

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1904.

Cattle Raisers' Ass'n of Texas

OFFICERS: President—W. W. Turner, El Paso. First Vice—R. E. San Antonio. Second Vice—Richard Walsh, Paducah. Secretary—John T. Lytle, Fort Worth. Treasurer—S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth.

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ST. LOUIS HEARING

The Interstate Commerce Commission hearing adjourned from this city last January reconvened in St. Louis Monday, and is now in progress in that city. The hearing involves the application of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas for a reduction in freight rates on interstate shipments of live stock. The hearing was originally called to assemble in this city, and after three days' time was adjourned to St. Louis on the motion of the railway people, who asked for one year's time in which to formulate figures and statistics covering their side of the controversy. Judge Frost, the commission held the matter down to six months, and the present hearing is the result.

RELY UPON STATISTICS

These intentions the Post has from an absolutely reliable authority, and one who is in a position to speak. It can be definitely stated that the plans of the roads involved in the suits are in accordance with the very brief outline given in the Post of several days ago. When it was stated that there would be no developments of a sensational nature at the hearing of the matter before the interstate commerce commission in St. Louis on the 6th of this month. While this assertion is backed by the highest authority and can be depended upon as being of a perfectly reliable nature, it is nevertheless a fact that the evidence adduced at this hearing will be of a most surprising nature. Facts and figures will be the only dependence of the railway companies in the defense of their interests, but these facts and figures, it is understood, are expected to be self-sufficing. It is known that the railroads have for months been at work on the compilation of statistics, and have amassed a great volume of them for the St. Louis hearing. These are expected to show conditions as they exist in the southwest in the compilation of statistics, and incidentally to place the government on its feet by showing that the railroads are not the cause of the trouble, but that the cattle raisers are. As an indication of the importance attached to these cases, it may be stated that the railroads being affected by them look upon this as being a fight for life. It will be recalled that the cattle raisers' association not only demanded a reduction in the transportation rates for live stock, but also demanded that alleged overcharges during the period from 1898 to 1903, upon which their claims were based, should be refunded to them. This the railroads point out would, if granted by the commission, establish a precedent for every other class of shippers, and similar charges would be made, and similar suits instituted by grocers, dry goods men, cotton shippers, grain and feed men, and every other class of shippers doing business with them. With this view of the matter the roads agree that they must win the case, and say they will win.

VOICE FROM THE WILDERNESS

The convention of cattlemen which met in Denver in 1903 and which organized under the name of the Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee, adjourned after deciding to throw consternation into the ranks of the railroads and packers, and incidentally to place the government on a tall to its knees. The stand taken against the packers is but a repetition of the old one of the cattlemen who would live in ease, let their cattle grow up at will, and then expect enormous prices for their product from slaughterers. There is nothing new in it. It is difficult for them to get their business down to a business basis, and if they can possibly get the government or anybody else to compel the packers to pay more for their cattle than they are worth they will certainly do it if passing resolutions will accomplish their ends. The allowance made by the railroads of return passes to shippers had the effect of making cattlemen want more, though it is not expected as an immediate outcome of the convention the railroads will be requested to allow the cattlemen to conduct the railroad business of the country. It would be agreeable to the cattlemen, however, if the railroads would furnish free transportation in Pullman

sleepers for them, with express trains for their cattle and charges for shipments to be left to the discretion of the shippers.—National Provisioner.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK BULLETIN

The following bulletin has just been issued by the National Live Stock Association from their headquarters at Chicago on February 25, by this association, for the restoration of return transportation to bona fide shippers of live stock. Under the present rules as governed prior to January 1, 1904, but we are advised that certain amendments will be made to these rules for the protection of the cattle raisers, and the shippers, and the provisions demanding a return of this privilege were adopted by the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, the Western South Dakota Stockgrowers' Association and the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association of Iowa.

TONNAGE SYSTEM

It takes time for railway companies to inaugurate entirely new methods of transportation over thousands of miles of line. However, their promise made to the commission of the National Live Stock Association at the Chicago conference to abrogate the tonnage system in hauling live stock is being realized. It can not be expected that the shipments of live stock in this shall demand a "special" service, or that a reasonable number of cars of dead freight shall not make up the balance of the train. The principal benefit of the tonnage system is in furnishing coal and better time on the way to market. Reports from nearly every western state are to the effect that the service has wonderfully improved, and that the railways are anxious to receive the satisfaction. Advice from all the eastern markets are that the service in time and prompt delivery is now better than it has been at any time for several years. Mr. H. H. Hagan, who has addressed a letter to Chairman Mahoney of the Trunk Line Committee in which he offers to meet with the president or traffic managers of stock car lines, and to discuss the possibility of the purpose of amicably and justly settling any differences which may arise between the stockmen and transportation companies.

TEXAS LAND LAWS

Every time a cowman wants land, Land Commissioner Terrell sends out a spy to see the land, to make a report. What kind of business is that? If there is grass the cowman pays 5 cents; if there is no grass it costs 3 cents per acre. "What a farce" for this great state to play such baby tricks. Take the Holloway case. On one pasture where the land agent sees it he classes it fine, and, of course, the cowman is compelled to pay for something he can not use to keep others from turning his stock on the cattle into his pasture. Mr. Holloway has kept less than twenty-eight head of section in his pasture. Here is Joe Smith; he has the same size pasture and keeps thirty-five head of cattle. The section, which cost and trample out all the life there is in the grass. He gets his at 3 cents, just because the state land agent said there is no grass. That land is sold at \$1 per acre. Where is the equity? One man has destroyed all life in his pasture; the other has spent all he made to develop it. Texas has made some ungodly laws, but did not put the state on the land at its fair value; but rated it at such a price that it will not sell. Then they reduced the price. Now comes the land commissioner and raises its value again, above what can be had, and hence the land will revert back to the state whenever trying times do come, which it never fails to do. The state of Texas once owned 1,000,000 acres of good near Midland. The head of a family could get only 160 acres. Why? Because the constitution said so. Would the people take it as a gift? Why, no. The same land was turned over to the state as a fund. Now comes the commissioner and says it is farming land and you must pay \$2 and \$3 per acre. Can a poor man pay out by farming alone? The legislature made a law to let a man make a living when seasons are good.—Midland Gazette.

PACKING HOUSE COMBINE

This association has been glad to join in the opposition to the combination of packers against the producers and consumers of meats. The agitation was fearfully and wonderfully made, and the inspiration for almost every packer has seemingly been a harrowing fear that the cowman was about to hog the universe and carry it off to some ethereal abode, and that the mysterious forces known, and these men deserve fairer and better treatment at the hands of the state. They are the ones who have blazed the path for advancing civilization, and have made possible the progress and development that has already been achieved in the west. To them belongs the honor of wresting that section from a state of primeval gloominess and waste, and without their aid the school fund of Texas would have fallen far short of its present very comfortable proportions. When the cowman first invaded the wilds of the west he found his land there, the title of which was vested in the state, which repaid no revenue or profit from its ownership. The Indian and buffalo had a free hand, and as these displaced the cowman gradually took their place. For years he was permitted to graze free grass until his presence and occupation brought that section into such prominence as to create demand for the hitherto unprofitable acres. The era of free grass was succeeded by the lease law, and under this system the ranching industry continued to flourish as the country settled and developed. Then came the demand of the stock farmer for the leased ranches for a home, and the lease ranches were compelled to give place to the small stock farm.

