmer gets into this subject. Political economy teaches that all great industries must be supported by at least two important conditions: First, there must be an extensive and constant demand for the article produced; second, the producer must be able to supply an article as good or superior and at a cost lower than any possible competitor. I maintain that Kansas is not lacking in any particular in either of these conditions. The demand is self-evident, and the Kansas farmer and breeder, with a rare combination of feed and climate, is

THE COMBINATION HORSE.

The term, "the general purpose horse" as applied to horses, has been generally understood to mean a class of horses for ordinary farm work, and also to go to market with a light load at a brisk gait when necessary. The combination horse is a horse of a very different character. It is not only intended for various kinds of work, but also to be used in the saddle or driven on the road, with equal satisfaction.

The combination gaited saddle and harness horse possesses the size of a general purpose animal, with increased qualities. He weighs around 1,100 to 1,200 pounds and possesses weight and substance to perform at most any kind of work on the farm. This combination performer is usually an animal of great beauty of conformation combined with superior intelligence. The canter, the pace, fox trot, single foot trot, and high park gait are equine accomplishments that require a high degree of intelligence, and horse sense denotes docility and safety of control. At the horse shows one of the most attractive exhibits is the equestrian class. The gracefulness of action, the promptness of shifting from one gait to another, and the intelligence of the saddle horse all commands interested attention. To all the varieties of accomplishments of a gaited saddle horse are added perfect manners in harness with clear gaited trotting action to realize the commercial combination horse. Such an animal on the farm fills all the possible functions of a general purpose horse in addition to easy gait under the saddle.

THE RANCHES ARE SPOILED

"The new school law," said C. S. Greene, of Lawton, Texas, "is playing hob with the ranches in Sutton county. Under this law any person can go right into the center of a ranch when the lease expires and purchase four sections, which spoils the pasture. Some of the ranchmen are trying to get their men to hold certain parts of their land, but this is very risky, as the men if they want to take advantage of the ranchman can demand of him a certain amount before he gets a deed to the land and put the cowman to just as much trouble as the other fellow who locates on the ranch. Sutton county is strictly a cattle producing district, and there is nothing in the way of feed of any kind raised there. The country around there is pretty well stocked and the ranchmen are anxious to unload, owing to the uncertainty of holding their land under the new school law. Some of them had troubles enough before, but the operation of this law has added to their troubles." Great changes have taken place all over Southern Texas during the past few years, as it was but a few years since when it was a wide open country. Now everything is under fence, and no stock can be handled unless the stockman owns land or can lease pastures. And under the existing circumstances there is coming a time when leases will be a thing of the past and the cattlemen will have to own outright all the land they use. Stock raising is spreading in all parts of Texas where farming or grain raising can be carried on, and so the cattle producing district is being narrowed down every year. But in Southern Texas the farming will never become so common, as that is not a farming country, and will always remain a cattle producing district. In fact, the state if we could get a sufficient amount of moisture we could produce enough cattle to supply all this country, as we have all the other conditions favorable for cattle raising. The present winter has been exceptionally favorable for cattle, and we have had no losses, but the cattlemen look for a heavy run from that part of the state to the territory and the northern part of the district. I am now in Kansas City for the purpose of making arrangements to ship to Southern Kansas a string of 1,500 head of stock cows and heifers.—Drovers' Telegram.

MALADIE DU COLT. We regret very much to learn that

Hog Department

MAKING HOGS PROFITABLE.

The hog has been very properly called "the mortgage lifter." I have been raising and feeding hogs for market from my boyhood, with some degree of success.

I commenced on a farm with a mortgage on it for \$1,500. I had other stock but paid close attention to my hogs, believing by so doing I would sooner have a clear title to my farm. My object was soon accomplished. Then I bought a more valuable farm and mortgaged it for \$3,000. I stuck close to my friend "the mortgage lifter," and in a comparatively short time, I cleared the record, and have come to the relief of some that were not on such intimate terms with my old friend as I have been.

To begin with, it is important to have large, hardy, prolific sows and to cross them to raise at one litter each a carload when ready for the market. I find the Duroc Jersey to ful the bill exactly; but let everyone have the breed that will raise the most pigs of the heaviest weight, in the shortest time. Breed for early spring pigs, and all within ten days or two weeks if possible to a thrifty, well developed boar (but never more than two a day to one boar), so as to have the pigs strong, hearty and near the same age. As to crossing with another, I will not speak; but it is important to have them all the same color as well as the same age and style, so they will be attractive to the buyer, and by so doing you will get 20 to 25 cents per 100 pounds more than if they lack uniformity. Have each sow named or tumbered, and record the date they are bred and prepared to care for each sow and pigs to themselves before she is due to farrow, for a little carelessness or neglect on your part at this time will cause you to lose more than you can make on what happens to get through all right. The sows should be in good order, but not fat.

Feed moderately until after the pigs come and then increase the feed gradually until they are a week old, when the sows should be on full feed. It is important to give the sow some slop before she farrows to insure a good flow of milk. I have known pigs to get poor, and if the weather was cold chill to death because the sow hadn't sufficient milk, while if she had been properly fed for a week before they would have been all right. Feed the sow liberally on good slop and corn and let her have access to the best pasture possible, for a litter of eight or ten and sometimes eleven and twelve hearty pigs makes a great demand on the sow.

For early spring pigs a good growth of rye or wheat is excellent. When the pigs are three or four weeks old they will begin to eat corn and should have it shelled for them. Have shallow troughs to encourage them to drink slop as soon as they will. Feed the pigs well all the time, but during dry weather I think best not to feed too much corn. Feed near the water and shade when the weather is warm, but for the benefit of the coming crop or other crop-feed on a clover field where you can utilize the manure, which is the richest of any made on the farm. If pigs weigh 100 pounds or more when you begin to fatten them, I think sixty days' full feed on corn on a good clover pasture will give a greater gain to the amount of corn fed than if fed longer.—S. V. Thornton, before Missouri Swine Breeders' Association.

FACTS ABOUT RAISING PIGS.

The Experiment Station Record of the Department of Agriculture at Washington gives an interesting resume of the requirements of the pig from birth to maturity, based upon a study of a large number of sows and pigs. The following points were presented: Older and larger sows are better mothers than smaller and younger ones. The time spent by a pig in nursing is from one to two minutes, half of which is spent in getting the milk started.—It is impossible for a man to get any milk from a sow, except some of the pigs are nursing. The forward teats on the breast give the most milk; the hindmost teats, the least. Each pig has its particular nursing test. Many prominent breeders seem positive that a small or a medium sized litter will make better gains in the aggregate than a larger one. From the data presented it would seem that owing to the vitality transmitted to the pigs from a prolific dam, the pigs in large litters are more thrifty and better feeders than those in small litters. Various mixtures were fed various lots of pigs, and the following figures are an interesting result, showing the effect of feed on strength of the thigh bones was tested. Bones of pigs fed corn and beef meal, breaking strength 1,200 pounds; bones of pigs fed on corn and shorts, breaking strength 835 pounds; bones of pigs fed corn and skim milk, breaking strength 977 pounds; bones of pigs fed grain and meal, breaking strength 1,639 pounds. The beef meal strengthened the bones the corn weakened them. The farmer who engages in hog raising for a business must provide quarters for his pigs. He plans to have things handy. His buildings are commodious, yet compact. They are dry and warm, let in lots of light, and are well ventilated. He has his pastures lots convenient, both the permanent one and those on which he rotates clover, rye, rape and other crops. Moreover, he fences them properly. He selects that breed which meets the demand of his best market and sticks to it, practices careful selection and retention of only the best in brood sows, avoids inbreeding and immature breeding, gives all details of the business personal management, and succeeds every time.

