

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. XXV

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1905.

NUMBER 46.

## BEEF TRUST REPORT IS MADE BY MR. GARFIELD

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—President Roosevelt has transmitted to congress the report of the commissioner of corporations upon the beef industry, submitted in compliance with the resolution of the house of representatives adopted March 7, 1904. The president's letter of transmittal is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith a report from the secretary of commerce and labor upon that portion of the resolution of the house of representatives adopted March 7, 1904, having to do with the prices of cattle and dressed beef, the margin between such prices and the organization, conduct and profits of the corporation engaged in the beef packing industry.

In view of the fact that the department of justice is now engaged upon other matters involved in the resolution, the secretary of commerce and labor cannot at this time report thereupon.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, March 3, 1905.

A summary of the report follows:

That six packing companies—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., the National Packing Company, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the Cudahy Packing Company, frequently designated in the trade as the Big Six, slaughtered in the year 1903, 5,521,697 head of cattle, out of a total indicated slaughter in the United States of 12,500,000 head, or about 45 per cent.

That the true average net profit for three companies—the Armour, Swift and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger—for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903, as shown by their actual bookkeeping records, was 9c per head, not including incidental profits mentioned below.

That the year 1902, instead of being one of exorbitant profits, as has been commonly supposed, was less profitable than usual. The report says, in fact, that during the months when prices of beef were the highest some at least of the leading packers were actually losing money on every head of cattle slaughtered.

That the changes in the margin between the price of cattle and the price of beef during the year 1903, instead of being unusually high, as popularly supposed, was for each half of that year lower than the margin for any corresponding half year since 1898, and that the increase in the margin for the second half of 1903 over the first half was no greater than the similar change in other years. An average margin, covering total killings of cattle, by most of the packing houses in five leading western markets, and sales of beef at twenty-four cities having a total population of about 10,000,000 persons, was \$2.81 per hundred weight for January to June, 1902, \$2.83 for July to December, 1902; \$2.14 for January to June, 1903; \$2.41 for the second half of 1903 and \$2.33 for the first half of 1904.

That conditions in 1902 were abnormal, and cattle prices for 1903 and 1904 cannot fairly be compared with that year. The great prosperity of the country from 1899 to 1902 apparently led to a considerable increase in the per capita consumption of beef. The partial failure of the corn crop of 1901 induced many cattle feeders to send their stock to market in poor condition, thus reducing the average weight per head, and the average percentage of dressed beef to live weight. As a result, while the total number of cattle slaughtered at five leading western packing centers during the first half of 1902 decreased only about 1 per cent as compared with the first half of 1901, the total live weight of the cattle slaughtered is computed to have decreased 4.3 per cent, and the computed dressed weight decreased considerably more. In this connection the report says:

In the face of the strong demand, the price of cattle was forced to the highest level ever known. The high prices of beef, which caused so much complaint among consumers at this time, were attributable wholly to these abnormal cattle prices.

That in 1903 the price of cattle fell very sharply, chiefly because of a large increase in the supply. The number of cattle killed in five leading western markets during the first half of 1903 was more than 15 per cent greater than during the first half of 1902, and on account of the increased size of the cattle the quantity

of beef produced increased 22 per cent.

In the second half of 1903 the quantity of beef derived from cattle killed at the same markets was about 10 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1902. Under the conditions the price of beef, instead of remaining at the high level of 1902, fell during 1903 by a larger absolute amount and by about the same percentage as the price of cattle.

That the six leading packing companies especially discussed are apparently not overcapitalized.

That the percentage of profit on the gross volume of business, including hog and sheep products and other minor commodities, is comparatively small. In the case of Swift & Co., during the three years, 1902, 1903 and 1904, the total profits has in no case exceeded 2 per cent of the total sales. In the case of the Cudahy Packing Company for 1904 the net profit was 1.8 per cent of the total sales; in 1902 it was .3 per cent.

That the profit of private-car lines in the packing industry on mileage is very liberal, approximate computations indicating a net return of from 14 per cent to about 17 per cent. Reckoning on the basis of dressed beef transported, however, this profit would add but little to the cost of beef to the consumer, the net profit from the mileage of private cars being computed at not more than 4c per 100 pounds of beef, or, say, 25c per head of cattle.

The statement already made that the six largest concerns mentioned slaughtered in 1903 only about 45 per cent of the total cattle killed in that year indicates very clearly the existence of active competition by other concerns at least in many places. This is chiefly explained by the operations of a large number of small slaughtering establishments. Taking the principal slaughtering and distributing centers, the proportion controlled by the six companies mentioned is much greater.

For instance, the six principal concerns slaughtered nearly 98 per cent of all the cattle killed in the eight leading western packing centers, namely, Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, East St. Louis, South St. Joseph, Fort Worth, Sioux City and South St. Paul. In the same way they control a very large percentage of the trade in beef in many large cities, particularly in the east. In New York they furnish about 75 per cent; in Boston more than 85 per cent; in Philadelphia about 60 per cent; in Providence more than 95 per cent; in Baltimore about 50 per cent, and in a number of other important cities their proportion ranges from 50 to 90 per cent on the total beef supply. In smaller cities and towns in most sections of the country, on the other hand, and even in large cities in some sections, their operations are relatively much less important.

For instance, such cities as Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, obtain only from 10 to 33 1-3 per cent of their total beef supply from these six companies. In the southern states the large packers mentioned generally supply less than half the total beef consumed in the larger cities and in the smaller cities and towns of this section, the proportion is generally less than one-fourth. The six companies mentioned are almost all the concerns conducting operations over an extended area, slaughtering the cattle in the great western markets and transporting the product eastward for consumption. Except for the beef supplied by them nearly all is slaughtered by local concerns.

In order to make certain of the accuracy of the results the bureau adopted a double method of ascertaining the profits. It first compiled from the detailed records of packing companies exact figures of the quantities, costs and sales of cattle and all products derived from them, and from these elements computed profit of each of the packers separately and of all together. This computation was confined to the Armour, Swift and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger companies. Then the figures thus independently reached were compared directly with the bookkeeping profits shown by the financial statements of the companies. Following is the result of the computation made by the agents of the bureau from the detailed statistics mentioned:

During the year from July, 1902, to

June, 1903, these packers slaughtered at the selected plants 2,017,364 cattle, the average weight of these cattle was 1,092 pounds and the actual average cost \$4.45 per hundredweight, the cost per head being \$48.58. The cost of operation and administration at the packing plants averaged \$1.90 per head, making the total cost \$50.48. The weight of the beef derived from these cattle was equal to 55.68 per cent of the live weight, or 609 pounds per head. The average net selling price of the beef was \$6.47 per hundredweight, or \$39.32 per head. The net value of by-products from the cattle was \$11.96 per head, making the total proceeds \$51.28 per head. This showed an average profit of 80c per head, or 13.1s per hundredweight of dressed beef.

For the year from July, 1903, to June, 1904, the computation covered 2,013,658 cattle. The average live weight was 1,115 pounds and the average cost at \$4.15 per hundredweight was \$46.23 per head, the total cost, including killing, etc., being \$48.19. The average selling price of the beef was \$6.25, or \$39.26 per head, the average dressed weight being 629 pounds. The net value of by-products was \$9.25 per head, or more than \$2 per head less than in the preceding year. Total proceeds of the beef and by-product were \$49.01, leaving a profit of 82s per head, equal to 13.5c per hundredweight of dressed beef.

On account of certain imperfections in the detailed records from which the above computations were made, it was not to be expected that they would show precisely the same results as the bookkeeping accounts of the companies for the departments concerned. It was found that for the year from July, 1903, to June, 1904, the bookkeeping profit of the three companies named for the same plants as were covered by the detailed computations in each case somewhat exceeded the computed profits. The greatest difference was 30c per head. The true weighted average of the bookkeeping profits of the three companies for the twelve months was 99c per head, or 17c higher than the computed profit.

In addition to the average profits thus indicated are the further profits arising from elaboration of by-products beyond the first market stage, and car mileage, which, as already stated, may together add not more than 50c per head to the average profit of 99c just given. The additional profit derived from elaborating minor by-products is over and above their value as raw material, which is already included in the profits of the beef business.

The great packing establishments have numerous auxiliary departments, some of which are virtually distinct industries not strictly belonging to the packing business. The profit in private refrigerator cars is that derived from the mileage paid by the railroads, which, roughly speaking, averages slightly more than three-fourths of a cent per mile for every mile traveled by refrigerator cars, whether loaded or empty. The average distance to which beef is transported from the packing houses before consumption does not exceed 300 miles. The gross mileage received by the owner of the refrigerator car would be therefore, roughly, \$12 per round trip.

Estimating that a car of dressed beef weighs not less than 20,000 pounds, the gross mileage receipts would not exceed 6 per cent per hundred pounds on beef. Of course, of gross receipts fully one-third is absorbed in the cost of maintaining equipment, including allowance for depreciation, thus leaving not more than 4c per hundred pounds of beef as the net return derived from the ownership of private cars handling that product. This is equivalent to about 25c per head of cattle.

The statistics of margins between prices of cattle and prices of beef since 1898 are shown on the basis of the live cost of all cattle at four plants in different packing centers as compared with the average price of beef sold by a leading packer in nine important cities.

On this point the report says: "The average margin for the whole period from January, 1898, to June, 1904, was \$2.62. The lowest margin in the first half of 1903, namely, \$2.21, and the highest margin was on the last half of 1902, namely, \$3.02. The margin in the last half of 1903, instead of being exceptionally high, was below the average, as was also the margin for the first half of 1904. The year, 1903, instead of being characterized by unusually high margins, had, in fact, the lowest average margin for the whole period for which a reliable record is obtainable.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that changes in the margin between prices of cattle and prices of beef are of little value as a basis for judging the movement of profits. This may readily be appre-

ciated from the mere fact that on the average only 54 to 57 per cent of the live weight of cattle is retained in dressed beef.

In comparing the margin between the prices of cattle and prices of beef exhaustive study was made of the value of by-products and since the difference between the maximum and minimum value of such products per head during the last two or three years has much exceeded the total profits of the packers, this has been a most important feature of the investigation. Thus the price of hides, the most important by-product of cattle, after reaching a maximum in 1902, declined sharply in 1903 and 1904.

The average price received for all hides sold by the Armour, Swift and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger companies from ten packing plants fell from 11.8c in the second half of 1902 to 9.7 in the second half of 1903 this representing a decline in the net value of the hide per head from \$6.93 to \$5.79. Prices of oleo oil and stearin likewise reached their highest level in 1902 and fell rapidly in the summer of 1903. These are the principal by-products of cattle.

The error which would rise from considering the margin between the price of beef and the price of cattle as an indication of profits is well shown by the fact that the true average margin between the live cost of all cattle killed by the Armour, Swift and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Companies at their leading plants for the year 1903 was 82c per hundred pounds greater than during the preceding twelve months, \$2.10 as compared with \$2.02. As a matter of fact the computations of the bureau showed that there was virtually no change in the profits of the business and between these two periods, the profit being 13.1c per hundred pounds of dressed beef in 1902-03 and 13.5c in 1903-04.

As already stated, the bureau has made its computations from the records of the companies. The bureau has had access to all the price records of the leading packing companies and also to all the accounts and records excepting car line accounts, which determine the products of the packers on beef and its by-products. The computations made covered ten plants killing upward of two million cattle and was based on the total number of cattle killed; the absolute figures of live weight and the live cost of all dressed beef cattle (together with a moderate number of inferior grades). The actual cost of operation and administration of the various departments was ascertained from the bookkeeping records and actual quantities and values were taken for the leading by-product items.

As stated, the results of the bureau's investigation indicate that the larger packing companies especially considered are not overcapitalized. Presumptive evidence in favor of fair capitalization is found in the very concentrated holdings of the stocks of these companies, nearly of which, with the exception of Swift & Co., are held by the packers themselves and their families. In the case of Swift & Co. the entire \$35,000,000 capital stock and \$5,000,000 bonds were paid in cash and at par.

The conclusion of the report, in regard to operations of private-car lines, are approximate. The bureau arrives at an average cost for a refrigerator car of \$1,000, an average yearly cost of maintenance of \$15 per car and a net profit from the mileage alone, as already stated, of from 14 per cent to about 17 per cent. A statement submitted by one company, the Cudahy Packing Company, shows an actual net profit on the original investment in its cars of 22 per cent in 1902, of 20 per cent in 1903, and 17.7 per cent in 1904. These profits are entirely derived from the mileage allowed owners of private cars by railroad companies. For refrigerator cars this mileage is generally three-fourths of 1c, but for a considerable section of the country is 1c per mile traveled.

The National Packing Company, mentioned above as one of the "Big Six," is a merger of various packing plants, particularly the so-called Hammond and Fowler properties, and is controlled by Armour, Swift and Morris interests, who constitute its board of directors. Except for the National Packing Company, however, there appears to be practically no general interownership of stock among the six principal companies.

It is only a little more than two weeks until we will have the cattle-men and Fat Stock Show with us, and the indications all clearly denote that Fort Worth will be called upon to entertain one of the largest crowds in all her past history.

## MEAT ORDINANCE STRINGENT ONE

### Proposed Measure Contains 25 Sections Regulating Kill- ing and Sale of Cattle

An ordinance governing the killing of cattle and establishing a meat inspection has been prepared by the committee appointed at a recent meeting of the butchers of the city and will be presented to the city council tonight.

The ordinance as drawn up provides for the use of slaughter houses or pens made only according to sanitary specifications set out at length.

Provision is also made that an inspector, to serve a term of two years, shall be appointed by the mayor to act under the supervision of the city physician and make monthly reports to him. The inspector is required to inspect all animals intended to be killed within the city limits and also all meat slaughtered outside the limits and brought into the city.

A section of the ordinance makes it unlawful to offer for sale meat that has not undergone the inspection, for which a fee of ten cents is provided.

Another provision requires the city physician to inspect all slaughter houses within the city limits weekly. Other provisions provide a scale of wages to be paid for slaughtering, this provision not applying to farmers. A fine of \$10 to \$100 is provided for violations of the ordinance.

An ante-mortem examination of animals to be slaughtered in the city is provided with a system of marking rejected animals. Closed wagons, cleaned every day, are required for the delivery of meats. Hanging of meats in front of places of business or upon the streets is forbidden. Other provisions detail ailments which will be considered to unfit cattle for killing, the ordinance comprising twenty-five sections in all.

## YEARLING SALES ACTIVE

Prices in Alpine County Reported as  
Slightly Higher Than Last Year.  
Lee Dixon Sells Ranch

ALPINE, Texas, March 3.—R. L. Nevill has sold to Dell Krebaum 300 head of cows from 2 to 7 years old, and is moving 500 head to Meade Wilson's pasture near Marfa.

The forty head of black muley bulls recently bought by W. J. McIntyre have been received and sent to Marathon ranch.

Yearlings are being contracted for earlier than usual and prices are a shade better.

Captain J. B. Gillette has sold to J. B. Hurt of Missouri 200 head of yearlings and J. R. Holland sold him about 400 head.

J. B. Irving has bought thirty-two head of horses near Ysteta and passed through Alpine Tuesday, taking them to his ranch. Lee Dixon has sold his four section ranch in the eastern part of the county to A. S. Gage.

J. B. Irving and Tip Franklin are in Presidio county trying to buy horses. Oliver Billingsly shipped a car of fat cows to El Paso Thursday that he bought of Kokernot & Kokernot.

Manuel Jordan shipped a car load of cows to San Antonio last week for L. B. Caruthers.

Clyde Buttrill sold to S. R. Guthrie 100 head of yearlings at \$10 per head, June delivery.

### INDIAN CATTLE BIDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Bids for supplying 5,000 heifers and 200 bulls for the Rosebud Indian agency were opened yesterday. In all twenty bids were received, among them the following: American Live Stock and Loan Company, Denver; Heifers \$19.80, bulls \$55, Henry Altman, Cheyenne, heifers \$19 to \$25, bulls \$50 to \$75; Currie & Co., Crawford, Neb., heifers \$19.75, bulls \$42.75; S. T. Napper, Norfolk, Neb., heifers \$19.75, bulls \$44.50.

In letting the contract the department will take into consideration grades of cattle as well as prices. Bidders higher than those mentioned will not be considered.

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### MANAGERS TO TESTIFY

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 27.—According to a message from Chicago, the managers of practically all the packing plants in

Kansas City have been subpoenaed to appear before the special grand jury in Chicago that has been convened at the instance of the federal government to investigate the packers' combine.

The managers of these packing houses will go to Chicago to testify relative to trust methods:

Armour Packing Company.  
Swift Packing Company.  
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Company.

Fowler Packing Company.  
Nelson Morris Packing Company.

The managers were ordered to appear in Chicago on different dates. Evidently the government does not intend to bring all the various managers before the grand jury simultaneously. It is not known whether collusion is feared. The subpoenas for the managers were sent for service the first of the week. Nearly all of the men whose testimony is wanted by the government to aid it in its case against the trust have received the summons to appear in Chicago. Each manager was cautioned by the United States marshal who served the subpoenas to keep the matter secret.

### EL PASO SHIPMENTS TO BE EARLY THIS YEAR

Range in Good Condition and Cattle Will  
Fatten Rapidly—Few Sales  
Reported

EL PASO, Texas, March 7.—Range conditions have been rather quiet during the past week. Few sales are reported, and there have been no transfers of ranch lands.

The weather has been practically unchanged, and there is still every reason to believe that this season's stock will be on the market in unusually good condition much earlier than usual. There will be an early growth of weeds and grass on the range.

Twelve cars of cattle consigned from William Connelly of San Antonio to the Maier Packing company of Los Angeles passed through the city.

Shannon of Cromb, Shannon & Webster of Clifton shipped a quantity of fat stuff, which he has been feeding in this city, to Clifton for killing. The feeding experiment which has been carried on at the Union Stock yards has proved eminently successful.

Dr. T. A. Bray of the United States bureau of animal industry in this city, went to Naco to inspect 500 head of cattle brought over the line from Sonora for feeding at Bisbee. B. A. Packard was the owner of the cattle. From Naco Dr. Bray went to Columbus, where another big bunch of cattle was imported. The Maier Packing company of Los Angeles had thirty-five car loads of cattle pass through this city on day, the cattle being from Fuller & Fuller at Longfellow, Texas, and from MacGregor, Texas.

A. P. Urmston of the San Pedro ranch in Chihuahua, Mexico, sold 2,000 head of choice cows to the Wood-Hagenbarth Co. in Chihuahua.

John Z. Means of Valentine sold 1,500 1s and 1,500 2s at \$12 and \$15 to Bohart, Emmett & Thompson of St. Joe.

One thousand five hundred 2-year-old steers from the Newman ranch, near this city, were sold for shipment to the northwest. The reported price is \$15.50.

In New Mexico, near Las Cruces and Deming, there have been few sales reported by the cattlemen of this city, but conditions are said to be much improved. F. J. Hall said that he was offered \$17 for some of his cattle, which a short time ago had been going at \$15.

There are very few fat cattle on the range in this district. The local demand is met partly by the stuff that is being fed in this city and partly by fat cattle shipped in from east Texas.

Buyers in this city have been extremely scarce of late. Only a comparatively small number of contracts have been made.

Ted Houghton, superintendent of the Corralitos ranch in Chihuahua, is in town.

A. B. Urmston of the San Pedro ranch has been in town a large part of the week.

Crockett Craig of New Mexico has been in the city from his ranch.

T. Chrisman of Ventura, Cal., took a bunch of cattle through this city from the ranch of Lowden Brothers, Van Horn, Texas. The cattle were watered at the Union Stock yards. J. C. Lowden also accompanied the stock.

Colonel Greene's projects in the Sierra Madre are counted upon to greatly increase El Paso's importance as a cattle center. The extension of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific railroad will tap one of the richest cattle regions in the world, and shipments will naturally be through El Paso, the northern terminus of the road.

C. M. Newman reports many inquiries regarding cattle lands in west Texas and in New Mexico. While there have been no sales of late, he says that there is every indication that there will be renewed activity in ranch lands in the near future.

C. F. Morse, who exports many sheep annually from the United States into Mexico, was in the city a few days ago, and declared that the best opportunity for investment in live stock interests in Mexico is in the sheep business. He bases this assertion upon the fact that wool is worth about \$9, Mexican currency, per arroba of 25 pounds, and good mutton sheep are worth about \$4.50 per head, in addition to bringing in two clips of wool each year in the good years.

"The states of Durango, Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi lead all Mexico in importance in the sheep industry," said Mr. Morse. "There are more expert sheep farmers in those states than elsewhere. They are Mexicans and Spaniards, who compare favorably in ability with the best

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Our issue of this week contains the advertisement of S. D. Myres, the celebrated saddle manufacturer of Sweetwater, Texas. Recently a representative of The Stockman-Journal paid Mr. Myres a visit at Sweetwater and found one of the most up-to-date saddle and harness manufacturing establishments in the country. Coupled with experience and merit, the Myres saddles have not only become well known throughout Western Texas, but are universally used all over the state. The new catalogue for 1905 is now on the press and readers of The Stockman-Journal who are in any way interested in live stock matters should write for one. Address, S. D. Myres, Sweetwater, Texas.