FREIGHT RATES

The attention of the traffic managers has been called to the inequality in live stock rates from several locations. They have agreed to a hearing on this subject, and it will be taken up as early as the data can be gathered with which a case can be maintained.

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GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Editor Stockman-Journal. This being leap year, and taking advantage of the privilege granted our sex, I hope you will kindly give me space in your valuable paper for the following few lines, hoping some of your bachelor or widower friends may be favorably attracted by it. Widow; 42 years old; 5 feet 2 inches; weight from 135 to 140 pounds; chestnut brown hair; hazel brown eyes; southern birth; first-class family connections; A-1 cook and housekeeper; kind and jolly disposition; passionately fond of home and companionship; honorable and truthful; will pass as to looks like a young lady. I would like to hear from some honest ranchman of similar age and qualifications, who is comfortably situated and who is tired of being alone. I do not want any one to answer this who is not in earnest and who is not honorable in his intentions. Hoping for pleasant returns, I remain, MRS. MARTHA D. WIGLAS, Leadville, Col.

THE LUBBOCK COUNTRY

Editor The Stockman-Journal. This portion of the plains received yesterday evening the biggest rainfall it has had for several years. It extended out into Hockley county, covering the Mallett and Oxshoe pastures, and south to near Lynn county, but did not go east more than a few miles. There had been two grass rains earlier over pretty much the same territory and grass is coming rapidly. Cochran, Youkum and Terry counties and the west part of Lynn county are still needing rain badly.

INDEPENDENTS ARE TO FIGHT TRUST OF COAL MEN

The Stockman-Journal is always ready to do the proper thing, and respectfully refers this epistle to Pete Scoggin, the bachelor cowman of Kent county, whose postoffice address is Clairmont, Texas.

TOADS AND RABBITS

Francis E. Leupp writes in the New York Evening Post this epilogue to a long dissertation on toads: Speaking of toads, with accidental reference to other salutory animal life, recalls a most attributed to one of the justices of the supreme court, which has been giving the Washington gossip a good deal of amusement of late. He was dining the other evening with the family of a distinguished ex-senator, who are noted for their extravagant advocacy of the vegetarian diet. Over the delicacies of the table, which included pretty nearly every form of edible plant-life suited to the season, conversation turned upon the familiar theme; and the hostess, after trying in vain to convert her beef-steak guest by arguments based on the chemical constituents of various foods, pleaded: "But surely, Mr. Justice, you must admit that vegetarianism means strength and agility when you remember that the rabbit, which feeds wholly on vegetables, can make such great leaps through the air from hiding place to hiding place."

Funds Have Been Subscribed and an Attorney Employed to Bring Action

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—The independent soft coal operators are determined to take legal steps against the soft coal trust and the railroads alleged to be identified with the latter in controlling the eastern markets. A mysterious circular inviting the independent operators to unite in such a movement has been traced to certain coal operators in Clearfield county, who have retained Judge McEnally of Clearfield and several other lawyers as counsel in the event that suits are filed against the combination. Judge McEnally confirmed the report that he has been retained by certain independent operators to look after their interests and that he will act as general counsel in getting the independent operators organized. When asked as to his plans, he said that the movement is yet in embryo, but that a large number of independent coal men are interested in the plan to prosecute the coal combination.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE

It is possible to get the interstate commerce act amended as provided for in the Quarles-Cooper bill, the troubles of the shippers of live stock will be minimized. The National Live Stock Association for its part has been adding the interstate commerce law convention to secure the enactment of this amendment. The bill is perfectly satisfactory to all our people, and is being introduced in the senate by Senator McKim of Pennsylvania. The interstate commerce of both houses, ready to be reported out on the reconvening of congress in December. You are urged to write your members in congress and senators to give their attention, and, if possible, have resolutions adopted and sent to the speaker of the house, president of the senate, and the Hon. Charles McNary, chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce and Hon. S. B. Elkins, chairman of the senate committee on interstate and foreign commerce, requesting early action on the bill.

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Stock Brands advertisement featuring various cattle breeds and owners. Includes: W. C. BISHOP, ROBERTSON & SCOTT, I. L. ELLWOOD, DeKalb, Ill., J. W. RUSSELL, JOHN W. GLOVER, SCOGGIN & BROWN, CONNELL, CLARK & SCHARBAUER, BEN VAN TUYL, and SAWYER CATTLE CO. Each entry includes a photograph of a cow and descriptive text about the breed and owner's location.

FIVE THOUSAND BULLS NEEDED

In Texas Annually, in Order to Keep Up Proper Ratio of Improvement, Says Captain John Tod

To The Gazette: Texas has 8,000,000 head of cattle and at a moderate estimate of 1,000,000 cows requires something like 5,000 young bulls yearly, reckoning a bull's services good for eight years.

In the early '80s, during the great cattle boom, large numbers of bulls were brought into Texas, especially into Northern and Northwestern Texas, from Kansas and Missouri principally.

This being so ranchmen, thinking they had got something good, commenced to raise their own bulls from selected cows. These became largely the bulls that were used for many years.

Need it be said that even the new plan made but a small advance? Even then the bulls used would have made a feeding steer in these days. It placed these steers on the market blacklisted and they were only fitted to be kept on the free grass of the northwestern range to be marketed as four or five.

What is said here as to methods of grading up applies in a moderate degree to Texas methods below the quarantine line as well.

During the '90s it dawned upon breeders that they had been a somewhat wrong tack. The influences of heredity showed unmistakably; instead of advance it was a standstill or more frequently retrogression.

The writer is pretty well convinced that the great drawback is the shortage of suitable bulls very near the quarantine price that would be a good investment. When a ranchman goes on the market and selects such a bull as he believes will suit his requirements he has to pay a fancy price and it becomes really a speculation.

Texas needs five thousand bulls yearly, a large number of them above the quarantine line. Are the breeders of pure-bred bulls alive to this fact? Do they want a market? Here it lies open to them. It is not enough, though, to know there is a market. The great success in all production is to know the actual demands of the market.

are cattle that the people are unable to sell north of the quarantine line. There can not be much doubt that many of the short-horn bulls, and heifers as well, brought into Texas are of such quality and character that they have a tendency to give the breed "a black eye."

It need hardly be more than indicated here what kind of bull is needed on the ranches and ranges of the west and the southwest. It may be better to be negative than positive. A line-bred or inbred or pure-bred scrub has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting."

In line with the foregoing the writer has been thinking much of "a return to first principles." Some ten years ago or so a proposition was brought forward at the live stock association meeting in Texas to start a Texas short-horn herd book, and the proposal was supported by some of the best and most progressive men in Texas.

While cattle feeding has been an unprofitable business the past year and feeders as a rule have been incurring losses according to the number of steers they fed—it is of interest to know how David Rankin, reputed to be the biggest cattle raiser in the world, has succeeded.

With the use of all this labor-saving machinery Mr. Rankin has reduced the cost of growing corn to \$5 per acre, even less, according to the season. Labor-saving machinery for harvesting the crop has not kept pace with the improved machinery for putting it in and taking it out.

Mr. Rankin does not raise the steers he feeds, but buys them on the markets of Kansas City, St. Joseph or South Omaha—whichever he can buy at the best advantage. He used to buy in the country from farmers considerable, but has quit that.

While Mr. Rankin is widely known as a millionaire farmer, it is not so generally known that he started poor. He was born in Indiana, but started to do for himself in Illinois. He had less than \$200 when he got married, and his only team was a very cheap ox team.