There is no domestic animal so prolific or under ordinary conditions more profitable to the farmer than

the hog. Only a very small capital is needed to engage in the business, and the returns are quick. A pig will increase in weight as much per day as a fattening steer, and do it on only a small proportion of the food. The trouble is less, the return larger, and the manure is the most valuable of farm fertilizers.

THE PIG PEN.

If a hen and a hog are fed in the same pen they'll become homogenous. When the hog eats the hen. To keep hogs in a pen or small, bare lot, dependent upon an exclusive corn diet, is about the most unprofitable method of managing swine. Ordinarily, corn is one of the cheapest of foods, and when properly fed, is one of the best. The old saying that the corn crib makes the hog may have been true when hogs were allowed free range, with opportunity to graze and feed on roots, nuts, acorns, etc., but since it has become obligatory in many sections to keep them confined to the farm premises, a more rational and proper method is imperative.

Man is prone to lay the blame on the other fellow, as he does not like to acknowledge his own failings and incompetency, and hence he unjustly condemns inoffensive objects when he is, himself, the offender. Farmers are peculiarly liable to fall into this error and unquestionably do so, when they dogmatically assert that "there is no money in hogs." There is evidently some mistake here, as a great many farmers think that they are making money, good money in raising them; therefore, to be entirely correct, those that fall should say that they can't make hog raising profitable.

But is it the fault of the hogs? Should they be expected to thrive and develop upon a restricted diet and under generally unfavorable conditions?

Is it a part of their office in farm economy to provide for themselves a succession of pasturage of small grain, clover and other grasses, rape, sorghum, peas and beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes and artichokes?

If it is right to give the devil his due the same fair treatment should be accorded to swine and they should be credited with a willingness, at least, to develop bone and muscle and to elaborate fat whenever the facilities are afforded them. Give the hogs a chance and become convinced that a very small corn crib is amply sufficient to contribute to profitable swine husbandry.

Pigs will never thrive while tormented with lice.

For a tonic there is nothing better than plenty of ashes and salt.

Don't let your pigs go hungry long at a time. Once stunted they are hard to fatten.

Don't wean pigs until they are ten weeks old, and then keep them in good growing order.

As a loose extermiator use lard one part, coal oil two parts and apply with a common horse brush.

When pigs weigh 100 pounds at four months old and 250 pounds at eight months old there is money in them.

Time, the sow, while pregnant must be fed on a diet not injurious to either the sow or pigs.

In Denmark barley is considered the best feed for good bacon, and that exercise is essential for producing firm bacon.

The successful hog raiser knows that his success depends on the treatment they receive and the condition of their health.

Better let pigs go without two meals than lay in a wet bed over night. This kind of treatment causes rheumatism and catarrhal fever, which they will never entirely get over.

There is a "runt pig" in every litter, and when fed with the others he does not get his share. He should be put in a pen by himself, or the trough should be so arranged that each one will have an equal chance.

In raising hogs for best profit, it is a good plan to stick to a single breed. Berkshire, Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red and Essex are all good breeds. Poland-Chinas lead in the corn-growing, hog raising states of the west. They are a prolific, early-maturing, easily fattened breed of good size, and appear to suit the western market.

THE DEAD LIE HERE

The Hearst boom? Trend softly and speak low. The dead lie here.—Washington Star.



BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED SALT BRICK The only Guaranteed Blood Purifier, Kidney and Liver Regulator and Aider of Digestion for all stock. A sure hit on worms. The only preventative for cattle ticks. A tick cannot live on an animal that uses it. No dosing, no drenching and no waste of feed. Blackman's Stock Remedy Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

GREAT AMERICAN HEN.

If the government were to decide to color up all the eggs that are being laid by the hen of the United States in one day, to present to the children of the country, the whole regular army couldn't do the work unless each soldier could manage to color 700 eggs, which is a pretty big contract.

Forty-two and one-half millions of eggs a day is her average now. That gigantic one day's work weights 2,685 tons, almost as much as the tonnage of a United States cruiser like the Atlanta.

While the industrial combinations and financial operations have filled the air with their clamorous process, the hen has scratched along and beaten even the record of King Wheat for the value of her modest specialty has turned out to be greater than the whole value of the whole wheat crop of twenty-eight states and territories in one year.

The gold and silver mines of the country aren't worth mentioning in comparison with the simple bird. Only once in fifty years has the value of gold and silver of the United States beaten the value of its eggs. Figures cannot give any idea of the enormous value of this American citizen, for the figures are too big to bring delight or understanding to any one except a benighted and violent statistician. For instance, what does 233,598,095 mean? Yet that is the number of chickens of laying age in the United States according to the last census which enumerated them as well as the rest of us.

The value in dollars of that noble aggregation of laying talent was \$70,000,000.

This wonderful flock of birds laid more than one and one-quarter billion dozens of eggs in one year. This isn't a dream—not even that kind of a dream which begins "it is estimated." They are exact statistics collected through the various departments of the government day by day as the eggs were put on the market. That would entitle every man, woman and child in the country, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and from Canada to Mexico, to 203 eggs in the year.

Uncle Sam has figured up not only all the hens of laying age, but all the poultry of all ages in the country, not scoring either the broilers or the Methusalehs that pour into the market after a well spent and long life to pose on the stalls as spring chickens.

As the result of his count, he finds that the poultry of the United States numbers more than a quarter of a billion—250,681,693 to be exact. And value is \$85,800,000—enough to give every inhabitant in this country a little more than \$1.12 as his share if they were sold for the account of the public.

Going back to the hens of laying age alone, and leaving out the tender infants that are only consumers and not producers, Uncle Sam's men find that these industrious and non-striking workers have produced almost 137 million dollars in the form of marketable progeny and a little more than 144 millions of dollars worth of goods. The exact total of their production in dollars is \$281,171,249.

And that, on the original valuation of the "plant" of \$70,000,000 means that the American hen has simply knocked into a cocked hat the income producing capacity of trusts, mines, manufacturing combinations, Wall street and any except the wildest freaks of speculative stock, for the income produced by the hens is 100 per cent on the original investment, with a little bagatelle of \$1,178,247 left over for a pin money.

A LITTLE EGG GOSSIP.