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Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 523 Kokomo, Ind.

## OKLAHOMA RESOLUTIONS

Following is the text of the resolutions submitted and adopted at the tenth annual meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, held at Guthrie on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week:  
**TO INCREASE TERRITORIAL INSPECTORS**

Whereas, In the western part of Oklahoma a special quarantine exists by enactment of the Oklahoma legislature, and by resolution of the bureau of animal industry, and,

Whereas, The practices instituted by these two authorities in a measure conflict in the following particulars:

The Oklahoma regulations forbid the removing of any cattle from their pastures until they have been inspected and certified to by either the federal or the Oklahoma inspectors, and

Whereas, The federal inspectors have uniformly declined to inspect cattle in the pastures but only at shipping points on account of having an inadequate force for pasture inspection, and

Whereas, The Oklahoma inspection force is entirely inadequate, there being only two inspectors provided for, the result is that cattlemen within the district affected are unable to transact their business without violating the Oklahoma law by moving their cattle out of the pastures without inspection in order to get them to federal inspectors, therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the Oklahoma inspection force ought to be immediately so increased as to enable all the cattle in the affected districts to be inspected within a reasonable time after application for such inspection, and it is the judgment of the members of this association that not less than ten inspectors should be provided for the territory of Oklahoma in order to meet present requirements, and

Whereas, There is a bill now before the legislature in recognition of this difficulty which provides for the increase of the force of inspectors from two to six, it is

Resolved, That this association petition the legislature of Oklahoma to amend the proposed bill to make the increase of inspectors eight, making the total number of inspectors ten instead of six. It is further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association in order that the work may be productive of the best results, that appropriation should be made to pay the traveling expenses of inspectors in addition to their salaries, the fact being that at the present time the necessary traveling expenses of inspectors is often sufficient to absorb the entire pay.

### INCREASED COMMERCE COMMISSIONS' POWERS

Resolved, That this association petition the congress of the United States speedily to enact legislation empowering the interstate commerce commission to fix railway rates pending an appeal therefrom by the railway authorities in case rates suggested by the commission are not satisfactory to the railways, in conformity to the recommendations of President Roosevelt in his message to the present congress.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the law known as the Elkins act now in force enlists the power of the national government to protect any rates the railways may agree upon among themselves, it is only just that if the powers of the government operating through the courts is to be enlisted to fine railway companies for making rates less than are published in the agreed tariff as provided by the law. As a compensation for this the government should have the power of immediately saying whether such rates are reasonable and right. It is

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his excellency, the president of the United States, and to

the Hon. Bird S. McGuire, delegate to congress.  
**CONDEMNING KANSAS INSPECTION FEE**

Whereas, The payment of two cents per head on cattle from the free area of Oklahoma, shipped to market, is demanded by the state of Kansas, without just cause. Therefore

Resolved, That we petition the legislature of Kansas now in session to abolish such unjust demand by repeal of said law.

### COMMENDING EXPERIMENT STATION

It is Resolved, That the grateful appreciation of the members of this association be expressed to the Oklahoma Agricultural College for the faithful and thorough researches they are making and work they are doing in the interest of agriculture and animal industry in Oklahoma, and that the support of the members of this association is hereby pledged to the said college in the good work it is doing in this territory, and that the needs of this institution, as incorporated in bills now before the legislature, should be carefully and impartially considered by our representatives.

With more than three-fourths of the people of Oklahoma engaged in agricultural pursuits, expenditures for higher education along this line in this territory should in some measure bear a similar proportion to the total expenditure.

Resolved, That the secretary of this association be instructed to apply to the authorities of the Oklahoma agricultural college for bulletins of information and experiments of that institution to be furnished to each vice president in the several counties of Oklahoma, and the vice president is hereby instructed to procure the publication, as far as possible, of the bulletins in each county paper of the territory.

### CONFLICTING QUARANTINE OPINION

Whereas, All of the benefits derived by the live stock interests of Oklahoma in permitting the cattle raised in a large portion of such territory to be marketed at an increased price at the domestic yards at the several live stock markets comes from Federal legislation and the authority of the government of the United States; and

Whereas, There seems to be in the legislative assembly a sentiment that the interests of the Territory conflict with the expressed desire of one of the departments of the national government, and

Whereas, In our opinion as representing the cattle industry of Oklahoma we believe that there should be perfect harmony between the territorial authorities and the Federal authorities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deprecate any division of sentiment or conflict of authority between Oklahoma as expressed in its quarantine law and the regulations or desires of any department of the national government; and

Resolved Further, That such harmony is necessary to the end that the cattle raisers of the Territory may obtain the highest market price for their cattle as justified by the physical conditions and surroundings of the Territory.

### REPORT OF THE QUARANTINE AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

Resolved, That this association tender its thanks and appreciation to the Oklahoma live stock sanitary commission for intelligent and faithful efforts in enforcing the laws, and also by the wise exercise of their discretion in ridding Oklahoma of live stock infections.

Resolved, That this association individually and collectively render every possible assistance to the sanitary board in carrying on their work.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association, the process of dipping cattle for the cure and prevention of Texas fever, also lice and mange, according to the present established regulations of the Oklahoma live stock sanitary commission, has passed the experimental stage, and is entirely safe and effective; also the facilities for and expense of dipping are now reasonable and within the reach of all cattlemen.

Resolved, Further, That the widest publication be given this resolution to the end that the results of dipping may be realized by our people to the fullest extent.

Whereas, The funds now available for the use of the sanitary board are inadequate on account of the largely increased labors of the board, and

Whereas, The cattle census of Oklahoma is now approximately one million head, it is resolved that this association petition the legislature of Oklahoma for an appropriation of \$16,100 annually for the use of said board to maintain inspectors in the field. This sum amounts to but 1 1/2c per head on the Oklahoma, and it is the opinion of this association that the Oklahoma will be entirely willing to pay this amount, especially considering the fact that the cattle values of Oklahoma are largely enhanced by the services of the board thus equipped.

Resolved, That in our opinion the salaries of all inspectors be equally graded according to the discretion of the board.

Resolved, That \$900 be annually appropriated to equip and maintain the office of said board, investigation having disclosed the fact that the office cannot be operated effectively at less than the above sum.

In St. Petersburg late hours are the rule. The principal streets are generally crowded at 1 o'clock in the morning. Many of the theaters do not open before midnight.

\$20.00 Up.	 Catalogue FREE.	<b>ON CREDIT</b>  <b>BUGGIES</b> Only \$10. Cash. Balance \$5. a month. Warranted for 3 years. <b>SURREYS</b> Only \$25. Cash. Balance \$7. a month. Warranted for 3 years. <b>FARM WAGONS</b> Only \$15. Cash. Balance \$5. a month. Warranted for 3 years. <small>We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for free catalogue.</small> <b>CENTURY MFG. CO.,</b> Dept. 305 East St. Louis, Ill.
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## BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment,

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Sore  
Worms and will cure Feet Rot.

It beats all other remedies. It won

### First Premium at Texas State Fair,

Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

## CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors      GEO. E. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

# 150      150      150

## Public Sale

### Registered Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MARCH 22 AND 23.

Shorthorns sell Wednesday, March 22. Herefords, Thursday, March 23. For Shorthorn catalogues apply to J. F. HOVENKAMP, and Hereford, S. P. CLARK, Fort Worth, Texas.

AUCTIONEERS—R. E. EDMONDSON, Kansas City, Mo.  
GEO. P. BELLOWS, Maryville, Mo.

## The Weekly Telegram

Regular readers of The Stockman-Journal who want a good, live, clean, up-to-date weekly newspaper can secure, until March 15, the Weekly Telegram, 52 issues, one year for a money order

# For Fifty Cents!

Read Stockman Advertisements

# EYE AND EAR BOOK FREE

Tells How Anyone May be Quickly Cured of Eye and Ear Troubles at Their Own Home by Mild Medicines

## CURED OF CATARACT 12 YEARS AGO

Alexandria, Ill.  
 Dr. Curtis—It you remember, it has now been twelve years since you cured me of cataract, and I can never repay you for having restored my sight. I have received numerous letters from persons suffering with cataract and I assure you it always gives me pleasure to answer such inquiries, for I know that you can cure them. There is no need for me to recall the awful condition I was in when you began to treat my eyes, but in case you care to print this letter I will say that when you induced me to try your treatment I was virtually blind, due to cataract. Both eyes were afflicted, and I had consulted the leading oculists in Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and all told me my only hope was the knife and that I would have to wait until the cataract ripened. The thought of being blind was something awful. I couldn't sleep at nights for thinking and worrying about my eyes. Had it not been for my family I know that I would have ended my life. But all that has changed. Today I am enjoying splendid health, my eyesight is excellent and during the past twelve years I have never been bothered with my eyes. You are at liberty to use my name in any way you see fit, for I owe my eyesight and I might say, my very life to you.  
 R. L. PYATT.

## ALMOST BLIND—NOW ENTIRELY WELL

Kansas City, Mo.  
 Dr. Curtis:—When I began your treatment I was almost blind from cataract of both eyes, which had been forming for a long time. Other doctors could not help me—said my case was hopeless. I began your treatment and am now entirely cured. I will gladly answer any inquiries from those who want to know particulars about my condition and cure by Dr. Curtis.

MRS. M. MITCHELL,  
 407 Independence Ave.

## DEAF AS A POST—CURED IN 2 MONTHS

Gilliam, Mo.  
 Dr. F. G. Curtis:—Nothing gives me more pleasure than to offer you a voluntary testimonial. I spent hundreds of dollars trying to cure my deafness, but never got any relief until I used your Mild Medicine Method. My deafness was caused by a spell of scarlet fever when I was a mere child, which produced a thickness of the ear drum with discharging ears and I was not able to hear scarcely anything. Thank heaven, I am now sound and well. All correspondence cheerfully answered.  
 Yours forever,  
 J. F. SANDERS.

## CROSS-EYES STRAIGHTENED

MRS. F. N. BROWN-ING, 2624 Broadway, Spokane, Wash., was cross-eyed since a child. Her eyes were straightened in one minute without pain by the Mild Medicine Method originated and used only by Dr. Curtis. She had always feared an operation and would never consent to having her eyes straightened by the old method. When she heard of Dr. Curtis, she made up her mind to try his new and painless method with above results.

## SCUM ON EYES

Mr. J. D. BLACKMAN, 177 Oakes Street, Grand Rapids, Mich., suffered for years with a scum on his eye, but after a short course of treatment says: "Dr. Curtis:—I can recommend your treatment, for it has done me a world of good. It is all that you claim for it."

## OPTIC NERVE TROUBLE

Miss Maud Pitman of Ottawa, Kan., had inflammation of the optic nerve; was threatened with total blindness. Complained of floating spots and headaches. Was quickly cured by Dr. Curtis' Mild Medicine Method.

## GRANULATED LIDS CURED IN LESS THAN A MONTH

Connellsville, Mo.  
 Dr. Curtis:—Kind Friend: As a physician I have met with and conquered numerous cases of granulated lids, but my own eyes I could not cure. I had a bad case of granulated lids; although trying every remedy known to the old school of medicine, my eyes got worse and worse. With a feeling of genuine alarm I decided to try the Mild Medicine treatment. You may rest assured I was well pleased as well as surprised to find my eyes entirely cured with less than one month's treatment of your marvelous remedies. I have never before given a recommendation of any kind, but for the good of humanity you may refer to my case in any way that you may think best.

Yours fraternally,  
 S. G. WRIGHT, M. D.

# Blindness and Deafness Prevented and Cured

This book is the latest and best work of Dr. Curtis, the famous Eye and Ear Specialist. It is worth its weight in gold to sufferers of eye and ear troubles. Tells how all diseases of the eye and defects of vision, such as Falling Eyesight, Cataract, Sore Eyes, Granulated Lids, and in fact any disease of the Eye, may be successfully treated by the patients in their own home without any interference with daily duties. Also tells how all cases of deafness except those born deaf, may be quickly restored to perfect hearing. This book tells all about the wonderful discovery of Dr. Curtis and his world famed Mild Medicine Method, which, without knife or pain, speedily cures most hopeless cases. This treatment is radically different from anything else under the sun. Very simple but effective. If you are not suffering from any of these diseases, you probably know some who are. If you will do them the favor to send their names and addresses, the book will be forwarded to them prepaid. One of our great American Sunday papers put it in a nut-shell when it said: "Dr. Curtis, discoverer of the world-famous Mild Medicine Method, has absolutely the only system that successfully discards surgery in all Eye Diseases."

Dr. Curtis, by his Mild Medicine Method, has cured more supposedly incurable cases of blindness and deafness than has any other living doctor. There is scarcely a neighborhood in America in which he has not one or more cured patients.

## A LIFETIME STUDY

This Mild Medicine Method, which is revolutionizing the treatment of Eye and Ear troubles, is the result of a lifetime of study. Dr. Curtis says: "When I was in school and studied the barbarous methods employed by the old school doctors, I knew that there was a more humane and simple way, and I made up my mind to find it." He did and today stands at the head of his profession, acknowledged as the authority on Eye and Ear diseases.



DR. F. G. CURTIS,  
 The Great Eye and Ear Specialist.

## MILD MEDICINE METHOD

With this method you can treat yourself at a very small cost with as good results as if you were in the doctor's office. Don't experiment any longer. You cannot afford it. Your sight and your hearing are too precious.

**A Postal Will Get This Book**  
 Or if you write Dr. Curtis a description of your case he will give his professional opinion free. This is an opportunity that should not be overlooked by any person troubled with an Eye or Ear affliction.

# Cross Eyes Straightened in One Minute

**\$500** Will be paid by Dr. Curtis for any case of Crossed or Turned Eyes that he fails to straighten in One Minute without Pain or Chloroform.

This is a very startling statement, but those who are familiar with Dr. Curtis' honest way of doing business know that he means it. He has a method of his own that never fails, and when he straightens eyes they will always remain so. No need for persons afflicted with this humiliating deformity to go through life in this condition. The Doctor straightens eyes of all ages (of course the younger, the better).

Remember there is no danger or pain connected with it. Particulars gladly furnished.

## FAMILY CROSS-EYED

Isaac, Abraham and May Huffman, 903 Jersey St., Quincy, Ill., were all three born cross-eyed. Isaac, the oldest, had his eyes straightened first and was so well pleased that he induced his parents to have the eyes of Abraham, 17 years old, and May, 15 years old, straightened. This was several years ago. Recent word from the father states that the eyes of all three are in perfect condition today.



## ATROPHY IN WORST STAGE CURED

203 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.  
 Dr. Curtis:—You have given me good eye sight after almost total blindness for nine years. I give you all the credit for my present happiness, and thank you ten thousand times for the good you have done me. Tell the people everywhere that you cured a Denver man of Atrophy and Paralysis of the optic nerve after all other doctors had failed. You can say this truthfully, as I was treated by some of the best oculists in the world, and none but you ever helped me. I tried everything; and when the so-called Vibration cure was discovered I immediately made a trip east, but this like other treatments I had taken did me no good. All hope was gone when I heard of the Mild Medicine Method and Dr. Curtis' great skill, but thank God I gave you a trial and was rescued from a living death. May God bless you.  
 FRANK H. HORN.

## STUBBORN CASE OF CATARACT CURED

Battle Creek, Mich.  
 To Whom it May Concern:  
 I would say to every person troubled with bad eyes, if you want help go to Dr. F. G. Curtis. My wife, Mrs. Harriet Harlan, 70 years old, had cataract in both eyes and was going blind as fast as time could bring it about. The cataract was rapidly covering the eyesight of both, so that everything looked dim and blurred to her. Our doctors treated her without avail and finally said there was no hopes of saving her sight. Her condition was indeed serious, but we were induced to try the Mild Medicine Method of Dr. Curtis, and now, after four months, her eyes are well and her general health so greatly improved that her friends can hardly believe that she is the same woman. The medicines given by Dr. Curtis are painless, but they certainly do the work. I am a poor man and have to work for my living, but I would not take \$1,000 and have my wife back where she was four months ago. I cannot praise Dr. Curtis and his treatment too highly and will gladly answer any inquiries.  
 JOHN L. HARLAN,  
 214 Coldwater St.



## CURED OF GLAUCOMA

Dr. Curtis:—I never shall forget your kindness to my wife, and should you care to publish this letter you are at liberty to do so. Mrs. Wheeland's suffering was something awful, and I know she would have become insane had it not been for you. As I told you before, my wife had glaucoma in its worst form. Her eyes and head gave her pain every minute and we all expected the eye to burst. Every eye specialist we went to said nothing could be done, that her case was hopeless; but thanks to your great knowledge of this awful disease and to your Mild Medicine treatment, her suffering was relieved and her eyes cured. If any person doubts that you can cure Glaucoma send them to me and I will guarantee to satisfy them that you done all and more than you claimed to do. And if any one doubts that statement I am ready to swear to it, and for reference of my standing you can write to First State Bank of Arlington, Ia., or any bank in Fayette Co., Iowa.  
 Yours respectfully,  
 C. J. WHEELAND.



## SIGHT NEARLY GONE

REV. JOHN A. ALLEN, 415 North Cedar street, Ottawa, Kan., brought his son Russell to me in a terrible condition. The boy's eyes were red and sore and his suffering was awful, and there was great danger of his losing his sight. A month's treatment cured him.

## THREW HIS GLASSES AWAY

MR. EDWARD K. LANGFORD of Pluto, Mississippi, aged 25, had been having trouble with his eyes since a child and had always worn glasses; he complained of twitching muscles, poor sight and headaches. After a short course of treatment his eyes were well and he had no more use for glasses.

## A CASE OF DEAFNESS IN LAST STAGE CURED

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 11, 1904.  
 Dear Dr. Curtis:—I am so glad to be able to inform you that my hearing is being restored more rapidly than I ever imagined was possible. When I began your treatment only a little more than two months ago, I was so deaf that it was almost impossible for me to carry on a conversation. My improvement has been so rapid that I can now hear quite readily any conversation carried on in a little above the ordinary tone of voice. If I continue to improve as I have recently I will not need any treatment after about thirty days more. I believe my hearing in that time will have been fully restored. You know my deafness was caused from Catarrh and is a case of about five years' standing. My Catarrh seems to be entirely cured. The atomizer medicine is fine. I thank you very much, Doctor, for the great good you are doing me.

Yours sincerely,  
 MARIE E. SCHROEDER,  
 834 West 13th St.



DR. F. GEORGE CURTIS, 421 Gumbel Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

# FAT STOCK ENTRY CLOSES MARCH 10

Extension Until That Time Announced in Premium List Being Distributed

The official premium list of the ninth annual exhibit of the National Breeders' and Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, compiled and published by T. W. Coolidge, has just been finished and is now ready for general distribution.

The program is neatly printed and one of the finest yet gotten out for this annual event, which has come to be one of the most important in live stock circles in the south. The exhibit will take place during the sessions of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association meeting to be held in Fort Worth March 21, 23 and 24.

It is announced in the catalogue that the time of entry of exhibits for this show has been extended to March 10 in order to accommodate many exhibitors who were unable to list their stock sooner. The committee in the interest of the coming fat stock show make reference to the exhibit in the following introductory: "In presenting the premium list of the Ninth Annual Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, we have to announce that this show will hereafter be classed as one of the permanent institutions of Fort Worth.

"In past years exhibitors have always been in doubt as to preparing their stock in season to make the best showing, and in that way, while the stock classed well with other shows, there was lacking the finish necessary to make it what it ought to have been. With this in view, we would invite you to commence preparing for the next year's show as soon as desirable, as we anticipate an increase in prizes that will place it ahead of anything in this and a great many of the older states. We would also call special attention to the changes made in the rules governing this show, and suggest that you read them carefully. We have made an arrangement whereby all cattle north and south of the quarantine line can be shown practically in the same ring. We beg to call your attention to the fact that the new Exposition Building will be completed for this show and that every convenience will be afforded to exhibitors, for the scientific and up-to-date methods of handling stock, that these yards will afford."

Among the rules is one that all stock intended for exhibition must be in the pens at the Fort Worth stock yards by 6 o'clock Monday afternoon, March 20. No entry fee will be charged except \$5 per car on car loads of fat cattle.

Exhibitors are requested to notify shipping agents at original shipping point that stock is intended for exhibition, and have agent mark on bill of lading, "For exhibition at Fort Worth Fat Stock Show." This will entitle exhibitors to return their stock free, provided the same has not changed hands. Full local rate must be paid to Fort Worth by the exhibitor, but when certified by the secretary that stock is being returned to point of origin, the railroads will make return shipments free.