Mr. Rankin is now 79 years old, but looks twenty years younger and is as active as most men at 50. He has always been one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of his community and has done much toward building up the United Presbyterian College at Tarkio, as well as being interested in promoting other business enterprises that have built up Tarkio.

Every housekeeper should know that if they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz.—one full pound—while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in 8-ounce packages, and the price is the same, 10 cents.



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.

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.

any harder than other men, but by having them as much as possible, and improved machinery that very often enables one man to do two men's work, and here in one of the secrets of this millionaire farmer's success. Most of his 23,000 acres are farmed in corn, and he is especially on the lookout for machines with which he can take care of the crop to the best advantage and at the least cost per bushel.

The intention is to purchase 10,000 acres more land adjoining the 200,000 acres already under cultivation by the colonists, who are quite prosperous, with a population of about 4,000. These people are scattered about in eight different towns or villages, as they call them.

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One peculiar statement is made in the letter to the effect that not a cigarette is to be found among the colonists and in fact, it is quite impossible, as unknown among the members of these colonies.

Mr. Rankin does not raise the steers he feeds, but buys them on the markets of Kansas City, St. Joseph or South Omaha—whichever he can buy at the best advantage. He used to buy in the country from farmers considerable, but has quit that.

Mr. Rankin is now 79 years old, but looks twenty years younger and is as active as most men at 50. He has always been one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of his community and has done much toward building up the United Presbyterian College at Tarkio, as well as being interested in promoting other business enterprises that have built up Tarkio.

Every housekeeper should know that if they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz.—one full pound—while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in 8-ounce packages, and the price is the same, 10 cents.

Campbell Brothers & Rosson Live Stock Commission Company. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, President, National Stock Yards, Ill. JNO. K. ROSSON, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Fort Worth, Tex. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Second Vice-President, Kansas City, Mo. J. W. CONWAY, Secretary and Treasurer, Fort Worth, Tex.

MORMONS SCHEME TO GET MORE LAND. They Want to Increase Their Holdings in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. A private letter received in Fort Worth from Mexico tells of a scheme being planned by the Mormons in the northern part of Chihuahua to increase their holdings in that part of the republic.

RAILROADS ASK CHANGE IN LIVE STOCK WEIGHTS. AUSTIN, Texas, June 1.—The railroads of Texas have inaugurated a campaign before the railroad commission for an advance in the minimum weights on shipments of live stock. The commission has decided to hear the application argued in open hearing and set it for June 14.

HUNTER-PHELAN SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY. CAPITAL PAID IN \$100,000. PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS. 2 Per cent interest paid on your checking account. 3 Per cent interest allowed on Savings accounts, which you can withdraw at any time.

Good Saddles AT REASONABLE PRICES. The Famous Pueblo Saddle. Our double strength trees are fully guaranteed. —Made by— R. T. Frazier, PUEBLO, COLORADO. SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE NO. 6

ARGENTINA DANGEROUS RIVAL TO THE SOUTH. WASHINGTON, June 1.—John Barrett, the newly appointed United States minister to Panama, while minister to Argentina, made a study of cotton growing in that republic, the results of which he has just given in a report to the department of commerce and labor.

KERRVILLE WOOL SOLD AT 14 CENT A POUND. SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 31.—Wool buyers returning from Kerrville, where they went to bid on the wool clip at that place, report that the clip was sold under sealed bids to George Roope, representing George F. Willett & Co., Boston, and the price was somewhere about 14 cents a pound.

ENCE - RITA - FORT CATALOG. HOG, STOCK, LAWN CHURCH CEMETERY. COURT HOUSE, BANK & OFFICE, FINE FURNISHINGS, TEXAS AND CHURCH CEMETERY, 1000 WEST WORTH STREET, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

THE NEW WAY And the Best Way From FORT WORTH TO SOUTH and SOUTHWEST TEXAS and OLD MEXICO. I. & G. N. "The Texas Road" Two Trains Daily Leaving Union Station for WACO, MARLIN, BRYAN. Houston, Austin, San Antonio and Mexico. Ask your ticket agent to route you via the I. & G. N. from Fort Worth.

FORTY NEGRO FAMILIES TO REMOVE TO NEW MEXICO. SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 1.—Arrangements for the first emigration of negroes from San Antonio to the western states are now being made with the officials of the Southern Pacific and the party will probably include forty families who are going out to investigate the possibilities.

"COOL COLORADO" The Gem of American Health and Pleasure Resorts and OUR NATIONAL SUMMER PLAY GROUND. Affording every essential for Physical and Mental upbuilding and advancement, may be visited and enjoyed at an extremely low cost. COLORADO Offers more Creditable Resorts and Health Retreats affording accommodations within the limits of moderate purses than can be found elsewhere upon equal areas, which, with its Incomparable Climate and Matchless Scenic Grandeur, makes it well nigh irresistible to those possessing a sense of appreciation.

ARIZONA RANGE CONDITIONS. Concerning the conditions on the ranches throughout the San Simon valley in the cotton markets of the world, there is a change in conditions very soon.

RAIN IN GAINES. In a private letter to the editor from Gaines county it is stated that no rain has fallen yet in portions of that county, no green grass whatever for stock, however, are doing reasonably well and some of the ranchmen are working their cattle.

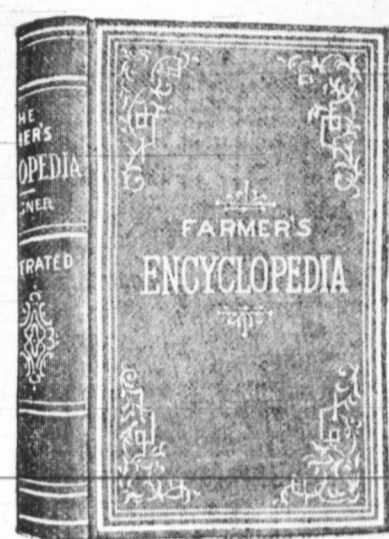
DETROIT NICOTINE CO. Wanted, Agents! To sell TO-BAK-INE NICOTINE (40) solution for Sheep-Dip on good commission. A sure cure for SCAB and MANGE; also kills TICKS, LICE and all insect pests on SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES, GOATS, HOGS, DOGS, etc. Approved by United States government. Improves quality of wool and increases weight of sheep.

FORTY ACRE PATCH PRODUCES A MILLION POUNDS OF ONIONS. SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 1.—Forty car loads of onions, averaging from 25,000 to 40,000 pounds, off of forty acres of land, is the record made by Harry Landa's patch at New Braunfels.

THE DENVER ROAD Leading thereto is "The Line of Least Resistance" and provides double daily solid trains with Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers, all meals in Magnificently Appointed Cafe Cars (a la carte) at reasonable prices, the privilege of numerous stopovers and schedules saving many hours time. It is shortest by exceeding THREE HUNDRED MILES per round trip (see any map) and is the only line offering SOLID THROUGH TRAINS from the SOUTHWEST. Upon Postal request we will gladly mail to any address beautifully illustrated information-booklets and advice of other interesting special arrangements.

DETROIT NICOTINE CO. Wanted, Agents! To sell TO-BAK-INE NICOTINE (40) solution for Sheep-Dip on good commission. A sure cure for SCAB and MANGE; also kills TICKS, LICE and all insect pests on SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES, GOATS, HOGS, DOGS, etc. Approved by United States government. Improves quality of wool and increases weight of sheep.