Keep the layers quiet and tame. Excitable hens are unprofitable stock. It is estimated that it takes 100 grains of lime to make a good strong egg shell.

It is a good business move to stamp your name and address on each egg. A rubber stamp will do it.

Dr. Casey says the relative weight of an egg is, shell and lining material, 106.9; albumen, 604.2; yolk, 288.9.

It has been discovered that eggs laid in northern climates are heavier in weight than those laid in the south. No reason has been given.

If you can guarantee the freshness of your eggs, you can hold your trade. Remember that one bad egg in a lot may lose your customer.

George O. Brown says, limed eggs should not be classed as pure food. The limed egg has lost the real egg flavor, appears watery, and will spatter greatly in frying.

As an Iowa farmers' institute some years ago Mrs. Helen E. Bailey advised never to send a sleek, shiny egg to market, for it is not fresh, as the buyer will soon discover.

ABOUT BROILERS AND ROASTERS Never pack poultry for market until the animal heat is entirely out of the body.

Charcoal fed to chickens while fattening is apt to whiten the skin. Buckwheat has a like tendency.

In both England and France the broiler has very little commercial value there.

It is an art to properly and neatly dress poultry.

Good fat fowls and poultry intended for shipment should be dry pickled.

Pure bred poultry show, as a rule, plumpness, full round breast, broad back and other qualities which are not found general in common or dung-hill stock.

dry and cool. This is called "plumping."

Here is a clipping from an unknown writer which contains considerable truth: "The true table fowl is long in the body, wide in the back, full in the breast, and plump over the keel—meaty all over. Taking its legs as a center, there must be more body in front of the legs than behind. The shape is a parallelogram. It may be carried more or less uprightly, depending on the breed."

TURKEY CULTURE.

Turkeys are more or less profitable up until five years of age.

The critical period of the young turkey generally ends after it is six weeks of age.

Inbreeding has ruined many a flock or family of turkeys.

Turkeys must have range; they do not thrive on limited territory.

Experienced turkey raisers never breed from the same gobbler more than one year, unless the same breeding hens are also retained.

Mrs. G. H. Watson, an experienced turkey raiser in Iowa, says that if a turkey is fed all the shelled corn he can possibly stuff himself with, he gets lazy and quarrelsome, crushing and tearing the life out of everything smaller and weaker than himself, that is not active enough to keep out of his way.

Even the mother hen will kill the nearly grown youngster that she has fought so hard to protect and rear if it gets sick or crippled.

THE MARKET DUCK. Give the ducks a liberal bedding. Do not feed much green stuff while fattening.

Free range is a handicap to profitable duck culture.

The feathers on a duck are worth about 5 cents.

Avoid excitement, especially during the laying season.

Ducks kept on land must be watered three times a day.

A filthy duck yard and a filthy hog pen are about on par.

It will pay to clean up the droppings in the runs once a week.

Shake up the bedding every other day and remove the manure.

It should not require more than two weeks to fatten ducks for market.

A good fattening food is made by taking equal parts of bran, corn meal and middlings, and one-eighth quantity of beef scraps.

Ducks are profitable as breeders when from one to three years of age.

It is estimated that it requires the feathers of about ten ducks to produce a pound.

A duck will consume, on an average, eight ounces of mash in the morning, and twelve ounces at night.

Fat, plump and round is the condition of the marketable duck carcass, and the color of the skin should be uniform.

NOTES IN PASSING. Be patient and do your work well.

Helms-keller methods work destruction.

Drawbacks are often blessings in disguise.

Lazy hens, like lazy men, are not money makers.

System and regularity are the keys of success.

Mongrelism in stock, and fogysm in ideas, are on par.

Success is due more to good management than to anything else.

Quick sales make poultry profitable.

wind can blow on the head of a fowl on a perch.

Contagion frequently comes through the drinking vessels. Clean out and scald them often and do not allow diseased birds to drink with the rest of the flock.

POULTRY BREEDING ALONG INTERURBAN

Dallas Times-Herald: T. S. Latham, who resides on the Interurban line between Arlington and Fort Worth, was in the city this morning. He said: "A great interest has been awakened in poultry breeding among the residents of our section of the country, and many planters are preparing to go into the business on an extensive scale. The 'crop' is not a certain one by any means, nor is the cotton or corn crop, for that matter, but the beauty of chicken raising is that one can speculate on a chicken ranch, and try his hand at cotton and corn at the same time."

S. DAK. CATTLEMEN PRESENT CAUSES

Secretary Stewart Discusses Conditions That Hamper Stockmen in His State—The Faults of Packers

The following extract from the address of Secretary Stewart before the Western South Dakota Stock Growers' Association last week, is one of the most masterly presentations of the cause of the cattlemen that has been made in many years. Mr. Stewart said:

"Since our last meeting here one year ago, many unforeseen and serious changes have been wrought against your interests. Never before in the history of the range stock industry has the same length of time developed so many adverse conditions. The stern command of the 'up' of frontier days has been repeated from every source which could secure the drop. The cattle king of newspaper fame a few days ago, unless he had foresight enough to unload his herd and title, is today derelict, unowned and burdened with troubles exceeding those of a czar or emperor. These unfortunate and disastrous conditions are the natural outcome of modern business methods. Organization and combination have been the order of the day and all industries which have not kept pace with the evolution are suffering in consequence. The live stock industry, one of the most important of the nation, through apathy, overconfidence and willingness to let well enough alone, stands today practically where it stood fifteen years ago, while the packing house interests and railroads have grown away from us. The very men who once were interested in your welfare, sympathized with you in your adversity and rejoiced at your good fortune, are today arrayed against you. You have now reached a point where you must prepare to defend and protect your industry or get out of the business."

AGAINST INDEPENDENT PACKERS "The proposed plan to establish a system of independent packing plants to be owned, operated and controlled by stockmen, is a gigantic undertaking, feasible, practical and possible, but which offers no hope for relief in the immediate future. It is not a wish to be in any manner understood as opposing this movement, but cannot lose sight of the fact that the same element which controls the packing house industry is a large factor in the ownership and management of the western railroads, stock yards, refrigerator car service and even the financial institutions through which a large percentage of the range men secure funds. All these interests will be allied against us and it will require time, energy and money to make it a success."

FAULTS OF THE RAILROADS "The second blow to our peace of mind and prosperity came from the railroads. All transportation to stockmen withdrawn strictly on account of that handy and over-present Elkins law. Superannated, over-burdened consumptive engines, slab-sided, dilapidated cars, slow running time and excessive rates have been accepted with the best grace possible. The climax was reached, however, with the order which went into effect January 1, abolishing return transportation on stock shippers' contracts. As the matter now stands, if you desire to ship a bunch of those kindly-faced old cows which have stood by you through thick and thin, you can accompany them on their last long journey, protest them from abuse, administer to their needs, see them pass over the scales to the great beyond and your errand of mercy then being ended, you can return to your home on a regular full fare ticket, the cost of which raises the freight rate on your two-car shipment from this section over 10 per cent. The traffic managers of the western roads, at a meeting with a committee from the National Live Stock Association in Chicago, February 25, admitted there was just cause for many of the complaints made. They have agreed to abolish the tonnage system on stock trains, which gives promise of better time being made. They also gave some hope that shippers with range stock would be accorded return transportation. It remains to be seen whether or not they can make good."