The native pens at the Fort Worth stock yards are recognized by the quarantine authorities, and cattle from points north and west of the line can come and go out with a clean bill of health.

In view of the fact that the tendency in Texas is toward the maintenance of smaller herds of higher excellence it has been decided to offer a set of prizes to the young men showing the greatest ability as judges of live stock. One hundred dollars divided in four prizes will be awarded to those doing the best work in judging. Classes of animals similar to those in the regular exhibition rings will be made up and the contestants required to state how, in their opinion, these animals should be placed and their reason for such placing.

## EASY CHANGE

### When Coffee Is Doing Harm

A lady writes from the land of cotton of the results of a four years' use of the food beverage—hot Postum Coffee.

"Ever since I can remember we had used coffee three times a day. It had a more or less injurious effect upon us all, and I myself suffered almost death from indigestion and nervousness caused by it. I know it was that, because when I would leave it off for a few days I would feel better. But it was hard to give it up, even though I realized how harmful it was to me.

"At last I found a perfectly easy way to make the change. Four years ago I abandoned the coffee habit and began to drink Postum, and I also influenced the rest of the family to do the same. Even the children are allowed to drink it freely as they do water. And it has done us all great good. I no longer suffer from indigestion, and my nerves are in admirable tone since I began to use Postum Coffee. We never use the old coffee any more. We appreciate Postum as a delightful and healthful beverage, which not only invigorates but supplies the best of nourishment as well." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

## CLARENDON CATTLEMEN PROTEST AT REPORTS

Declare Stock Losses in Their Vicinity as Result of Storm Were Not Heaviest in Panhandle

CLARENDON, Texas, March 4.—The Clarendon cattleman who has a kick to register against the weather these days is indeed hard to please. It seems that nature is making a supreme effort to make up for the worry and anxiety that she has caused the unfortunate cattleman to suffer of late, and her efforts are crowned with success.

The cattlemen of this section are complaining bitterly of the report that has been circulated through some source that the range adjacent to Clarendon has suffered more severely than other sections from the effects of the recent blizzard. The report has gone out that this country suffered an average loss of 10 per cent, while the loss in surrounding territory was much less. This is true, they think, only in part. It is true that the estimated loss in this immediate vicinity, according to the figures of Inspector T. M. Pyle, which are considered correct, places the death rate at 10 per cent, but it is thought by all our cowmen that the loss on the plains will reach a much higher figure.

Will Cross, an employe of the J. A. ranch, was gored by a bull yesterday, sustaining injuries that may prove fatal. The animal was suffering with the mange and the young man was treating it, when the accident occurred. The accident happened about twelve miles from Clarendon and the injured man was immediately brought to town. The wound bled freely and the victim is very weak from loss of blood.

The Cole ranch, near Boydston, was sold by Mr. Williamson last week to Iowa parties. This is a considerable property and is stocked with good stuff.

A. R. Letts has just returned from a visit to his ranch and reports a loss of forty head out of 1,400.

John Molesworth has returned from Canyon City, where he has a bunch of cattle. He says his loss was nothing with the rim off.

I have a vegetable cure for female diseases and piles, and I will send package free to any sufferer. Write Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 523, Kokomo, Ind.

## FEDERAL OFFICERS HUNTING EVIDENCE

Authorities in This District Seeking Information of Law Violations

Federal authorities of the Northern district of Texas are displaying unusual activity in an effort to gather data regarding any alleged illegal combinations by producers of fresh or cured meats, in violation of the Federal anti-trust act.

An effort is to be made during this week to gather information of the character mentioned which is to be used in the forthcoming investigation by the Federal government during the present month, mention of which has already been made in dispatches from Chicago. This information will be sent to United States District Attorney W. H. Atwell at Dallas.

It is understood here that the district attorney of this district has been advised this week to make an investigation of methods in conducting business used by packers in Texas. This information is to be used in connection with the investigation that is scheduled to take place in Chicago on March 20, mention of which has already been made in a recent issue of The Telegram.

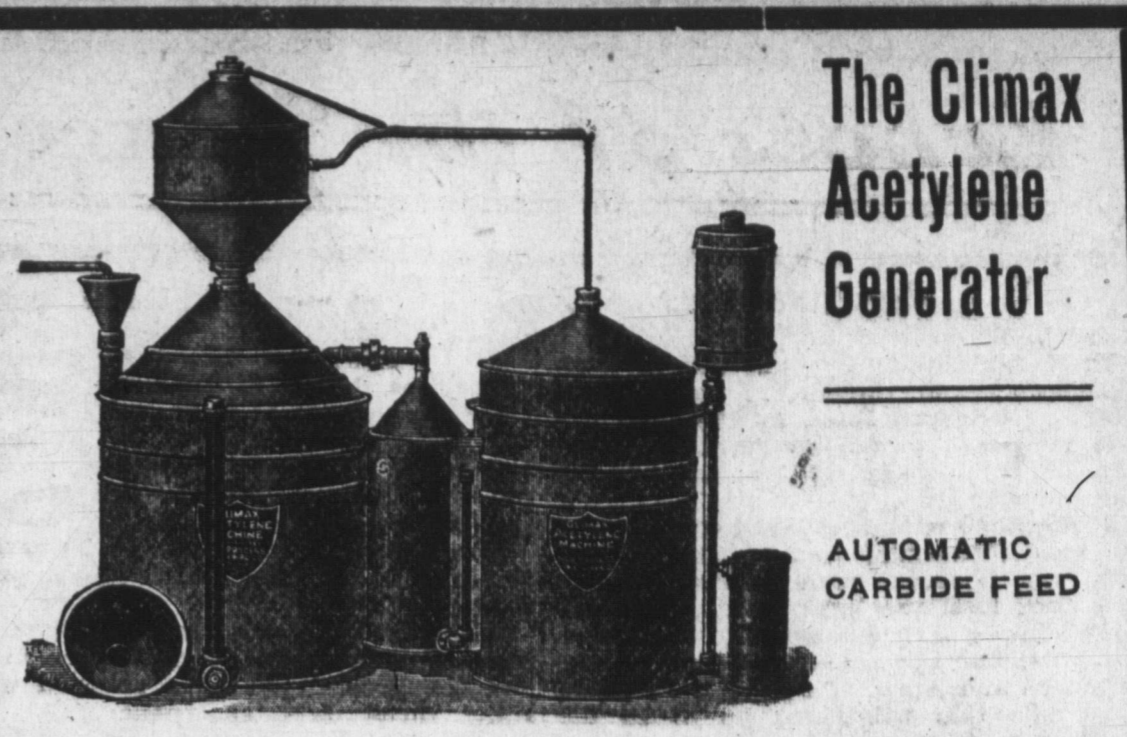
Beyond the statement of District Attorney Atwell that no specific instructions had been received, no statement regarding the case will be made by him.

### WYOMING RANGE CONDITIONS

"Throughout Wyoming the weather has been ideal of late," says a special from Cheyenne. "The heavy fall of snow of the past two weeks is disappearing rapidly under the warm rays of the sun, and sheep and cattle are getting the numbness and cold-out of their bodies. The wind has cleared the feeding grounds in many places and stock will now get plenty of grass. No reports of heavy losses have been received, and instead of doing a vast amount of damage, as was feared, it is believed the present storm has been of vast benefit to the state, for it stored large quantities of snow in the mountains for late irrigation and the ranges are given a thorough soaking by the gradual melting of the snow."

### COLORADO RANGE CONDITIONS

Reports from the range country in the eastern part of the state are to the effect that while losses have not been over 2 or 3 per cent, as a whole, as yet, still many cattle have frozen legs and there seems to be little chance of saving them. While the present good weather is doing much to put the cattle on their feet again, yet they are in such poor condition that in the spring storms, certain to come, there is sure to be heavy losses yet. In some sections hay will not last much longer and cattlemen are confronted with the alternative of feeding corn or losing their cattle.—Denver Record-Stockman.



The Climax  
Acetylene  
Generator

AUTOMATIC  
CARBIDE FEED

The most perfect generator made. No weights or stuffing boxes. The best system for lighting homes, churches, stores and towns. Highest results, least cost, simple, economical, easily understood, self-operating. Full line acetylene fixtures and burners. Also manufacture steel cisterns and tanks of every description. Roofing and siding.

New Process Steel & Wire Co.  
147 to 159 BROADWAY  
DALLAS, TEXAS.

## Down By The Rio Grande

Some years since the citizens of Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, conceived the idea of fittingly celebrating George Washington's birthday (Feb. 22) by suitable "Mexican-American" fiestas and parades, and from a small source this has grown to a magnificent annual event unsurpassed in its splendid surroundings and interesting particulars by anything of a similar nature. International in its character, located on the border line between the Great Republics, occurring at a season of the year when business cares press lightly, and at a time when weather conditions in that locality are ideal, this event offers unsurpassed inducements to the pleasure-seeker.

This year the festivities will consist of four days' continuous festivities, February 21, 22, 23 and 24, and the program, which is very elaborate, will comprise many new and interesting features, among which may be mentioned Famous Spanish Bull Fights, Grand Cattle Roping Contest, Football, Baseball, Cocking Main; Torchlight Parades, embodying typical Mexican and Indian features; Naval Fireworks on Rio Grande River; a Spectacular Reproduction of General Washington Crossing the Delaware River; Military Drills and Display Evolutions; Historical Pageants and Trades Display; Flower Carnival; United States and Mexican Troops and Bands.

For this occasion Low Excursion Rates will be in effect to Laredo, also for the benefit of those who desire to see more of Mexican life and customs, arrangements have been made for the sale of excursion tickets to MONTEREY, MEXICO, with ten (10) days' limit, permitting stop-over at LAREDO in order to witness the International Celebration.

For further particulars call on ticket agents, or write

D. J. PRICE, Gen. Pass and Ticket Agent I. and G. N. R. R. Palestine, Tex.

### ARIZONA RANGES RE-OCCUPIED

The recent rains have so encouraged the cattle business in this section that numerous ranches which had been abandoned for years are again being taken up by strangers coming into the county and will soon have cattle on the ranges. In this connection there have been several parties jumped ranches on the Babacomari which are claimed by the Greene Cattle Company and others. During the past few weeks parties have located the Douglas place, the Willows, and the Conyor place on the creek as well as one place belonging to Frank Yaeger. The other places taken up are the property of the Greene Cattle Company. Legal steps are now being taken to remove the trespassers.—Tombstone Prospector.

### MODERN PACKING METHODS

The Sioux City (Iowa) Journal remarks: "Packing houses do not grow on bushes. The business of preparing meat for the market is not what it used to be. Admit that the producers are not getting their share, yet it is true they are getting more by reason of modern methods. Meat production is the great industry in this territory, and it is that because of these modern methods, wicked as they may be, of handling cattle and hogs for the market. An adequate packing plant means millions of dollars. Inadequate plants cannot compete, and they are not to be helped by regulation and by law. The conditions are not transitory; they have come to stay. Revolution will not improve them, but evolution may."

### KANSAS RANGE CONDITIONS

ASHLAND, Kan., Feb. 28.—Reports of cattle losses during the severe weather are coming in, and range from one to 100 head, varying with the size of the herds. The loss is not caused by lack of feed only. Some animals actually froze with their noses at the feeding racks. One man lost five fat Hereford bulls, well fed. A report from Dodge City says 900 head of 2,000 cattle just shipped in from Mexico died.

### EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

In the Oklahoma legislature a bill has been introduced to encourage the improvement of the quality of live stock. All pure-bred live stock which has been exhibited at any live stock association meeting or farmers' institute, and which has been designated by qualified judges as

animals of superior merit, shall be exempt from taxation for one year.

## GOVERNMENT TO LOOK FOR PROOFS OF BEEF TRUST WORK IN TEXAS

AUSTIN, Texas, March 2.—Senator McKamy of Dallas today received a letter from United States District Attorney William H. Atwell of Dallas, in which the writer states that the United States attorney general has instructed Atwell to ascertain whether a beef trust exists in Atwell's district and to procure all possible information in the matter. This means that the Federal government is determined to suppress the beef trust in Texas if such exists.

### Convention Directory

A brief directory containing information of value to visitors at the coming cattlemen's convention is being compiled. It will be printed on bond paper with art covers in two colors and will contain all street car connections, local depots and how to reach them, leading official and public buildings, railway time tables and a list of distances to Texas towns from Fort Worth. Several thousand of these directories are to be gratuitously distributed among the visitors, beginning on the first day of the convention.

### THE MONTANA RANGE

All reports from the ranges seem to agree that the winter has been easy on cattle and that the mortality is confined to old cows and very weak stock. While some cattle are reported in poor flesh after the snow and extreme cold, it is generally believed that the worst of the winter is now over and the present warm spell will give them a chance to pick up strength to resist any further tribulations Old Boreas may have in store for this season.—Miles City Stock Growers' Journal.

## Echoes of the Range

### IN HARDEMAN COUNTY

Quanah Observer.

E. S. Goodlett of Gypsum was in town Wednesday and thinks the stock losses over-estimated, at least, by the daily papers, the loss so far having been tolerably light. However, later on is when the damage will show.

W. D. Boyd of the Kirkland country was in town Wednesday and in conversation with the Observer man said that while the stock loss was light so far, that this weather was very damaging to all classes of cattle, but the death loss would occur in March and April. He is of the opinion that then this will show up to be the worst season for stock ever experienced in this country.

### IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan.

Perhaps the stock interests of no county in Texas suffered less as a consequence of the late cold spell than those of Crockett county. The range was in fine condition and stock in good shape to begin with.

We have talked with stockmen from every section of the county this week and they all say about the same thing: "It has drawn cattle some, but losses have not amounted to anything."

South of Ozona we haven't heard of the loss of a head of anything. On the plains north a few head of cows have died.

It was certainly a severe spell and Crockett county stockmen are proud to get off as light as they have.

### IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abelene Reporter:

C. W. Merchant has word from his New Mexico ranch that no losses in cattle have been met there. This is good news to Mr. Merchant and his friends.

"It took lots of feed to carry our stock through the late cold spell and a good deal of fuel to keep our families warm, yet we should not regret it as this snow was a great blessing. We had got to where moisture was a necessity for the next year's crops, and this means moisture down deep," said E. B. Warmack on Monday.

### IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner Stockman:

The spring calf crop is beginning to make its appearance.

Local cowmen report cattle in this immediate section coming through in good shape but say conditions north of here are not so good.

"This an ill wind that blows nobody good," said a local cowman yesterday. "Did you see the smile Cantellou has been wearing of late?"

Alfred Rowe reports the sale of his ranch lands as not having yet been closed but the deal still pending. He is also on a 10-section deal at \$3.50 per acre which may go through even if the other deal fails.

T. S. Bugbee reports his cattle doing well by virtue of heavy feeding, and a leath loss of a much smaller per cent than anticipated. His heaviest loss was at the Hall county ranch where he and some cows that were not on feed.

### IN LLANO COUNTY

Llano Times.

Stockmen in this section have been feeding live oak limbs to their stock to help sustain life during the cold sleety weather.

We learned Sunday that Mr. Harve Putman, well known to many of our readers, had his arm severely crushed in a pear crusher near Encinal last Saturday and at last report it was thought it would have to be amputated. He has been on the ranch of T. J. Moore near there for several months past, although his home is at Loyal Valley. We are indeed sorry to learn of his misfortune, as the loss of his arm would be an awful calamity.

### IN HALL COUNTY

Memphis Herald:

H. C. Fortenberry came down Tuesday from his ranch on Saltfork to visit his family after an absence of a month. He reports his cattle all in good shape.

When the snow ceased falling last Saturday evening it was eleven inches deep on the level. However a great deal of snow melted as it fell and it is estimated that at least 16 inches of snow fell in all.

### FROM THE ALPINE COUNTRY

ALPINE, Texas, Feb. 23.—W. H. Nixon has leased at 10 cents per acre the north half of section 37, block 13. This is the "Cienegas" place in R. L. Nevill's pasture and contains a house and other improvements and running water.

Bohart and Pauls of Presidio county have purchased 70 head of yearling steers from Claude Smith, 50 head from Lacy Duncan and 231 head of 2-year-old steers from Booth & Tigner. They were shipped out Friday night to Colorado.

J. D. and J. W. Jackson of Alpine who have feeding lots at Bartlett, sold some 971-pound steers in Kansas City last week at \$3.50 and some 936-pound stags at \$3.00.

Joe Irving sold to Baylor Shannon three carloads of 3 and 4-year-old

steers which were shipped to Clifton, Ariz., Tuesday night.

S. D. Cawthorn has been awarded survey 96, block 9, upon his application to purchase at \$1.50 per acre.

J. B. Irving sold to O. L. Billingsly two carloads of fat cows and the latter sold them to Baylor Shannon for the Clifton, Ariz., markets.

Tom Newton has gone to Marathon to take a position with the Combs Cattle Company.

Although the mercury dropped 12 degrees below zero last Sunday night and the ground has been covered with snow three days the past week, no losses reported among stock. The ground has the best season in for years and with the excellent crop of weeds now growing, no loss is anticipated this spring, consequently the stockmen are wearing "the smile that won't come off."

Lobo wolves are still coming in and are reported as becoming extremely plentiful. The recent severe cold has made them more ravenous and much bolder.

U. T. Henderson has sold his butcher market to J. A. Pruett who will take charge on the first of March.

### IN NEW MEXICO

Roswell Record.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Drumm of Kansas City, went down to Hagerman last night to remain a few days at the big 4,000-acre ranch the Drumm Commission Company has bought of W. E. Washington. Mr. Drumm will put an overseer on the ranch and return to his home in Kansas City in three or four days. He does not intend to remain in personal charge of the property.

Tuesday in the office of Richardson, Reid & Hervey was closed one of the largest land deals that have been made in this county for many a day. The transfer was of 4,000 acres and cattle thereon, in the vicinity of Hagerman, from W. E. Washington to the Drumm Commission Company of Kansas City. The purchase price was \$210,000. Attorney Deatherage was here looking after the deal for that company. Mr. Washington still has 3,000 acres of fine land, all under ditch, upon which he is erecting a fine residence, and he will continue to run his cattle business near Hagerman. Major Drumm of Kansas City, president of the Drumm Commission Company, is here to personally look after the placing of an overseer at the ranch.

### IN EDWARDS COUNTY

Rock Springs Rustler.

We think prospects are good for better prices for cattle this spring than for the last few years.

We learn of the following two sales: Jim Clamp of Brackett bought the Boren yearlings at \$12, and Will Allen of Brackett bought the Wicken yearlings at \$12.

Hogan Bros. of Pothole bought a fine bunch of steers of Andrew Alsop at private terms.

### IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand.

G. E. Edwards and son of Hart were in the city several days this week, purchasing coal and other ranch supplies, and informed a Brand representative that cattle in their community are standing the winter in very good shape.

J. C. Mauk informed a Brand representative this week that he has 366 steers on his ranch in the north part of the county and as yet has not fed any; his loss this far being only three head. But it must be remembered that Mr. Mauk's ranch is not overstocked, hence his cattle have had plenty of grass and are in fine shape. The rule of not feeding will hold good only in such instances as the above.

### IN UVALDE COUNTY

Uvalde Leader-News.

Hal Mangum and Sam Blalock sold to Dillard & Lowry of Dilley forty six steers last Saturday at \$30 per head.

Stockmen tell us that the stock stood the winter remarkably well and the losses have been comparatively nothing. No stock country excels this portion of Texas for the raising of cattle and it is very seldom that they need to be fed during the winter months unless the pastures have been greatly overstocked.

Jeff Lewis has bought 500 steer yearlings from George Saunders of San Antonio and they will be delivered here by the 12th. The yearlings will be placed in the Lewis pasture at the mouth of the Nueces. We understand that the price paid was \$12 delivered at Uvalde pens and that they are an exceptionally good lot of steers.

### IN ROBERTS COUNTY

Miami Chief.

D. E. Wolff was in from the Clark ranch Wednesday. He reports no loss of cattle. Mr. Wolff says he is in receipt of a letter from Fort Worth in which the writer is lamenting over the loss of one calf, and Mr. Wolff thinks that such a one is entirely too much of a tenderfoot to move out and ranch in this western country.

This week has been a boon alike to the stockman and the farmer. Every one of the past seven days have been clear, sunshiny and spring-like. Fine weather for wheat growing, for plowing and other farm work, and fine for



If you want the best thing ever made buy the OKLAHOMA STEEL STOCK-WATER POOL, with a SUBSTANTIAL STEEL WALL, which is made in sections and bolted together after being used. Like other ponds it has a rust, rot or wear out. We solicit tr

de for watering stock on the range, WATER POOL. It is not a tank; but STEEL WALL, which is made in sections at the place where the pool is dirt or clay bottom which will never ial orders and invite correspondence. HUDSON & COOK, Oklahoma City, Ok.

cattle to recuperate from the recent severe spell. Preparations should be made to more than double the acreage in crops this year. The large amounts gone out of this country for feed shipped in this fall is hurting the country much worse than the losses of cattle.