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Texas Stockman-Journal, Ft. Worth, Texas

STOCK RAISING IN PHILIPPINES

Something About Conditions That Prevail at This Time in Our New Island Possessions in the Far East

From reports and other data on file with the Bureau of Insular Affairs, war department, the following facts relative to stock raising in the Philippines have been taken: The industry must be built up anew as a result of the ravages of war...

washing, notwithstanding the heavy tropical rains to which the region is subject. The grazing lands of Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija and Visaya are distinguished by their hilly, rolling character, the revines and surrounding mountains being densely forested...

TRAVELER TALKS OF TEXAS CROPS

T. N. Bradburn Tells of the Excellent Condition of Small Grain

"I have never seen North Texas and parts of the Panhandle country looking better than at present," said T. N. Bradburn, who travels for a Dallas firm, to The Telegram this morning. He has just returned on a two weeks' trip over much of Texas, and to use his own expression, "Texas has done her Sunday clothes this year."

Mr. Bradburn during his trip has been over much of the country traversed by the Texas and Pacific, Cotton Belt, Rock Island, Santa Fe, Houston and Texas Central, International and Great Northern, Katy and the Frisco, and he reports that crop conditions, generally speaking, never looked better to him, particularly corn, which he says is finer than since 1889, when he first began his travels over the state.

Wheat and oats in most of the territory visited are in excellent condition, while cotton conditions could hardly be better, considering the bad weather conditions at a time when there should have been favorable surroundings. The acreage, he says, has been very materially increased, yet he is not in position to say just what per cent of increase prevails in the sections of the state visited, although he knows by comparison, that it is considerably larger than in past years.

Mr. Bradburn says that in the Panhandle sections visited that the busy planting cotton, the planting having been delayed considerably on account of the drought which prevailed for so long during the early part of the season and which has retarded the work of planting. Another thing which delayed this work was the cold weather which extended much longer this season in the Panhandle than last year. But while these hindrances kept the planting the farmers are now making up for lost time and are pushing the work. Especially is this the case in the country contiguous to Seymour and Wichita Falls, Vernon and even as far west as Stamford and Hereford.

A very large acreage of milo maize, kafir corn and sorghum is being put in in the Panhandle country. Mr. Bradburn says that in conversation with farmers in the sections visited he discovered that they were very much elated over the flattering outlook and they believe that this year's crops will be the finest and best in many seasons, even if delayed.

Fairly good rains have fallen in most of the Panhandle country, and while there has not been as great a precipitation in West Texas there has, he believes, been enough rain to provide water for stock and also to insure good crops. In the sections visited twelve months since anything like seasonable rains have fallen in many sections of West Texas, until the recent storms which swept over that part of the state.

GREATEST LANDOWNER IN NORTH AMERICA

W. C. Greene, the multimillionaire copper king, has bought the noted San Rafael de la Zanja ranch in southeastern Arizona, paying \$1,200,000 for its 300,000 acres and the cattle upon them. This purchase establishes him as the greatest landowner in the North American continent...

Within his Mexican domain is included the Cananea mountains, wherein lie the great copper mines that bear his name and whence have come his riches. On the north these holdings join his possessions within the United States and extend to the Gulf of Mexico. In the northern part of the San Rafael range, there will be a good sprinkling of fat steers going to market within the next thirty or forty days of the year. The steers are sufficient and I was glad to see an upward trend of the prices last week. I hope it will continue until at least the fat cattle are worked off and really fat stuff is about all that is left.

R. B. Pumfrey has returned from a sheep trip to Taylor, where he spent two or three days with his family. "The best rain fell up there Saturday within my recollection," said he to the Express Tuesday. "This practically assures a bumper crop for Taylor and the surrounding country. We will have to drill another army or two and force the vacation of Dalby, Kin Chou and Port Arthur to prevent the farmers from making some cotton at the expense of their sheep."

J. B. Hart, the Del Rio sheepman, is in the city for a day or so on business and is stopping at the Mahone. Mr. Hart is referred to as a sheepman for the reason that he is best known as such, but he is in the horse business on a reasonably large scale, owning about 6,000 head of the noble animals, which he has been buying from time to time for the past two or three years.

W. C. Greene, the multimillionaire copper king, has bought the noted San Rafael de la Zanja ranch in southeastern Arizona, paying \$1,200,000 for its 300,000 acres and the cattle upon them.

O. H. Nelson this week purchased some 3-year-old steers of A. B. McAfee and some 1st from the A. B. and W. C. Talley, said he. It is reported, \$25 and \$15. The cattle were shipped from this point Wednesday, the 3s to market at Chicago and the 1s to Fort Madison, Iowa.—Miami Chief

Jess Jenkins, the hustling ranchman, was in the city Monday, a prospector who has just returned from a trip to the purchase of a bunch of steers. Judge Moore, his neighbor, got a good rain Saturday, sufficient in quantity to fill the big earthen tanks. Mr. Jenkins said, it left him high and dry. He reported stock in good condition considering the dry weather.—Dalhart Examiner

On Tuesday night Dickens was visited by another good rain, which was appreciated by our citizens. How far it extended we have not learned, but it is to be hoped a good distance, as some adjacent localities are still very dry, prospects for a crop disheartening.—Dickens Item

SOUTHWEST TEXAS NOTES

John R. Blocker came in from Eagle Pass Sunday night. He said there were some good rains down below Eagle Pass Saturday afternoon, beginning some three or four miles out and extending down some twelve or fifteen miles. Mr. Blocker is back from a trip down to Cotulla and other points on the International and Great Northern and reports a good rain there, at Millett and other points Friday. "There is going to be some fat cattle shipped out to market from that country right along now," said he. "The cattle will get fat if they don't quit eating and you know how apt a eater they are."

Colonel Willis McCutcheon of Victoria is back in the city from a two weeks' visit to the McCutcheon Brothers' ranch in Jeff Davis county. When I got out there I found the country pretty good," said he to the Express Monday, "but there was a great change in the panorama when I left there. There have been heavy rains and some heavy winds and a few heavy showers. I enjoyed my trip very much, but I must say that the rains contributed largely to this end."

W. A. Coughran was up from Floresville a city for a day or so on business and did not make any further shipments of fat stuff with the exception of perhaps some cows and calves which he may sell at home until about June 15. He is much disappointed in the outlook for the coming year, but realizes that the grim reaper and the tax gatherer are the only sure things. If he has any of his figures that he has a supply sufficient to make them fetch five cents.

J. D. Houston received a letter from Bob Anderson of the Midland ranch stating that there are worlds of water there now. There was some wind accompanying the rain and Bob reports the loss of two windmills, but he assured Mr. Houston that it made no difference as they had no use for them now anyway. The rain was heavy and according to the reports fully met the requirements for a good rain. Mr. Houston says this insures him against any losses.

D. Hart, the Del Rio sheepman, is in the city for a day or so on business and is stopping at the Mahone. Mr. Hart is referred to as a sheepman for the reason that he is best known as such, but he is in the horse business on a reasonably large scale, owning about 6,000 head of the noble animals, which he has been buying from time to time for the past two or three years.

Mr. Hart does not rely on the "Shoddy bill," now before congress, to give much relief to the wool grower in the west. He says that it is his idea that the shoddy article is cheap and beside I think it is better that we buy the shoddy article manufactured at home instead of depending on the foreign manufacturers for it. We import nearly 50 per cent of the wool we use, anyway. The making of shoddy goods would not, in my opinion, retard the sale of it, for whether the wool was any reason for it or not. Mr. Hart does not rely on the "Shoddy bill," now before congress, to give much relief to the wool grower in the west. He says that it is his idea that the shoddy article is cheap and beside I think it is better that we buy the shoddy article manufactured at home instead of depending on the foreign manufacturers for it.