THE THIRD DEGREE "The third degree of the 1903 calamity came in the demand from the eastern holders of cattle paper, that same taken up at maturity. The immediate cause for this demand was the fact that some of the Wall street stock jobbers had been caught short on stocks and were offering fabulous rates of interest on call loans, sparring for time and willing to pay anything to secure it. These high rates of interest were inviting to one class of money men for the quick and seductive profits, but to another class as an evidence of an unhealthy condition of trade and both classes called in their western loans. A panic was imminent, with every indication that many of the western cattlemen were to be carried to their ruin by an illegitimate business in which they were in no manner interested or responsible."

"Uncle Sam, however, came to the rescue of his Wall street friends and dumped sufficient funds within their reach to tide them over and he thereby saved many a western bank, commission firm and stockman from going to the wall."

ONLY TWO "This dispatch," said the assistant editor, "says that 'one of the Russian ships remaining at Port Arthur did gallant work during the last attack.' I wonder which one it was."

"Oh! give the Russians full credit," replied the editor. "Make it read 'both of the Russian ships, etc.'"

"Expositions are the Timekeepers of Progress"



Illustration by courtesy of Everybody's Magazine.

THUS spoke the late President McKinley in his famous speech at Buffalo, It was true then—is true now. It was true of the Expositions held at Paris, Philadelphia, Chicago, Antwerp, Buffalo—"timekeepers of progress" every one. And these words were not only true, but prophetic, as applied to

The Great Louisiana Purchase Exposition

It is distinctly a "timekeeper of progress." Secretary Walter B. Stevens aptly says:

"Not in that it is longer and wider in ground space, has more and larger buildings, presents a greater number of exhibits, and indulges in costlier concession amusements than those that have gone before, lies the chief claim of this Universal Exposition to public interest. Its magnitude is of small concern comparatively. Its immensity is simply incident and necessary to the execution of the motive. This motive is life, motion, processes. It means creation of power by steam, gas, electricity, until the mighty energy unloosed before the eyes of the beholder reaches the combined strength of

40,000 horses. It means processes of manufacture, artistic and utilitarian. It means the growing flower, fruit and forest. It means industries innumerable in operation. It finds expression in more than a hundred acres of exhibits out of doors. Indoor exhibits include thousands of working mechanisms. This motive of animation finds illustration in the presence of communities of all peoples. It brings together the athletes of various nations for quadrennial competition in Olympian Games. It prompts hundreds of congresses and conventions, National and international.

"Life, Motion, Processes"—and Progress.

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A Dedication Group
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Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot.
It beats all other remedies. It won
First Premium at Texas State Fair,
Held in Dallas, 1895.
It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 2 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.
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SYRUP PEPSIN

Herb Laxative Compound.
A CURE FOR STOMACH TROUBLES
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulence,
Bowel Stenches and Heartburns,
Also Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles,
Constipation and all the causes
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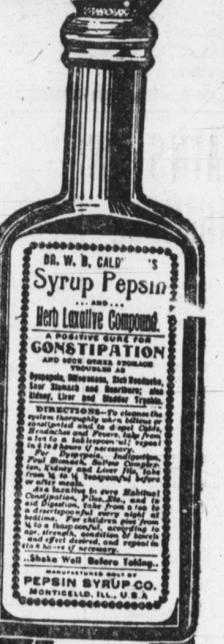
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It's All Right.

All Druggists—50 cent and \$1.00 Bottles
—It Will Cure You.



Little Mavericks

WITHDRAWS FROM NATIONAL.

At the annual meeting of the North Montana Round-Up Association there was a good attendance of cattlemen from all parts of the state and several hundred visitors. The Montana delegates to the Denver conference will be David Pratt, John M. Boardman and J. B. Kendrick. Montana has practically severed connections with the National Live Stock Association. Secretary C. F. Martin signed a stipulation relieving the association of responsibility for membership dues on consideration of withdrawal by John M. Boardman of his resolution severing connection. Martin induced Boardman not to push the matter. The agreement provides that the Montana association shall pay dues to the National association until August, 1904, when obligations will cease.

John M. Holt and Paul McCormick, who pledged \$500 to the National Live Stock Association at the Salt Lake meeting want to be reimbursed and this will probably be agreed to. Secretary Martin is rather discouraged at the lack of support for the National Live Stock Association and has gone home to Denver, where he will endeavor to secure a large representation of sheepmen at the Denver conference May 3. He sent the following to the Denver papers: "My attention has just been called to a statement published in the Record-Stockman of the 14th, to the effect that the National Live Stock Association is inviting sheep growers to attend the conference to be held in Denver May 3, without authority; that sheepmen are not wanted and will not be allowed to participate in this meeting. It is hardly possible that the Record-Stockman is speaking for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association. It most certainly is not for the National Live Stock Association, nor has the latter felt obliged to convey to this paper its authority for such action. "It is sufficient to say that the National Association realizes what it is doing and that all sheep growers it has invited to attend this meeting will be admitted and take part in the deliberations on an equal footing with other delegates, notwithstanding statements to the contrary. "This is with the full knowledge of the cattle raisers of Texas, the members of which are broad enough to realize that sheep growers are interested in better transportation facilities as are other shippers." Kohrs and Boardman say they have had enough of Springer protection, and if the Denver conference is to be a success, it must repudiate the Springer policy. Boardman says he is friendly to Martin, but will not stand for the past policy of the National.

PREFERS TEXAS FEEDERS.

W. C. Norris, one of the largest feeders in Illinois, who owns thousands of acres of the most valuable farm land in that state, is buying Texas feeders. He said to a newspaper reporter recently: "I have been watching the Texas cattle for some time, and I am convinced that they are the best cattle for the feeder. They are high grade and well bred as a rule, and those in the string that I have bought are exceptionally high bred and will feed out well, I am satisfied. But while Texas steers have been going into Illinois and Indiana for two years or more and have become very popular with the big feeders, I am the first man to introduce them in my entire neighborhood. I shall put this string out on blue grass pasture as soon as the grass is ready to run on and will feed them up for the late fall market, and will not winter one of them." Evidencing his faith by his deeds, Mr. Norris has bought \$32,000 worth of Panhandle feeders.

PECOS VALLEY CONDITIONS.

CARLSBAD, N. M., April 29.—The live stock situation in this portion of the Pecos valley is becoming critical on account of the long continued drought, and the unusual condition is presented of a farming year of unusual prosperity on account of the increased water supply of the irrigation systems, and cattle dying on the ranges by hundreds for want of both water and grass. The whole country is badly overstocked, and to relieve this condition large quantities of stock are being rushed into Kansas pastures, on almost any terms that can be secured. This week 212 cars have gone from this county alone. J. A. Dougherty shipping 120 cars; D. H. Lucas forty-five cars, and the balance being made here, where the Angus goat industry flourishes, such the same condition

WANTS INSPECTORS DIPPED.