From all reports the loss of cattle thus far this winter is not as great as might be expected considering the severity of the weather. The Spur outfit near Pampa, it is reported, has lost about 150 head. It is also reported that Mr. Lannis in Wheeler county has lost 200 head. W. L. Brown, manager of the Harrall & Walker ranch, reports their loss at 150 head. Attorney Coffey returned from Ochiltree last Saturday and reports his loss there as 75 head, and he stated that some four or five men in the county lost as heavily as himself. However, these cases are exceptions, and outside of such cases the loss probably will not average more than 3 per cent.

### IN RANDALL COUNTY

Canyon City News.

Stock in the feed lots have not much more than held their own this month and those engaged in the business are almost certain to lose out unless prices climb.

Dr. Howell, whose ranch is partly in Swisher and partly in Castro counties, says that his loss up to date is eight head of cattle—and these "not from starvation." He has nine hundred head. This is a most excellent showing considering the length and severity of the recent cold wave and nearly every stockman in Randall county has done about as well.

### IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.

Isaac Pemberton got in Thursday from his place about 45 miles northwest. He states that they had absolutely no loss out there, and cattle seem to be in fine condition.

Had a talk with J. H. Barron Thursday evening over the phone. He says cattle out there, 15 miles west, did not suffer greatly from the recent severe cold, and that there is now such a splendid season in the ground that there is sure to be unusually early spring grading. Already, said he, there are some varieties of grasses that have started and it will not be long before cattle will have green grass to graze on.

### IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

A. R. Letts, owner of the old Page ranch, reports his loss so far this winter as forty head out of 1,400. Mr. Letts is well pleased with this small percentage. He reports his stock in excellent condi-

tion considering all the circumstances of the hard winter.

Robert Linn of Estacado, Crosby county, was here this week to see his son, who has been ill at the college. He reports the winter quite as severe in his county as here and says the losses will average anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent. Some parties lost as high as 50 per cent, others, among whom he was one, suffered hardly any. He looks for an early spring and plenty of grass and his county has been short on grass for two or three years.

We are glad to note the placing on the market by the JA ranch of some twelve and one-half sections of fine agricultural land contiguous to the Clarendon trade territory. The land lies about fifteen miles south of town in the Benson neighborhood and is all level, tillable soil of fine quality. Manager Walsh and J. B. McClelland went over the tract this week and appraised it, and McClelland Brothers are now advertising it for sale. The land lies on the outskirts of the JA pasture and is offered for sale for the purpose of shaping up the pasture, also to supply the growing demand for farming land by the many new settlers seeking homes in this section.

T. S. Bugbee sold this week to a Roswell butcher a car load of 856-pound cows of his own finishing at \$2.50 per hundred. They were shipped out Monday. Mr. Bugbee tells us he has contracted to furnish the same parties more beef at a like price. This price in Clarendon beats \$3 in Kansas City.

W. M. Cross was badly gored by a bull on the JA ranch Wednesday while engaged in "doping" the animal for the itch. He was brought to town yesterday for medical attention. The wound is in the upper part of the left thigh and is a very ugly one. Mr. Cross came near bleeding to death and is said to be in pretty bad shape.

### IN LLANO COUNTY

Llano Times.

C. E. Shults and Ira Kuykendall bought last week from F. W. Ramsey 200 4-year-old steers, and from R. L. Corbitt 35 2s. Henry Gray sold to C. E. Shults 100 yearlings and the latter bought fifty head from other parties.

Frank M. Alexander, now a full-fledged Cuban stockman, whose family are visiting relatives in this section, is expected at Llano some time soon, as he came over with them, and is in Texas somewhere, buying stock of all kinds.

I. A. Wyckoff came down from Mason county yesterday with a drove of hogs bought up there.

Ben A. Ligon is moving to his ranch on the Colorado river this week. He has been living in town for 10! these many years, though his heart has been on scenes on the river, where the flowers bloom, the pigs squeal, the cows bellow and the fish bite.

## FARM LANDS

—ALONG—

### "THE DENVER ROAD"

—IN—

## NORTHWEST TEXAS

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Fort Worth, Texas.

# CHANGES PROPOSED IN EXCHANGE LAWS

Full text of the proposed changes in the by-laws of the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange, to be voted upon at the special meeting March 15, have been posted in the Exchange building as follows:

A petition signed by buyers and sellers of the yards, fixing the opening of the hog and sheep yards at 8 o'clock and the closing at 4 o'clock, providing for no sales in the shoot pens and providing a \$5 fine for violations by either buyer or seller.

Another resolution provides that section 7 shall be so amended as to read as follows:

No individual firm or corporation shall be allowed more than five solicitors in the territory included in Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and New Mexico. No solicitor shall be employed except on a stipulated salary not contingent upon commissions earned. No solicitor shall be employed except as a bona fide traveling agent, who shall not solicit consignments local to his own neighborhood only nor to secure individual trade. Members of a commission, firm or corporation, resident or non-resident of Fort Worth, may travel as solicitor, but must be registered as such and must be included within the limit of five. It is further provided that if any member of this exchange or commission firm, corporation, person, or individual doing a live stock commission business on this market gives, offers or promises to give any rebate or offers to give any rebate of commission in any manner to any person who is in any manner connected or engaged in the shipping or marketing of live stock, he shall be fined not less than \$250 or more than \$1,000 for the first offense and not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for the second offense and this exchange shall pay a reward equal to one-half of fine imposed and collected to any person who has furnished sufficient evidence to this exchange to convict any person of the violation of any of the provisions of this section.

Members of this exchange must file with the secretary, within five days of

employment, the name and postoffice address of all of their solicitors.

Commission charges are sought to be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. Fifty cents per head for cattle of all ages up to twelve dollars per car load; provided, that veal calves in less than car lots shall be charged not less than twenty-five cents per head. Double deck cars of calves eighteen dollars per double deck.

Where there is more than one owner in any car of cattle or calves, requiring sorting for sale or weighing, there shall be charged for each head of cattle other than calves, fifty cents per head; for each calf twenty-five cents per head.

For each head of driven-in cattle there shall be charged a commission of fifty cents per head, except calves, for which a commission of twenty-five cents per head shall be charged.

No rebate shall be allowed a speculator except where the sale is entitled to a reweigh.

Sec. 3. Six dollars per car load for single deck car loads of hogs or sheep, or ten dollars per double deck. Where there are different ownerships in any car requiring sorting for selling or weighing there shall be a charge of ten cents per head, not to be less than six dollars per car.

Wagon load or driven-in lots of hogs or sheep shall be charged ten cents per head. No wagon load or driven-in lot of hogs or sheep shall be sold for less than a commission of one dollar. More than one wagon load or lot belonging to one owner shall be rated as one load or lot.

Sec. 4. Forty head or more of hogs or sheep shall constitute a car. Where any car contains less than forty head, or where any car contains a mixed load of live stock (as hogs and sheep, or cattle and sheep, or cattle and hogs) each class shall be charged per head as follows: Cattle fifty cents, calves twenty-five cents per head, hogs ten cents, sheep ten cents.

Any portion of the present by-laws in conflict herewith is hereby repealed or modified to conform hereto.

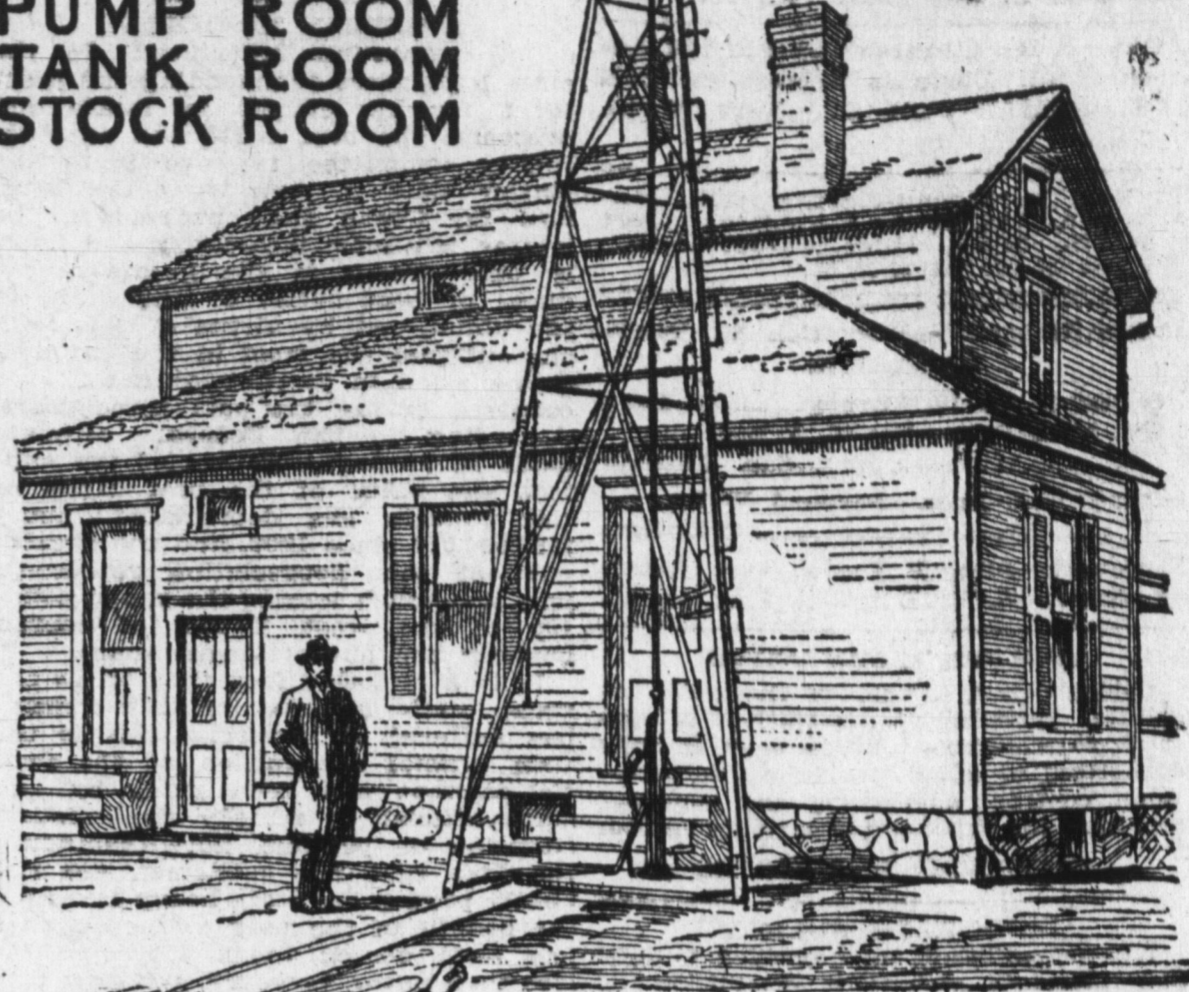
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## MUST AFFORD CATTLE SHELTER

This winter has demonstrated the fact that the old fashioned method of letting cattle take care of themselves on the range is a thing of the past. The day is here when we would raise cattle for profit and must be prepared to take care of them in such spells of weather as we have experienced within the last month.

We learn that one outfit on the plains lost about 7,000 cattle during the last cold spell. This is a loss of about \$70,000. Where the cattle died there is not the slightest apology for shelter or windbreaks—neither natural nor artificial, and we are told that no effort was made by the owner of the big herd of animals to supply those defects of the range.

The man who thinks he can succeed in the cattle business on the bleak plains, with nothing but a barbwire fence and the polar star for a shelter from the cutting blasts of the blizzard, is forty years behind the times. If ten per cent of the value of that vast herd, which was allowed to freeze to death, had been invested in food and shelter, it is doubtful if there would have been any loss at all—at most, it would have been inconsiderable.

A man may have the legal right, but it is doubtful if he has the moral, right to own animals and subject them to such suffering as we have mentioned, and the day will come when his legal right to do so will be restricted.

The coming cattleman is the man who will prepare food and shelter for his animals during the blizzard; and he who fails to do this will learn a lesson some day that will not soon be forgotten.

Then let every man start a plow and put in sufficient forage crops to, at least, feed the weaklings of his herd; and erect shelter on his ranch, for his stock to get into during such times as we have experienced lately.

Don't tell me you 'can't raise nothin'; that old windy was all right a few years ago to scare off the squatter, but it won't go now, for last year's cotton stalks and the feed stacks of the granger would give it the lie, even if you persisted in such ideas. The day is here, now, when your cattle are better and worth more than they used to be, and its up to you to take care of them or suffer the consequences—Sterling News.

## ROOSEVELT ASKS LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Roosevelt has transmitted to congress a message indorsing measures pending before congress intended to prevent the spread of contagious diseases of animals from one state to another or to foreign countries. The message points out that the right of the secretary of agriculture to regulate the interstate movement of animals actually diseased must be recognized if the spread of such disease is to be prevented.

The president urges that the proposed remedial legislation be enacted into law before the adjournment of congress. The message follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: Your attention is respectfully called to the necessity of passing some legislation at this session which will supplement the law intended to prevent the spread of contagious diseases of animals from one state to another, or to foreign countries. Two bills designed to cure the defects in the existing law are now pending before congress. The measures are practically identical. These bills have been favorably reported by the committee on agriculture of both branches of congress.

"Recent decisions of the federal courts have held that the statutory powers of the secretary of agriculture are inadequate to enforce regulations that prohibit the interstate movement of animals which have been exposed to contagion, but which at the time of shipment have not yet developed visible signals of disease.

"The right of the secretary of agriculture to regulate the interstate movement of animals exposed, but not actually diseased, must be recognized if the spread of such disease from state to state and to other countries is to be prevented; and yet this right has recently been attacked in two cases filed in the supreme court of the United States, and the secretary of agriculture is advised that the court may hold that the existing law is not sufficiently clear as to the steps which may be taken to accomplish this object. Each of the bills referred to in this message is accompanied by an able report, which points out the necessity from a legal standpoint for the enactment of this legislation.

"I fear if no remedial legislation be granted at this session that it may be impossible to continue to enforce the necessary measures for controlling this class of diseases, and that serious widespread and irreparable injury will be caused to the live stock interests of the United States. If the federal quarantine is rendered ineffective state will quarantine against state, each requiring compliance with differing statutes; the way to marketing be blocked or

rendered very difficult for shipments of live stock; contagious diseases of live stock may be so disseminated through the stock yards and channels of commerce that foreign countries will restrict the export of animals, and possibly meats from the United States, all of which would be disastrous to the live stock industry.

"Therefore I put in an earnest plea for early action in this matter, and commend to your favorable consideration the two bills proposed by the committee on agriculture and referred to in this message.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
"The White House, March 1."

### OSAGE GRAZING LAND

From Washington comes the following: At the Indian office 148 bids for grazing lands in the Osage reservation were opened. Many of the bids, which had been withdrawn on account of the quarantine complications, were renewed by telegraph, and in some instances the price was raised.

The area covered by the bids is understood to be about the same as last year, which was 600,000 acres. It is believed the return to the Indians will be fully 10 per cent greater than last year, which would make it approximately \$187,000.

The highest bid opened was 67½ cents per acre, and the lowest 10 cents. There were only two bids at the latter figure, and two at 12½ cents, all of the balance being 20 cents or more. The average price offered per acre is between 35 and 40 cents.

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# TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Consolidation of the Texas Stock Journal with the West Texas Stockman. Published every Tuesday by The Stockman Publishing Co., Incorporated.

REC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION

TELEGRAM COMPANY  
Fort Worth, Texas.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One Year in Advance..... \$1.50

Make all Remittances Payable and Address all Business Letters to THE STOCKMAN PUB. CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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STOCKMAN PUBLISHING CO.

DEFY RATE RULING

Western railroads have decided to defy the interstate commerce commission in its recent order directing that live stock shall be handled at the same rate as the live stock products. This was the essence of the decision reached in New York at a conference of the officials of the western roads. There was a unity in the opinions of all attorneys that any action brought by the courts at the present time would not be sustained. Using this conclusion as a basis, it was decided that there was no need of the roads attempting to recognize the order of the interstate commerce commission unless from a purely political standpoint.

It is held by the officials that a reduction in the rates so that live stock would be handled at the same cost as the live stock products would mean a loss of at least \$2,000,000 per annum in the shipments received at New York alone. The plan of increasing the rates of live stock products to the present live stock rate was considered by some of the managers, but no aggressive action was taken.

Relative to this plan the greatest obstacle was the contract made by the Great Western to maintain for five years longer the present rates on packing house products. Despite this, many roads favored increasing the rates on packing house products. They argued that it would cost them less in the long run to have the packers divert all their traffic to the Great Western that it could carry than it would to reduce the rates on live stock.

At first some of the roads were not disposed to defy the interstate commerce commission, fearing their attitude would be construed as joining the beef trust in its fight with the government. They were soon convinced, however, that it would be better to fight the commission than concede the right of that body to fix the relative rates on raw material and finished products.

"We can prove indisputably by actual figures that the cost of transporting live stock, all things considered, is much greater than of hauling dressed beef, lard, bacon and other packing house products," said the vice president of one big western system. "We have decided to contest in the courts the ruling of the interstate commerce commission, not because we are in sympathy with the beef trust, but because the ruling of the commission is unjust. But for the contract made by the Great Western with the packers we would have raised the rates on packing house products. Those rates are too low, in comparison with other commodities, to say nothing of the advantages derived by the packers from their private car lines. The simple truth is that the beef trust is best hated by the railroads. It forced on them the present basis of rates on their packing house products and on live stock. In part the railroads are to blame for being at the mercy of the packers today, through rebates and private car contracts, but from present appearances there will be a new order of things before long."

"The attitude of western railroads in defying the interstate commerce commission's ruling plainly indicates the necessity of congress granting more power to that body," said M. P. Buel, president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, which organization carried on the legal proceedings leading up to the interstate commerce commission's ruling in the interests of live stock shippers.

"The commission, without the power of regulating rates, can do nothing practical toward regulating railway abuses, and the desire of the whole country, from President Roosevelt down, that congress give the commission more power, should be heeded by our law makers in Washington. As far as the exchange is di-

rectly concerned, the fight is now off its hands, the commerce commission's ruling a few weeks ago, which was in favor of the exchange, having practically ended our fight for lower rates. It is now up to the commission to carry on legal proceedings to force lower live stock tariffs or higher rates on live stock products."

That Garfield report of the beef trust investigation reads like it might have been prepared under the packers' own supervision. The cattlemen of the country are surprised that Mr. Garfield should have found that the packing business was being operated at a loss, when he was expected to do that thing for the live stock interests.

A TIMELY MOVEMENT

The resolution introduced in the state legislature commending the president for his efforts to locate and overcome the beef trust, and appointing a committee to investigate the matter with a view of determining how far Texas shall proceed in the matter, is a most interesting and timely one. Texas is the greatest producer of beef cattle of any state in the union, and by virtue of this fact, has suffered the most in the enforced depreciation in market values that has occurred during the past three years. According to the Federal estimate made in an investigation of the subject, the value of the beef cattle of this country has depreciated about \$163,000,000 since 1903, and the greater part of this depreciation represents just that much loss to the range country of the west, Texas, of course, bearing her proportionate share.

It is a singular fact that while the great cattle industry of this country has suffered so severely, this is the first official recognition of the fact. No attempt has been made by any state official to remedy the existing situation on particle, notwithstanding the fact that the cattlemen are annually paying the state heavy taxes for the benefit of the very protection that has been denied them. It is better late than never, however, and now that the ball has been started to rolling it is to be hoped it will be kept turning until some method of relief is devised. In this connection it will not be out of place to suggest to the Texas cattlemen pending this proposed investigation, that the Federal government already has the beef trust under fire in a judicial investigation at Chicago. All Texas cattlemen who are in possession of any facts relating to any combination by which prices are fixed in any of the markets and competition thereby or otherwise destroyed, should at once communicate these facts to Hon. William H. Atwell, United States district attorney at Dallas. The government is very anxious to get every fact that can be produced, in order that the combination may be broken and the cattlemen of the country given the square deal to which they are entitled.

The suggestion that the annual meetings of the Cattle Raisers' Association should all be held in Fort Worth meets with popular favor, and it is to be hoped the coming convention will view the situation in its proper light. Let it be understood that Fort Worth is to have these meetings annually, but that the executive committee can move them at any time in its discretion it appears advisable to do so.

