

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. XXV

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MARCH 22, 1905



Brownwood, Texas

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Branches of Texas

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, Fort Worth, Texas, Saturday, March 18, 1905, the following resolution was adopted:

handle of Texas, which and on reasonable terms. are becoming very scarce our children may live to see their own HOMES?

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"Fully appreciating the efforts of THE STOCKMAN-JOURNAL in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general, and believing that said paper is in all respects representative of its champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and ably champion the interests of the Cattle Association of Texas, do hereby in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of the Association, and commend it to the members as such."

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"Done by order of the Executive Committee in the City of Fort Worth, March 18, 1905."

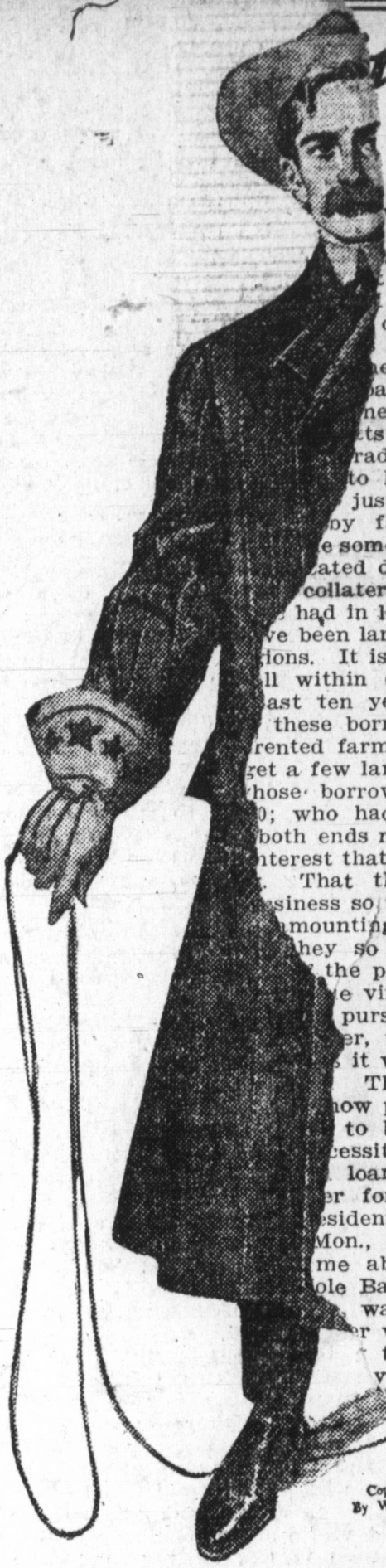
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write panies and banks who backed these speculators have nobody to blame but themselves for their losses. Most of this borrowing was through what is known as live stock commission firms, of small capital, who sell cattle at market and who, to secure this business, in the past have made large advances to people whom they thought they knew, over a wide range of country. This paper was guaranteed by the live stock commission firms and rediscounted at banks, trust companies and loan companies. These commission men had an idea they were bankers, but when prices ran off a little bit on the cattle that they held as security, they discovered that they were bankrupts. I have always believed that borrowing of money through the commission men was a bad thing for the live stock business in many senses, for selling cattle on the market is one business, and financing big transactions is another, and the man who loans money for the sake of getting a commission of 50 cents a head every six months, in event of the cattle not being shipped to market, is going to wind up in trouble sooner or later.

Now we find the live stock situation about on the following basis: The number of cattle in the country has undoubtedly decreased—the population is without doubt increasing all the time—the prices of live stock, and cattle in particular, are moderate. In the matter of cattle, there is very little doubt but that the next two or three years will see increase in the valuation of cattle for many reasons, decreased production which naturally follows a slump in prices such as we have had during the past two years; increase in the value of land and increased demand for corn for food being among these. In addition the speculative element has largely gone out of the business and it has settled back into the hands of the legitimate producer, the man who lives on his place and makes a living out of producing cattle. The money loaning side of it has largely gone back to the country banks and the institutions that are legitimately in the business. All of these things show the soundness of the business at present and the tendency of the time to conservative lines. I believe in the next few years the eastern packers will awaken to the value of the stock paper as an interest production. The trouble in the west this paper is made at interest rates that are too high, and the fact that business has been able to stand up shows its true virtue. The lower interest rates for its the price of and with lower rates will above noted security. New methods for Commission in the far west have practised, unless way with the possible se-going to "investes. The days of the big trust, and if he ch as the old companies he has in invest, over. The public lands will probably find up and water courses does not grant and the cattle are drift-some sort it will his of the small owners, ness on account of-uce feed for winter ends meet. The tand as is still used for the commissioner t by the little man who vestigations, and es and herding his cat- they can tender. ILITY OF CATTLE . . . would. So thorough STOCKMAN . . . representative of outfits as are still in been given-the be been compelled to make in favor of everyof pasture and have put use it in furtherf feed, which in winter But the public take care of the thin cat-and the people attention. Many of the day of recats who have had to buy large cerns shof country to protect their cattle, Public s at the time thought it was a thoroughne, now find themselves pos-and it with great wealth in the increased are of such lands. Large sections of ac country that was never supposed to be anything but grazing land have developed into rich agricultural sections and today support thousands of head of live stock, where in the old days they only carried a limited few. These things all eliminate the winter loss question which is still so well remembered by those who went through the experience of twenty years ago. As our population is increasing and the settlement of the country pushes out to the Missouri river, the problem of how to produce live stock at a moderate cost is daily increasing and while that business may have its temporary setbacks, there is no doubt that everything is tending towards the time when live stock in this country will reach a much greater valuation on account of the increased cost of production. Therefore, loans made on live stock, when conservative, must be considered as money advanced on property, the value of which is appreciating instead of depreciating, with the added feature that it is possibly the only class of security offered in this country that can be loaded up on cars at a moment's notice and shipped to a public market and sold for cash to the highest bidder during any day of the year but Sunday. It is this feature that appeals to me strongly in making loans and one that is not found, as I have before stated, in any class of business and comes the nearest to being a "call loan" of anything I can think of outside of "call money" in New York Stock Exchange listed collateral back of it.—A. E. de Riegles, Denver, Col.