A Wyoming man has brought up a new proposition in the scab question, says the Denver Record-Stockman. He is circulating a petition to the State Board of Sheep Commissioners to issue an order to compel inspectors to be dipped. It makes the original statement that scabies can be transmitted by human beings and claims that flocks have been infected by inspectors carrying the mite in their clothes from an infected flock to an uninfected flock. He makes no suggestion as to how the disinfecting should be done, but as dipping is the approved method, inspectors may be required to take the lime and sulphur treatment. It is possible that there may be something in this proposition, especially in regard to sheep scab, as the mite lives in wool and there is generally more or less wool in an inspector's clothing in which the mite could easily travel. Whether the same objection would apply to cattle mange or not, is a debatable question. It should be investigated, however.

NOT TEXAS ICH.

Col. Albert Dean of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, delivered a lecture at the meeting of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association at Amarillo, his subject being insects that prey upon livestock and the diseases they cause. He told the audience it would not be considered an interruption for any one to ask questions on the subject. Among the questions put to him was this: "What was talking on the subject of scab, or Ich?" "Is it because this disease is more prevalent in Texas that it is called 'Texas Ich'?" Col. Dean said it was not. He said that he had been in Kansas as in Texas, and that he found the real storm center was in Colorado.

THE NORTHWESTERN DEMAND.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal correspondent writes from Helena, Mont.: Developments at the various cattlemen's meetings of the Northwest have been of particular interest this year and have resulted in a better understanding of the general situation than usual. It now seems practically certain that Montana men will not be in the market for Texas steers this season at any price, on account of the certainty of short grass and northern ranges now being overstocked. This condition has resulted chiefly from the carrying over of so many 4-year-old steers last season, when prices were so low that marketing meant loss rather than profit to the ranchman, in comparison with the recent cost of young cattle that had been placed on the ranges. Most cattlemen in the north feel that this is an off year, and efforts this year will be turned mainly to shipping the large supply of beef steers that can be put in condition for market without adding to the stock already at hand, thereby preparing the ranges for better conditions next year.

MONTEANA LIVE STOCK.

The annual meeting of the Montana live stock commission held in Helena was a busy session. There were present: David Pratt, of Yellowstone county; J. N. Tolman, of Carbon county; James Ford, of Flathead county; James McDonnell, of Granite county; John Fishery, of Jefferson county; D. E. Metten, of Beaverhead county; M. E. Milner, of Valley county; N. M. McCausley, of Fergus county; J. E. O'Connor, of Broadwater county; Winthrop Raymond, of Madison county; Henry Schrader, of Sweetgrass county; Dan Toney, of Silver Bow county.

CONDITIONS IN ARIZONA.

A well known ranchman of Dragon, while discussing the condition of the cattle market recently, said: "I don't look for any large demand for cattle in Arizona for the next two years. The northern buyers at the present time are getting all the cattle they want from Oklahoma and Texas. Some time ago the cattlemen back there were forced to buy land or lease it in order to get range. Now they have to pay and they are obliged to sell their cattle off at almost any price to meet their payments. They have even been selling off their calves. Of course, such a state of affairs cannot keep up long. A great many men are too easily discouraged. When cattle were high, they were all buying and going into the business. Now that cattle are low and there is a dry season, they want to get out. The cattle business has its ups and downs like any other way of making a living and the time to go into it is when it is depressed."—Arizona Range News.

PANHANDLE IS DRY.

Amos Lee, one of Baylor county's most successful farmers, living in the Richland neighborhood, returned the first of the week from a visit to Paducah, Cattle county. He says that the prolonged "dry spell" is beginning to work a hardship on the ranchmen from Benjamin west. That on some of the large ranches water has become so extremely scarce that cattle have to leave the only places where they can find grass enough to sustain them and go from five to ten miles for water, and that most of them are too weak to take this daily exercise and at the same time rustle for grass enough to keep them alive. But so far Texas have been very few. Seymour Banner.

TEDDY IS FIRM.

William A. Paxton, who headed a delegation of prominent ranchmen who have returned to Omaha from a visit to the president, which had for its object an extension of the time for removing fences on the range, says their mission was unsuccessful. Mr. Paxton says the president was insistent that the law against range fencing should be carried out, and refused to modify the order in any way. The result, said he, will be an attempt on the part of cattlemen to secure the passage at the next session of congress of a law covering the fencing question which will adjust matters satisfactorily to all classes of stock raisers.—Kansas City Journal.

EL PASO MOVEMENT.

Reports from El Paso indicate that the cattle movement through that port is improving rapidly. Sunday twenty-five cars were reported for the Southern Pacific railroad and an equal number went over the Santa Fe. This week 1,000 head will pass over the Santa Fe, consigned to Nebraska points by W. W. Turney, of Marfa, Texas, who has sold them to Kilpatrick brothers. Orders are in El Paso for cars for a number of shipments.

CATTLE WERE ABANDONED.

The attempt to drive 835 head of cattle from a point 35 miles northeast

NEW MEXICO CATTLE.

W. L. Stockton, a mining man from Cooney, N. M., is at the Ordorff. In speaking of conditions in his part of the country, Mr. Stockton said: "Unfortunately, the cattlemen are suffering this spring from the lack of rain last winter. The cattle are dying at a rapid rate and as I came in from the camp to Silver City I noticed several hundred of cattle that had died from the lack of feed, within a few days previous to my coming over the road. The mud holes, as they are called, are surrounded by cattle, either dead or on their last pins, while the grass for a distance of five or six miles surrounding the water holes has been tramped off until the ground is as bare as a street. "The cattle themselves are so weak that they have not sufficient strength to carry them between what little water there is and the grass, and consequently when they reach water they fill up until they can not hold any more and that is generally the beginning of the end. "Little calves two and three weeks old can not get sufficient nourishment from their mothers to keep them alive and are dying as fast as the older stock."—El Paso Herald.

RANCH SALE MADE.

The Beever & Hinder ranch, comprising about 10,000 acres of land, known as the Hunter ranch, has been sold to Kincaid & Altgeld, of Alpine, Texas, consideration \$3 per acre. In the deal Beever & Hinder took the stock of general merchandise belonging to Kincaid & Altgeld at Alpine. This big estate firm of Phelps & Trickey, at Pearsall.—Pearsall Leader.

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AN EXPENSIVE STEER.

PAYETTE, Mo., April 29.—The celebrated Massengale-Rice steer case was decided in the Howard circuit court once more when a verdict was returned in favor of the defendant, Elijah Rice of Lagonda, Charlton county. The jury was out only a few minutes and the verdict was reached on the first ballot. This is the seventh time the case has been tried. A justice of the peace, three circuit judges and three appellate judges have reviewed the proceedings, and the costs have piled up to the enormous sum of \$5,000, and the end is not yet in sight, for Massengale has appealed the case to a higher court.