THE BEEF TRUST

The published report of Commissioner Garfield on the beef trust investigation has been something of a disappointment to the stock interests of the country, but it is clear that all the facts discovered during that investigation have not been made public. On the contrary, only those that would bear publicity have been given out, and the other kind turned over to the department of justice. If there was nothing more to be developed concerning the beef trust the Federal government would not have instituted the proceedings that will come up at Chicago on the 20th. Concerning the report as furnished congress by the president, Walter Wellman, the well-known newspaper correspondent, says:

"Commissioner Garfield presents the facts which demonstrate beyond peradventure that the packers, or some of them, are still engaged in bearing the cost of live stock and in bulging the prices of dressed meat. The report shows in great detail the methods pursued by the packers in stifling competition at both ends of the line—first in the purchase of stock and next in the selling of meat. So far as can be learned, no specific violation of the Sherman law, subsequent to the issuance of the injunction of the Federal court, are pointed out by name and place. It is supposed all evidence of a criminal character has been taken out of the report and turned over to the department of justice for use before the grand jury at Chicago.

"Commissioner Garfield does show that rebates were paid to packers by many railroads. But all these payments were made prior to the injunction.

"It is said by officials of the department of justice that some of the biggest packers have conscientiously endeavored to obey the law and orders of the court since Judge Grosscup's injunction appeared. J. Ogden Armour, for example, is said to be one of those who determined to respect the law and the injunction. According to these reports, Mr. Armour at once called in all the heads of departments in his business and told them they must respect the law. He declared he would punish any man found guilty of violation of the statute. Mr. Armour impressed

upon his employees that he was in earnest and that even if the firm lost money through failure to meet the practices of their competitors he would have no continuation of the old methods. He told his men that as an individual he hoped he was a law-abiding citizen, and that as a business man and the head of a great firm, he did not propose to be a law-breaker. Officers of the government believe Mr. Armour has scrupulously endeavored to live up to his good resolution, and they do not expect to catch him or his firm in their grand jury net.

"It is, of course, possible that some one or two of Armour's employees have violated the law in some minor degree. The Armour firm employs more than 30,000 men, and it is not easy, even with vigilance, to control the actions of all of them. But the government officials who have been working on the beef case do not believe Mr. Armour has knowingly permitted any violation of law by his people since the injunction was issued. Others of the large packing firms are said to be in the same situation as the Armours. On the other hand, some of the smaller houses are said to have been caught red-handed in violation of the Sherman law."

F. C. Wellesley writes that cattle conditions in Archer county are in very satisfactory shape, and out of a bunch of 2,000 steers he is holding in that section he did not lose an animal during the recent blizzard. Down in South Texas conditions are not so favorable. H. L. Townsend writes from Rock Island: "There is heavy loss in cattle here. In some few cases the loss will reach 25 per cent, and they are still dying. A party from Houston bought about 12,000 pounds of hides here yesterday and today." From what we can learn, South Texas has been the heaviest sufferer in the matter of stock losses.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The National Live Stock Association, under the new constitution and by-laws, has perfected its organization by the appointment of general committees representing the various interests. Under the new plan of organization, strictly speaking, there is no membership roll. Instead, each interest is represented by a general committee and one member of the central committee. This representation is as follows:

Cattle Growers—H. K. Street, Benson, Ariz.; E. H. Howard, San Mateo, Cal.; L. H. Brown, Deming, N. M.; John M. Holt, Miles City, Mont.; Richard Scott, Milwaukee, Ore.; E. F. Benson, Tacoma, Wash.; Frank M. Stewart, Buffalo, S. D.; member central committee, H. A. Jastro, Bakersfield, Cal.

Sheep Growers—E. S. Gosney, Flagstaff, Ariz.; Jesse M. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah; Fred W. Gooding, Shoshone, Idaho; J. H. Gwinn, Pendleton, Ore.; John Clemens, North Yakima, Wash.; T. C. Power, Helena, Mont.; Tim Kinney, Rock Springs, Wyo.; L. V. Olcese, Bakersfield, Cal.; Solomon Luna, Los Lunas, N. M.; W. A. Lingham, Montrose, Colo.; C. H. Du Borg, Beowawe, Nev.; Robert Taylor, Grand Island, Neb.; member of central committee, Jesse M. Smith, Salt Lake, Utah.

Goat Breeders—W. S. Prager, Roswell, N. M.; W. A. Shafer, Hamilton, Ohio; W. W. Wright, Los Banos, Cal.; F. O. Londrum, Laguna, Texas; R. W. Craig, Macleay, Ore.; E. Armour, Kingston, N. M.; R. C. Johnston, Lawrence, Kan.; Wyatt Carr, Collins, Ia.; H. T. Shaw, Summerhill, Ill.; J. H. Boggs, Nicholasville, Ky.; C. D. Taylor, Macon, Mo.; C. J. Fulton, Helena, Mont.; Homer Davenport, Morris Plains, N. J.; Geo. F. Thomas, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Edward Roby, Chicago, Ill.; member central committee, Dr. W. C. Bailey, San Jose, Cal.

Horse Growers—R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago, Ill.; W. R. McLaughlin, Kansas City, Mo.; H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan.; W. S. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.; Tim Kinney, Rock Springs, Wyo.; Dr. F. C. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio; John Carey, Denver, Colo.; Geo. L. Goulding, Denver, Colo.; J. E. Judd, Salem, Ore.; member central committee, H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan.

Swine Growers—A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Ed. Green, Morrison, Colo.; T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Kan.; member central committee, A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.

Stock Feeders—S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind.; Dan Black, Lindon, Ohio; Marison Evans, Emerson, Ia.; E. F. Harris, Champaign, Ill.; member central committee (not named).

Pure-Bred Record Association—W. H. Curtis, Eminence, Ky.; E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Ind.; Tom Clark, Beecher, Ill.; J. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; Frank Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; Martin Flynn, Des Moines, Ia.; J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind.; O. E. Bradfute, Cedarville, Ohio; Mortimer Levering, Chicago, Ill.; N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn.; member central committee, W. A. Harris, Chicago, Ill.

Live Stock Exchanges—General committee not named; member central committee, Frank Cooper, Kansas City, Mo.

Stock Yards—L. W. Krake, St. Louis, Mo.; F. L. Eaton, Sioux City, Ia.; H. B. Carroll, St. Paul, Minn.; member central committee, A. G. Leonard, Chicago, Ill.

Packers—General committee not named; member central committee, Nelson Morris, Chicago, Ill.

TO PROSECUTE THE TRUST

The beef trust situation is the absorbing topic of conversation with Texas cattlemen at this time, and the next step of the government is looked

for in keen anticipation. As this state is the greatest producer of range cattle in the union, the effects of market manipulation have been more keenly felt here than elsewhere. Texas cattle have depreciated in value many millions of dollars in consequence of the continued existence of the beef trust, and cattlemen contend that the continued existence of that at this time is the only thing that stands between them and prosperity. There is a shortage of all classes of cattle in this state, and conditions are seemingly ripe for a resumption of the normal. If the packers' combine is broken up, the prediction of a return of prosperity this year will materialize, according to those who are in close touch with the situation.

In the event that the government determines to institute criminal proceedings against the members of the alleged trust, it is suggested that the services of Judge Sam H. Cowan of this city be retained to assist in the prosecution. Cowan is the man who led the recent fight at Denver in behalf of the cattlemen, and is a very able lawyer. Probably no other man in the United States is more closely in touch with the great cattle industry or better versed in the conditions that confront it. It is suggested that his services should be retained and tendered the Washington authorities by the cattlemen, who are anxious to see him literally flay the beef trust alive.

THE FAT STOCK SHOW

The assurance is given that the coming annual Fat Stock Show, to be given in this city during the cattlemen's convention, will be the most complete and elaborate event of the kind ever seen in the southwest, and that is saying a great deal. It is confidently expected that there will be an unusually large attendance upon the Fat Stock Show, as many stockmen will be attracted here by the opportunity extended to see the very best stuff that Texas is capable of producing.

Provisions have been made to give the entire show under shelter, so that if inclement weather should prevail it will not materially affect the situation. Both exhibitors and visitors will be pleased with this arrangement, which is within itself a great improvement over former efforts. It is certain that the display of fine fat stock will be worth the attention of all who are interested in that line of business, and so important is this exhibition regarded abroad that there will be a number of prominent representatives from outside cities here to see what Texas is doing in comparison with other states.

The cattle displayed here will be from both above and below the state quarantine line, as ample provision has been made for the accommodation and display of both classes. Last year there were no provisions for cattle from above the line, but the management has recognized the importance of making provision for the stuff from the safe area. This action will insure a much better representation than ever before. There are some very fine cattle located above the quarantine line in Texas, the best breeding herds in the state being claimed for that section, and it is gratifying to know that they will be represented to some extent at the coming fat stock show. It will add additional interest to the occasion.

The recent cold weather in Texas has resulted in enormous losses of cattle. There is no way to ascertain just what the losses have been, but the estimates range from 50,000 to 300,000 head. In South Texas some ranchmen have lost as much as 50 per cent of their herds, and what the losses in the Panhandle have been cannot be estimated at this time. It does seem, however, that the cattlemen ought to be able to avert disasters of this kind. Almost every winter these losses occur in some measure. Northwestern cattlemen used to suffer in a like manner, but of late years they have been able to save their herds by building shelter and feeding them. Clearly that is what will have to be done in Texas.—Houston Post.

While there has, of course, been some losses among the range cattle of this state, they have not been so great as some sensational reports would indicate. When it is sought to convey the impression that Texas has lost from 50,000 to 300,000 cattle, the enormity of the exaggeration is apparent to all men, who are cognizant of the real situation. The losses that occurred were confined almost exclusively to old and thin stuff, and as Texas was long on neither class, it is clear that no serious damage has been done the great cattle industry. Texas cattlemen are learning to feed and shelter their stock, and it is on that account alone that no greater losses resulted from the recent bad weather. The Post is too far removed from the range district of Texas to speak authoritatively on such matters.

SOUTH TEXAS LOSSES

It is currently reported, says the Calhoun County News, that stockmen in this county lost many cattle during the late freeze, among whom, Messrs. Louis Foester and John Clark are said to be the heaviest losers. The statement was made to a News representative that Mr. Foester had lost 200, while Mr. Clark's loss was much greater. Taking this estimate for a basis, the cattlemen have met severe reverses.



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**USING YOUNG BULLS**

While some of the big bull breeders in the country are complaining about bad business and auction sales are in the dumps, it might be well to stop a moment and inquire into all this dilapidation. For years breeders have injured their business more or less by the sending out of immature bulls—twelve to eighteen months old. These should be kept until they are two or two and one-half years old. If possible the breeder should never put a bull into poor hands. If the purchaser will agree to give his animal good care we can see no reason why he should not have an absolute guarantee from the seller as to the soundness and efficiency of the animal. The animals intended for our western ranges should be produced under conditions as nearly similar as possible to those under which they must live. For this reason bulls produced in Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska are more satisfactory for range purposes than those from Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. The mistake of sending fat bulls west is frequently made. Upon being taken from a comfortable stable here where they have been given a large amount of high-class food they are likely to go back when compelled to shift for themselves, and this may be the most cogent reason why so many prime steers have proven a fizzle here in the short grass country.—Arizona Range News.

**RULES AGAINST THE PACKERS**

The United States supreme court has decided that the state of Georgia may collect a license tax from the agents of Chicago packers who send dressed meat into the state for retail sale there. The case grew out of the effort of Andrew P. Stewart, tax collector for Fulton county, Georgia, to collect \$200 tax from Frank E. Kehrer, Atlanta agent of Nelson Morris & Co. The Georgia court upheld the state law providing for the tax, and the supreme court sustains its decision.



**Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.**

Don't put yourself in this man's place, but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

You or some one of your family are sure to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency. Price, 25c.; large size, 50c.

**REPORT OF THE STOCKMAN**

Directors of the Matador Cattle Co., in their report for the year ending Dec. 15, 1904, state that the total sales were 9543 head. The average price received is equal to \$24.42 per head, against \$25.55 in the previous year. Prices were very low due to the disorganized conditions which prevailed in the Chicago market, on account of a serious strike among the workers employed in the slaughter of cattle. Since the close of the season for range cattle the beef market has recovered considerably, and within the past few weeks a more confident feeling prevails regarding the future. The manager reports the state of the ranges at Matador and Alamositas, Texas, as better then for several years. There is an abundance of grass, a plentiful supply of water and the improvements are in good order. The board were fortunate in securing a lease from the United States government, for a period of five years, over 530,000 acres in the Sioux reservation, lying in South Dakota. The lands are well grassed, watered by fine running streams, and have a great deal of shelter. Cattle from other owners who can pay a satisfactory yearly rent will be taken in for such portion as the company does not require. In view of this provision of Northern pasture for a few years, the board have been satisfied to take in the meantime from the Canadian government under the authority granted by the shareholders a year ago, a lease for no more than 50,000 acres. The rent is only about £200. The pasture is of a size to admit of the board thoroughly testing the conditions for ranging cattle in that country on a small scale before embarking more largely in the business. The number of calves for the past year is 11,169 against 9,931 in the previous year, and 14,098 two years ago. The increase in the calf crop is not as great as was anticipated a year ago. There were bought during the year 127 head of pure-bred and high-grade bulls, and there were sold 72 head of old bulls. The small herd of pure-bred cattle which has been built up during the past few years at the headquarters of Matador now furnishes a fair number of the best Hereford bulls. It is therefore expected that hereafter less money will require to be sent in the purchase of this class of bulls.

**LIGHT RANGE LOSSES**

E. B. Carver is back from an extensive tour through Oklahoma, Indian Territory and the Texas Panhandle country. Mr. Carver brings good news from all the great cattle grazing territory he visitew. He says Oklahoma and the Indian country never looked more promising than now, so far as the stockmen is concerned. There is a good season in the ground that way and an early spring is a foregone conclusion, he says.

But it is in the Panhandle country that excited Mr. Carver to genuine enthusiasm. "I have just returned from the Panhandle," he said this morning, "and I never saw such bright prospects for the stockmen in that country as I saw on this trip, and that, too, notwithstanding I have been going there for the past twenty-five years. The late snows and rains there have put the best season in the ground that I have ever seen. The weather is superb and has been for the past ten days, and I look for the earliest spring and the earliest grass that have ever been known in that cattle grazing paradise.

"While there I made it my business to investigate, impartially, the losses on the ranges during the late storm. I was all over the Burnett and Slaughter ranches. I found that out of a total of 5,700 steers on one of these, that only twenty-seven died as a result of the storm. On the other, out of a total of 800 poor cattle, on feed, the losses were less than seventy-five. This is a sample of the losses in the Panhandle.

"Throughout the state of Texas, after a careful and painstaking investigation, I want to go on record as saying that the losses for the entire winter will not average as much as 2 per cent. The stockmen down there are happy on the way, and I calculate that 1905 will be a banner year for the Panhandle."—Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

**PRAIRIE DOG MIGRATION**

"The prairie dog migration from Oklahoma to Southwestern Texas during July, 1874, eclipsed anything of that sort witnessed by white men in this country," said Matt Duhr last week. "Millions of the frisky little barkers must have been in quest of new pastures, or perhaps, smelled the approaching legions of homeseekers would surely exterminate the dogs and plow up the dog towns. The prairie dog migration from the north to the southwest last six days, during the month of July, 1874. The traveling 'dogs' while crossing the Red river interfered to a great extent with the cattle that came to that stream to quench their thirst. Some cowboys that were on the banks of the Red river during the time when the prairie dogs swam across say that the stream was chuckful of the little rascals

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Fort Worth

**PROPER TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA**  
Pneumonia is too dangerous a disease for any one to attempt to doctor himself although he may have the proper remedies at hand. A physician should always be called. It should be borne in mind, however, that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip, and by the proper treatment of these diseases a threatened attack of pneumonia may be warded off. There is no question whatever about this, as during the thirty years and more that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used, we have yet to learn of a single case of a cold or attack of grip having resulted in pneumonia when this remedy was used. It is also used by physicians in the treatment of pneumonia with the best results. Dr. W. J. Smith of Sanders, Ala., who is also a druggist, says of it: "I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and prescribing it in my practice for the past six years. I use it in cases of pneumonia and have always gotten the best results." Sold by all druggists.

**READ STOCKMAN ADS**

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good fruit. New varieties of peaches, plums, dewberries and grapes. All the good new roses, bedding plants, flower seeds, garden seeds, field seeds, incubators, poultry supplies, etc. Catalogue free. Express paid.  
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# PROTECT THE RANGE CATTLE

The recent cold weather in Texas has resulted in enormous losses of cattle. There is no way to ascertain just what the losses have been, but the estimates range from 50,000 to 300,000 head. In South Texas some ranchmen have lost as much as 50 per cent of their herds, and what the loss in the Panhandle has been cannot be estimated at this time.

It does seem, however, that the cattlemen ought to be able to avert disasters of this kind. Almost every winter these losses occur in some measure. Northwestern cattlemen used to suffer in a like manner, but of late years they have been able to save their herds by building shelters and feeding them. Clearly that is what will have to be done in Texas.

When the blizzards come it is necessary for cattle to have an abundance of food as well as shelter. When the pastures are covered with snow and when the northers cause them to drift they have little food and become easy victims to the storm. Fortunately the problem is of easy solution. Even the arid portions of the state can produce forage crops, and this must be done. It is better not to have so many cattle and take good care of the smaller number than to have the great herds with enormous losses when the wintry storms come.

What the average ranchman loses in two winters would suffice, if protected, to build permanent shelter for cattle in cold weather. The stockmen of Iowa, Nebraska and other western states have long ago learned this and now it is seldom that cattle losses are reported from those states.

Practical cattlemen say that protection pens can be cheaply constructed and forage crops in sufficient quantity can be produced in any part of Texas to feed during stormy weather. The cattle will seek such protection readily when it is afforded and where there is none they will drift before the wind until they find natural shelter or fall exhausted.

Quite a number of Texas cattlemen have long ago constructed storm shelters for their stock and have found it to be profitable. Those who have not done so much continue to suffer heavy losses. It will not do to rely altogether upon the mild Texas climate, for it has been demonstrated time and time again even in the southern areas of the state, that cold weather will come and cattle will perish. It is prudent to adapt the industry to these natural conditions. It is more profitable to use a year's profits this way than to lose them every winter as at present.—Houston Post.

## GOVERNMENT ASKED TO PAY FOR CATTLE

During the civil war the white settlers of Texas, especially along the northern and western borders of the state, were made the objects of many barbarous depredations by the Indians. The raids became so frequent that Governor Throckmorton sent a request to the leaders or chiefs of the Comanche and Kiowa tribes of Indians to meet him at a point near Red river for the purpose of holding a peace conference. At the time and place agreed on Governor Throckmorton and his staff met the Indian chiefs. It was agreed then

between the governor and the Indians that in consideration of a certain number of horses and cattle to be given the Indians by the state of Texas annually the Indians were not to cross the line of Red river, except for the purpose of hunting buffaloes, which were then to be found in great numbers on the broad prairies of the state.

At the conference the Indians demanded that the governor smoke with them the pipe of peace. Governor Throckmorton not being a user of tobacco in any form endeavored to escape this ordeal, but the customs of the red men were not to be trifled with. Not only did they require of him that he smoke the pipe, but they also required that a cloud of it be exhaled through his nostrils. After many unsuccessful attempts Governor Throckmorton succeeded in forcing a small amount of the tobacco smoke through his nasal organ, and the peace treaty was signed.

For many months the Indians were quiet and docile. But at the end of the civil war the treaty between the red men and the state of Texas was annulled by the federal government. Then followed a period of Indian outrages worse than had ever been known in the southwest. Villages were plundered, houses burned and whole families murdered. Troops of minute men were organized for the protection of the frontiersman and his property, but these troops were immediately disbanded by the United States government.

Thus the people along the borders of the state of Texas were left entirely without protection and at the mercy of the Indians, except by the forts that were established at remote distances by the federal government. These forts, for the most part, were poorly equipped and a long distance apart. This left the pioneer practically unprotected from Indian invasion.

In August, 1866, a band of Indians, said to have been Comanches and Kiowas, commanded by Mexican outlaws, attacked the settlers located along the San Saba river and its immediate tributaries, beginning at a point a few miles above Fort McKavett, and commenced gathering cattle off the ranges. This was about 8 o'clock in the morning. A few miles below Fort McKavett they met and killed a settler named McDougal, a young army officer who had received his discharge from Fort McKavett and married a daughter of another pioneer. Finding the business of stock raising a lucrative one, he had purchased a small number of cattle with his earnings saved while in the army. Further down the river they encountered a young girl, then Miss Clara Shellenbarger, in the garden gathering vegetables for dinner. One Indian rose almost over the woman. As she was endeavoring to scale the fence the Indian lanced her, when her mother appeared in the back doorway with a shotgun, which frightened the Indian away. On down the river the Indians went gathering cattle until they came within a few miles of the present town of Menardville.

