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NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

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OFFICES—Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; National Stock Yards (St. Louis), Ill.



WHICH CALF IS YOURS? The one that refuses to drink cold, sour milk and becomes thin and worthless, or the one that buries its nose in the warm sweet skimmilk from the U. S. Separator and grows fat and sleek. For other reasons why THE U. S. IS THE BEST TO BUY write for catalogues.

THE TEXAS OF TODAY No state in the union is making faster strides in the matter of progress and development than is Texas, and the time is not far distant when the state is going to outstrip all others in all the material points of development.

Advertisement for Barse Live Stock Commission Co. featuring a logo with a horse and rider, and text: "KANSAS CITY, EAST ST. LOUIS, FT. WORTH, TEX." "BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1871"

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

WE QUOTE THE MARKET AS IT IS.

The market at all places is in an unsettled condition, owing to the butchers' strike. The packers are putting in new help every day and at present they are able to handle about half the number of cattle they handled before the strike began.

Describe your stock and we will tell you its value. Ship us your stock and we will get you its value.

Barse Live Stock Commission Co.

Advertisement for POMEROY & HANDLEY "The Old Reliable" featuring an illustration of a horse and rider. Text: "STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE. THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS."

and officiated in a badger fight is a hero and West Texans are all heroes. As that section is properly developed along the lines that have been adopted it is destined to become the most permanently prosperous portion of Texas.

GOVERNMENT BUYS PUEBLO SADDLES Pueblo saddles are now to be used in the United States government agricultural department and the Gallup Saddlery company on Fourth street has been awarded the yearly contract to fill the order for a branch of the department.

BALLINGER STOCKMAN DEAD BALLINGER, Texas, July 13.—Texas Stockman-Journal: I drop a line to notify you of the death of Abe M. Millar, who was buried in Ballinger county yesterday.

Advertisement for Santa Fe World's Fair. Text: "FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS THE Santa Fe HAS ARRANGED FOUR SPECIAL RATES:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN All persons having crossed the adjoining pastures with herds and find it absolutely necessary to cross the Y (Y) pasture in Deab county are requested to give notice of the time they expect to cross.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY A. B. JONES, Hereford breeder, Big Springs, Texas. Choice registered Herefords very cheap.

Advertisement for Thompson, Bohart & Emmert Live Stock Commission. Text: "Best market for BEEF CATTLE and GOOD FEEDERS. Located in center of the 'Corn Country.' Always a market for mutton and feeding sheep."

Advertisement for The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co. Text: "STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns."

MARKET REVIEW

NORTH FORT WORTH, July 18.—Receipts of cattle by rail were light, but with a strong demand and higher prices, large drafts were made on the surrounding pastures.

WEDNESDAY'S SHIPPERS CATTLE John Duncan, Ravin, I. T. 39 C. H. ... 22 W. L. Clark, Sanger ... 22 A. J. Meyers, Vineyard ... 31

FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS CATTLE W. M. Hargis, ... 50 Morgan & Smith, ... 35 STEERS No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.

MONDAY'S SHIPPERS CATTLE Hicks, Hicks Station ... 42 J. W. Karrer, San Antonio ... 75 M. R. Birdwell, Strawn ... 29

TUESDAY'S SHIPPERS HOGS Shankle & S. Alvord ... 33 M. Allen, Marietta, I. T. ... 31 Ericso Provision Co., Hugo, I. T. ... 76

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Thursday's Shippers Cattle and Comparative Receipts.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Representative Sales Cows and Hogs.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Representative Sales Steers and Bulls.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Representative Sales Cattle and Hogs.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Representative Sales Cows and Calves.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Representative Sales Hogs and Sheep.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Tuesday's Shippers Hogs and Sheep.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Thursday's Shippers Hogs.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Representative Sales Hogs.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Representative Sales Steers.

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Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include Tuesday's Shippers Hogs.

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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Entered as second-class matter, January 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS,
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1904.

Cattle Raisers' Ass'n of Texas

OFFICERS:
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OUR REPRESENTATIVE
Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly accredited traveling representative of the Stockman-Journal and is fully authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent the paper in the capacity named.

CONDITIONS ARE CHANGING

The Lake-Tomb Cattle Company, ranching west of Lubbock, are moving 6500 head of cattle from the Texas ranch to the big ranch owned by the firm in South Dakota, shipments now being in progress. Speaking of cattle conditions generally, Mr. T. B. Tomb, of the firm, says:

"The day of extensive holdings of land and cattle in Texas has passed away never to return, and in their place has come the small farmer and stock raiser. When I landed in Texas in 1889 our firm controlled 500,000 acres of land and ran 17,000 head of cattle, but those holdings have been reduced just about one-half. There are many reasons for that condition. The primary one is that the man with the plow is fast supplanting the cowboy. Then, again, Texas cattlemen cannot depend on the outlet to the north for their stock, for the same conditions as cited above are fast being brought about in the North. Take the Rosebud country, for instance. There are now many times the number of seekers for that land than there are acres.

"Texas cattlemen have got to have fewer and better cattle on hand and raise more feed, that they may either finish the cattle on their own ground or sell them to the corn belt feeders. "That cattlemen in Texas are realizing the ultimatum, is demonstrated by their policy of late years. They are cutting down their holdings of cattle, they are importing the best bulls to be secured; they are improving their cattle as fast as conditions will allow; they are raising more feed, and otherwise rounding out their conditions to conform to existing circumstances.

"Since the advent of our firm in the cattle business in Texas, it would not be exaggerating the statement when I say the number of cattle in that section have been reduced one-half. But the quality has been improved 50 per cent or more. Our firm not long ago bought 200 fine blooded bulls from one Missouri party alone. It is our intention to build up cattle so that when they are finished they will average around 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, a weight that the consumptive demand in both the United States and England is calling for. The demand for the big, open, high steers is fast disappearing and a Texas cattle raiser is getting in shape to produce what the public demands."

Mr. Tomb says that so far as the weather is concerned last winter was all right, but no rain was had and feed was scarce until late in spring. This resulted in the calf crop not running to more than 65 to 70 per cent, while the mortality among old cows was more or less heavy. The moving of Texas cattle to northern pastures was delayed about 60 days. Of late plenty of rain has fallen throughout the range country, the water holes and lakes have been filled, the range is all that could be desired and cattle are now putting on flesh in good shape. He thinks that the fall movement of cattle to market will be much later this year than usual.

The conditions outlined by Mr. Tomb have been in progress in the Texas range country for a number of years, and each year it has become more apparent that the only thing left for the ranchman to do was to adapt himself as nearly as possible to the rapidly changing conditions. The steady and active demand for land on

the part of the actual settler has pushed the advance line of settlement fairly up against the New Mexico line, and the humble home of the pioneer stock farmer is now seen where it was never thought possible that it would ever be located. These settlers constitute a very different class from their predecessors, from the fact that they are generally men in comparatively easy circumstances who have gone into that section to stay. Their staying qualities has disabused the idea that eventually the lands must revert to the ranchmen on the most favorable terms. Thus it has dawned upon the ranchmen that the only element of safety for the cattle industry was to anchor it firmly to the soil through the process of individual ownership of the lands. Many of them have been compelled to go deeply in debt in order to purchase the necessary land, but at prevailing prices at which it has been secured they have made the most favorable investments. The enhancement in their land values will make them big money eventually to offset the great depression that has existed in the price of cattle.

There is nothing in the situation that is alarming except to the man who feels that cannot adapt himself to the new order of affairs. The changes being made, while compulsory in some respects, are all in line of progress and ranchmen generally recognize and appreciate that fact. They are proving themselves fully equal to the emergency that has been created and are all at work actively in an effort to keep fully abreast with the spirit of the times.

It requires the exercise of no great prophetic ken to foretell that the action of the railway companies of the country in dealing with the transportation problem is bringing nearer the time when we shall perhaps see government ownership of the railways as the only measure of protection for the people. Every year the demand grows for more drastic legislation for the regulation and control of these great arteries of commerce, and railway managers naturally rebel and retaliate, for they are but human. The present widespread demand for enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission is but another step in the direction of the end. Cattle shippers, together with all classes of shippers, are up in arms against further railway aggression, and the proposed uniform bill of lading, which is designed to impair the damage suit industry, will have the same effect as that of flouting a red flag in the face of an angry bull. The railways are making a mistake in this movement, as they have in others which they have been compelled to rescind in compliance with popular clamor.

There is no question but that the general tendency of the times is toward a very considerable decrease in the production of beef cattle. The annual curtailment of the range through the setting up of the country is causing a marked falling off in the range country. On the farms attention is being turned more and more in the direction of dairy cattle, as the price of land is getting so high that it practically prohibits its use for grazing purposes. This fact is well illustrated in the demand for Texas range bred calves to go to the corn belt states for feeding purposes. It has been demonstrated that it is cheaper to come out here and buy them than it is to undertake to produce them. If production continues to fall off, as now seems to be absolutely sure, the question is where is the beef supply of the future to come from?

The rise and fall of the cattle industry for the past twenty-five years is well portrayed in the federal census figures. In 1880 the number of cattle in the United States other than milch cows, was about 21,000,000. Four years later the number had increased to 28,000,000. In 1901 the number had grown to the stupendous figure of nearly 46,000,000, which fell to 27,000,000 in 1902, when the last federal census was taken. The gain since 1880 is over 100 per cent, while the increase in population for the same period averages but 51 per cent. It is evident from these figures that for a time we were producing beef cattle too fast, and the consequent cutting down of the range and falling off in breeding may not be such an unmitigated evil after all.

The great question now agitating the mind of the average cattleman is how long the great live stock industry must continue in a state of vast

salage to the railway and packing interests of the country. The efforts that are being made to strike off the shackles that have been fastened upon the industry while it slept on its rights are receiving hearty support and encouragement, but some dissatisfaction is being expressed at the progress made. It should be borne in mind that all reformatory measures move slowly, and time will be required in which to achieve the desired results. At this time nothing further can be done except to look as pleasant as possible while the other fellow is doing the skinning act.