FINE STOCK SALE.

The fine stock sale last Saturday attracted quite a crowd of people, and was in every way a success. R. E. Mabry exhibited a fine bunch of Hereford males, and sold six. Col. P. B. Hunt, of Dallas, brought a fine lot of Durhams—some from Dallas and some from his ranch in this county. He succeeded in disposing of five. We are glad to see our people interested in breeding up their stock.—Graham Leader.

There are fourteen different bodies of Lutherans in New York with 125 ministers. There is now a movement toward uniting these churches in practical work.

In the city of New York there were, in 1903, 388 deaths traced by the coroners to illuminating gas. Of these 258 were reported as accidental and 130 as suicidal.

Beware of ointments for catarrh that contain mercury. Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such ointments should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"I am glad to find the relief that comes with the knowledge that I am freed from those terrible headaches that I have had all my life. All I have to do when I feel the approach of pain is to take one or two of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and I am free from my suffering in three, six or twelve hours duration."—J. E. DAVIS, Prof. Nurse, and Health Officer, Toledo, Lake, O.

25c package. Never sold in bulk.

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FREE Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will diagnose your case, tell you what is wrong, and how to right it.

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700 Houston Street,
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60 Head of Registered Short Horn Cattle

To Be Sold at Fort Worth, Texas, at 1:30 p. m., May 13, 1904, by the following well-known breeders:

R. M. BROWN, J. J. KIMBERLIN, F. M. HILL & SON, C. A. MCCLUNG, L. W. HOLLAND, R. L. PAYNE, T. D. HOVENKAMP, M. W. HOVENKAMP, R. H. MCNATT, C. E. HICKS.

This will be the last sale of the season and will afford ranchmen and farmers an opportunity to secure what bulls they need. Also some choice young heifers out of herds that have never offered any females to the public before.

For catalogue apply to
J. F. HOVENKAMP, R. L. HARRIMAN, (Auct.)
Fort Worth, Texas. Bunceton, Mo.

rain some of the fruit shed off. There is yet, however, enough fruit on the trees for home consumption.

"Vegetables and melons do especially well there and they raise as fine peas as California produces.

"Lots of cotton is being planted. The increase in cotton acreage is easily 250 per cent on an average. There are hundreds of acres being put in by different persons, land that has never heretofore been planted in cotton. Mr. Loomis has put 4000 acres of virgin land in cotton and T. K. Wilson is another ranchman who is putting in a number of acres in cotton this year. The farms cut up out of the Loomis ranch are all doing nicely. The farmers had most of their land broken in time to receive the recent rains and that is very satisfactory to a farmer.

"The farmers are all doing nicely down there and have been very successful.

Dr. Love gave the experience of one farmer who planted 35 acres in cotton in 1901, 40 acres in 1902 and 130 acres in 1903, and who stated that he had been planting cotton for seven years and the smallest crop he had made was one-fourth of a bale to the acre.

He also stated that the land from here to Paint Rock lying south of the river is all fine land and that there is not over 1 per cent of it which is not tillable. Most of this land extends back twenty miles from the river. After leaving Paint Rock there is some rough country. However, the term "stock-farming," applies pretty well to the whole country and is an acceptable term that will hold.—San Angelo Standard.



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The main muscular supports of body weaken and let go under
Backache
or Lumbago. To restore, strengthen and straighten up, use
St. Jacobs Oil
Price 25c. and 50c.

WILL ABANDON THE PASTURES

BELLE FOURCHE, S. D., April 29.—Two years ago I wired to the Live Stock World news that George Lemmon of the Lake-Tomb Cattle Co. had just returned from Washington, where he had leased for five years a pasture on the Standing Rock Indian agency, embracing nearly a million acres, at 3 1/2 cents per acre annually. The story was widely circulated and caused certain Easterners, animated by questionable interest in the welfare of the noble red man to hasten to Washington and file a vigorous protest. The aforesaid noble red man, they contended, was being robbed. Three and a half cents per acre was an absurd rental.

"Publication of that article caused us no end of trouble," said one of the principals of the Lake-Tomb outfit. "The Boston Indian sympathizers kicked strenuously, but we would be grateful at this juncture if they would take the contract off our hands. We have had two years' experience and are all in. That pasture will be to rent when our lease expires, three years hence."

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"The Standing Rock lease was regarded by cattlemen as an experiment. True, it gave the lessee control of a pasture of immense acreage, enabling the company to avoid all the evils incident to over-stocking, but the rental is a heavy fixed charge and the cost of fencing enormous. This heavy expense is not a permanent investment as at the expiration of the lease the Indians, who meanwhile enjoy the privilege of running their cattle on the land.

There was some expectation that the Indians themselves would hamper the lessees by burning grass and other tactics popularly attributed to Indian malice, but the Lake-Tomb people assert that the redskins have done everything in their power to facilitate their operations, and have worked as cow-punchers. The concern has, however, determined to clean up.

"Fence pastures for the purpose of running large bunches of cattle, are not a success," said the representative of the company with whom I talked. "We thought otherwise, but this winter's experience has been very unsatisfactory. Cattle have drifted and fences have failed to hold them. Whenever they broke out we were put to the necessity of turning them back, and this is not a profitable working then at an inopportune season when they were in poor flesh and weak, and could not stand it. Small pastures may be practicable, but large fenced inclosures are not.

"Not long since the big cattlemen was agitating for government leases. Now he has changed his mind. Free grass is a different proposition to paying rent.

The Lake-Tombs people assert that while pasture losses have been light the past winter, compared with those on the open range, the damage is heavy and the loss of stock working them put up large quantities of hay. Mr. Tomb said:

"The trouble was that during storms the stock got away from the hay and dense briars in the country round up and drive it back. We figured on no loss at all."

Uncle Sam will lease the Cheyenne reservation, which adjoins the Standing Rock agency. This season if anyone can be found to take it.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Special Notices

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WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Cattle for mules or horses. Address JOHN H. HORN, Shelbyville, Texas.

WANTED—1500 yearlings or two-year-old steers to pasture. Address Hugh Lewis, Jr., Eldia, N. M.

WANTED—500 to 2,000 cattle to graze. Address J. C. O'Neal, Juanita, I. T.

FOR SALE
Registered Hereford Cattle, all classes and ages, for sale. Prices right, cash or credit. Car lots specialty. Raised and located near Fort Worth. CHADWICK & SON, Cresson, Johnson County, Texas.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred—Poland China Pigs at reasonable terms. Best strains represented. A few thoroughbred Red Poll bull and heifer yearlings. One 7-8 Red Poll Bull, three years old. J. H. ROSS, Mexia, Texas.

SHEEP FOR SALE
1,200 ewes at \$2.00 per head, will shear seven pounds; and 300 spring lambs, all bred from fine first. H. J. McGuire, Briggs, Texas.