Estimates place the number of cattle driven out on that raid at about 35,000, possibly less. As a result of this raid there have been nearly fifty cases filed in the court of claims at Washington, ranging in amounts from \$700 to \$25,000. Testimony is now being taken as

rapidly as possible in all these cases. In taking testimony in these cases but few people can be found who lived in that section of Texas and knew anything of the raids from their own personal knowledge.

# SOME SHELTER IS NEEDED

Cattle protected from such spells of cold as experienced recently require at least one-third less feed. This has been proven time and time again and is therefore not now debatable. And, if this be the general rule, and such it is, with how much greater force does this question of shelter apply to prairie countries where nature has left all of this provision to man alone.

The Durham, Hereford, Angus, Galloway, Red Polls and all other improved breeds, which today represent the perfection of the cattle species, were made just what they are by being cared for—housed not in wind-breaks, but in barns from infancy to maturity. In Aberdeenshire, Herefordshire, Durham, Yorkshire and other counties of Scotland and England where these cattle originated are many people yet engaged in raising them, who as dollars and cents go, are far worse off than most of the small ranchmen of the Plains, but they would no more think of leaving their "beasts" out in the weather than they would their own flesh and blood. And, it is not at all because they have more feeling than we have, but because the losses occasioned by such exposure would bankrupt them.

From close observation and from some experience it is the candid opinion of the editor of the News, that good comfortable shelter during bad weather will save fully half the expense of feeding, to say nothing at all about the humanity of the thing.

When this country was open and free no stock remained on the "baldies" of their own volition during bad spells—they sought the breaks and canyons, and now, since man chooses to keep them here at all times he should provide them what their instincts sought when free—he must do it if he would make the business of raising them profitable. Compelling stock to rough it, much as it is done and oft-times little thought of, never has paid since the free grass days, don't now pay and never will. One winter's loss in extra feed and deterioration of stock would almost build barns enough to house them, and just why we can't get onto this fact like our brethren of the northern and middle states have already done has always been somewhat of a mystery to this writer.—Canyon City News.

## IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Colorado News. John W. Persons was in this week from his travels. He reports throughout the western sections he has visited the loss of the cattlemen from the recent cold spell is slight, save at the Slaughter ranch near Big Springs.

D. N. Arnett has just returned from a trip to the 49 ranch in Borden county, where they have 1,600 head of cattle and reports no loss from the cold spell further than five or six head from drowning by breaking through the ice. In his rounds through that part of the country he only saw two dead animals. At the Renderbrook ranch there was no loss. A message this morning from his son, D. N. Arnett Jr., at their ranch in Lamb and Hockley counties, where they have 8,000 cattle, only about 100 head were lost.

## IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abilene Reporter. On Monday Luther Ross shipped two cars of steers and cows to market. D. L. Middleton shipped two cars of mixed cattle. R. G. Love shipped one car of cows, and W. H. Childers shipped two cars of steers. C. C. Jackson sold four cars of feeders to an eastern buyer, who shipped them Tuesday.

J. F. Drahn also shipped four cars of beef cattle to market that day. Jack Parramore came in from the King county ranch Thursday. Cattle are all right, none on that ranch dying during the late cold waves except a few that got on the ice over the tanks and broke through. He reports that last snow the finest thing a stock ranch ever caught.

Captain Bowlin, who is feeding a nice bunch of steers at the Abilene oil mills, is one ranchman who believes in comfort at home. He has an eight-section ranch with plenty of cattle, but he also has, we learn from a visitor to it, one of the finest vineyards and orchards in Texas, watered and kept flourishing by a small wind mill.

## IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Review. R. M. Harp reports his herd of thoroughbred Herefords doing nicely on his ranch north of town. He has had no losses except a few calves, which the coyotes caught.

The cattle losses in Nolan county to date are very light, and as the recent snow put a magnificent season in the ground which will start the grass early, and hence our people are not very uneasy about the future.

**\$360 NET PROFIT**

**IN FEEDING ONE TON TO YOUR CATTLE OR HOGS.**

One Hundred Pounds will make you \$18.00 net profit. "International Stock Food" with the World Famous Line—3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT—is known every where. It is prepared from high class powdered Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and purifies the blood, tones up and permanently strengthens the entire system. Cures and Prevents Disease and is a remarkable aid to Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal will gain more pounds from all grain eaten. We positively guarantee that one ton of "International Stock Food" will make you \$360.00 net profit, over its cost, in extra growth and Quick Fattening of Cattle or Hogs in Winter, Spring, Summer or Fall and at the same time keep your stock Healthy and Extra Vigorous. Guaranteed to Fatten Your Stock in 30 Days less time and to save grain. If it ever fails the use will not cost you a cent. "International Stock Food" is splendid for all kinds of Breeding Stock and is universally acknowledged as the leading high class medicated stock food of the world. It is equally good for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs and Pigs. Endorsed by over Two Million Farmers and One Hundred Thousand Dealers who always sell it on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to Refund Your Money if it ever fails for any recommended use. Guaranteed to Save 3 Quarts of Oats Every Day for Each Work, Carriage or Driving Horse. The \$150,000 Champion, Dan Patch 1:56, eats "International Stock Food" Every Day.

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If you Name This Paper and State the Number of Stock You Own we will mail you FREE a Beautiful Colored Lithograph of our World Famous Champion Stallion Dan Patch 1:56. It is printed in 6 Brilliant Colors and is 21 by 28 inches. See our Large Advertisements or Write Direct to Our Office. We employ an office force of 25 with 125 typewriters and all correspondence is answered promptly.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

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<b>BIG- BEST</b>	NASHVILLE, TENN. KNOXVILLE, TENN. SAN ANTONIO, TEX. MONTGOMERY, ALA. LITTLE ROCK, ARK. OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. PADUCAH, KY. ATLANTA, GA. FT. WORTH, TEX. DENISON, TEX. FT. SCOTT, KANS. FT. SMITH, ARK. COLUMBIA, S. C. MUSKOGEE, I. T. SHREVEPORT, LA. KANSAS CITY, MO.	

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**THE ROPING BILL**

The following is the full text of the anti-cattle roping bill passed by the Texas legislature:

Section 1. That any person who shall engage in any roping contest in this state shall be fined in any sum not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000.

Sec. 2. By the term roping contest, as used in this act, is meant the roping by any person of cattle or other live stock for practice, or for sport, for money or for prizes of any character, or for any other thing of value, or for any championship, upon the result of which any money or any other thing of value is to be wagered.

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# THE SECOND WEEK IN The Stockman-Journal's Great Free Trip Contest

Shows quite a number of changes, although Mr. E. Todd Buck, assistant postmaster of Abilene, Texas, is still in first place, and has twenty-three subscriptions to his credit. He is followed closely by the postmaster at Manor, Texas, who has fifteen subscriptions to his credit. Myrtle A. Hamm, assistant postmaster of Jennings, O. T., is in third place with ten subscriptions. Eurma M. Drake, assistant postmaster of Hill, Texas, is in fourth place with nine subscriptions, and M. L. Addington, postmaster of Yukon, O. T., is in fifth place with five subscriptions. The contestants holding these positions at the end of the contest will receive these trips. Many subscriptions have been received from the friends of different contestants, and in some cases they are as much interested in their behalf as the contestants themselves. Mr. N. J. Tims, postmaster of Waneta, Texas, is a new contestant, and enters the list today. Get out and hustle some subscriptions for the Stockman-Journal. These trips are worth trying for, and by a little extra exertion on your part you may get one of them.

Read the conditions very carefully, fill out the enclosed postal card, hand it back to The Stockman-Journal and your name will be published as a contestant in this contest, beginning Feb. 15.

The standing of contestants will be published in each issue of The Stockman-Journal, giving the number of subscriptions each one has and the five contestants who secure the largest number of subscriptions between Feb. 15 and April 15 will secure the awards.

To the Postmaster—If you do not wish to enter this contest, please hand this circular to your assistant or one of your clerks. This is a good opportunity for one to get a trip without expense to themselves and also to make very easy money.

Sample copies of The Stockman-Journal will be sent to each one of the contestants who enters this contest each week. Only one contestants will be allowed from each town.

## The Conditions

Each subscription must be paid for a period of one year in order to count in this contest. A renewal for one year of an old subscription will also count the same as a new subscription. A commission of 25 cents will be allowed on each year's subscription to The Stockman-Journal, either new or old, and in order to make the proposition more attractive the management will give a year's subscription to The Stockman-Journal and a year's subscription to the Pilgrim Magazine all for the price of The Stockman-Journal, which is \$1.50.

## The Awards

First—To the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or Clerk who secures the largest number of subscriptions to The Stockman-Journal between Feb. 15 and April 15 the award will be one round trip ticket from your home town to Colorado Springs.

Second—To the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or Clerk who secures the next largest number of subscriptions to The Stockman-Journal between Feb. 15 and April 15 the award will be one round trip ticket from your home town to Colorado Springs.

Third—To the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or Clerk who secures the next largest number of subscriptions to The Stockman-Journal between Feb. 15 and April 15 the award will be one round trip ticket from your home town to Denver.

Fourth—To the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or Clerk who secures the next largest number of subscriptions to The Stockman-Journal between Feb. 15 and April 15 the award will be one round trip ticket from your home town to New Orleans.

Fifth—To the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or Clerk who secures the next largest number of subscriptions to The Stockman-Journal between Feb. 15 and April 15, the award will be one round trip ticket from your home town to St. Louis.

The Contest Editor being absent from the city at present, there will be no change in the contest this week

### STANDING OF CONTESTANTS

E. Todd Buck, Asst. P. M., Abilene, Texas..... 23  
Postmaster, Manor, Texas..... 15  
Myrtle A. Ham, Asst. P. M., Jennings, Okla..... 10  
Irma M. Drake, Asst. P. M., Hill, Texas..... 9  
M. L. Addington, Asst. P. M., Yukon, Okla..... 9  
Juliet Harcastle, Asst. P. M., Bridgeport, Texas..... 7  
J. C. Eakin, P. M., Chilton, Texas..... 6  
R. J. Lephart, Clerk, Coyle,

Okla..... 5  
T. B. Vandament, P. M., Glen-coe, Okla..... 4  
W. A. Cairr, P. M., Okatha, I. T..... 3  
C. O. Pollard, Asst. P. M., Acme, Texas..... 1  
Fred W. Nelson, Asst. P. M., Clifton, Texas..... 1  
C. C. Lewis, Asst. P. M., Decatur, Texas..... 1  
E. V. Stolz, Asst. P. M., Marlow, I. T..... 1  
Joe Vergera, Asst. P. M., Ygnacio, Texas..... 1  
Chas. Real, P. M., Kerrville,

Texas..... 1  
D. C. Dodge, P. M., Claude, Texas..... 1  
J. M. Willerford, P. M. Abbe, Texas..... 1  
Postmaster, Benavies, Texas..... 1  
John B. Baker, P. M., Haskell, Texas..... 1  
V. O. Nabors, Clerk, Stamford, Texas..... 1  
M. S. Bradford, P. M., Pontotoc, I. T..... 1  
cio, Texas..... 1

J. M. Barnes, Asst. P. M., Duster, Texas..... 1  
M. B. Donnagan, P. M., Talloga, Okla..... 1  
B. A. Gibson, Clerk, Greenwall, Texas..... 1  
W. A. Little, P. M., Karnes City, Texas..... 0  
Florence Sheasby, P. M., Elgin, Texas..... 0  
A. C. Mitchell, P. M., Higgins, Texas..... 0  
A. Mayor, Clerk, Gordon, Tex. 0  
Y. A. Orr, P. M., Putnam, Tex. 0  
N. J. Tims, P. M., Waneta, Tex. 0

Send in Your Name and We will Send You Report Blanks and Copies of The Stockman-Journal at Once

## HAGENBARTH HAS MEXICAN RANCH

**A. E. Kimball, Local Manager,  
Here to Secure Cattle  
to Stock It**

A. E. Kimball, local manager of the ranches and property of the Wood-Hagenbarth Cattle company, headquarters at Salt Lake City, and also of the Wood Live Stock company, is in this city for the purpose of purchasing several hundred head of high grade Durham cattle, which are to be placed on the company property. The ranch of the first company is located in Chihuahua and Sonora, Mex., and is said by Mr. Kimball to be the largest cattle ranch in the world. It embraces two and one-half million acres. The company is capitalized at \$2,500,000. The ranch in Mexico was purchased two years ago and since then 750,000 acres have been placed under fence. The ranch is divided into large pastures and water has been developed on them. The fences put up represent a mileage of 200. At present there are only 10,000 head of cattle on this property, but Mr. Kimball states that it will be stocked just as fast as possible and with only first-class blooded cattle of the Scotch topped Durham variety. The ranch begins at a point sixteen miles west from El Paso along the border and runs through the state of Chihuahua into Sonora.

F. J. Hagenbarth, who is president of the National Live Stock association, is general manager of both the companies and owns the bulk of the stock.

Mr. Kimball states that the Wood Live Stock company was formed in Idaho many years ago, and is the largest sheep ranch property in the northwest. There are in all six different ranches located along the best waterways in that state. There are 150,000 head of sheep and last year the lamb sales amounted to 50,000 head and were sold in Chicago and topped the market. This year the sales of lambs are expected to reach at least 60,000 head.

Mr. Kimball says that sheep conditions in Idaho were never better than now and sheep never looked finer. This company is selling a large number of high-grade bucks to the sheepmen in the northwest every year.

Referring to the Mexico ranch, Mr. Kimball stated that he had recently bought 3,000 head of Scotch topped Durhams and put them on this property and that he expected to buy at least 500 head of blooded cattle from breeders in the vicinity of Fort Worth within the next few days. He recently brought seventeen fine thoroughbred bulls from Wisconsin and placed them on the Mexico ranch.

### HAGENBARTH'S POSITION

Speaking of the rather sensational incident that bubbled up at the meeting of the National Live Stock association at Denver, Mr. Kimball stated that the people who opposed the efforts of Mr. Hagenbarth in the formation or reorganization of the association, did not appreciate just what he desired to do. In fact, he stated that the president desired to have all the allied live stock interests of the whole country come together in an effort to wield a much larger influence than the association is now able to wield. Especially was it his desire to have the live stock interests in such shape as to be able to secure the attention and respect of the railroads in all matters of freight tariffs, and also be able to show the packing interests that the association was one solid in its formation and able to be considered in questions that might affect their individual interests as live stock men. Mr. Kimball said that Mr. Hagenbarth was very much misunderstood by the Texas and Colorado delegates.

It is Mr. Hagenbarth's intention to visit Texas and be here during the coming meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association.

The impression has gone out that he is not engaged extensively in the live stock business, but according to Mr. Kimball's story, he is one of the largest in the northwest and when his Mexico ranch is fully developed he will control the most extensive cattle ranch in the world without a single exception.

## CATTLE LOSSES IN NEW MEXICO LIGHT

CARLEAD, N. M., March 2.—There is practically no trading going on here among the cattlemen, for they are all looking for everything to bring a good price in a few weeks. Several steer buyers have visited this section lately, but no sales of any importance have been made.

Reports from all over this part of the country indicate that there will be no losses among the cattlemen, unless there is some more very severe weather. Cattle are looking fine yet, though the last spell drew them considerably. But the fine snows and rains have put a nice season in the ground, and as soon as warm weather comes the grass will come with it. That is something that has not happened in this country in several years. The spring rains have been insufficient to start the grass and keep it growing.

C. W. Merchant, who lives at Abilene, but has extensive ranch interests here, has been out to his ranches in south of here, reports everything out there in fine shape. He looks for no losses at all, as the cattle on his ranches are all in fine shape, and are not drawn much yet.

J. G. Ussery was in from his ranch in El Paso county this week, and took out a load of feed and supplies. He is feeding a lot of fine bulls so as to have them in good shape for service in the spring. He is very optimistic in regard to the outlook for the cowman, and thinks cattle are going to be worth something this year.

Considerable dissatisfaction has arisen among the cattlemen of this part of the territory over the drift fence proposition. It seems that an order has been issued from the land office at Roswell ordering the cattlemen to take down the drift fences within sixty days. This is the second time this thing has come up in the last year or two, but it seems that the authorities mean business this time, and the cattlemen are going to comply with the request, though it will work quite a hardship on them.

### THE OKLAHOMA PRESIDENT

Colonel R. M. Bressie, who was elected president of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association here last week, is one of the best known cattlemen in the territory, says a press dispatch from Guthrie, Okla. His ranch of 4,000 acres joins the famous Miller "101" ranch on the north in the northern section of Noble county. Twenty-five years ago Bressie was a cow puncher on a ranch in Northern Texas. With a few head of cattle he started in the cattle business and during the next sixteen years made a success of cattle raising in that state. He went to the ranch he now owns in 1896, and feeds 4,000 head of cattle and several thousand sheep every year. He was elected state senator from Noble county for two terms. There are seventy houses on his ranch, occupied by farmers and ranchmen who are employed by him. A school house on the Bressie ranch is attended only by the children of the ranchmen who operate the Bressie ranch.

A simple vegetable remedy that cures all female diseases and piles. I will send free to every sufferer. Write Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 523, Kokomo, Ind.

### HOW TO GET THE STOCKMAN-JOURNAL FOR \$1

Any subscription agent is authorized to forward yearly subscriptions at the net cash price of \$1—the greatest bargain known in the American newspaper field at the present time—quantity and quality of matter considered. That price does not pay for the white paper alone.

If there is no agent within reach then any two (or more) parties may combine and send in their orders together at \$1 each—thus starting a new subscription center at the cut rate mentioned.

Why not have the best when it can be had at the price of an inferior periodical?

### SOUTH TEXAS LOSSES

The only losses resulting from the cold weather of the last three weeks have been confined to the coast country east and southeast of San Antonio. The last report furnished the Express from that section stated that the loss would reach 5 per cent and the estimate is low enough. That section of the country is not an ideal one for wintering cattle even in ordinary winters, though in many respects it excels the country south and west of San Antonio as summer pasture. It is a section of sedge grass exclusively and while there is plenty of rain in the spring and summer there is also too much of it in fall, which causes the grass to sour. This was the condition under which the blast of winter struck it. More cattle will die if they are not fed. The losses south and west of here have been infinitesimally small, a few have died, of course, but the cold weather only hastened their demise, as they would have turned their toes to the daisies before spring anyway. If the season is propitious some fat stuff will be ready for market by June and some will probably be sent out before they are in prime condition. Much depends on just how much the market improves. Nothing on the range is being fed.—San Antonio Express.

### MONTANA RANGE CONDITIONS

Remarking of range conditions, George Moorhead, well-known figure in cattle circles, is quoted: "I have been getting the most favorable reports from the men who are looking after my cattle in Mon-

## Clean Cattle

Winter better than those covered with ticks and lice. This is the season of the year in which your cattle should be cleaned for the winter. There is but one way to do this, and that is by dipping them.

## SARNOL FLUID

THE ARGENTINE CATTLE DIP

Is the only satisfactory dip. "Once Used, Always Used."  
J. B. GOODLETT, Sole Agent, Quanah, Texas.

## Slaughter's Hereford STOCK FARM

FINE BULLS FOR SALE, Single or in Car Load Lots  
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Or HARRY W. HAMILTON, Foreman,

.....ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

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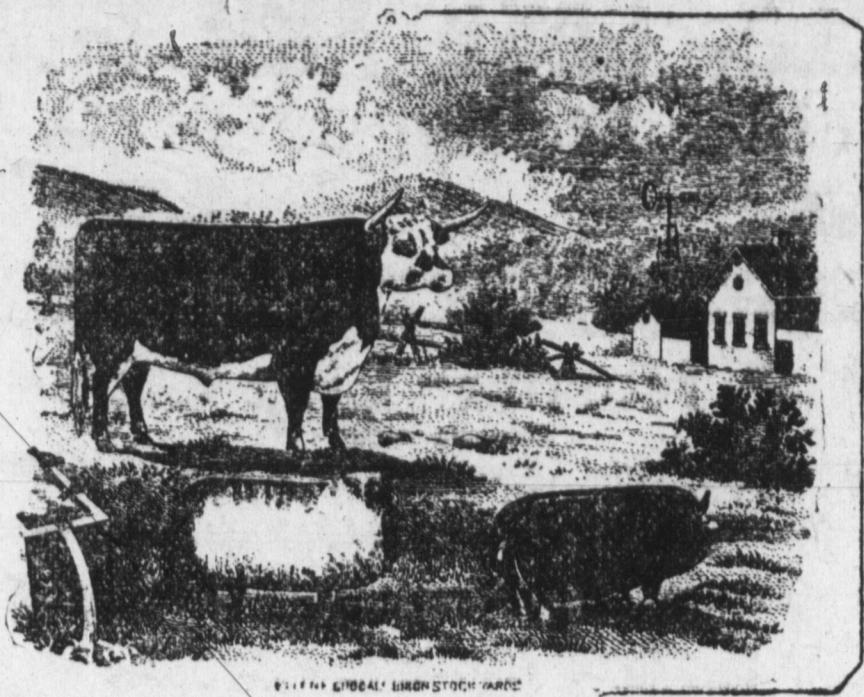
tana and up to date there has been no loss to speak of. In the north we are prepared to feed all winter if necessary, and cold weather and heavy snows have no terrors for us. In the southwest it is different, however, and I learn that the losses in Texas will be heavy. Up to a few days ago the country was a sheet of ice and stock suffered severely. Losses in the northwest will not be as great as feared, and even in Western Nebraska I hear that the cattle weathered the cold and snow much better than expected."