J. H. Boone of Pecos is in the city on his way to Alpine, where his firm has recently acquired interests. He says good rains fell in and around Alpine the early part of last week and that the country has the greatest prospect of a good crop of corn and cotton. The weevil is giving no trouble now and the farmers are hopeful of a good crop. He says that the weevil and crop prospects are good, especially for corn and cotton. The weevil is giving no trouble now and the farmers are hopeful of a good crop.

The Frisco System Land and Immigration Association is already turning its share of the southwestern tide of immigration to Texas. Three hundred and fifty agents of this association from the East and North have just completed a tour of Texas and visited the resources and interviewed its landowners and local association agents, for the sole purpose of better presenting Texas opportunities to the homeseeker and investor in other states.

White and Swearingen shipped out today 2 trains of cattle to their pasture in South Dakota. John Berry went as shipper and will make South Dakota his home in the future.—Panhandle Herald

Worms In SHEEP

G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.: Dear Sir—Will say that if I'd had your Vermifuge Powder sooner it would have saved me \$500 worth of sheep. I fed it to 500 lambs with best results. NEIL EBBESON, Hayes, S. D. March 2, 1904.

G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.: Dear Sir—After giving your remedy to 200 lambs I take pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure for stomach worms in sheep. L. J. GILLILAND, Gillesport, Mo. Dec. 1, 1903.

There is a new dip for ticks. William Earlend has just returned from a trip to his ranch at Driscoll and brings news of a new experiment successfully conducted by his brother, Thomas Earlend, on three registered Shorthorn bulls that were badly infested with ticks. He has a dip which has been on sale in Texas for the past quarter of a century and which is

POSITIONS GUARANTEED. May pay tuition out of salary after course is completed and position is secured. Indorsed by business men from Maine to California. For 100-page catalog, address J. F. DRAUGHON, Pres., either place, DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Fort Worth, Texas, Seventh and Houston Sts., Board of Trade Bldg. Galveston, Tex.; Shreveport, La.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Atlanta, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Columbia, S. C.; Knoxville, Tenn.

Incorporated, \$200,000.00 capital. Established 1899. 14 bankers on board of directors. National reputation. Our diploma represents in business circles what Yale's and Harvard's represent in literary circles. No vacation; enter any time. Part-time care paid; cheap board. Write today. HOME STUDY, PENMANSHIP, etc. taught by mail. Money refunded if not satisfied with course. Write for prices of home study courses.

used extensively by hide dealers, butchers and others to poison hides in order to protect them from vermin. Mr. Earlend said: "I'm has a flock of goats and has been keeping this dip in a barrel in which to submerge his goatlings as he kills the animals from time to time. The name of the insecticide is the Buenos Ayres hide poison and is also mixed in the proportion of twenty pounds of poison to 500 gallons of water. His bulls were greatly annoyed by the ticks, which seem to have the same preference for live stock that a woman has and a pinhead brother concluded that he would give them a bath in the solution he had on hand. He had no vat, of course, so he applied it with his hand, and one application removed every tick without the least injury to the animals. I know they had plenty of ticks on them before the poison was applied and I carefully examined them when I was down there and did not find any. I do not know what the cost of dipping is in Beaumont, oil, but at 20 cents per pound, which is the price at which the Buenos Ayres hide poison sells in 20-pound lots, a vat holding 2,000 gallons of the solution would cost only \$16. How many cattle this would dip I am not prepared to say, but I believe that it would prove less expensive than either sarrol or Spindletop oil." Mr. Earlend's experiment will doubtless prove profitable to the Texas Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Bureau of Animal-Industry.

CURIOS CONDENSATIONS.

An eagle the other day attacked a peasant who was driving to Bouleu, near the Swiss border. The fight lasted ten minutes, and ended in the eagle being hit on the head with the butt of the man's whip.

The total length of the navigable waterways of Belgium amounts to 1,360 miles. As the total area of the country is 11,373 square miles, there is one mile of waterway to every eight and one-half square miles of territory; 85 per cent of the navigable waterways is under the control of the state.

An Austrian statistician finds that the average lease of life of a medical practitioner is 60 years. Deaths due to tubercular consumption only amounting to 7 per cent of the total, thus showing how careful they are in taking precautions against infection. On the other hand, fully 40 per cent of doctors die of heart disease and nervous collapse.

A French chef who prepared a snow-like dish for the Duc de Chartres in 1774 is said to have been the first to make that cool luxury known as ice cream. Louis Braille, who possessed of the knowledge that there was a process of congelation by means of snow and salt; but to him this was a scientific fact, and in after years this congelation would prove such a delightful refreshment.

After twenty years of dogged fighting Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut has secured control of the state republican machine. Fessenden fixed his eyes on the United States senate in 1854, when he was a prominent Blaine booster, and has kept his object steadily before him. Fessenden's stubborn persistence recalls a remark he made at the republican convention in St. Louis, in 1895. Joseph H. Manly of Maine was managing Thomas Reed's presidential boom, but capitulated when he realized McKinley's strength. Fessenden, enraged at this fair-haired ascent, roared at Manly: "Joe, God Almighty hates a quitter."

LOCATIONS IN TEXAS WANTED

The Frisco System Land and Immigration Association is already turning its share of the southwestern tide of immigration to Texas. Three hundred and fifty agents of this association from the East and North have just completed a tour of Texas and visited the resources and interviewed its landowners and local association agents, for the sole purpose of better presenting Texas opportunities to the homeseeker and investor in other states.

White and Swearingen shipped out today 2 trains of cattle to their pasture in South Dakota. John Berry went as shipper and will make South Dakota his home in the future.—Panhandle Herald

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..... QUANAH, TEXAS.

In this issue of the Stockman-Journal will be found the display advertisement of the International Stock Food company of Minneapolis, Minn. This is the largest establishment of its kind in the world, and we cheerfully recommend them to the subscribers and readers of the Stockman-Journal.

This stock book is a very valuable publication and their generous offer to send them free should be accepted by every farmer and stockman that has live stock on his farm. The book is profusely illustrated and contains information that has cost this enterprising firm many thousands of dollars. If you write them be sure to mention the Stockman-Journal and state how many head of live stock you have.

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.

HEREFORD HOME HERD

Established 1869. WILLIAM POWELL, Channing, Texas 450 Head of Registered Cattle ALL the popular strains of blood represented.—Carload lots of bulls and heifers for range purposes a specialty.

HEADQUARTERS FOR STOCKMEN, TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS EUROPEAN PLAN.

Hotel Grace

C. C. COLLINS, Prop. Location opposite postoffice and Board of Trade, in exact center of business district. 200 rooms at \$1 per day and upward. Every room has hot and cold water and is heated by steam. Jackson Blvd and Clark Street, Phone Harrison 2662. CHICAGO Two blocks from Rock Island and Lake Shore depot.