Some surprise is expressed that in the general packing house strike Dallas was omitted. The explanation of the seeming phenomenon is that as a packing house center Dallas struck out when Armour and Swift came to this city.

There was a time when railways were building into the West for the avowed purpose of controlling the cattle shipping business, but at this time the disposition on the part of many of the lines seems to be to give the cattle shipping business just as wide a berth as possible.

The coming session of congress will see a representative body of cattlemen at Washington laboring for the good of the live stock industry. The railways and packers will also be there to see there is no adverse legislation if it can be averted, and the outlook for a breezy time seems quite encouraging.

In the selection of breeding stock you will find that those bred under conditions the most nearly approaching those they will be called upon to endure will give the most complete satisfaction. Consequently, if you can find what you want among your home breeders it is the safer policy to always buy just as close to home as possible.

Some idea of the growth of the live stock industry in the West may be gained from the knowledge of the fact that in the region west of the Mississippi river contains over 69 per cent of the farm animals of the country. In 1850 the per cent was only 12. It is also stated on the best authority that 70 per cent of the wool grown in the United States is produced west of the Mississippi river.

Over-production may have been one of the ills from which the cattle industry suffered in the not very remote past, but at this time the chief of the ills resting upon the industry seems to be market manipulation. What this means is that the matter of fixing prices seems to be altogether in the hands of a few packers, who are laying a heavy hand on the producer.

According to common report, the packers have already advanced the price of meats on account of the big strike, and it is probable that the producer will also be called upon with the consumer to make good the losses that will result from the situation. That beef trust investigation gathers no additional terrors for the people who are being investigated.

It has been truly said that the era of cheap beef production has passed never to return, and the thinking ranchman of the day is making his arrangements accordingly. He is learning to apply more of the real principles of successful business life to the management and direction of his ranching business, for he has learned that old methods have now become obsolete. There must be a big change in the manner of conducting nearly all Texas ranches.

The official proceedings of the seventh annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association, held at Portland, shows that the sum of \$230 was subscribed there for the independent packing house project about which so much has been said and printed. If this represents the manner in which the subscriptions have been pouring in since the project was first exploited it is no wonder that so few of the contemplated packing houses have yet been constructed.

It looks like the tick question, which has so long been a bone of contention between Texas cattlemen located above and below the quarantine line, has at last been pretty well settled through the medium of this dip. And the elimination of this question has served to cut the pettingfogging politician off from one of his most cherished and effective morsels for the creation of strife and contention.

LIVE STOCK FIGURES

According to the annual report of the department of agriculture, the number of horses in the United States on the 1st day of January, 1904, was 16,736,059, valued at \$1,136,940,298, and the mules numbered 2,757,916, worth \$217,532,832, which is a little less than \$68 per head for the horses and a little more than \$78 around for the mules. During 1903 there were imported into the United States 4,498 horses valued at \$1,533,796, or \$306.98 each. At the same time there were exported 34,907 horses, worth \$3,152,159, or \$92.69 per head. The great difference in the price of exported and imported horses is owing to the fact that the imported ones were almost entirely costly breeding stock, while the exports might be termed general utility horses. There were no mules imported, but 4,295 head were exported, valued at \$521,725, or \$121.47 each.

The number of milch cows in the United States the 1st of last January amounted to 17,419,817, valued at \$508,841,489, or \$29.21 around. Of all other cattle, which of course includes those on the range, there were 43,629,498, valued at \$712,178,134, or \$16.32 around. There were imported into the United States during 1903 66,156 head of cattle, worth \$1,161,548, or \$17.56 per head. During the same time there were exported 402,178 head, worth \$29,848,963, or \$74.22 per head. The wholesale price for cattle in December, 1903, was Chicago, lowest, \$1.50; highest, \$8.25; Cincinnati, lowest, \$2.35; highest, \$3.75. St. Louis, lowest, \$5.10; highest, \$6.00. Omaha, lowest, \$2.65; highest, \$5.30.

The number and value of sheep in the United States on the 1st of last January was 51,630,144, valued at 133,530,099, or the sum of \$2.59 around. There were imported into the United States during the year 1903 301,623 head of sheep, valued at \$1,036,934, or \$3.44 per head. The total wool product of the United States in 1903 was washed and unwashed, 284,450,000 pounds. The amount of scoured wool was 124,266,405 pounds. The price of wool in December, 1903, was Boston, Ohio, washed, lowest 33 cents, highest 35 cents; New York, lowest 23 cents, highest 32 cents; Philadelphia, lowest 33 cents, highest 34 cents; St. Louis, best tub washed, 30 1/2 cents. During the year 1903 the United States exported 176,961 head of sheep, worth \$1,067,860, or \$6.03 per head.

The number of hogs in the United States the 1st of last January amounted to 47,900,367, valued at \$289,224,527, or \$6.04 per head. There were exported during the year ending June 30, 1903, 4,031 hogs, valued at \$40,923, or \$10.15 each. The price of live hogs in December, 1903, was per 100 pounds as follows: Cincinnati, lowest \$4.25, highest \$4.95; St. Louis, lowest \$4.20, highest \$4.85; Chicago, lowest \$3.30, highest \$4.90; Omaha, lowest \$4.15, highest \$4.70.

The study of these figures is very interesting for the man who has a weakness for statistics, for they show the stupendous values of our live stock industry of our country as a whole. In no portion of the United States is there any section of the country in which the live stock interest is not a leading industry, and until recently where you found the most live stock right there you would also find the greatest prosperity. In those sections of the country where the live stock interest is the smallest and agriculture has full sway, the people are generally in the most impoverished condition, from the fact that the substance they bring from the soil has to be expended in providing what they are short of through neglect of the live stock. There is not much profit in raising even ten cent cotton when the farm has to be run on bacon imported from the great packing centers, and where beef is dished out from refrigerator cars. Home production for home consumption is the keynote of success, with enough on the side in the form of a surplus to market that will add to the income from the farm and provide other necessary expenses.

Another interesting feature of the situation in the study of the values of the nation's live stock, as outlined above, is that it has been possible for a few ranchmen located in the leading market centers to arbitrarily fix the selling price of all this stock, depreciating values until the loss to the producer mounts up into the hundreds of millions of dollars and corresponding enrichment to these engaged in the unholy combination. It is one of the most remarkable exhibitions of nerve and gall this country has ever seen, and it is no doubt very largely due to the audacity of the undertaking that it was permitted to be carried out. There is wealth enough behind the live stock industry of this nation to even revolutionize our form of government, but it has been too content to suffer imposition.

PLEASED WITH TEXAS

T. J. Oliphant, a representative of the Kansas City Packer, was a visitor in Fort Worth last week. He is in Texas in the interest of poultry and truck farming and is enthusiastic over the prospects and conditions as he found them through-

A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"

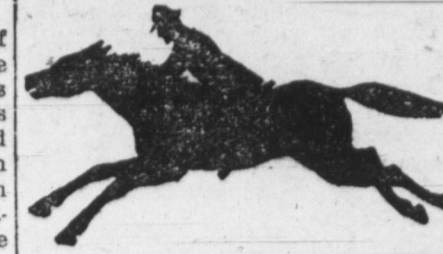
What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered LIVER.

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COLLEGE FED CATTLE

On the local market last Tuesday two loads of steers were received from the experiment station of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Bryan, but owing to the listless market and the strike situation they were not sold until Thursday. In the shipment there were forty-eight head, which were bought on the Fort Worth market about the 1st of last March, averaging at that time 989 pounds, with the average price at \$3.15. Up until the time they were loaded out for market twenty-two of them were fed from March 4 and twenty-six of them from March 31 on a ration of corn and alfalfa. When sold last week they averaged 1,150 pounds and brought \$4. The entire bunch sold on an average per head of \$31.25 and sold at \$46, having been on feed between three and three and one-half months.

NO DEMAND FOR PONIES FROM JAPAN

The Fort Worth horse market was thrown into a state of perturbation last week upon a report from Waco that Japanese agents were in that city negotiating for the purchase of a large number of horses and mules to be transported to Japan for use in the Japo-Russian war. A representative of the Stockman-Journal called upon the leading horse dealers at the local stock yards with regard to the report that Japanese agents were making strenuous efforts to purchase large consignments of horses and mules in Texas. The local horse dealers knew nothing whatever of the matter.

Colonel C. E. Hicks of the Fort Worth Horse and Mule Commission company stated that he had no knowledge whatever of an export market and did not think that at the present time there was any outlet for stock to the Japanese government.

Mr. Cook of the firm of Cook & Simmons when asked regarding the persistent rumor stated that as far as he knew there was absolutely nothing in the report. He said that the same press rumor had come forward several months ago and at the time was thoroughly investigated by dealers on the local yards with the result that the whole thing was found to be without foundation. Mr. Cook says that he has before the last report of Japanese purchases was held through the press a local dealer looked at a bunch of ordinary range horses owned by a farmer residing near Fort Worth and was offered the entire bunch of fifty or sixty head for \$45 around. Upon the return of the dealer a few days later to close the deal he was told by the owner that owing to the presence of Japanese agents in Texas on the lookout for horses and mules he wanted \$65 around for his bunch which he thought would give the intended purchaser a fair profit in disposing of them for transportation to the far east. The deal did not go through. Mr. Cook says that several instances of this kind have been reported during the past few weeks. One of the local horse dealers in this case should be an urgent demand by the Japanese for Texas horses and mules no less than 5,000 head could be bunched in Fort Worth in less than twenty-four hours' time for the inspection of the agents.

FRUIT GROWERS ARE TO MEET THIS WEEK

The East Texas fruit and truck growers' members, issued a general letter requesting all interested to meet at Jacksonville, Texas, Saturday, July 23, for the purpose of considering the reorganization of a shippers' union, whereby the products of the growers can be handled through one head.