DO YOU WANT an Organ at the biggest kind of a bargain for either cash or fall terms? If so, write or call upon us. We have a few splendid bargains in used organs. Don't wait till they are gone, but write today. Thos. Goggan & Bro., Dallas.

HALF PRICE SALE of Mandolins, Guitars, Violins and other small musical instruments. We are closing out this department at our Dallas house and are therefore making unheard-of prices. This sale will not last much longer than thirty days. Thos. Goggan & Bro., Dallas.

FOR SALE—400 steers, 200 coming three, 200 coming two; Callahan Co. cattle. RICHARD (ORDWENT, Baird, Texas.

JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas. I have 300 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

HEREFORDS
A. H. JONES Hereford breeder, Big Springs, Tex. A few good young registered Herefords very cheap; a snap. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs \$1.50 per doz.

V. WIESS Breeder of purebred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Gallad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS. One, two and three-year-olds, improved, natives, good. GEO. W. P. COATES, Abilene, Texas.

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas. Pure bred Hereford cattle—Stock for sale, both sexes. Cattle at Rhome ranch, twenty-five miles north of Fort Worth, on the Denver Road. B. C. RHOME, JR., in charge.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS—Patrolman 3d, 133914. Lord Wilton, Grove 3d, Garfield, Anxiety, Sir Richard 2d, and Success Strains, both sexes for sale. W. S. Icard, Mgr., Henrietta, Texas.

LEE BROS., Proprietors. San Angelo, Texas, breeders of registered and high-grade Herefords. Both sexes for sale.

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

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE
I have 50 thoroughbred and registered bulls for sale; fine blocky animals, 20 months to 3 years old. Will make attractive press. W. S. Marshall, Willow Springs Ranch, Channing, Texas.

HEREFORD HOME-BRED, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1868. My herd consists of 160 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times a fine lot of heifer calves. Picture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

H. O. SAMUELS, DALLAS, TEXAS. Breeder of Shorthorns. Have half a dozen young registered bulls for sale.

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY Breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorn and double standard Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. W. W. and J. I. BURGESS, managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

SHORTHORN BULLS
50 head choice young bulls, full-bloods, but not entitled to registration. W. P. STEWART, Jacksboro, Texas.

W. D. & G. H. CRAIG GRAHAM, TEXAS, On Rock Island Railroad. Breeders of immune registered Shorthorn and double standard Polled Durhams. Young bulls and heifers of both breeds for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

When answering advertisers, please mention The Stockman-Journal.

RED POLLED
SAN MARCOS VALLEY HERD
Red Polled cattle, some bulls and heifers for sale. Breeders, J. L. Jennings & Bro., Martindale, Texas.

REGISTERED
Red Polled bulls for sale. W. M. Gildewell, Finis, Texas.

IRON ORE HERD
Registered Red Polled cattle, some bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Breeder, W. C. Aldridge, Pittsburg, Texas.

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

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

HERDS
RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINA
Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2d Jr., 20347, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS
CHRONIC DISEASES—Cancers, tumors, ulcers, sores, all skin and blood diseases, female complaints, skillfully treated. No cutting. Consultation free. Dr. Guggenheim, 339 Main st., Dallas.

PASTURE
For 2,000 cattle in Gray and Donley counties, Texas. Shipping pens in the pasture; good water and grass. Had good rain. Box 135, Clarendon, Texas.

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

HAT AND EYE WORK
Largest factory in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. WOOD & EDWARDS, 336 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

NOTICE TO TRAIL HERDERS
All parties contemplating driving cattle north through the J A range are hereby notified that they will find the trail lined, and will be required to keep the same. The tank on the head of Bitter Creek in the J A range where trail herds have been in the habit of watering and holding for shipment, is now enclosed and not available for use by trail herds. Richard Walsh, Manager.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.
We negotiate loans on West Texas farm and pasture land. ANDREWS & MCCREIGHT, 308 Hoxie building, Fort Worth.

NO MORE BLIND HORSES—For specific ophthalmia, moon blindness and other sore eyes, BARRY CO., Iowa City, Iowa, have a sure cure.

NOTICE
All parties driving cattle north to points on the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad are hereby notified not to trespass on the premises of the Bugbee-Coleman Land and Cattle Co. Parties driving to Estelle or Clarendon must keep the public road. Bugbee-Coleman Land and Cattle Co., by J. K. Zimmerman, manager.

THE BOAZ GRAIN & FEED CO. HAS GRAIN AND RICE BRAN; COTTON SEED PRODUCTS. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

WANTED CATTLE TO PASTURE
Twenty-seven sections, eight miles south of Higgins, unloading chute in pasture; abundance of living water. JOE GETZVILLER, Higgins, Tex.

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

Cattle to pasture in Indian Territory. Can handle 5000. Terms reasonable. T. J. JORDAN, Collinsville, I. T.

LADIES—When in need send for free trial of our never failing remedy. Relief sure and quick. PARIS CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 24, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR BARGAINS in Hill county lands, call on or write us. We have a large list for sale and exchange. Jefferies & Ward, Mertens, Texas.

BARGAINS FOR SALE
I have over 2,000,000 acres land, pine, cypress and hard wood, in large bodies. Capt. J. A. H. Hosack, Cleburne, Texas.

FOR SALE OR LEASE
Prio county, fifteen hundred acres. Roy Meahan, box 285, Paris, Texas.

POULTRY
15 Eggs \$1.50, from strictly high class Barred Plymouth Rocks. Exclusively choice matings. A. T. HOWELL, Lannus, Texas.

THE BEST—The Best Buff Leghorns, Buff Rocks. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale. I will satisfy you. J. F. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

FINE Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, 15 for \$1.50; 30 for \$2.50. J. T. Graham, Kennedale, Texas.

EGGS for hatching, fine Barred Plymouth Rocks, Hawkins and Thompson strains direct. One setting \$1.50, two \$2.50. L. P. Douglas, Electra, Texas.

Pecan Trees and Nuts Budded, grafted and seedling trees. In 1904, 2 years. J. G. BACON PECAN CO., Inc., Dewitt, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED
Free sample to agent. Practical, ready call device for telephones. Saves brain work and hours of time. Sells itself. One sale sells dozens. Seeing is believing. Send Stamp. THE TELEPHONE APPLIANCE CO., One Madison Ave., Dept. F. A. D., New York City.

MANSION HOTEL
BEST \$150 PER DAY HOTEL IN CITY.
Fourth St., Bet. Main and Rusk.
Transient Trade Solicited

HOMESTEAD HERD OF HEREFORDS
OVER 250 head in herd. Have the great breeding bull MACK 2d 58886, a cross of Archibald A and Grove 3rd breeding in service, assisted by Napoleon, a Shadeland bred sire by Acrobat, and other good ones.
60 Head of Bulls now on hand for sale; also a few Females.
About one-half of these bulls are two past and coming two. The balance are one year old past and coming one year old.
Western trade and carload lots a specialty. Prices reasonable. Can also use quite a number of grade young stock of the best best brands, Herefords preferred.
R. G. RANNEY, Little York, Ill. Iowa Central Railway.