New U. S. Land Office

A branch of the United States land office will be opened in the western part of Beaver county, Oklahoma, in a few days. The permanent site has not yet been decided on, but it will be at a point about thirty miles northwest of Stratford, Texas, the nearest railroad point. Water in this section is to be had from 5 to 100 feet. All varieties of soil is to be found here, and 160 acres of this land is worth more than 640 acres of the land along the Rock Island Railway near Guyman. A great deal of this section is undeveloped with coal and a considerable body of it is rich in copper; both coal and copper mines are now being operated at a profit. Fine fruits and vegetables are raised here. It is apparently the natural home of cherries and strawberries. From 5,000 to 10,000 claims will be homesteaded at the new land office, which will make business there for a bank, newspaper, hotel, stores and other lines of business. A claim adjoining the new town is certain to be valuable, while the town itself is almost certain to become a county site for one of the new counties to be made out of Texas. There is at present two proposed railways projected through Beaver county. The lowest cash price for land in this portion of Beaver county is \$4 an acre, while \$3 an acre has been received for large bodies of land, adjoining land that can be homesteaded. Price for locating a choice claim is \$50, other claims as low as \$10. United States land office "See advertisement." There is at present plenty of cedar within hauling distance for fence posts, etc. People are coming into this county by the train load. On Thursday, March 17, the south bound Rock Island train was run in two sections of ten coaches each, and every coach full of homesteaders for Beaver county. If you want a free home, do not delay, but COME at once. Wm. F. Beck is in charge of the location of homesteads. Office in Hotel Stratford, Stratford, Texas. FREE TRANSPORTATION TO THE FREE LANDS.



BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED SALT BRICK The only Guaranteed Blood Purifier, Kidney and Liver Regulator, and silder of Distention 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. For full descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc., address Blackman Stock Remedy Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Registered Shorthorns

A select herd of breeding animals headed by Victor Dudding 14340, a Cruickshank Orange Blossom by the \$1,000 Baron Oudung. CARLOADS YOUNG BULLS for sale at LOW PRICES. E. T. LETTON, Walker, Vernon Co., Mo. Phone at farm, M. K. & T., Frisco, and Mo. Pac. Railways.

INTERURBAN LINE

NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO. Runs 40 Cars Daily Between FT. WORTH AND DALLAS

Cars leave each end of the line every hour and on the hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. For a beautiful descriptive pamphlet address W. C. Forbes, DALLAS & FORT WORTH

"The Katy" Again to the Front!

Rooms Reserved for World's Fair Visitors. The Passenger Department of the M. K. & T. R'y Co. ("The Katy") has established a Rooming Bureau for the benefit of its patrons who desire to visit St. Louis during the World's Fair. This Bureau has secured an option on several thousand furnished rooms in St. Louis hotels and first class private residences, which can be secured and reserved through any M. K. & T. Ticket Agent.

It is, of course, necessary that reservations be made as far in advance as possible, in order that the desired accommodations also be secured. An office of the Bureau will be maintained opposite the Union Station in St. Louis, where a corps of competent clerks and uniformed messengers are constantly on hand to direct visitors to their appointed quarters.

In addition to this, the Bureau will furnish guides, chaperones, messenger service; also cabs, carriages, automobiles and express service for the transfer of baggage, at reasonable rates. This service will be of great value and benefit to strangers and ladies and children without escort. This move is in accordance with the usual progressiveness of "The Katy."

Any M. K. & T. Agent will gladly give full information, or address W. G. CRUSH, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, DALLAS, TEXAS.

H. BRANN & Co. FT. WORTH, TEX.

\$3.00 for Four Full Quart Bottles of 6 years old **Caney Creek Whiskey**, Rye or Sour Mash, Express charges prepaid, satisfaction guaranteed.

\$3.50 for Four Full Quart Bottles of 8 years old **American Gold Rye**, a high grade whiskey that satisfies everybody. We pay the freight.

\$3.75 for Four Full Quart Bottles of the celebrated **Green River Whiskey**, better known as the whiskey without a headache. No finer grade of whiskey known in the market. We pay all charges.

WE CARRY IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF LIQUORS, WINES, ALCOHOL BRANDIES CORN WHISKEY ETC.

PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

We refer you to any Bank or Merchant.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

HIEN HOUSE CONVENIENCES.

Fed boxes are best hung to the ceiling or placed on a shelf to avoid soiling by the fowls. A trough covered with a framework of lath placed on a shelf will avoid the waste of food which goes on when a hen can enter the trough and scratch out most of the contents in an effort to get the choicest scraps.

A low shelf with a row of spike nails on which to stick manure, onions or other vegetables is the best way to feed roots in all but freezing weather.

Galvanized iron water vessels are the best. They should be placed on a shelf between the partitions in a double house. One large sized vessel will furnish water for two pens when so placed.

Every poultry house should have a covered box for droppings. Poultry manure is one of the most valuable and neglected fertilizers. It is especially good for strawberry beds.

On a shed out of reach of the fowls keep a box of lice powder, a bottle with spraying solution, box of vaseline or carbonized lard, and a ball of string. The bottle should be placed on a notched cork to allow the fluid to escape. A few whisks of the bottle over roosts and about walls and floors will keep the house sparkling sweet and destroy germs. Crude carbolic acid is one of the best germ destroyers. It should be used with a spray, and once added to each gallon of white-wash.

An infertile egg after being in the incubator five days will appear as transparent as a fresh egg, but with a larger air cell. A dark ring of blood indicates a dead germ, and the egg should be removed. Many eggs are cooked at the first test being held too long before the tester. A small spot apparently stuck against the shell is also a sign of a dead germ. Such eggs have been but slightly fertilized. The seemingly strongest germs before the egg tester should be marked, and the thermometer placed on such eggs if not hung up. At the first test the germs look like a big spider; later they look more like a horseshoe.

Do not hurry chicks to eat. Wheat bread crumbs will be found one of the best diets the first week; after that you would advise baking "Johnny cake," crumbling it fine, feeding it dry and giving plenty of sand and good water.—Poultry Life.

PRODUCING EARLY MOLTING.

The West Virginia station calls attention to the fact that "when a specialty is made of producing winter eggs it is of much importance to have the hens shed their feathers early in the fall, so that the new plumage may be grown before cold weather begins. In case molting is much delayed the production of the new coat of feathers in cold weather is such a drain on the vitality of the fowls that few if any eggs are produced until spring, while if the molt takes place early in the season the fowls are in better condition, and with proper housing and feeding may be made to lay during the entire winter."

The station reports tests on 2-year-old Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns of the Van Dresser method of promoting early molting, which "consists in withholding food either wholly or in part for five or six days, which stops egg production and reduces the weight of the fowls, and then feeding heavily on a ration suitable for the summer."

SISTER'S TRICK.

But All Came Out Right.

How a sister played a trick that brought rosy health to a coffee fiend is an interesting tale:

"I was a coffee fiend—a trembling, nervous physical wreck yet clinging to the poison that stole away my strength because for a fleeting moment it stimulated my weakened powers. I mocked at Postum and would have none of it.

"One day my sister, Mrs. U. S. Showalter, substituted a cup of crisp, hot Postum for my morning cup of coffee, but did not tell me what it was. I noticed the richness of it and remarked that the coffee tasted fine, but my sister did not tell me I was drinking Postum for fear I might not take any more.

"She kept the secret and kept giving me Postum instead of coffee until I grew stronger, more tireless, got a better color in my sallow cheeks and a clearness to my eyes, then she told me of the health-giving, nerve-strengthening life-saver she had given me in place of my morning coffee. From that time I became a disciple of Postum and no words can do justice to the good this cereal drink can do. I will not try to tell it for only after having used it can one be convinced of its merits." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial shows Postum's power to rebuild what coffee has destroyed. There's a reason.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Horse Department

HIGHEST IN FIFTY YEARS.