Leroy Trice, general manager of the International and Great Northern, will address the convention and important questions of transportation will be presented to the meeting. At this meeting it is also proposed to elect a representative committee who will make a trip to the California exchange, this exchange being in a prosperous and flourishing condition. On the return of this committee a meeting will be held when an attempt will be made to form an organization in line with the recommendations made by the committee after its return.

Transportation will be furnished to all delegates on the International and Great Northern railway and the management of the Fruit and Truck Growers' association think that the same favor will be extended over other lines.

It is said that California is the only one of the Pacific coast states that is affected by the Southern fever tick. Stringent provisions have been made for the eradication of the evil and as yet has the work been done that only fourteen counties in that state are now under quarantine restrictions. Incidentally it may also be remarked that Texas is beginning to experience some relief along the same line as the result of intelligent effort.

Blackleg, or symptomatic anthrax, is a cattle disease prevalent over all of the range country to a greater or less extent, and is said to be constantly spreading. As it can be completely prevented through vaccination, its continued spread is a serious reflection upon the cattle interests of the

R. N. GRAHAM
Land and Cattle Broker
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QUESTION: When business houses want a bookkeeper, do they advertise for one of experience or a text-book graduate.
IF YOU WANT to know how somebody else kept books away back in the SIXTIES, go into a text-book business college and there you will read all about it.
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WE GIVE this course of instruction and assist students to the best salaries positions. No graduates out of employment.
WHY BE IDLE? Come in and talk the matter over with us. Beginners as well as those holding diplomas from other schools admitted. Call or write for catalogue.
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Chillicothe Shorthand College,
Chillicothe Telegraphy College,
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\$180 pays for 48 weeks board, room rent, tuition and carfare as per schedule. For free catalogue address ALLEN MOORE, PRES., Chillicothe, Mo.

\$500 Reward
For any case of Rheumatism which can not be cured with Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedies. Internal and external; relieves at once; cures guaranteed; restores stiff joints, drawn cords and hardened muscles. If your druggist has not got these remedies, write us. DRUMMOND MEDICINE CO., 84 Nassau St., New York.

According to reports received here, the big purchase of two-year-old steers made by Keeline Brothers in the Panhandle marked a very material increase in prices over those paid earlier in the season. In some instances the figures were shoved up as high as \$20 around, and that is not bad when conditions generally are taken into consideration. The recent rains have added several dollars to the value of every steer located in the Panhandle of Texas.

The U.S. Government Buys Gallup Saddles
For thirty-five years we have been making the best saddles for stock purposes to be had in the world, and the Gallup Saddle is favorably known throughout the entire west. The government buys only the best goods to be had, and as the fame of these saddles reached Washington, the department decided they wanted some of them, and we were awarded a nice contract for supplying the engineering corps throughout the country. If you want the best saddle made send for Saddle Catalogue No. 13, which will be sent free if you mention this paper.

A shipper to this market the other day turned his cattle back home for the reason that he thought they were worth more money than he was offered. This serves to show the average cowman is not so hard up as he is generally cracked up to be.

Shipments of Texas grass cattle from above the quarantine line are going to be quite late this season, in consequence of the length of time the late dry spell held on. Advice from the range country indicate rapid improvement since the rains came, and the marketable stuff will soon be in fine shape.

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is an institution that stands for the rights of all the cattlemen of the Southwest, and the work in which the organization is now engaged is the most important that has ever come before it for attention. It is reported to be growing rapidly through the acquisition of new members, but it is not growing half fast enough. There is ample room within the organization for every worthy cattleman in the entire Southwest, and they should ally themselves with it as speedily as possible.

Strike Situation

We wish to advise our friends and customers that the packing house strike which was inaugurated Monday, July 11, has assumed serious proportions both at this place and throughout the North. Today indications point to a prolonged struggle and the packers are apparently making preparations for a long fight.

While we can possibly use a small supply of good fat cattle and a limited number of hogs, we would advise that a wire be sent us regarding current conditions here before making shipment.

Cassidy - Southwestern Commission Company.

Blackleg, or symptomatic anthrax, is a cattle disease prevalent over all of the range country to a greater or less extent, and is said to be constantly spreading. As it can be completely prevented through vaccination, its continued spread is a serious reflection upon the cattle interests of the

USE SULPHUR FOR TICKS

Writer in Breeders' Gazette Seems to Entertain Very Grave Doubts of the Efficacy of Remedy and Thinks It Should Be Discarded

Once upon a time the writer took a journey to Tlaxcala, to the land of rocks and hills and live oak brush and cattle ticks a-plenty. Along with me went some three score and odd of registered cattle of various ages, ranging anywhere from less than four months to more than four years.

From first to last the tick and his ways were a subject of fascinating interest. Every station report, veterinary work and department publication bearing on the matter was eagerly sought and compared.

One of the first things that I settled for sure was the point aimed at by Dr. Butler, viz., that ticks were so thoroughly immune that they could be safely disposed of at public auction under a positive guarantee. In all this included nearly a year's time.

was a species of horned toad and a bird called the chaparral bird or the road runner, which with an occasional visit from a wandering wolf almost made up the entire list. None of these could or would have carried the ticks to the ticket.

Stockmen native to the section aver that the tick before attaching to the host and getting the first taste of blood may live on the vegetation of the tickets indefinitely. Some even aver that like other cold-blooded life they may, barring accident, live for ages. Before attaching to some animal there are two things the embryo tick can not stand; these are water and frost. Out on the prairies the tick can find but little protection from either rains of summer or the frosts of winter.

Whatever the explanation may be, the writer knows to his certain knowledge that the statement that seed ticks will starve to death on a vegetable diet in four or five months and the immediate vicinity become tick-free is erroneous. Under the regime outlined by Dr. Butler tick extermination may succeed in one locality because of frost, or it may succeed because of excessive rainfall, but it is because of starvation, as stated, and one day soon or later the statement must be revised.

He Tells of a Section on the West Coast Which Is Delightful in the Extreme

Harry M. Taylor, formerly traveling agent for the Santa Fe in Mexico, who has recently returned from an extended trip to Uruapan and the Pacific coast country of Southern Mexico, states that the tropical highlands of Western Mexico, with altitudes ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above the ocean, are quite as pleasant and cool in the summer months as Colorado points of equal elevation, with the advantage of the prevailing trade winds from the Pacific, which are laden with life-giving ozone and resemble the gulf breeze of Texas.

Many great discoveries have been made by accident and things better than gold mines have been found in this way, for example when even the accidental discovery that coffee is the real cause of one's sickness proves of most tremendous value because it locates the cause and the person has then a chance to get well.

Household Department

VERNIE LAWSON, Editor

GOODNIGHT Quick, dear, the Sandman's passing. Come, close your blue, blue eyes; 'Tis time to go to Dreamland now. And blue are Dreamland's skies. 'Ain't sleepy?' No, I know, dear, But you will be when it's light; So put your battered playthings up, Come, dear, and say goodnight.

All day I have been waiting, And longing for the time, When up into my clasping arms, My little girl would fling. I want to hold and rock you, And fold you close and tight; I want your soft breath on my face, - Come, dear, and say goodnight.

Outside the dark has folded, The purple bushes away; And on the lilac bushes lie, The shadows fall and gray. The stars are shining, too, dear, And the milky way gleams white; And little folks must go to sleep - Come, dear, and say goodnight.

Come, let me tell you stories, Of Fairy-world until, The ship which sails to bye-o-land, Has anchored at West Point. 'You want to hear Red Riding Hood, And Bo-Peep, too?' all right; Put up your toys and dollies - Come, dear, and say goodnight.

What? 'You want waked up early? So you can play some more? You want waked up about the time, The sun knocks over the load of overworked women? So many could render valuable assistance if they would only do so.

There are several little islands in the lake. The water is clear and abounds in fish. Native boatmen have large canoes, hallowed out of logs, which can be hired for boating and fishing.

The hotels of Marcella and Patzenaro are large, two-story, stone buildings, with gardens in the center. The rooms are large and well furnished, and the table is excellent, quite as good as average hotels in Switzerland.

Uruapan is a highly quaint and picturesque city of about 20,000 population, at the western terminus of the National railway. It has an altitude of 5,000 feet, and an abundance of water power from the beautiful river on which it is situated.

Leaving Ballinger on Sunday morning for San Antonio, I could see fine crops and grass from the car window all along the line. On Monday morning, July 4, the streets were lined with all kinds of vehicles and the drivers were calling out here for the picnic grounds which is situated one mile west of town in a beautiful pecan grove on the banks of the sparkling North river.

Everything went all right, and I did was to inspect the barbecue pit, which was running in full blast - twenty-one beaves, twenty-two mutton and one porker. The cooks had been hard at work since 11 o'clock the night before. All these meats were cooked to perfection and served hot at 12 o'clock.

There were something over 6,000 people on the grounds, and the ladies had prepared 2,000 pounds of potato salad, four sacks of frijoles beans - all well cooked - pies, cakes, bread and pickles by the wagon load.

Every thing went all right, and I did was to inspect the barbecue pit, which was running in full blast - twenty-one beaves, twenty-two mutton and one porker. The cooks had been hard at work since 11 o'clock the night before.

As the low lands, where all kinds of tropical fruits are raised, can be reached in a few hours' ride from the western portion of the plateau country, the products of both the temperate and torrid zones are to be found in the local markets.

Lake Catemaco is about twenty miles long, with an average width of ten miles, surrounded by pine covered mountains.

Special Notices

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS DEPARTMENT AT 1 CENT PER WORD PER LINE COUNT AS SIX WORDS.

WANTED - Bright sacked oats; choice green, light-sacked alfalfa and prairie hay; ear and sacked shelled corn, car lots. Write or wire lowest f. o. b. prices. W. T. Wilson, Nacogdoches, Texas.

WHEELER COUNTY LAND Makes the stuff; never had a crop failure, no boll weevil, no hot winds, forty bushels corn, half bale cotton and four tons alfalfa per acre year in and year out. Land for sale, terms easy; quarter sections up to 10,000-acre stock farms at prices that will please you.

SORE LEG AND CANCER cured upon a guarantee, without knife or pain. Write DR. D. C. SCARBOROUGH, Albion, Texas.