READ STOCKMAN ADS

**WHAT DO YOU SAY?**  
Several hundred thousand farmers say that the best investment they ever made was when they bought an  
**Electric Handy Wagon**  
Low wheels, wide tires; easy work, light draft. We'll sell you a set of the best steel wheels made for your old wagon. Spokes united with hub, guaranteed not to break nor work loose. Send for our catalogue and save money.  
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### COMMISSION MERCHANTS

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY, KANSAS  
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Stock Yards Station, Fort Worth, Texas, March 7, 1905

#### TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

Monday's supply of cattle included about seventy-five loads, besides several lots that were driven in from near-by feed pens, making the total receipts quite liberal as compared with the opening day during the last several weeks. The larger portion of the offerings consisted of steers, there being a good representation of both grass and fed kinds. Some grass cows were in, but the bulk of the she stuff was fair to medium cows. Tuesday's receipts were moderate as compared with the same day last week, and the offerings embraced the usual variety of the different classes of cattle.

**STEERS**—The liberal supply on offer Monday met with a strong demand, which resulted in a good active market at prices fully as good as the close of last week, and generally 15 cents higher than a week ago. Best heavy steers sold as high as \$4.25 per cwt., but the bulk of good steers ranged from \$3.70 to \$3.90 per cwt., with medium to good at \$3.30 to \$3.70; fair to medium, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Trading opened slow on Tuesday, with prospects of prices being a little easier. The Northern markets exhibit a good demand, especially for handy weight fat steers.

**COWS**—Moderate receipts have had the effect of causing steady prices to prevail for fat cows as compared with last week's close. There has been some demand from feeders for thin cows, but the packers are indifferent about this class.

**BULLS**—Demand has been chiefly from packers and speculators, and prices have ruled steady.

**CALVES**—Prices are generally lower on all kinds. Good light calves are 50 cents lower than a week ago, and fully 75 cents lower than the high time; other kinds, while not so much lower than a week ago, have suffered some decline.

**HOGS**—The market came in this morning from strong to 5 cents per cwt. higher on good heavy hogs, but weak to lower on all kinds of inferior quality hogs. The top for today was \$5.12½ per cwt. for some choice Oklahoma hogs. Mixed packers and medium weights are selling from \$4.60 to \$5.00 per cwt.; light weights, \$4.15 to \$4.60; pigs, \$3.35 to \$4.15.

**SHEEP**—The sheep market continues to hold up exceedingly well. Two loads of fat wethers sold here today for \$6.00 per cwt. Ewes, if fat, are selling from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per cwt.; lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.50. Some good feeders would sell well—\$2.75 to \$3.50; stockers, \$2.00 to \$2.75.

Trusting to hear from you at any time we can be of service, and assuring you that we are always glad to furnish any information in regard to the market that you may desire, we remain,

Very truly yours,

GREER, MILLS & CO.

## MARKET REVIEW

Cattle came on the market the past week in slightly increased numbers over the week ending Feb. 25. Hogs increased, so did horses and mules. Sheep showed a decrease.

Prices have been satisfactory all round. Well conditioned steers closed the week 10c to 15c higher. Feeders remain about steady. Good cows are 10c higher. Mediums are strong and canners 10c higher. This last advance has been reached by a spotted advance. Calves remain steady, except fat heavies. These are stronger. Thin and small calves are undesirable and lower.

Hogs are 10c to 15c higher, providing they are of good finish and weigh better than 200 pounds. Medium weight hogs have gained but little. Thins are considerably lower, both hogs and pigs. Fat pigs are doing considerably better.

Sheep remain steady for the week. The supply has been short and the quality has varied with every shipment.

Horses and mules are in better demand and at stronger prices. Some twenty-two cars were shipped out, going to the old states principally and consisting of cotton and sugar mules, driving and farm horses.

#### WEDNESDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE	
G. F. Hines, Pearsall	76
Grun, Coleman & Co., Encinal	72
J. G. K., Laredo	100
J. W. M., Laredo	100
G. W. T., Maud, Okla.	30
E. A. Sarkle, Giddings	53
W. T. Wilson, Aubrey	20
Mobley & Boston, Italy	64
W. W. Carbin, Sulphur Springs	59
Light Bros., Pilot Point	22
G. D. Boyd, Grandview	39
E. P. Slade, Boyd	21
F. S. Richardson, Boyd	25
R. K. Cox, Arlington	53
A. L. Phillips, East Dallas	40
L. A. Goforth, East Dallas	38
A. C. Hewgby, Brownwood	42
R. L. Phillips, Brownwood	29
W. J. Workhouser, Comanche	31
W. L. Stephens, Dublin	34
W. M. Brewer, Granbury	44
L. B. Davis, Granbury	59
A. R. Andres, Muenster	41
Allen & Landrum, Georgetown	26
J. J. Morrison, Whitney	46
B. C. Colner, Mangum, I. T.	37
L. B. Davis, Cooper	21
Burns & Griffith, Mt. Vernon	56
HOGS	
C. C. Rouse, Lexington	123
W. T. Wilson, Aubrey	52

G. W. F., Maud, Okla.	69	1	110	3.00	2	220	3.00
Mobley & Barton, Italy	3	1	100	4.25	8	200	4.25
Pharr Bros., Sulphur Springs	107	3	127	3.00	1	280	3.25
G. D. Boyd, Grandview	21	1	120	5.00	1	180	4.50
Stone & Co., Itasca	74	3	240	1.25	1	100	3.50
Graham, Cooledge	58	10	256	2.00	13	387	1.50
S. B. Davis, Cooper	70	16	311	1.60	6	135	3.25
T. S. Richardson, Boyd	29	1	220	1.50	1	240	1.50
B. & B. Co., Stillwater, Okla.	85	2	420	1.50	1	220	3.50
Falkenhodge, Dallas	105	3	123	5.50	7	291	3.00
McDade, Revenna	71	1	330	1.50	2	125	3.50
C. B. Williams, Arapaho, Okla.	88	9	157	3.50	1	310	1.25
S. B. Williams, Arapaho, Okla.	89	2	330	3.00	1	110	3.50
J. S. Green & Son, Apache, Okla.	103						
Tate & Pain, Hennessey, Okla.	79						
F. & Miller, Hennessey, Okla.	79						
D. M. Burnside, Okarche, Okla.	78						
J. B. Stevens, Minco, I. T.	77						
W. C. Row, Marlow, I. T.	67						
E. P. Smith, Whitney	53						
HORSES AND MULES							
R. D. Nicholas, Gainesville	28						
J. D. Handy, Taylor	20						

#### REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.
49	928	\$3.45	52
58	924	3.45	41
24	844	2.70	26
1	820	2.25	1
20	933	3.25	1
1	710	2.00	3
19	754	2.90	1
3	713	2.65	47
29	826	3.20	2
53	952	3.40	1,513
COWS			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.
2	1,270	\$1.25	2
3	730	2.65	7
11	563	1.10	2
8	908	2.40	1
6	766	2.25	2
1	910	2.70	1
2	1,070	3.25	3
2	1,090	2.10	4
8	652	1.40	22
2	820	2.00	5
2	640	2.00	3
2	855	3.00	9
1	830	2.00	1
2	1,100	2.85	3
1	1,130	3.00	9
11	901	2.50	1
1	710	1.75	900
HEIFERS			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.
1	510	\$1.50	1
BULLS			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.
3	786	\$1.50	1
3	1,112	3.00	2
1	860	2.50	1
CALVES			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.
2	340	\$2.50	1
2	260	3.50	4
2	140	2.25	2
2	225	4.00	3
1	260	3.00	1
3	277	2.75	1

1	110	3.00	2	220	3.00
1	100	4.25	8	200	4.25
1	127	3.00	1	280	3.25
1	120	5.00	1	180	4.50
3	240	1.25	1	100	3.50
10	256	2.00	13	387	1.50
16	311	1.60	6	135	3.25
1	220	1.50	1	240	1.50
2	420	1.50	1	220	3.50
3	123	5.50	7	291	3.00
1	330	1.50	2	125	3.50
9	157	3.50	1	310	1.25
2	330	3.00	1	110	3.50
HOGS		PIGS			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	340	\$4.90	1	260	\$5.00
1	310	5.00	1	180	4.00
3	176	4.25	11	174	4.80
38	135	4.70	47	191	4.90
10	209	4.90	21	223	4.90
3	147	4.75	81	211	5.05
42	212	4.95	32	212	4.95
32	158	4.00	7	293	5.15
67	247	5.05	17	246	4.90
THURSDAY'S SHIPPERS		CATTLE			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	110	\$4.00	96	104	\$3.65
14	110	4.35			
CATTLE		HOGS			
A. J. Short, Whitewright	44	No.	Ave.	Price.	
D. C. Brant, Paradise	51	10	103	\$4.15	
Buckham & H., Petty	45	72	245	5.05	
F. W. Perry, Sweetwater	42	10	132	4.00	
Coffin & Soten, Itasca	24	67	204	4.95	
Bellings S. & Co., Waxahachie	57	16	182	4.75	
McDaniel & Rutherford, Decatur	49	70	204	4.90	
J. E. Harry, Alvord	15	68	142	4.75	
W. W. Hanna, Alvord	33	82	221	4.85	
B. & S., Collinsville	48	124	245	4.97½	
HOGS		PIGS			
A. J. Short, Whitewright	20	No.	Ave.	Price.	
Turner & Crowder, Elk City, Okla.	100	10	103	\$4.15	
W. Moore, Weatherford, Okla.	72				
Ira J. Woods, Bridgeport, Okla.	99				
M. Allen, Marietta, I. T.	100				
First National Bank, Cushion, Okla.	98				
C. W. Wheeler, Norman, Okla.	76				
Mrs. E. Shultz & Son, New Baden	99				
T. M. Sergen, Kingfisher, Okla.	82				
F. B. W., Cooledge	99				
B. N. O., Dallas	104				
W. Bros., Grand Saline	98				
W. W. Harry, Alvord	25				
J. E. Harry, Alvord	78				
Terry & McAfee, Corsicana	76				
S. King, Mexia	130				
A. M. Anderson, Hillsboro	59				
Dellips, Iowa Park	188				
Coats & Co., Temple	175				
E. J. Rea, Clifton	77				
H. & Mills, Cleburne	84				
Davis & Hickley, Farmersville	56				
E. T. Coe, Mansville, I. T.	87				
A. M. Clardy, Marietta, I. T.	60				
H. A. Herman, Hinton, Okla.	90				
SHEEP		REPRESENTATIVE SALES			
J. W. & F. C. Westberry, Lorena	145	No.	Ave.	Price.	
		5	780	\$2.85	
		28	1,157	3.75	
		29	959	3.40	
		1	810	2.85	
		19	936	2.65	
		20	1,190	4.05	
		43	775	3.00	
		5	742	3.00	
		27	887	3.25	
		37	1,400	4.10	
		49	1,060	3.75	

STEERS			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.
20	1,133	\$4.00	51
26	881	3.25	49
19	1,047	3.75	99
COWS			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.
2	680	\$1.35	2
1	680	1.00	1
14	723	1.75	1
2	625	2.15	2
8	708	1.75	8
1	850	2.25	1
29	698	1.85	1
BULLS			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.
1	1,690	\$2.75	3
CALVES			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.
1	320	\$1.25	3
2	260	1.50	4
2	230	2.50	8
1	140	2.50	1
6	201	3.00	2
1	210	3.50	3
2	290	1.00	1
1	350	1.00	1
2	145	3.25	1
HOGS			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.
19	252	\$5.00	1b
76	217	4.95	3
2	160	4.50	2
71	194	3.80	2
25	198	4.85	72
4	137	4.15	10
10	190	4.90	67
15	130	4.00	16
2	185	4.80	70
15	150	4.25	78
82	212	4.95	72
124	245	4.97½	221
PIGS			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.
10	103	\$4.15	
STEERS			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.
5	780	\$2.85	60
28	1,157	3.75	21
29	959	3.40	6
1	810	2.85	14
19	936	2.65	20
20	1,190	4.05	20
43	775	3.00	15
5	742	3.00	1
27	887	3.25	25
37	1,400	4.10	47
49	1,060	3.75	21

COWS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....1,020	1.15	\$1.25	3.....743	1.80	
3.....640	1.15		1.....420	1.00	
2.....665	1.65		13.....843	1.85	
3.....756	2.25		3.....1,003	2.40	
2.....625	1.75		1.....930	3.50	
1.....890	2.50		12.....791	3.00	
6.....650	1.15		2.....565	1.15	
3.....840	2.65		2.....860	2.90	
8.....834	2.60		4.....810	1.85	
7.....900	2.10		5.....818	2.10	
1.....970	2.10		11.....860	2.10	
9.....910	2.50		1.....1,100	2.50	
27.....810	2.75		20.....643	1.85	
1.....870	2.65		1.....700	1.85	
1.....1,060	2.25		1.....920	1.85	
8.....870	2.50		2.....795	1.50	
1.....880	2.25		2.....705	2.00	
1.....900	2.25		1.....810	2.25	
9.....770	2.25		56.....687	2.00	
1.....930	2.25		5.....766	2.00	
22.....780	2.65		4.....902	2.25	
4.....1,062	2.75		7.....906	2.00	

BULLS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....1,390	\$2.30		1.....1,550	\$2.40	
7.....923	2.35		14.....1,076	2.50	
2.....1,406	2.50				

CALVES					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2.....220	\$2.50		12.....150	\$3.25	
19.....136	2.25		2.....125	3.75	
2.....200	1.50		3.....273	1.50	
2.....95	3.50		2.....200	3.00	
1.....160	2.25		1.....220	2.25	
1.....120	3.50		2.....145	3.75	
1.....200	2.00		6.....191	2.00	
1.....170	4.00				

HEIFERS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2.....575	\$2.00		5.....760	\$2.15	
1.....530	2.60				

HOGS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
55.....265	\$5.05		59.....203	\$4.80	
59.....177	4.40		16.....195	4.55	
51.....218	4.95		83.....187	4.95	
33.....228	4.97 1/2		34.....231	4.90	
58.....194	4.82 1/2		8.....130	4.65	
65.....215	4.90		19.....211	4.70	
6.....135	4.35		19.....140	4.10	
36.....209	4.75		3.....200	4.57	
4.....132	4.25		69.....210	5.00	
78.....209	5.00		7.....206	4.00	
75.....177	4.80		2.....185	4.85	
1.....220	4.85		60.....208	4.90	
5.....132	4.00		1.....340	4.95	
8.....132	4.40		83.....190	4.95	
84.....196	4.15				

PIGS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
25.....112	\$4.00		5.....116	\$4.00	
36.....92	3.92 1/2		29.....113	4.00	
15.....100	4.00		22.....98	3.90	
34.....125	4.00		62.....107	4.90	
10.....126	4.10		12.....125	4.25	

FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS					
CATTLE					
W. H. Lloyd, Letitia	23				
A. B. Holt & Co., Abilene	134				
W. C. Demere, Merkel	46				
J. Warren Jr., Hockley	77				
J. F. Green & Co., Encinal	346				
A. G. Startz, New Braunfels	22				
Gus Echler, Burton	22				
Terrington & G., Yoakum	138				
Blackburn & Tulley, Hebronville	28				
H. H. Harrison, Shitenberry	31				
J. E. Langford, Commerce	46				
G. & K., Terrell	84				
Mr. Tinsley, Abbott	13				
J. P. French, Temple	58				
T. E. Johnson, Waco	28				
J. H. Bray, Gainesville	34				
C. McCullough, Kennel	20				
H. S. Davenport, Wharton	51				
N. L. Easton, Wharton	26				
Smith & Son, Bowie	24				
M. P. Middleton, Brownwood	38				
Ed Blue, Comanche	40				
J. B. Chilton, Comanche	80				
T. C. Patterson, Dublin	41				
Smith & Moore, Dublin	33				
Long & P., Stephenville	40				
Roy Wandsville, Waco	105				

HOGS					
J. A. Gallahann, Perry, Okla.	164				
Holt & Wells, Rockdale	67				
M. E. Withersbee, Bedias	260				
R. S. Hembree, Petty	83				
First National Bank, Roltson, Okla.	93				
Eugene Kile, Cushing, Okla.	83				
Campbell & Park, Itasca	91				
G. & K., Terrell	1				
M. R. Tinsley, Abbott	39				
J. H. Bray, Gainesville	34				
C. McC., Kennel	61				
Jordan Wells, Rice	79				
S. F. Elliott, Bovina	50				
Independence M. and E. Co., Custer City, Okla.	70				
W. G. Fowler, New Baden	91				
M. & B., Franklin	96				
Bowersox & Manning, Aline	79				
C. Watts, Yukon, Okla.	151				
Shirley & Compler, Homestead, Okla.	268				
C. G. F., Sayre, Okla.	86				
H. R. Paden, Geary, Okla.	74				
W. D. Turner, Caldwell, Okla.	106				
J. H. Berkley, Montgomery Junction	119				
F. P. Shifflett, Krum	78				
Highsmith & Lung, Coyle, Okla.	54				
F. M. Rinehart, Guthrie, Okla.	73				
Dunham & Woolsey, Mulhall, Okla.	87				

SHEEP					
Armour & Co., Kansas City	112				

HORSES AND MULES					
C. J. Franks, Mansfield	1				
Welter Bros., El Reno, Okla.	16				
Pawnee, Okla.	19				

REPRESENTATIVE SALES						
STEERS						
No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	
24.....787	\$3.15	35.....982	\$3.70	55.....1,002	3.70	
45.....982	3.70	49.....973	3.70	21.....959	3.40	
21.....959	3.40	21.....1,146	4.00	50.....952	3.60	
50.....952	3.60	19.....949	3.60	5.....1,104	3.60	
5.....1,104	3.60	50.....951	3.40	44.....950	3.40	
44.....950	3.40	50.....796	3.95	1.....750	2.00	
1.....750	2.00	162.....966	3.70	22.....857	3.25	
22.....857	3.25	2.....610	3.00	1.....490	1.40	
1.....490	1.40	2.....660	2.75	2.....819	3.25	
2.....819	3.25	50.....945	3.60	2.....665	2.85	
2.....665	2.85	27.....942	3.40			

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The coming season promises to be one of unusual activity in Ranches and Stock Cattle. Our long residence in this locality has put us in touch with owners and producers throughout the two territories. We feel that no one has superior facilities for finding just what you want. We have five railroad outlets. We are in the best stock-raising section in the world. We refer without permission to any bank in the southwest. Send us your orders early if you want bargains.

CALVES					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6.....166	\$3.00		17.....330	\$2.35	
2.....150	2.35		13.....179	2.35	
6.....176	2.00		15.....318	2.00	
2.....250	5.00		1.....130	2.50	
3.....273	2.50		8.....372	1.75	
4.....287	2.75		1.....370	1.25	
3.....96	3.00		2.....250	2.50	
2.....215	3.50		9.....382	1.50	
10.....166	3.25		5.....305	1.35	
1.....160	4.00				

HOGS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
48.....205	\$4.85		74.....225	\$5.00	
73.....123	4.62 1/2		61.....175	4.70	
47.....192	4.80		77.....186	4.55	
53.....181	4.55		72.....232	4.95	
50.....195	4.80		7.....140	4.25	
12.....151	4.10				

PIGS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
30.....107	\$4.30		26.....109	\$4.25	
19.....114	4.02		14.....123	4.40	
9.....125	4.25		29.....95	3.85	
34.....108	4.10				

SHEEP					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
129.....74	\$5.00		130.....74	\$5.00	
132.....74	5.00		133.....74	5.00	

### ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500, including 1,800 Texans; market steady; native steers, \$3.25@6; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.65; Texas steers, \$2.50@4.75; cows and heifers, \$2@3.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market steady; pigs, \$4.70; light, \$3.55@4.75; packers, \$4.90@5.05; butchers, \$5.05@5.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; sheep, \$4@6; lambs, \$5@7.50.