In a recent issue of a Chicago daily, F. J. Berry, one of the largest dealers in horses in that city, has this to say of the horse market:

"The oldest dealers acknowledge that good horses have sold in the last two weeks than at any time within recollection, with plenty of buyers eager to take all the classes at high prices.

"Here is a demonstration of how little people can tell about future values and how natural it is for people to judge the future by current conditions. A few years ago, when all values were depressed, horses sold very low, and at ruinous prices, and the prophets of evil proclaimed that the horse was already ushered in, and that horses would never be worth but very little again. But the time has proved that no machine of steel and steam, no battery or boiler, could successfully supersede the horse.

"When the traction engine and steam plow became realities and electricity and cable replaced the horse from the street car service; when the bicycle took its place among the necessities of life, and the horseless carriage was something more than a dream, men began to say that the horse had outlived its usefulness as a domestic animal. Then the cry went up from the sensationalists and from the press all over the world that the horse had seen its day, that he was superseded by more useful, valuable and cheaper power. But the last six years have proved that all such predictions are unfounded. With a continual advance in prices and demand each successive year until the present time has shown stronger prices.

"Such prices have been so high, and in the last year we very often hear it said that horses will never be cheap again, high prices are here to stay. But, while we could hardly expect horses to remain at the present high prices for many years, we will say there are strongest inducements to breeders of horses to produce good stock—not the ordinary small and rough kind, as in this kind they have had a very severe lesson in the past. But let breeders bear in mind that every horse must be of a specific kind and of a certain class, and many of the common farmer's 'would-be' breeders the omnibus or wagon horse, the express horse, or heavy draft horse, and aim to breed every horse with all the qualities required in the best classes, and in doing so he will produce a market horse that will be in the strongest demand in all American markets, and also for the export trade.

"In producing the best horse the breeder can make no mistake, even if prices should be lower in years to come, as in such cases the export demand is reached in again, and European markets will enter in better plus horses at fair prices. The only reason at present for the light export trade is the extreme high values that horses have reached in our markets in the last year or two, and that they seem too much for export trade."

THE HORSE IS KING.

Last October the statistics on the number of horses in the United States on January 1, 1903, were published and given to those most directly interested, the horseholders. The statement of the national statistician at Washington was called on the most authentic that can be compiled, and it was these which we published. There were in the United States on the date mentioned 12,537,372 horses, valued at \$1,029,705,959. The increase in number over the previous year 1902 was just 28,149. Mark it well. Now comes the same Washington authority—and he knows, for he has seen the horses, his report of January 1, 1904, and here are the figures which he gives of the number of horses in the country on the latter date:

Total number of horses January 1, 1904, 16,736,959. The difference in number between 1903 and 1904 is just 178,686, or an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year of 12.6 per cent. The increase is proportionate increase is seen, there being reported \$1,135,940,298 worth of horses in the country January 1, last. With the exception of 1904, when there were 12,537,372 horses in the country, there are now, but the number is greater at the present time than was ever before reported, while in point of value the country is richer in horses than ever before. The increase in value is \$1,096,235,939 than ever was before.

WHOLESALE HORSE SLAUGHTER.

Thousands of wild horses, running on the unfenced ranges of Eastern Oregon and scattering broadcast the germs of private individuals may be protected from the scourge of mangle now making itself evident in the hands of almost every horse breeder who has stock on the Oregon ranges.

Indian ponies first contracted the disease and it was communicated by them to the wild horses where it multiplied, no treatment to curtail its ravages being possible, the animals are all suffering from the mangle.

So dangerous has become the disease that the wholesale destruction of these animals affected has been determined on and will be gone about scientifically. An immense corral will be built in the vicinity of Echo, Ore., and after the wild horses have been rounded up and driven into it they will be put to death by means of a large electric current which will be charged by the work and after the last vestige of the carcasses has been destroyed the ground in the vicinity of the slaughter place will be disinfected.

HAMBLETONIAN HISTORY.

The following is from "The Horse in America," a magazine for September, an article that is not like any other. Illustrations of early famous horses of the country add much to the value of the article.

"Hambletonian was a like horse that was trained by Hiram Woodruff, but could never develop a speed equal to a mile in three minutes—3:18, to be exact, being the best mile he ever did. As to his pedigree, he was the grandson, being by Messenger; he was worthless and also vicious. He could neither run nor trot. He was bred by Louis Morris, of Westchester county, New York, and sold to William Jones, of Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. As he was worthless and virtually gave him away, and he was used as a traveling stallion at a small fee.

"John Treadwell, a Quaker farmer near Jamaica, Long Island, had two Conestoga, or Pennsylvania Dutch draft mares, one of one these mares, by Mambrino, was born Abdallah. This horse was so bad-tempered that he could never be broken to harness, but was ridden under the saddle. He had a very slow gait, a runner or trotter, not being able to do a mile in four minutes at any gate. He had a mule-like head and ears, a body-owed neck, and a rat tail. But he was a Messenger, despite the Conestoga crossing and he was sold to Kentuckians for \$4,500.

"In less than six months the Kentuckians repented of their bargain, and sold him back to New York for \$300. Messrs. Simmons & Smith, Bull's Head dealers, buying him as a speculation. This was in 1819. No purchaser could the speculators find at any price, and the stallion was virtually given away to stop expenses of keeping him. About this time Charles Kent wanted a new horse for his butcher wagon, and traded through Alexander Rysdyk, a hired man in Seelye's farm, a famous son of Messenger named after Edmund Seelye, a farmer in Orange county, New York, for a steer for butchering. This butcher's mare had originally been sold by Charles Kent, who obtained her in a drove of Western horses, paying \$40 for her. Her pedigree was quite unknown.

"This mare is known in American horse history as the Charles Kent mare, and is said to be by imported Bellfounder. She was in foal to Abdallah when Seelye got her, and the colt became the property of Bill Rysdyk, a hired man in Seelye's farm. Rysdyk looked around for a name for his colt—a name which should indicate the Messenger blood in him. There had been in the early years of the century a famous son of Messenger named after Alexander Hamilton. This horse finally became known as Bishop's Hambletonian. In his efforts to borrow the name, Rysdyk bought the mare in his orthography, called his horse Rysdyk's Hambletonian. And so he lives in history—false in his pedigree as in his name."

POULTRY NOTES.

It is not strictly necessary to grind food for fowls.

There is no better place for the poultry than in the orchard.

It is not a good plan to keep all kinds of poultry in the same house or yard.

Poultry in the orchard helps the orchard by destroying insects and scattering manure.

With poultry the profits are too often estimated solely from the amount of products sold.

To make a success one must have clean, dry and comfortable quarters for them.

Ducks mature so early and furnish such good meat that every farmer should keep them.

An average of one rooster to a dozen hens is sufficient to keep during the summer.

Meat, milk, the cereal grains, with plenty of hard bone cut fine, will make good poultry if kept free from lice.

As often as every second year a cock should be brought that is full of vigor and pure blood and be employed to build up the stamina of the flock.

A good breed is not alone sufficient to make money. Good care, good feed and more quarters are even necessary.

Very few realize the amount of good poultry in devouring the numerous insects and worms that infest the garden and fields.

The natural tendency of fowls is to eat to repletion and then remain quiet, thus bringing on an excessive over-fat condition.

No one need undertake raising poultry expecting to devote a little time to it. It takes much time.