100 HEREFORD CATTLE in Dickens county at \$17.50, three males. Calves thrown in. Will average with Swinson cattle. John Gore, Round Timber, Tex.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. I have for sale on my ranch near Roswell, N. M., fifty head of yearlings and fifty head of two-year-old Short-horn bulls. These are full-blooded Shorthorns; sired by registered shank bulls. I will make prices right to any purchaser. Write me for prices, etc. FRANK DIVERS, Roswell, N. M.

Registered Hereford Cattle, all classes and ages, for sale. Prices right, cash or credit. Car lots special. Baled and located near Fort Worth. CHADWICK & SON, Creason, Johnson County, Texas.

FOR SALE - Thoroughbred Scotch cattle bulls, price \$50 to \$100 each. All screw-eyes, by registered cows - J. D. Caldwell, Brownwood, Texas.

TUCKER'S BAR-WIRE OIL. Remember that Tucker's "Bar-Wire" Oil is an absolute preventive of not only screw-eyes, but all postiferous microbes that hinder the healing of wounds. Price 50 cents pint; \$3.00 per gallon. The M. L. Tucker "Simple Remedy" Company, Waco, Texas.

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

A. B. JONES Hereford breeder, Big Springs, Tex. A few good young registered Herefords very cheap; a snap. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs \$1.50 per 15.

V. WIESS Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Branch in Galard 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.

PURE BRED Hereford cattle, Shropshire sheep. Nice lot of bulls and heifers for sale. Yearling Shropshire bucks and ewes and this spring's lambs for sale. Prices right. Come and see, or write your wants. B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS - (Branch in Galard county, Texas). My herd number 24, 13374 - Lord Wilton, Grove 3d, Garfield, Anxley, Sir Richard 2d, and Success Strains, both sexes for sale. W. S. Ikard, 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 young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Rich north of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

HEREFORD HOME BREED, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1858. 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 cattle of both sexes. Pasture 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.

The Best!

WHY buy any other? REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, Bulls and Heifers for sale. HOVENKAMP & McNATT, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

IRON ONE HERD Registered Red Polled cattle, some bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, 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.

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINA Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2d Jr., 2047, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

FOR SALE - Fifteen young Shorthorn bulls, price \$50 to \$100 each. All screw-eyes, by registered cows - J. D. Caldwell, Brownwood, Texas.

FOR SALE - Thoroughbred Scotch cattle bulls, price \$50 to \$100 each. All screw-eyes, by registered cows - J. D. Caldwell, Brownwood, Texas.

FOR SALE OR LEASE - The finest river ranch in southwest Texas, 55, 257 acres. Dr. C. F. Simmons, Oakville, 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 DYE WORKS Largest factory in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. WOOD & EDWARDS, 336 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

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

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

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM - Shorthorns, English Berkshire, Angora Goats, White Wyandotte, high-class, pure-bred stock in each department. DAVID HARBELL, Liberty Hill, Texas.

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

REAL ESTATE TIMBERED LANDS - 5,000 acres, one body, fine timber, good land, near Jackson, Miss., on navigable river, three miles from railroad. Also 3,000 acres well improved farms. Extra bargains. Joel F. Johnson, Madison, Miss.

RARE CHANCE FOR A STOCKMAN - Title to 500 acres of land, greater part of which is under the immense perpetual head of water that is carried to the land in a private ditch. No dam to maintain; no water rent to pay. Ditch receives water from river fed by never-falling springs. Ideal for alfalfa ranch, with immense free range adjacent. Write today to F. E. Downs, Carlisbad, N. M.

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

Worms In SHEEP G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.: Dear Sir - Will say that if I had 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. H. 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, Jamesport, Mo. Dec. 1, 1903.

MANSION HOTEL BEST \$1.50 PER DAY HOTEL IN CITY. Fourth St., Bet. Main and Rusk. Transient Rate Solicited

HOMESTEAD HERD OF HEREFORDS OVER 250 head in herd. Have the great breeding bull MACK 2d 58858, a cross of Archibald A and Grove 3rd bred in service, assisted by Napoleon, a Sheldahl 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 Western trade and carload lots a specialty. Prices reasonable. Can also use quite a number of grade young stock of the best bull brands, Herefords preferred. R. C. HANNEY, Little York, Ill. Iowa Central Railway.

We Will Pay \$50 For a case of Eczema, Piles, Pimples, etc., which we cannot positively, quickly cure with the new Radium Remedy, EC-ZINE. Many cases are cured by the medicine we send free. No money wanted. Write today. EC-ZINE CO., A. 22, Ashland Block, Chicago.

World's Fair, ST. LOUIS. FRISCO SYSTEM OFFERS CHOICE OF ROUTES ELEGANT TRAINS. Electric Fans and Berth Lights. Observation Dining Cars. MEALS A LA CARTE. LOW RATES TO THE SUMMER RESORTS, ALLOWING STOP-OVER AT ST. LOUIS. For Full Information, address W. A. TULEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent, FT. WORTH, TEX.

THE GREAT EAST AND WEST LINES EVER Louisiana and Texas.

J. O. RHOME Saginaw, Texas, breeder of Hereford cattle and Shropshire sheep. A choice lot of bulls, bucks and young stock now on hand. Correspondence solicited. Pecan Trees and Nuts Budded, grafted and seedling trees. Write G. M. BACON PECAN CO., Inc., Dewitt, Ga. Ginseng! Fortunes in this plant. Ginseng for sale. Roots and seeds by grown. Roots and seeds by garden. Plant in fall. Booklet and Magazine free. OZARK GINSENG CO., 402 Main St., Joplin, Mo.

NEW BOOK ON TEXAS - Free E. P. TURNER, General Passenger Agent, DAL LAS, TEXAS.

Hog Department

RATION FOR PIGS
As pigs grow in age and size, the proportion of food rich in protein should be reduced and the proportion rich in carbohydrates should be increased. If the pigs are to be few for the market the proportion of food rich in protein should gradually be reduced until a few weeks before they go to market, when a ration of corn alone may be fed to advantage.

The pigs that are to be kept for breed should never be fed on a ration made up entirely of corn, but part of their ration should consist of food rich in protein such as shorts, middlings, oats, skim milk, buttermilk, etc. The amount of these should be greater the younger the pig and should form at least one-half of the ration of mature brood sows.

Another important factor in pig feeding is in furnishing the proper bulk of feed. In feeding the young pigs and pigs for market, bulking should be avoided, but at other times during the life of the fat hogs and especially of the brood-sows, bulkiness in food—very desirable. This may be had by taking some chaffed clover that has either been soaked or steamed in boiling water. The hulls in the ground oats may be substituted for shorts or middlings.

Pumpkins make a very good feed during the winter months. They do not only furnish bulk and succulence to the food, but they also furnish considerable nutriment and tend to destroy worms that swine are very frequently infested with.

During the season when pastures are green or growing there is no other balancer equal to them. They furnish the bulk, the succulence and balance to the grain at the least expense, and are a great benefit to the health of the animal.

The saving in grinding corn over feeding it whole is about equal to the cost of grinding. But another important factor to consider here is the amount of food that is consumed over and above that which is required to support the live weight of the animal. If the pigs can be made to eat more by grinding corn, of course, there would be considerable advantage in doing so. By grinding oats a much greater percentage is saved than by grinding corn. In fact, the oat grain is comparatively small and has a very thick and hard hull, consequently it is not so good a feed to use whole as it is not so easily masticated. —Arkansas Non-stead.

not diagonal, through the outer skin and the membrane surrounding the testicle, if you cut into the testicle itself no harm is done. Now the organ will escape from the sheath. Carefully strip the tissue down with the back of the knife and draw the sheath, carefully strip the tissue down as low as possible and then cut it off. Remove the other testicle in the same manner and the job is done. There are some precautions to be observed: First, be sure you have a sharp knife; some people prefer a razor, but any good knife when properly sharpened is just as good; second, make the cut straight and not diagonal, for the latter will not heal well and trouble is liable to be the result; third, do not make the cut larger than is necessary; and fourth, be sure the silt will drain well.—Farmers Tribune.

A hog will sometimes eat more than it needs. That is where some people are like hogs.
The brood sow may be saved much suffering, and the weaker pigs given a good start by taking only the strongest pigs away at weaning time, then a few more, and so on, so that the sow is gradually dried off.
Don't feed your hogs corn and other concentrates immediately upon taking them off pastures. All changes of feeding should be brought about gradually. A good way is to start in on bran and millstuffs.
Hogs "are dirty as hogs," but it is poor economy to compel them to sleep in filth. They should be kept clean and comfortable or there will be a big loss in keeping them. Another thing: Do not feed them frozen well or anything half-frozen. Indigestion and loss of condition will be the result, and these are not conducive to profit in hog raising and feeding.

BELT LINE HAS A MEETING TO FIX BOND ISSUE

Proposition Is to Issue Securities and Pay Stock Yards Company for Advances

TEXAS HOGS
Texas is really the greatest hog producing state in the union although the published figures show that it stands fourth in the list. It has been the general idea with those not conversant with the true situation that Texas produces mostly the razor-back variety of hog. It is true that a good many of that variety are still to be found, especially in South Texas and along the bayous, but as a breed, if indeed they may be called a breed, the razor-back is almost extinct. Two years ago the records of the American Berkshire association showed that Texas had more registered Berkshires than any other state in the union and in other breeds it also stood well toward the top. The building of the big packing houses at Fort Worth and the smaller ones at San Antonio, Houston and other places has stimulated the demand for hogs, and they are to the farmer now a cash product, the same as cotton, and may be marketed as easily and cheaply. While hogs may be produced cheaper in Texas than anywhere else on account of the mild climate and cheap hog food products, the state does not supply enough to keep its own packeries running to their full capacity. One reason for the cheapness of production in the state is that there are no losses from disease. Hog cholera is unknown in Texas, while in other states through its ravages herds have been lost in a single day. The advent of the boll weevil has done much to increase hog production in Texas. Texas farmers have been doing more in the way of diversification than ever before, and the stock farmer idea is prevailing to a greater extent than ever before. The farmer has found that by raising alfalfa, pea vine hay, sorghum, corn, pumpkins and other products he could profitably raise each year a bunch of hogs and market them through his own feed lot. In any community where the stock farming idea prevails, that farmer and the most good breed of hogs raised by him has done more than anything else to increase this prosperity.—Texas Stockman and Farmer.