Red Polled CATTLE
Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats
BREEDER
W. R. CLIFTON, WACO, TEXAS.



Wide Vestibled, Electric Lighted Trains from
GALVESTON, HOUSTON, SAN ANTONIO, DALLAS AND FORT WORTH, TO SAINT LOUIS KANSAS CITY
And the NORTH and EAST
Choice of Routes via Paris or Denison.....
Observation Dining Cars and Harvey Dining Halls all the way : : :
W. A. TULEY, G. P. A., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

LAND AS GOOD AS YOURS
For Sale at \$7.00 PER ACRE.
ON EASY TERMS. The well known lands of the Loving Cattle Co. are being sub-divided and sold out. Fuel near by and plentiful; good water near the surface; Graham, a fine market close by, for what you raise. Let me tell you about it. M. K. GRAHAM, Land Agent, Graham, Texas.

Chickasaw INDIAN LANDS
For Sale
We also have for sale city property in Pauls Valley. Good bargains for any one wishing to locate or go into business in a city of 3,000 inhabitants, with good city government, fine society, healthy and plenty of best water.
We also have 3,000 acres of the famous Washita river bottom land for sale in lots to suit. Unsurpassed for corn, wheat, alfalfa and fruits.
References: First National Bank and National Bank of Commerce. Correspondence solicited.
PAUL HYBARGER REAL ESTATE CO., Pauls Valley, Ind. Ter.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS
Of the best English strains—American 40 years' experience breeding these fine hounds for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp to Catalogue.
T. B. HUDSPETH, Mission, Wiley, Jackson Co., Miss.

THE WILLOW SPRINGS HEREFORDS
The herd at this date, February, 1904, is headed by Gentry Herd 5th No. 75742, a son of Capt. Grove 2d, No. 51325, out of Sallie Real No. 46542, a splendid daughter of the great Beau Real. Gentry Real is assisted by Mark Hanna, No. 92537, a grandson of the great Corrector, No. 48976, and of Brenda 15th, No. 39251. The cows in the herd combine some of the best strains of blood found in the Hereford families. Parties desiring first-class range-bred Herefords of either sex can find them in this herd. It is our aim to produce first-class, hardy, range-bred Herefords for the ranch trade.
50 royally bred bulls, ranging in ages 20 months to 3 years, for sale at bed-rock prices.

Royal Herd
The Royal Herd of Red Polled Cattle has won more prizes than any other herd in America. It has been founded over twenty years and from it have been sold more cattle in Texas than from all other herds in the United States combined. If you want Red Polled Cattle, address
J.C. Murray
MAQUOKETA, IOWA.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE PANHANDLE

Heavy rains are reported as falling this morning all along the line of the Rio Grande division of the Texas and Pacific extending to Monahans in Ward county, 360 miles west of this city.

At Baird a heavy rainfall commenced at that time and continued for several hours, being followed by a light rain which was still in progress at noon. At Monahans and Midland the rain is also reported heavy, while at Big Springs the fall up until noon had reached almost 2 inches. Other points west of the city reporting rain are Putman, Cisco, Eastland, Ranzer, Strawn, Thurber, Gordon, Brazos and Mill Gap.

Yesterday a .70 of an inch rainfall occurred at Abilene, no more than a trace, however, being reported from other points.

Locally light showers from passing clouds occurred this morning and showers are expected to continue tonight and tomorrow, accompanied with a slight drop in temperature.

Representatives of the Denver Road about the line as far north as Amarillo sent in reports today that good rains have been falling in the Panhandle country and that the results will be encouraging to farmers and stockmen.

At Wichita Falls the fall was one inch. At Quannah four inches fell. There is six inches of water in the Denver railroad tank.

Three inches of rain fell at Giles. At Henrietta the fall was one and one-half inches; at Amarillo one-third of an inch; at Ackerly one inch; at Estelline three inches; at Childress one and forty-three hundredths. At the latter place the fall was sufficient to fill the Denver railroad tank to the depth of seven and one-half feet. This tank has been dry for more than six months.

This rain began falling in the Panhandle about midnight and continued until an early hour this morning.

CLARENDON, Texas, May 3.—A big general rain fell over this section last night. It is still misting.

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STOCK FARMING AND EARMERS

Dr. O. B. Love has returned from a stay of several weeks in the Paint Rock section.

"It is a material fact," said the doctor, "that the country has undergone a complete transformation and the change is very evident. It was formerly only a stock country, but it is now a stock-farming country, and the country is coming out wonderfully. They have some nice fruit orchards down there and the orchards usually do extremely well. The fruit crop will not be quite so good this year, owing to the continued dry spell up to the recent rains. Because of the lack of

CONFESSIONS OF A PRIEST
Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes: "For 12 years I suffered from yellow jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters, and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for Liver and Kidney trouble, stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by W. J. Fisher and Reeves' Pharmacy. Only 50 cents.

CHICKASAW NATION GETS HEAVY RAINS
ARDMORE, I. T., May 3.—Heavy rains accompanied by more or less hail have visited the Chickasaw nation within the past few days. McMillan and Hennepe, two inland towns, report the heaviest rain in their histories. Stock water is plentiful and crops are looking well.

Stock Brands

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

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

I. L. ELLWOOD, DeKalb, Ill.

Steers generally carry same brand in 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.

W. R. FELKER, Rogers, Ark.

Some cattle branded half circle diamond right side; some TV connected left side; some TV connected left side and lazy 8 left hip. Mules, F left jaw. Ranch in Mitchell and Sterling Cos., N. D. Thompson, Mgr., Postoffice, Iolanthe, Tex.

ROBERTSON & SCOTT.

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

J. W. RUSSELL.

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

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

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

S. A. PURINTON

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

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

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

SAWYER CATTLE CO.

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

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

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

CONNELL, CLARK & SCHARBAUER

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

BEN VAN TUYL.

Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch in Mitchell county.

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

E. R. Burns
Seventh and Rusk Sts. Fort Worth, Texas

Left side.

Wm. M. Hill
No 13268

Texas' Greatest sire, trotting record 2:20. Sire of The Private, 2:07 1/2; Judge Hurt, 2-year-old, 2:09 1/2; Lee Hill, 2:14 1/2; Earl Park, 2:18 1/2; Dr. Flowers Hill, 3-year-old, 2:12 1/2; Lena Hill, 2-year-old, 2:12 1/2; Judge Hurt, 2-year-old, 2:14 1/2; Cricket Hill, 2-year-old, 6th heat 2:19 1/2; Judge Hurt, 1-year-old, 2:37 1/2; Hill Hill, 1-year-old, 2:39, and many others. All race records. William M. Hill is the sire of more early extreme speed than any stallion living and the sire of more large fancy road horses and match teams than any stallion in the country. His colts are game race horses and great show horses and bring the highest prices. His colts held three world's records. Season, \$25, with return privilege. See or address