Turkeys are best to roost in trees, but they will roost in an open-front shed, fronting south preferred.

Some use moth balls to keep lice out of the nests and out of the hen house. Put them in cloths and tie where they are needed.

It is believed that grapes and other diseases will do little damage to chickens if they are kept in thoroughly growing condition.

Some hens are poor layers, because they are overcrowded. Ten hens will do more in a building 10x10 than twenty hens in the same space.

Turkeys are best to raise fancy poultry. If they have had no experience there is a great danger of losing birds, capital and courage.

MARE AND FOAL.

This is the season of the year when farm mares most generally have their foals, says the Breeder's Gazette. From the end of April to the end of May is considered by most farmers, as the most desirable time of year for the youngsters to be brought into this world, for the reason that grass is quickly coming or has come and the flies will not come in their legions until the foals have had time to get strength wherewith to resist their attacks. There is, therefore, or at least should be, work by day and by night on farms where horses are bred. At foaling time a mare should have the most careful attention, but she should not on any account be bored by too close and inquisitive watching. Many and many a well intentioned but inexperienced man has too zealously super-

HISTORY OF THE FIRST TEXAS ROAD

Charter for Construction of a Railway Granted the Fifth Congress of Republic

BUILT FROM HARRISBURG

Finally Developed as Important Link in the Southern Pacific System.

The charter for the first railroad built in Texas was granted by the Fifth Congress of the Republic of Texas, January 8, 1841, the name of the road being the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado. It was projected by Andrew Briscoe. The company proper was organized June 1, 1850, the incorporators being Sidney Sherman, Hugh McLeod, John G. Todd, John Angier, Jonathan F. Barrett, E. A. Allen, William M. Rice, which was recently murdered in the case for his money, W. A. Van Alstyne, James H. Stevens, H. A. Shepherd and W. J. Hutchins. Jonathan F. Barrett was made president, and early in the spring of 1851 John A. Williams of Boston, Mass., an locating engineer, commenced the survey near the west bank of Buffalo bayou in the town of Harrisburg. Late in '52 the first locomotive and iron were received and track laying commenced. By the first of August, 1853, twenty miles were completed and the event was celebrated by a big barbecue at Stafford's Point. The first engine was named "General Sherman," and it weighed probably ten or twelve tons. It had one pair of screws four and a half or five feet in diameter, with inside connections and four ordinary track wheels in front. A. A. Stevens of Massachusetts was master mechanic, and the first man to pull a throttle on a locomotive in Texas, if not the first west of the Mississippi river. "General Sherman" was in fact the first engine to cross the Colorado river into the town of Columbus, in the year 1857. The second locomotive was named "Texas." It was not like any engine seen in the country, and it was a tender engine on one frame, mounted on two pairs of drivers, thirty-two or thirty-four inches in diameter, placed some sixteen or eighteen feet apart, connected outside to a rock shaft in the center. This engine was of little service to the company; it would move heavy loads on a straight track but would not follow curves, except in the most favorable cases. This engine was soon consigned to the scrap pile, and afterward sold to run a saw mill.

In 1858 the road was sold and its name changed to the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio. About December 1, 1855, the track was completed to the east bank of the Brazos river, opposite the town of Richmond, making thirty-two miles in all. The company experienced long delay in getting a bridge across the Brazos river, but finally succeeded. The state legislature had passed several acts to assist railroad building, one of which authorized the loan of \$5,000 on every mile of road completed. The bridge was a rude structure and very unsafe. Two accidents occurred on it before being replaced with a substantial structure. In one of the accidents the train was dashed into the river and three men killed. This was in '60. On approaching the bridge passengers were given the privilege of riding over it on the cars or walking, and in most cases they generally accepted the latter alternative as a matter of safety. In 1859 the terminus of the road was at Schulenburg, eighty miles distant from the starting point. Austin was the objective point, but when the road had been built twelve or fifteen miles further the civil war broke out and stopped further construction. After the war the construction was again resumed and the route changed from Austin to San Antonio, which point it finally reached. It was continued on to El Paso, where the road met the Southern Pacific from the east, making an important link in the Southern Pacific system across the continent.

The gauge adopted was four feet eight and one-half inches, which is now the standard gauge all over North America. This is a remarkable occurrence, as at that time it was very uncertain what gauge would be established.

The first passenger coaches used on this road were no doubt made for street cars, and probably employed as such in Boston, before they were brought to Texas. They would seat about twenty passengers each, and were mounted on four wheels. They were used but a short while, as it was difficult to keep them on the track. These cars were last used in 1860. The cars were finally used for an office and baggage for the company's agent at Eagle Lake.

No telegraph line that could be used was constructed by the road until 1868. Prior to that date, two mixed trains, one each way, usually did the business of the line. The trains had a leaving and a meeting time and place, but beyond these they had little use for a schedule. When trains failed to reach the meeting point on time they met at the nearest turnout or switch. This occurred very frequently.

This in brief, is the history of the first railroad built in Texas.

LAND TITLES MAY BE CHANGED BY IT

MUSKOGEE, I. T., June 5.—The Dawes commission has in hand the settling of an important case, which, when adjusted, will have a bearing on many more of a similar nature. In this particular case the right to ten fine farms in the Creek nation by the allottees is the point to be settled.

In the latter part of 1898 there was an epidemic of smallpox in the Creek nation and many deaths were the result. Pest houses were established all over the nation, and the federal government, in conjunction with the Creek nation officials made an effort successfully to stamp out the disease. In one of these pest houses occurred the death of the ten parties to whom was allotted the farms in question. This was about the first of April, 1899. It is claimed that the parties who died prior to that time were not entitled to allotment, and where

THE U. S. CONTINUES TO WIN

At the Illinois Buttermakers Meeting, Springfield, Ill., March 30-April 1, 1904.

The Butter that Scored the Highest was made from U. S. Separator Cream

by Mrs. W. M. Corington, the Winner of the Dairy Sweepstakes at the Illinois State Fair last Fall.

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How, when and why to dip SCAB, MANGE, TICKS, LICE AND HOW TO DESTROY

etc., with the least expense and trouble. It tells all about parasitic diseases and ailments of live stock and contains a great deal of valuable information for stockmen. Copy will be mailed free to those interested, with a complete set of plans and cuts for home-made dipping vats, and an illustrated catalogue of supplies for stockraisers.

We also will send a BEAUTIFUL PICTURE, "The Horse Fair," free-of-charge postpaid to any stockraiser interested in dipping who will tell us how much stock he owns and what experience, if any, he has had with dips in the past. This picture is 16x20 inches in size, suitable for framing, beautifully tinted in colors and nice enough for any parlor.

Prescott Chemical Co., 132 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

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To all important resorts on sale beginning June 1. Privilege of stop at World's Fair arranged. Bargains to all parts of the country. Here are some:

Chicago and return, June 10 to 17, one fare. Limit Sept. 30.

Chicago, daily, limit sixty days, slightly higher.

Chicago, weekly, limit October 31, very reasonable.

Kansas City, limit September 30, on sale June 10 to 17, one fare.

St. Joseph, limit July 6, on sale June 28, 29 and 30, one fare plus \$2. Privilege extension.

St. Louis, daily, three classes, 15 day, 60 day and season.

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One condition usually fatal to poultry is damp quarters. Whatever else is lacking their quarters should be dry. The chicks will droop and die if their feet are wet.

Raising poultry is an exacting business. Those who succeed devote much time to feed, housing and control. The time is required is more than the money invested.