HOG NOTES
Growing pigs will grow better if fed a ration of oats.
Provide clean water, ashes or charcoal for your swine.
If you want lean pork feed your hogs barley, wheat or rye.
Don't waste feed by giving your hogs more than they will eat up clean.
A good way to feed potatoes to hogs is to cook them good and mix with bran.
Give your brood sow plenty of exercise if you would have her progeny strong.

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.

Campbell Brothers & Rosson

Live Stock Commission Company

INCORPORATED.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLS.
INDEPENDENT STOCK YARDS, ST. LOUIS, MO.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.
FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, TEX.

You very naturally want your business handled by the men who will take the greatest personal interest in securing for you the best possible results.

TRY CAMPBELL BROS. & ROSSON. They are hard workers and never flag when a customer's interests are at stake. Never too busy to write you a personal letter about anything you want to know, and if the mail is too slow, PHONE or WIRE. **BEST POSSIBLE RESULTS AND QUICK RETURNS.**

THE CAMPBELLS OF OUR FIRM HAVE HAD MORE THAN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

FORT WORTH FIRM TO BUY PONIES FOR JAPS

Texas Mounts Are to Be Provided for the Yellow Fellows in War

During the past few days dispatches have been printed to the effect that the Japanese government was in the market for the purchase of 100,000 head of horses, which, presumably, are intended for use in the war with the Russians.
A contract has been closed with a New York firm to supply 10,000 head.
One peculiar feature of the wants of the Japs is that the animals must not be larger than fourteen hands, and as there are large numbers of small horses all over the country, it is believed the Japanese government will have little trouble to get as many animals as they want.
A firm in Fort Worth has been asked to furnish a large number of horses for use by the Japs.
Representatives of the Japanese government are known to be in Texas for the purpose of contracting for horses of the smaller type. They are now in the south part of the state and are expected to be in North Texas in the course of a few weeks.
The animals are wanted for immediate shipment to the Orient.

TO OPEN AN OFFICE IN SEMINOLE NATION

MUSKOGEE, L. T., July 14.—At a session of the Dawes commission yesterday it was decided to open a land office at Muskogee, in the Seminole nation. The allotment of lands in this nation has exceeded all expectations, and it is thought necessary to establish this land office to permit of the filing on homesteads in this country. About ten men will be employed in this office, and it will be open and ready for business in about three weeks. The commission also decided to immediately put a force of surveyors in the field in the Seminole country, where it is found necessary to re-survey about 20,000 acres of land. This is by reason of the fact that when the first survey was made no sectional corners were established.

H. T. KEENAN DIES IN THIS CITY

Hiram T. Keenan, live stock agent of the City and Building department, died at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Metropolitan hotel.
Mr. Keenan, who was 73 years of age, has been a sufferer for about three years from a chronic complaint, which was the direct cause of his death.
For over thirty years he was connected with the Burlington road, having been its live stock agent with headquarters in this city almost continuously for twenty years.
He is survived only by his son, W. S. Keenan, general passenger agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, who was with him at the end.
Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

DEMAND FOR TWOS IS VERY STRONG

SAN ANGELO, Texas, July 7.—Colonel C. C. Poole, representing the Stockman Journal and The Telegram is here. He is suffering from the effects of a severe blow on the head received from a falling awning at Ballinger, but is rapidly recovering. He is still looking for his dog.
The demand for 2-year-old steers is very strong. Quota of sales are reported. J. G. Cooper of Water Valley sold to Fayette Tankersley 45 Steles, Reagan county, 250 twos at \$15 around.
Harris Brothers have purchased about 500 head of twos from different parties at \$16 to \$18 a head. Cattlemen are looking for the market in fat range stuff to open up considerably in the next week or two. There is a world of fat range stuff in this country now since the splendid condition of the range has obtained for such a considerable length of time.
The stockmen at Steles, Reagan county, are going to have a big jollification on the 15th by way of celebration of the fine condition of the range and cattle through that section. Rome Shields, who is in town from there, says they have the finest conditions there now he has seen for a great many years past.
The muttons have about all gone to market. A few more shipments will likely be made this week and next week, but it is not likely that many more muttons will go out to market after those shipments have been made.

THE OPENING OF THE CORN BELT

Manager Hastings of the SMS Ranch, Talks Entertainingly of the New Market for Texas Bred Range Calves

F. S. Hastings, the genial and well-known manager of the S M S ranch, located near Stamford, Texas, was a visitor in Fort Worth last week. Mr. Hastings has just returned from an extended trip through the corn belt states, and is very enthusiastic over the conditions as he found them in that section.
In company with E. F. and S. A. Swenson, both of New York, and owners of the S M S ranching properties in Texas, he visited ten states including the entire corn belt, and a portion of the eastern states. The main object of this trip was to look into the feeding situation in the corn belt as far as Texas cattle are concerned and to determine the relative value of western graded cattle when sent north to be prepared for market. In speaking of his trip Mr. Hastings said: "I was pleased beyond all expectations upon the result of the sales of Texas cattle made last fall and winter to northern buyers, and although I personally visited over one hundred of the leading feeders of the corn belt region, not one complaint was registered against Texas cattle as feeders. The S M S ranch for the past few years has been furnishing young cattle to corn belt feeders, but not until last year was the extent of the movement north large enough to indicate that the feeding of Texas cattle was a complete success. For general growth and development Texas cattle in the corn belt are not to be excelled by any class or grade of cattle raised in this country and when the trade generally realizes the value of this outlet, the home conditions will be much better."
Besides sending a trainload of calves and yearlings to Illinois last fall to be sold at auction to the leading feeders of that state, Mr. Hastings sold a large number of calves and yearlings to corn belt feeders with delivery at Stamford, and in every instance the buyers have profited by their experience of feeding Texas bred cattle for general market results. Next year, no doubt, the Texas raiser and the northern feeder will get closer together, and instead of the big ranchers throwing their young calves on the market and letting their yearling steers go to northwestern range buyers, they will find a good outlet for their graded cattle in the corn belt raisers, who will in turn prepare them for the market.
Mr. Hastings says that although the general rains on the plains have been late this season, the precipitation has been fairly good in most places sufficient to make good grass.

CATTLE NEWS OF PECOS COUNTY

Captain J. A. White, Successful Ranchman, Tells of His Western Country

AUSTIN, Texas, July 11.—Captain J. A. White of Pecos City, who was here yesterday, owns a pasture of 250,000 acres in El Paso county, and is one of the largest and most successful cattle raisers in the west. At present he said the country was very dry, grass scarce, grows cattle doing badly and the crop of calves unusually small.
"Our cattle have not shedded," he said, "and this fact, whether fat or thin, makes them unsaleable, and cattlemen are therefore financially pressed."
Captain White related a very remarkable story about a very remarkable well lately bored near Pecos.
It was sunk 170 feet, and the drill was then withdrawn to be cleaned and put in order. The mud, or moist earth was jolted on a block lying near, and the driller went to a house several hundred yards away for dinner.
He was absent several hours, and when he returned he was amazed to find the block entirely burned up.
Captain White offered no theory as to how the fire started, except to say the moist earth may have contained some kind of strange mineral and that combustion was produced by its exposure to the sun and air. He was asked if it might not have been set on fire by some one visiting the place during the absence of the driller. He said this was impossible as not a person had been around the well during his absence.
The Texas calf crop is reported better than usual this year, but conservative estimates place it lower than that of last year.

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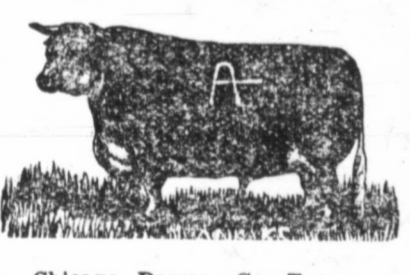
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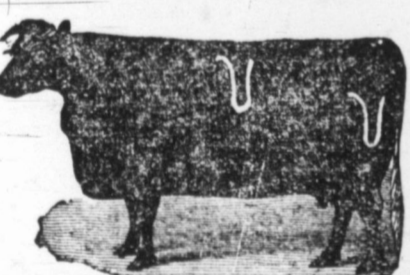
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VAN TUYL BROS.
Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch in Mitchell County.



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



J. W. RUSSELL.



Ranch in Scurry County, Texas. Steer brand: = on left ear.

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



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



S. A. PURINTON



Ranch located in Pecos county, Texas. Garter above knee and left foreleg. Ear mark: = on left ear.

CONNELL, CLARK & SCHARBAUER
Ranch in Garza county. E. W. Clark, Manager. Postoffice address, Leflore, Texas.



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



SAWYER CATTLE CO.



Ranch located in Reagan and Iron Counties, Texas.
Postoffice address: Sawyers, Texas.
Ear mark: = on left ear.

Little Mavericks

BIG SPRINGS RANGE
The entire Big Springs district has been thoroughly culled during the past few weeks and grass is coming along in fine shape," remarked Stephen Calverly of Big Springs, Texas, who has just arrived with his fourth shipment of cattle to Kansas. During last month Mr. Calverly has brought up four train loads of steers and cows, which he has placed in the pasture fields around Burdick, Kan. He will bring up one more string of twenty car loads of 2-year-old steers, which will complete his shipment for this year. Mr. Calverly is the owner of a cattle ranch in Glascock county, Texas, where he has been engaged in the cattle business for fifteen years.