### BEEF TRUST RESOLUTION

AUSTIN, Texas, March 1.—Following is the text of the beef trust resolution introduced in the house by Representative W. J. Bryan and others:

"Whereas, Texas, tendering for taxation 7,000,000 of cattle, leading every other state in the union in the production of this indispensable article of consumption, has suffered beyond endurance because of the merciless exactions of the beef trust, which, having first destroyed all com-

## EPILEPSY FITS

If you suffer from Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness or have children that do so, my New Discovery and treatment will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for FREE BOTTLE of Epileptic and Test it. Thousands CURED where everything else failed. Complete directions with free treatment, also testimonials and 64-page book, "Epilepsy Explained," free by mail. Give AGE and full address.

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WIND MILLS	PUMPS	TANKS
Famous for durability and pumping capacity.	Every kind of hand and power pump. Manufactured by the Temple Pump Co., Canal street, 15 Street and 15 Place, Chicago, Ill.	Steel tanks shipped in knock down that can be set up by any one.
This is its 52d year.		T. R. FLEMING, MGR.

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Best least to buy and least to run. Quicker and easier started; has a wider sphere of usefulness. Has no vibration, can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable or station. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power. High-grade Gasoline Engines, 3 to 4 horse power—adapted for Electric Lighting, Marine and Pumping purposes. Mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Maunz, Meagher and 15th Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. This is our 50th year.

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A. B. JONES, Big Springs, Texas, choice registered Herefords, cheap. Pure barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.50 for 15.

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REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS.  
One, two and three-year-olds, immuned, 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—Patrolman 3d, 133914. Lord Wilton, Grove 3d, Garfield, Anxiety, Sir Richard 2d, and Success Strains, both sexes for sale. W. S. Ikard, Mgr., Henrietta, Texas.

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

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horn cattle; young stock; both sexes for sale; also high grades. Charles Maloney, Haslet, Texas.

FOR EXCHANGE or sale very cheap, on account of having used them long enough, several finely bred Hereford bulls. Young bulls for sale at all times. All range bred and located in Shackelford county, below the line. Address, Geo. Wolf Holstein, Hamby, Taylor county, Texas.

NOTICE—We have for sale at a bargain, seventy full blood Hereford heifer yearlings; also 300 of the same breed of heifer and bull calves; will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Address, Elkins & Henly, Snyder, Texas.

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

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

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

ROYALLY BRED POLAND-CHINAS—All ages. Descendants of my \$1,575 sow Anderson's Model. Null's Top Chief Radium and Missouri's Dude head my herd; nothing better in the herd books. Twenty-five years a breeder. I can please you; write. George W. Null, Odessa, Mo.

IRON ORE HERD—Registered Red Polled cattle, both sexes for sale. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, route No. 4, Pittsburg, Tex.

### GOATS

GOATS BOUGHT AND SOLD by H. T. Fuchs, Marble Falls, Texas.

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—One thousand cattle to graze for twelve months. D. W. Harris, Central, Texas.

POLLED DURHAM and Polled Angus, young stock of both sexes, for sale. Dick Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch county, Texas.

THREE pounds firm butter from one, no drugs used, 52 others, a fortune to you. 40c. W. W. Spradling, Stephenville, Tex.

WANTED—5,000 cattle to pasture in Indian Territory. Prices reasonable. Will take large or small herds. T. J. Jordan, Collinsville, I. T.

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

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Eleven section ranch, with cattle, near San Angelo, Texas. Plenty of grass, protection and water. Address BOEHRENS & LINDERMAN, C. Christoval, Texas.

ANGORA CATS—Thoroughbred English Bull Terriers, White Silk French poodles. Woodlawn Kennels, Louisville, Kentucky.

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Typesetting machine. We have in our possession a Simplex typesetting 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.

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

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Sixty coming 2 and 3-year-olds, full bloods, but not entitled to registration. Four registered yearling bulls, coming 2s. For prices, address W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Texas.

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

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RED POLLED CATTLE—Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

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

### EXCELSIOR HERD.

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

## FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS

Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalog. T. B. HUDSPETH, Osage, Missouri.

## FARMERS LOSE MONEY

Most of the successes in agriculture are only partial. Farmers as a rule do not realize maximum returns for their work and time. They lose money through lack of technical information. Technical knowledge, coupled with industry and prudence, compels success. The Breeder's Gazette is a 48 to 60-page illustrated live stock and farm journal which brings every week to the farmer's home the latest and most usable information along these basic lines. It tells him how, why and when. It teaches economy through improved methods and better live stock. It helps the farmer to solve all the problems which beset him in his work. Its regular perusal will enable him to convert losses into profits. With its profusion of beautiful pictures of live stock and farm scenes, and its columns of practical information, it stimulates larger interest in and love for the country, indicating its pecuniary possibilities and emphasizing the wholesomeness and independence of rural life. For \$2 we will send you both The Stockman-Journal and The Breeder's Gazette for one year. The Gazette invariably stops when the time is up, so that at the end of the year, unless you renew your subscription, it will be discontinued to your address.

## REPORT ON "BEEF TRUST" IS FILED

Findings of Commissioner Garfield Are in General Favorable to Big Packers

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to congress the report of the commissioner of corporations upon the beef industry submitted in compliance with the resolution of the house of representatives. The report is to the effect that six packing companies, Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., National Packing Company, Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Company and Cudahy Packing Company, slaughtered in the year 1903 about 45 per cent of the total slaughtered in the United States; that the average net profit in 1903 for the three companies was 99 cents per head; that the year 1903, instead of being one of exorbitant profits was less profitable than usual; that during the months when the prices for beef were the highest some of the leading packers were actually losing money on every head slaughtered.

Changes in the margin between the prices of cattle and beef are in themselves no indication whatever of change in profits, says the report. Prices and conditions for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 are reviewed and the conclusions stated that the six companies especially discussed are apparently not over-capitalized; that the percentage of profit on the gross volume of business is comparatively small; that during the years 1904, 1903 and 1904 Swift & Co.'s profits had not exceeded 2 per cent of the total sales, Cudahy & Co.'s are stated at 1/4 per cent for 1904 and 2-3 per cent for 1902.

With reference to private car lines in the packing industry, it is stated the profit is a very liberal one, a net return of from 14 to 17 per cent being had, and it is added if this is reckoned on the basis of dressed beef transported the profit would add but little to the cost of beef to consumers. The profit of one concern, the Cudahy Packing Company, on its investment in cars was as high as 22 per cent in one year. The report in conclusion says the National Packing Company is mentioned as one of "the big six" in the merger of various packing plants, but except for that concern there appears to be no general inter-ownership of stock among the six principal companies.

## HEAVY LOSSES IN HALE COUNTY

Cattleman Writes That Pastures Can Be Crossed on Carcasses of Animals

Conflicting stories have been received here from the cattle districts in West Texas and in the Panhandle country regarding the status of cattle conditions since the recent blizzards. Some statements have been made that the losses have been quite heavy, while other reports say that very few cattle perished.

Thursday W. C. Strong, clerk of the court of civil appeals, received a letter from a friend in Hale county which indicates that losses in that county have been very large, and that statements regarding conditions in that section of the state have not been exaggerated. The letter in brief, is as follows:

"We have had the worst spell of weather for the past six weeks that I have ever seen. Ice and snow in great quantities. The streams are now bank full with water from the melting snow. The last few days have been very warm and pleasant. Where cattle were fed the loss has been light, but where cattle were loose on the range, you can almost cross the pastures on the carcasses."

The particular section referred to in the above letter is eighty miles south from Amarillo. The letter was written on Feb. 25.

## BEEF TRUST TO BE INVESTIGATED

Joint Senate and House Committee at Austin Will Collect Evidence

AUSTIN, Texas, March 4.—Some startling developments are expected next week when the joint committee from the house and senate begin its investigations of the beef trust in Texas. Some interesting data will be procured by this committee, which it is believed will be of material benefit to President Roosevelt in his efforts to break the trust. In connection with investigation which is being made by the Texas legislature in the matter, United States District Attorney Alwell of the Northern district of Texas has been instructed by the United States attorney general to make investigation in his district of the beef trust matter.

## GARRETT RANCH IS SOLD

SAN ANGELO, Texas, March 3.—Ranchmen and farmers are hoping for warm weather to continue like the warm days of the past week. A good shower fell here yesterday and a good, warm rain is also needed to bring up the green grass and put the stock on their legs again in good shape.

Rod Campbell and Charlie Runyon bought of Jim Gordon and others 50 head of yearling steers at an average of \$7 per head. There is a good deal of trading going on in yearlings, but few big, grown steers are changing hands, probably for the reason that the latter class of stock is somewhat scarce over the stock country.

Jim Garrett of Knickerbocker has sold his ranch near that place and eighteen miles from San Angelo to R. E. Tankersley for \$2.50 per acre, exclusive of his cattle. There are eight sections in the ranch and the consideration was accordingly \$12,300. The purchaser will stock the ranch with cattle.

J. E. Henderson Jr. has returned from the territory, where he and his father and brother have a large number of big steers on feed. He reports stock in splendid condition in the territories, especially stock which has been on feed. Like all the other cattlemen in this section, the Hendersons are very anxious to learn what will be the result of the United States government and Oklahoma authorities contention regarding the dipping of cattle destined for the Osage nation.

## FOUND 118 DOZEN QUAIL

Indian Game Wardens Make Rich Haul in Cold Storage Plant

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—William A. Stonehouse, state game warden for Scott county, caused an allegation to be made Saturday that the Indianapolis Cold Storage Company was in possession of a large number of quail, in violation of law and a search warrant was taken out and the plant visited by the officers. After a little search 118 dozen quail were found in boxes marked ducks, shoes, crackers, baking powder and so on and were taken in charge by the officers.

## MIDLAND CATTLE IN GOOD SHAPE

### Losses as Result of Recent Storms Light—Range in Good Condition

MIDLAND, Texas, March 3.—The old order has passed away, taking with it the easy wealth made by the cattle king, who will perhaps never be seen on the plains again. His silver spurs will no more jingle as his high heeled boots strike the city pavement, as like the evening sun declining in the western horizon, he is leaving but a glimmering ray of light behind. A newer man has taken his place. Where he once drove his big trail herds, he is known no more. The little white cottages are now dotting the plains, the big rancher is giving way to the small stockfarmer, and the long-horns are seen here no more, as the best beef breeds are taking their places. In a few more years the Staked Plains, which are now considered such fine breeding grounds, will become the place where cattle are fed and finished for market. Many men who have hitherto objected to breaking the sod can now be seen making ready for the plow. The fattening properties of sorghum, milo maize and cotton seed meal have taught the modern stockfarmer that baby beef must be finished at home to make it profitable.

O. B. Holt, a prominent stock breeder of this city, has returned from a trip of inspection over his range and reports everything in good shape. He was surprised to find his cattle looking so well. Every hoof was up and the death rate has been nothing. He said: "I was surprised to find my cattle all up after such a severe spell, but it has been the study of my life to look after the interests of my cattle, for I look to them for my support. I have not fed much this winter, but I am preparing to feed more in the future. I shall put in from one to two hundred acres in feed this year, so that I will not be caught napping another winter."

Henry Haiff has shipped ninety-five head of twos and coming threes to Fort Worth. Burl Holloway also shipped 300 head of fed calves to Fort Worth.

Ben Oden, who has been looking after Mrs. Ike Gardner's cattle, says that losses have been very light and the cattle are looking well.

Dell Dublin is in from the sand hills with a smile on his face that will not come off, and says his cattle weathered the recent storm well. He had anticipated a large loss, but on looking over the range, out of 3,000 head he only found eight dead. In the sand hills the stock can get some good shelter, and this is a great blessing when the blizzards come.

J. S. Means, whose ranch is southeast of Midland, is in after supplies. He reports a very light loss and says he was caught moving some poor cattle during the storm which he had purchased recently, and did not expect anything but heavy losses. When he got home and looked over his range he was only able to count eighteen dead one out of a total of 2,000 head, and they were thin old cows.

The TL ranch, north of Midland, and owned by W. Clark, has experienced some losses. Out of their herd they have lost fifty head and are fearful of losing more.

Louis Wall, manager of John Scharbauer's big cattle interests, has returned from a trip over their extensive range, and says the reported cattle losses have been very badly exaggerated. There have been but few losses on the Scharbauer range, which includes thousands of acres and thousands of head of cattle. "I was very much surprised," said Louis, "and I am glad to report so few dead. I have tried to keep my range feed good and provide my cattle with plenty of water."

On the W. H. Clark ranch near town they had some bad losses among some very fine stock. Out of about 700 head of whites, twenty-five head of threes were counted dead, and their hides were hung on the fence. By feeding they hope to stop further losses. A very fine imported bull, Petro, costing \$500, is among the number dead, and he was one of the best bulls in this section.

Barney Tillous is here from the ranch and says losses have been much exaggerated. He says: "While we have lost some old bulls which we shipped in, our losses have been unusually light. We expected the losses would have been much heavier."

Less Dawson, a prominent Odessa stockman, has traded a bunch of the

Woodridge black muleys for a string of Herefords.

Burl Holloway has shipped out 700 head of baby beeves he has fed as an experiment. Many of our stockmen are interested in the result, for if it proves a success it will be quite generally emulated.

Henry Barron is here from Odessa, and says his cattle passed through the storm without loss. He raises forage crops and feeds his stuff through the winter.

T. J. Martin reports stock looking well on his range, and his losses have been nominal. It was a great surprise to him to find so few dead. He says grass and weeds are coming, and they will be life preservers for the old cows.

There is but one hope held out by the stockmen of this vicinity for the future. They say prices cannot go up until the beef trust is killed. If that cannot be done the stock business is ruined.

In the matter of losses, the following will give something of the general average in this section: Less Dawson, 5 out of 1,500; Dublin Bros., 8 out of 2,000; Scharbauer Cattle Company, 80 out of 3,000; W. Purcell, none.

Louder Bros. shipped 650 twos and threes to market from Odessa.

## OPENING AND CLOSING HOURS SOUGHT AT THE HOG AND SHEEP YARDS

### Proposed Change in By-laws of Live Stock Exchange to Be Settled at Meeting

#### PROPOSE OTHER CHANGES

An effort to establish opening and closing hours at the stock yards is now being made, a special meeting to settle this and other questions being called for March 15.

Application for such a change in the by-laws was made at the regular monthly meeting of the exchange held Friday afternoon, at which time proposed changes prohibiting the giving of any gifts to shippers by commission houses and also making changes in the commission charges as published in The Telegram following the preceding meeting of the exchange, were again discussed.

It was decided to settle all the questions at the special meeting. Notices of the meeting were posted at the stock yards this morning, together with copies of the changes proposed. A list of proposed changes in commission charges have not yet been completed, but will be posted this afternoon.

Under the change to the by-laws as made in the application, the hog and sheep yards will open at 8 o'clock and close at 4 o'clock. No reference is made to the cattle yards.

The constitution provides a ten days' notice to make changes in the by-laws, the called meeting being ordered to take action as soon as this provision has met with compliance.

#### OKLAHOMA OFFICERS NAMED

GUTHRIE, Okla., March 4.—The executive committee of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association made public its appointments of state and county vice presidents as follows and other officers:

Kansas—W. E. Herring, Ashland, Kan. Colorado—John Stinson, Springfield, Texas—Robert Moody, Canadian, Beaver county, George H. Healy of Beaver; Woodward county, C. H. Lockhart of May; Day county, M. F. Word of Grand; Dewey county, B. F. Simpson of Bloomington; Grant county, A. J. Engert of Pond Creek; Roger Mills county, E. K. Thurmond of Elk City; Greer county, Ed T. Davis of Erick; Kiowa county, E. C. Walker of Olden; Canadian county, Geo. C. Conville of El Reno; Kingfisher county, E. W. Hunt of Kingfisher; Kay county, J. W. Lewis of White Eagle; Noble county, J. E. Beadles of Antrim; Logan county, Bart Murphy of Guthrie; Oklahoma county, E. Bracht of Oklahoma City; Cleveland county, E. E. Smith of Norman; Payne county, F. C. Burns of Stillwater; Comanche county, W. B. Campbell of Apache.

Executive committee—G. W. Carr of Stone, J. H. Cox of Moscow, A. H. Tandy of Woodward, C. H. Gorton of Snyder, Z. T. Miller of Bliss, W. A. Moore of Oklahoma, and John George of Liberal, Kan.

Quarantine committee—John Sams of El Reno, W. H. Vanselow of Ponca City, George Boyd of Mangum; honorary member, Senator Scott of Perry.

Legislative committee—Joe C. Miller of Bliss, E. E. Alkire of Lexington and G. W. Crowell of Alva.

#### PACKERS ARE COURTEOUS

CHICAGO, March 4.—One hundred and fifty additional subpoenas for witnesses to appear at the federal grand jury investigation of the alleged packers' combine will be issued within the next few days and before the jury is ready to go into session the number of witnesses called to

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appear before it is expected to be over 400.

But half a dozen of the subpoenas for witnesses who reside and work in Chicago are yet to be served. In each of these cases, according to the United States marshal, the witness is out of the city and the heads of the packing companies have promised to communicate with the marshal's office as soon as he returns. Among the witnesses to be summoned in the next batch of subpoenas are the heads and officials of the packing companies, who will be required to answer certain questions regarding general business policies.

Preparations being made for the investigation indicate that the grand jury will take its time and probably will make a record in such inquiries, as it is the opinion of some of the federal officials here that the six months of life of the jury will be consumed in the examination of witnesses from every part of the country, and that as many more witnesses as are now contemplated will be called before the session ends seems probable.

**PACKERS OPEN TO DEPUTIES**  
"All of my deputies reported to me that they received the most courteous treatment possible from the packing house managers," said United States Marshal Ames, "and when the managers became aware of the nature of the process gave every help they could to the deputies in finding their men. Several witnesses were out of the city and in these cases the managers of the packing houses agreed to let us know when they returned. When the men first arrived at the yards they had some trouble going through the plants, and the heads of departments were not inclined to let them proceed freely until the attorneys for the companies had been interviewed."  
"After that interview, in every case, the deputies were given every aid they possibly could have received anywhere. There was absolutely no opposition to the service."

It was learned that a large number of witnesses called are managers of private car lines belonging to the packers and managers of the railroad and shipping departments of the packing houses. This information makes the belief practically a certainty that a portion of the investigation by the grand jury will cover the same ground covered by the interstate commerce commission several weeks ago, when the facts elicited regarding the operations of private car lines and secret rebates connected with them caused some astonishment to the commission itself.

#### THE DAKOTA RANGE

The northwest range country has been treated to some pretty cold weather during the greater part of the past three weeks. The thermometer has been pretty low for several days at a time and of course range cattle have suffered somewhat, but there is no reason to believe that there has been any loss above the average up to this season of the year among range cattle. While the weather at times has been very cold there has been almost an entire absence of wind and there has not been many days that cattle have suffered greatly.

A few localities there are in which con-

siderable snow has fallen during and previous to the cold weather, and stockmen would like to see a change. In other localities but little snow has fallen. Cattle drifted some last week, but at this season of the year this is to be expected, as there is always more or less drifting of range cattle.

So far as the small stockman is concerned there is not the least danger but what he will come through the winter all right and in good shape. There was a good hay crop to start with and a better range than for several years. They put up more than the usual amount of feed and it was not necessary to use but little on account of excellent weather until in January. The cold weather of the past few weeks has caused no uneasiness on the part of small stockmen and their losses for the entire winter, it is thought at this time, will be the minimum for several years past.—Belle Fourche Bee.

#### MANGE REGULATIONS

Word comes from Washington that the bureau of animal industry has determined to return to the mange regulations of a year ago and the cattle interests are up against the same proposition that caused so much trouble last year. This simply means that no cattle can be moved for any purpose from sections where the mange exists without first having been dipped. One exception is made, and that will be in cattle for immediate slaughter, which will be allowed to move, provided they are clean, even though they have been exposed.

The department of agriculture and the cattle interests are looking at this infection from two radically different viewpoints. The government will make no distinction between infectious diseases nor between range cattle and farmers' cattle. With the department an infectious disease is an infectious disease and cattle scabies must be treated the same as foot and mouth disease or splenic fever. To the department the range cattle and the different conditions prevailing cut no figure. The cattle of the west have had mange for years, and while it is desirable that the disease be stamped out, still it is not considered serious enough to warrant the complete tying up of the business to effect a cure.

The meeting held in Denver in January to discuss this matter with Dr. Salmon went over the ground at length and it was hoped that the bureau of animal industry would recognize the position of the range cattlemen and would permit the present regulations to continue as they are. A committee was appointed at that meeting to confer with Dr. Salmon in regard to any proposed changes of the regulations, and this committee, of which the Hon. Conrad Kohrs of Montana is chairman, will shortly go to Washington and will make an effort to have the regulations left as they are at the present time. If the bureau of animal industry is permitted to have its way without objection, it will certainly succeed in stamping out the mange, but when it gets through there will be no cattle business left on the western range.—Denver Record-Stockman.

Dr. Ray, Osteopath, Fort Worth National bank building, Fort Worth, Texas.

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