"When I located in that part of Texas, fifteen years ago," continued Mr. Calverly, "no one ever thought of raising any feed for stock. In fact, it was generally believed that no kind of grain or rough feed could be raised there, and so the cattlemen just let their stock run and they took their chances. If it was a very dry year and half of them died it made little difference, and if it was a good season they came out ahead. But since the country has been fenced up and little by little we are drifting a little along with the cattle raising. In fact, it is generally believed that the cattle raiser in that country must provide some feed for his stock whether the season is favorable or not, the stock will do much better if they have some corn or alfalfa hay along in the spring. We had a severe drought last fall and winter, and the stock got very poor, and the cattlemen who had no feed, and who did not buy feed, have on their hands a string of cattle that will hardly fatten up in time this summer to be shipped to market, and they will have them on their hands another season. We have come to the conclusion that to raise fewer cattle and make them better will be more profitable, and, this ideal prevails to a great extent all over that part of the state."—Drovers' Journal.

CANADA IS LIBERAL
The Dominion of Canada will duplicate all prizes won by the provincial live stock exhibitors at the World's Fair. This provision has been outlined in a letter to Colonel Mills, chief of the live stock department, from Hon. William Hutchison, Canadian commissioner general, as follows:

"The Canadian government will give to all Canadian exhibitors of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry winning prizes at the World's Fair a sum equal to the amount given by the exposition in prize money to each exhibitor."

A Canadian exhibitor has evinced a decided interest in the live stock preparation for the exposition and the showing made by the Canadian live stock interests at St. Louis this year will undoubtedly meet the admirable record made at the Columbian. At that time Canadian exhibitors excelled at state winnings with the single exception of Illinois and in a number of important classes carried away the lion's share of the awards. The assurance by the Canadian commission that the winnings by Dominion breeders will be duplicated will greatly lighten the interest taken in the World's Fair show by exhibitors from that country.

LIVE WEIGHT BUYING
The custom of buying cattle by live weight has been making very rapid progress in the Southern States. A rule, preferable to that of buying by the head, is that of buying by the live weight. This is the old-fashioned way. Still "it moves," and a story has reached the Los Angeles Live Stock Journal of a farmer who is much enamored of the custom, having gone the length of carrying the practice into the Turkish business of the buying of horses. A well-known horse trader at Los Angeles has a pony for sale, and the farmer alluded to came to see it with a view to purchase. After examination he offered the owner \$10 for the colt, which was refused. A more critical examination followed, and then the farmer said: "I'll give you more for him; but I'll tell you what—I'll give you \$14 per pound avoirdupois for his pony." The owner, regarding the sporting nature of the offer, and the colt was led off to the weigh bridge. The price worked out at \$10.16, to the great satisfaction of the farmer, whose reputation as a judge of live animals, bovine and equine, has been considerably enhanced by the transaction.

NEW MEXICO RANGE
The Alamogordo Journal of Wednesday says: "O. M. Lee came in this morning from his ranches and reports heavy rains last Friday night. His losses have been light, but the winter range cattle were also diminished, and his stock were beginning to suffer, and the loss would have been heavy if the rains had been more delayed. The situation is entirely relieved with him now, however, as it is with all cattlemen in the country."

"James Jeffries and Thomas Fleming are in town, also, from the Sacramento, and report good news from the mountains extending from the Penasco country. The relief, they say, is general over the country."

"The stockmen of the country have had a very severe winter, but the loss of the drought, but after all the loss is not what it was thought it would be, and now, with a slight increase in prices, which is expected, they will soon recover the losses."

SOUTH IS PROGRESSING
The south is demonstrating its right to be seriously considered in the beef feeding and finishing markets. Two years ago some Illinois calves were taken to Louisiana, immunized there against fever and raised for the northern market. From that time on they averaged nearly two pounds per day for the entire growing and finishing periods. These calves were sold at \$5.65 per 100 pounds live weight, or an average of \$7.35 per head. The feeds used were cottonseed meal and hulls, sugar, molasses and grass. The price is high for the grade of beef produced, and that grade was of the good medium sort for which the south is getting the name of cottonseed meal beef, as distinguished from corn-fed and grass beef.

BLAME THE CATTLEMEN
According to published statements, the Kindred bill of Nebraska, effective last Tuesday, permitting homesteaders to take up 640 acres of homestead land in the semi-arid parts of that state, is due to the greed and dishonesty of the cattle men of Nebraska, who are trying to steal from honest settlers the title to 9,000,000 acres. A condition of violence, riot and bloodshed was threatened. It was explained to congress that the lands were of such small value that homesteaders could not live on a quarter section, but if permitted a 640-acre farm could keep a bunch of stock and thus make a living.

SHIPPING AT CLAUDE
W. G. Backus came in Wednesday from the Big Bend ranch near Quanah with forty cars of cattle. The same number of cars will be brought on Friday, the herd being made up of three or four hundred cows

and the rest 1 and 2-year-old steers. The head of one was to the Swearingen ranch, now the property of W. Q. Richards. Mr. Backus will remain on the range for some time, rounding up in Hutchinson county and on the Swearingen roll up 2,000 2-year-olds recently purchased by an Iowa party.—Claude News.

TEXAS ALL RIGHT
Joe Kerr, the popular representative of the Stock Yards, has just come in from a trip to Texas. He says that range and agricultural conditions in that state are now in pretty good shape, as plenty of rains have fallen of late and everything is green as a gourd. The movement of sheep is about over and the cattle business is quiet. Joe passed through Southern-Central Kansas and he says the outlook for any kind of a corn crop is mighty poor, and all kinds of cattle and hogs are being shipped out.—St. Joseph Journal.

BIG YEARLING PURCHASE
W. C. Dinwiddie sold about 400 steer yearlings to a Colorado buyer the first of the week. Thirteen dollars, we understand, was the price paid. We learn that A. A. Hogan sold about 450 steers to the same buyer at the same price.—Tulsa Standard.

DELIVERING AT CLARENDON
Jeff Justice and E. W. Clark have gone to Clarendon to deliver 2,000 cattle recently yearlings at \$12.50 and \$11.50 per head.—Snyder County West.

ARIZONA CALVES DYING
"It is a sad sight," said Cattleman Jim Bark "to see a poor cow calf lying in the mountains, calling for its mother, perhaps for three, four or five days, then, too weak to longer stand, lie down, close its eyes and die of starvation. There are actually thousands of such cases in the hills of Arizona today, and will be thousands more if rain does not fall soon."—Mesa Free Press.

NEW MEXICO IMPROVING
Range is rapidly becoming good in the northeastern district and improving generally throughout the northern counties, while in the southwest it is slowly reviving. With another week of light showers stock losses will rapidly dwindle, although losses are still reported and some ranchmen are driven to great straits to provide feed and water for their herds.

SOUTH DAKOTA RANGE
Secretary Frank M. Stewart of the Western South Dakota Growers' Association says the range of his state suffering from too much rain and cattlemen are praying for a dry spell. He also says the losses reported from his state during the winter were greatly exaggerated, for, taking the state as a whole, the mortality was exceedingly light.

NEW COMPANY ORGANIZED
Henry Curtis Mills and Frank M. C. Ewert of Denver, George S. Good of Rock Haven, Penn., and Hugo Seaberg of Taton, N. M., have incorporated the Modern Cattle and Investment Company, with \$50,000 capital and headquarters at Taton, N. M., and Chihuahua, Mexico.

RANGE CATTLE MOVEMENT
It will be but a few weeks now at most before Western range cattle will begin to arrive at the Chicago market. Reports from the southwest are that the range grass is generally abundant, but is still lush and it may be a little late before the cattle get good and fat, but every indication is that they will be better than the cattle that were shipped from the marketing of a larger number of range cattle than were received at Chicago last year.—Breeders' Gazette.

PRESERVED MEAT DEMAND
Owing to the difficulty of keeping fresh meat in Trinidad, British West Indies, there is and probably always will be a demand there for preserved meat, of which about \$600,000 pounds are imported annually. Of this amount the United States supplies about seven-eighths and practically monopolizes the trade in lard and oleomargarine. Sheep do not thrive in Trinidad and most of the matter comes alive from the United States and Canada.

SOUTH TEXAS CONDITIONS
Phillip Welcher accompanied to market today a number of Texas quarantine steers from New Valley, Texas, for William Jennings. These cattle were originally billed to East St. Louis, but while on the road the billing was changed to Chicago. The steers were also stopped at Kansas City long enough to be fed and watered. "The movement of cattle marketward from Southern Texas is very heavy," remarked Mr. Welcher, "and at every unloading station along the route can be seen pens full of cattle and train after train of cattle are on their way to market. The bulk of the offerings now on their way to the shambles are steers of pretty good kind, for few cows and calves are noted in the shipments. Conditions during the winter were bad, but since early spring plenty of rains were had and the grass and weeds were out of sight. Very little trading was accomplished with northern buyers this season, owing principally to the weak condition of the cattle, although sellers and buyers were active in their views. The day of ranching in Southern Texas is fast drawing to a close, for settlers are beginning to pour into that country."—St. Joseph Journal.

USE GOOD BULLS
A good bull to head a herd must always be prepotent. No matter how perfect in beef type a bull may be, if he fails to transmit his characteristics to his own offspring he is not a satisfactory animal. To be prepotent he must have been bred pure for several generations, or until the characteristics are fairly well fixed. The longer he has been bred pure the more firmly fixed are his characteristics. A grade or mixed bred bull has no firmly established characteristics, and therefore will not reproduce his type with any degree of certainty. A line bred or inbred bull of a certain breed is likely to be very prepotent because his breeding has not only been coming to the breed but to a certain family in that breed. Inbreeding, however, is not to be recommended, because it may result in a weakened constitution and sometimes barrenness.

OIL DIPPING VAT
Secretary Tom Morris of the Oklahoma live stock sanitary commission has been notified that the government of Argentina has granted a concession to Robert Elliott of Ralston, in Pawnee county, to establish a dipping vat, where southern cattle may be dipped in Beaumont oil preparatory to their shipment to northern markets. This will be the first vat of the kind north of the Texas boundary line. The vat will be established at once, in order to handle the southern stock fooding in the Osage nation and Indian Territory. This will mark one of the greatest

changes in the cattle business in many years.

Secretary Morris announces a meeting of the Oklahoma live stock sanitary board at Woodward next Monday, for the purpose of taking up for discussion the range quarantine district in that county. Several townships have been dipped according to the government regulations.

FEEDERS DOING WELL
A. H. Nelson of Panhandle City, Texas, who has been conspicuous in the missionary work which is making Panhandle cattle popular in the corn belt feed lot, writes from Amarillo, Texas:

"The whole Panhandle and Southwest country is having copious rains and never looked better; crop prospects are simply immense. We have been selling a lot of good Panhandle cattle at Fort Madison, Iowa, for feed lots at prices fully steady with the recent decline in stockers and feeders, demand being good."

RANGE CALF CROP
Reports from different sections of the range indicate that the calf crop of 1905 is better than the average in both size and quality, says the Sioux Stock Journal. The money invested during the past few years by our ranchers for pure bred and high grade breeding stock is beginning to tell on the range herds, as can readily be seen by the fact that over 75 per cent of the calves are whitefaces and the balance nearly all pure reds or reds of good quality.

SMALL RANGE LOSSES
The spring round-ups are about all finished and it is now certain that there was very little loss sustained among cattle on the range last winter, says the Sioux Stock Journal. In a few localities cattle died from mange, and this spring quite a few—were killed by eating some kind of poisonous plants, but in the case of a purely local nature and would not amount to much, taking the whole range into consideration.

DYING OF FEVER
The attention of the Oklahoma live stock commission has been called to the condition of cattle along the quarantine line which separates the Old Indian pastures from the main part of the territory. Farmers and cattlemen north of Perry are up in arms, for their cattle are reported dying at a rapid rate as a result of Texas fever.

R. H. Hahn, Territorial cattle inspector, has quarantined six different herds in a number of different pastures, and his work is being continued unceasingly. There have been between thirty and forty cattle which have died as a result of the disease within the last week. Active preparations are being made by owners to construct dipping plants immediately. There are 1,800 cattle under quarantine at present. There is one bunch of 1,500 Texas cattle under quarantine. The speed of the disease is what is worrying the Oklahoma owners.

Several head of Charles Holcomb's herd have also died as a result of the disease along the line from the reservation.

BIG ROPING CONTEST
According to dispatches from Cardwell, Clay McCongle, the hero of New Mexico roping contests, claiming the championship of the southwest, and one of the most skillful men in the world with the rope and the lasso, has made a remarkable winter. McCongle has offered to be \$1,000 with one Sol Schoonover, the champion of the southwest, to rope and tie one of the long hair, vicious variety will be imported for the purpose. The contest is set for the 24th of December, 1904. According to the dispatches the money has been paid to the winner. It is reported that the handsome, dashing Clay McCongle stands to lose his money even though the festive Schoonover be the rankest tenderfoot.

TEXAS WAR PONIES
Creole ponies from the prairies of Southwestern Louisiana and bronchos from the plains of Texas may be fighting the battles of Japan within a few months. It is learned that a Texas firm has been approached by Minister Takahira of Japan with a view to securing 15,000 head of horses of the type now used by the Japanese cavalry. The Creole ponies and Texas bronchos, with wonderful staying qualities, easily fed and kept, are considered ideal mounts for the Japanese soldiers, and it is understood that negotiations have been opened with the traffic department of the Southern Pacific Railroad for a large amount of Creole ponies, so that everything may be in readiness to rush the ponies to San Francisco, thence by ship direct to Korea.

MONTANA RANGE GOOD
Cattlemen from Bogomna and vicinity report that the range there is in unusually good condition, and promises to give excellent results, says the Great Falls (Mont.) Leader. A good many of the cattle are already in marketing condition, which is unusual at this season of the year. The number of cattle in the basin this year is less than it was last year. Taking both the upper and lower basins together, there are probably 2,500 or 3,000 head. The losses from the winter, especially in the lower basin, have been much lower than usual, and the danger season is now practically over. Larkspur is said to be the most dangerous plant.

COWBOYS KILL SHEEP
Aspen, Colo., July 15.—WoWard has reached here that 1,500 sheep, owned by H. E. Lawson of Silver Lake, Colo., had been killed by Gunnison county cowboys. Lawson had several thousand sheep on the ranges in this vicinity. One bunch was in Taylor park, in charge of three herders. The cowboys roped down without the herders and disarmed them. They cut the throats of about 1,500 of the sheep.

HOLDING CATTLE BACK
On account of the strike of the employees of the northern packers the shipment of 300 cars of cattle from the territory south of San Antonio has been canceled. These cattle were already ordered and in many cases ready for delivery.

NEW MEXICO CONDITIONS
Secretary Clements of the Central New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association writes regarding conditions in his section:

"The steers of this district—a region 100 by 150 miles in extent—being marketed, this circular is sent for the information of yourself or your business associates who may require more stock during the next twelve months. The spring range is in a very poor condition, owing to the serious shrinkage, so that most of our breeders, by general consent, postponed range work, sales and deliveries until summer and fall. A wise man has said that the troubles which are now being experienced; and so the drought that never happened in this section of New Mexico has kept all uneasy for a time; but the dry spell is over, good crops are being raised; the district; cattle growers are ready for regular summer work and business, and will be glad now at any time to show to shippers their marketable stock."

The supply of grass toward the end became nearly exhausted, but the abundant growth of our flats and mountain sides proved sufficient to prevent excessive damage. With some classes of cattle and

on some ranges the percentage of loss will figure out a notch higher than in average years, and stock generally became unusually thin for this region. For several weeks, however, cattle have been slowly improving, and now fast improvement is in order and by the date of delivery of any contracted stuff, condition will be excellent. During the spring several growers, located in the Magdalena section of this district have a thousand steers, but with this exception the supply in this district has not been touched and it now offers opportunities for prime contracts.

CATTLE IN NEVADA
"Things never looked better with us," said Governor Spaulding of Nevada, in an interview. "Of course we have no corn out in Nevada to feed cattle, but the alfalfa that we are raising there is about as good as corn, and with a little oil meal to finish with we are producing a good beef as can be had in the corn belt districts. Range feed is plentiful with us this season and the owners of range cattle are in good shape all over that section of the country. The market for the eastern markets, but in recent years there has sprung up on the Pacific coast a good demand for all kinds of meats. But a good many cattle and a considerable number of sheep raised in Nevada are now being shipped to Kansas City market every year, and when better shipping facilities can be had more will go there. Alfalfa, the green feed, alfalfa and clover grasses grow there as well as in Missouri. Of course all these feeds are raised under irrigation and where water can be had we can raise anything in Nevada."

INSPECTION FOR SCAB
"Scab inspection as usually practiced is a humbug," is the way a western stockman expresses himself. "When the inspector comes to inspect a flock, he goes to find it any one can see it and until it breaks out it is foolish for an inspector to examine a flock of sheep with a microscope. The only thing an inspector can do is to inspect a flock when the case of scab is known to exist and if he will only do this conscientiously we will bear less trouble about the spread of the disease in this country. At present the inspection is too easy to pass up dipping and many think that the federal regulations are too much in favor of careless owners and not calculated to step on the toes of those who are conscientious. Hundreds of cases where it is treated as an intolerable nuisance to be rid of at the least trouble and expense. If the inspector would dip, then, and preach it everywhere, adopt it, encourage it, enforce it, for in the dipping process alone can the disease find its ultimate and certain eradication."

MEETS IN AUGUST
W. A. Richards, commissioner of the general land office, will head the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the reservation questions with western stockmen. Gifford Pinchot, chief forester, and F. H. Newell, chief of the geological survey, are the other members of the commission, and will be in the city on Wednesday. The meeting will probably be held some time in August.

IN FINE SHAPE
Jake Stubbfield of the Maverick country was in the city Tuesday. He reports a good run last Sunday and the Oak Creek country in fine shape. There has been a good deal of alfalfa and leaved grass and he says it keeps him on the move looking after the cattle and Runkles county interests at the same time.—Ballinger Tribune.

BIG RANCH DEAL
A ranch deal of unusual magnitude has just been consummated in Wyoming by the purchase of the ranch of the late W. H. Hebard of that city who has purchased seven ranches on the upper Big Laramie river on the Colorado side of the state line. The purchase includes the ranch of the late Hebard, the ranch of Homer Pollock, Mrs. Wallie Fortune, Charles Tanning, Alvie Stewart and an option on the ranch of Victor Stewart. The purchase gives the St. Louis company control of the good cattle ranges in Wyoming and it expects to run 6,000 head of steers there. The price paid aggregates \$75,000.

UVALDE COUNTY SALES
R. J. Kennedy sold eighty head of calves to J. J. Jackson of Alpine, Monday and they were shipped to the New Orleans market on Wednesday. Mr. Jackson and George S. Johnson bought 100 head of steers from Mrs. H. S. Donoho and shipped them to St. Louis.—Sabinal Sentinel.

SERRUYS BUYS TWOS
We dropped into Felix Franklin's cow pen in the Amarillo market Wednesday, and our opinion that he will see good, strong prices all this season on good killing cattle, both cows and steers, and we think they will bring much better prices than last year, as in the east is scarce compared to former years. As you know, corn has been very high, and the feeders have been unable to make any money. Of course it is too early to predict what feeders will sell for, as you know it will depend a great deal on the corn crop."

BORDEN COUNTY TWOS
Willie Johnson of Gal passed through Wednesday in company with a number of others on their way home from Horeford, where they had been with a herd of 2-year-old steers belonging to Mr. Abney of Borden county, which was sold at \$17.—Lynn County News.

CONTINENTAL SHIPPING STEERS
Ed H. Reid of the Continental Cattle Company came in with a train load of Continental steers, which he is taking up to Belle Fourche, where they go on the range. He reports that there has been little of rain in the Panhandle and grass never was better. The cattle are looking well and stockmen are confident of the future. Mr. Reid will have another train load up the last of the month.—Denver Record-Stockman.

SOME DAKOTA SHIPMENTS
Since January 1 last more than 176 carloads of live stock have been shipped from a single town—Gardner—in Charles Mix county, S. D. The stock was worth exactly \$1,000 per car, which would bring the value of the shipments since the first of the year to about \$176,000. Estimates by other towns in the county show that the county did equally well. It would make more than \$500,000 which has been distributed among the farmers of the county since January 1 last in exchange for cattle. It is expected the stock shipments from the county during the present year will aggregate fully \$1,500,000 in value.

DOWN IN MEXICO
K. Godfrey, Cass county, Mo., under recent date writes:

"I have just returned from old Mexico, having delivered 153 head of shorthorns in the condition after their long trip. I found that country very dry, as they have had no rain to speak of for two years. Grass is burnt up and the water supply is very short, but the wonderful mesquite holds out and looks green and is keeping the cattle alive where they have water holes. If they have rain soon I expect orders for another shipment of bulls to

dry, had winter and the worst spring I ever saw in my twenty-five years' residence here, and at no time were steers very closely bought up as now. There are practically no three and four-year-old steers in this part of the country. We have now, however, had abundant rains and cattle are doing well. Cows and calves are all that will be marketed from this section this year, and with the exception of calves there, and with the pasture generally in the western part of Texas are not half stocked and never before was the security of cattle so apparent."

OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE
Cattle on the western ranges are making fine progress these days, and it is said that in South Dakota some will be ready for market earlier than usual. There are spots, of course, where conditions are not ideal, but as a general thing range prospects are unusually good and the outlook is better than last year, not only for a better quality of cattle but far better prices. The advance made during the past month has been highly gratifying to ranchmen, who up to that time felt rather blue at the outlook. More cattle will be available from the northwest this year than in any previous year, and the losses sustained last year.

TEXAS CATTLE MOVEMENT
A Texas cattleman said: "Texas has plenty of cattle, the drought of last year did not hurt us as much as they say. There were a good many losses, but there are still left a great many cattle. They are very thin, however, and can not be shipped to market as early as they usually are. The grass is coming along in fine shape now, and the stockmen look for good feed this fall, but all shipments are bound to be made in the spring. The cowmen lost some cattle through the drought, but these losses were not as large as expected, and will come out later on in the fall they will come out all right."—Chicago Live Stock Week.

SUGAR BEET PULP
Sugar beet pulp as a feed for cattle rapidly is increasing in popularity in Colorado, and the experimental station recently brought to a close under direction of Professor W. L. Carley of the Colorado Agricultural College has given this product an unusually strong endorsement as a beef-making material when used in conjunction with alfalfa hay and some form of concentrated feed. It will thus be seen that the sugar beet industry is serving in Colorado a three-fold purpose: It is making beef production profitable to many farmers, the growing of beets is made more attractive as a money-making proposition and the sugar manufacturers are finding an outlet for the by-product of their plants. Considered in this light, the sugar beet industry looks as if it had come to stay and grow a fact which long ago was widely recognized.

TIME TO STAY
A Colorado cattleman avers that many people are going out of the cattle business now because it has been unprofitable the past two or three years. He says stock cattle are low in price and he recently was offered 3,000 head of Arizona yearlings above fever line at \$10 a throw. The country is needing more beef each year and some cattle men would supply it. The time to stay with a business is when everybody else is quitting it," is the conviction of many a philosopher.

CANADIAN CALF CROP
According to J. T. Gordon of the firm of Gordon & Ironsides, Winnipeg, Man., who has just returned from an extended trip through the ranch country of Canada, all cattle in that country are in a very good condition. There is one of the largest calf crops on record. On one of the firm's ranches more than 6,000 calves were branded this season. In Assiniboia cattle wintered badly, but spring has been very favorable and range cattle have pulled up remarkably well. Shipping will commence about August 20. It is expected that the outlook is for fairly good prices for early marketed steers, but also believes that late cattle will be up against very low prices indeed. There are very large numbers of cattle in Canada, he says, and there are also very many in the United States. This will naturally lessen the home consumption and increase the number of cattle in the old country, which will lower prices and limit the market over there. Mr. Gordon's advice to ranchers is to market their stock just at the moment it is fat enough to warrant doing so.

OUTLOOK FOR FEEDERS
One of the local commission firms has this to say about the future cattle industry:

"It is a little too early to predict any thing in regard to the corn crop in the eastern states, but will say at present, prospects are fair for a large crop. In our opinion that we will see good, strong prices all this season on good killing cattle, both cows and steers, and we think they will bring much better prices than last year, as in the east is scarce compared to former years. As you know, corn has been very high, and the feeders have been unable to make any money. Of course it is too early to predict what feeders will sell for, as you know it will depend a great deal on the corn crop."

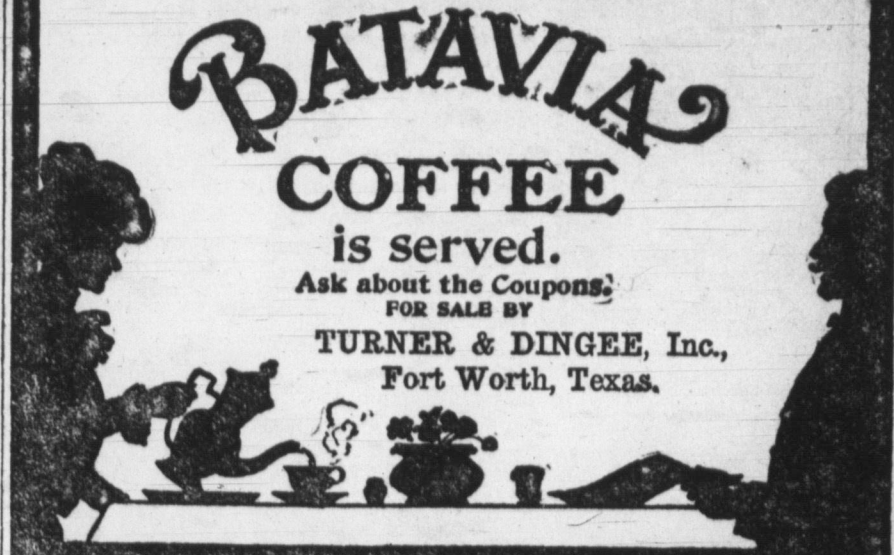
RESTRICTION OF CREDIT
For several years the cowmen in Smith county have been known to get their money from a few hundred dollars up to as high as \$10,000 or more in cash and provisions virtually on open account, but this kind of business is fast growing to a close and the cowmen are being forced to pay for the investment. He has to pay the banks 10 per cent for borrowed money, and it is only a matter of time until they will have to bow to the inevitable.—Beaville Pictorial.

RECORD-BOOKING
The days of the big cattle operators seem to be numbered. It costs money to buy and maintain a ranch, and the owner is likely to be in the sheriff's hands at a time when yearlings will bring about half their usual value. The Times would like to see the cowmen get clear of debt. They have but a few head of cattle clear of debt, and to have an incumbrance over a larger number. No matter what you have, nor what business you are engaged in, you can be closed down at certain times when it will break your back, and in the majority of cases now-a-days your creditor don't stop to consider whether it is winter or summer. He wants his money.—Alpine Times.

THE CATTLE SHORTAGE
M. S. Mertz, a prominent southwestern cattleman, in a recent communication from San Angelo, says:

"Relative to the Osage reservation in Oklahoma I will say from a careful estimate that there will be less than 50,000 head of cattle in that section from that section this year. Of the number shipped to that reservation this season the proportion of cows as compared with last year is much smaller and the total shipment of this year as compared with last year is much smaller. We have experienced a very late and backward spring, but range conditions since May 1 have been very favorable indeed, with the possible exception of too much rain, which to my mind is no serious objection, except it will make cattle a little later in reaching the market. As regards western Texas we have had a

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Ar HOUSTON 6:00 a.m.	Ar HOUSTON 7:00 p.m.
Lv HOUSTON (H. E. & W. T.) 8:00 a.m.	Lv HOUSTON (T. & N. O.) 7:20 p.m.
Ar SHREVEPORT 4:25 p.m.	Ar NEW ORLEANS 8:35 a.m.
Lv SHREVEPORT (Cotton Belt) 4:40 p.m.	Lv NEW ORLEANS (I. O.) 9:15 a.m.
Ar ST. LOUIS 11:00 a.m.	Ar ST. LOUIS 7:08 a.m.

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that country, as the ranchmen want to take advantage of the low prices for pure-breds now prevailing."

CALF CROP SHORT
Roundups of cattle on the ranges in the northern and eastern parts of Montana, which have been going on for about three weeks, have revealed a shortage in the calf crop. This is taken as an indication of heavy cattle losses during the past winter and spring.

BIG DEAL CLOSED
"Jim" Mapel has just closed a deal, assisted by Hunt & Miller, for a very large shipment of live stock to South Africa, a deal which he has had pending for some time. The deal includes the sale of 160,000 sheep, 2,000 mules, 2,000 burros, and 1-000 mares, all of which are being purchased in this section and are to be shipped to South Africa to a syndicate in that country, within the next year. The first shipment will be made August 5.

Mr. Mapel is a well known young business man of this city, local manager for the Alamogordo Lumber Company, and his friends are congratulating him on being able to promote such a large deal.—El Paso Herald.

SCABIES IS DECREASING
Dr. J. W. Parker, inspector of animal industry station at San Antonio, Texas, says that he is much encouraged at the decrease of scabies in both cattle and sheep in his territory. He states that the improvement is most noticeable in cattle, but that sheep are showing up well. Grass in southern Texas is fine and cattle are thriving.

HOLDING CATTLE BACK
The continued rains are holding back the cattle. Grass is still wet and while there is plenty of it, it will not put the firm hard fat on the cattle that is needed to make beef. A few weeks of sunshine and dry weather would fix things all right, but from present indications it will be very early beef cattle on the market.

Anybody may practice medicine in China; no license or special course of study is required. Many of the physicians are students who have failed to pass the government examinations.