The Hereford as a Range Rustler

By A. B. Jones, Big Springs, Texas.

We have been called upon to write an article on "The Hereford As a Range Rustler," and had not the subject appeared so easy, we would have turned it down. But it occurs to us that there is no argument on the other side, or in other words, against the Hereford as an unequalled range rustler. We have never heard a stockman who used Shorthorns claim that their cattle were equal to the Hereford as grazers, though an occasional Aberdeen Angus breeder will say that his cattle are as good rustlers as the Hereford, and in this connection we will say that in looking through the few Angus herds located in this county we always found more dry cows than are usually found in the same sized herds of other breeds.

In commencing the cattle breeding business on the range several years ago we started with grade and common cows and pure-bred Angus bulls. After one year we decided against the hornless bulls and put in Shorthorn and Hereford sires and after two years more of careful attention we used only the pure-bred Hereford sires, although they cost us more money than other breeds. We decided that we had learned from experience what most cattlemen had already told us, that the Herefords were the rustlers. Of course, we had other breeds to watch as well as our own in deciding which breed was the better grazers.

For the past five years we have only bred and raised the pure-bred registered Herefords, and we find them as good rustlers as the grades. Of all the delusions that ever affected the cattle business grade bulls of all breeds are the worst. Many "whitefaces" are used that are not Herefords, for very often a one eigh blood bull will transmit his white face to his sixteenth blood offspring. No breed should be held responsible for the inferiority of animals owning less than half of its blood, and that half should be the result of a pure-bred sire.

For many years, probably ever since pure-bred sires have been used in this part, the Hereford has been the keystone of the steer raiser in West Texas, where grass is about the only ration.

On the open range, in the large and small pastures, he has no opposition. While the Angus sleeps and the short-horns are worn out the Hereford is at work—as a prolific calf-getter he has no equal. The Hereford bull is the only sire than has the stuff within him to cope successfully with grief that must be endured on the range.

It's pretty generally conceded in Western Texas that the Hereford is the grazer of the beef breeds; he rustles, he can stand much hard usage.

A. B. JONES,
Big Springs, Texas.

"The southwestern cattle interests were never more promising than now," said Colonel Ike Pryor of San Antonio, vice president of the association, Monday evening. "The heavy rains have made the grass grow and the cattle are in fine shape. Cattle are already fat and beginning to go to market. There are not as many cattle around the San Antonio country as formerly. This is undoubtedly the biggest crowd that ever attended a convention. Never saw anything like it," concluded the colonel.

CONDEMNS THE GARFIELD REPORT

James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, after a month of arduous work, has turned in to the president his report in the beef trust investigation. He finds that there is no such thing as a beef trust. He finds further that the packers make a profit not exceeding 99 cents on the beef steer, outside of the by-products, which yield a small revenue. The packers, according to his report, make only a very small per cent on their investment at best, and some years they have actually lost money. The commissioner reports that he has investigated the books of the packers and these are the things he has learned.

His report makes us feel real sorry for the poor packers. It also makes us, it is to be feared, sorry for the commissioner. It is a report that he is either a liar or a fool. It is a report that will deceive nobody. The meat shipped is composed of six giant concerns, cattle, which have made many millions and other out of their business. The proceeds of Swifts and Cudahys are each would be a hundred million dollars, Chicago for been made out of the business, and the owner control. This being true, shipped him known fact that live cattl This is also the lowest price reached shows that the products of the pack, taking care of at the highest price, how- than the at- big profit? The cost of s- before men- selling has not increased.

transportation has not im- hardly a bank it seems that there is only the incorrect profits to go, and that is, the incorrect maker of the trust.

The commissioner finds no live stock think there is a trust, but he of losses on planation of the fact that indiscrimi- competition among buyers of men who it is a well-known fact th- he plains to buyer purchases the cattle he best they of the six big packeries t- with the constitute the trust. If fitting climax at that time.

her period that ough might be in other words, with other on of President jumped in and live stock at confidence of all N. B. JOHNSO- the prices of place!-at high with never a he loan com-

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Stock Farming on the Texas Plains

By C. W. Holt, Lubbock, Texas

The rapid increase of population in Texas, as heretofore in older countries, is of necessity effecting more intensive methods in all agricultural industries. Large immigration is filling with new people all portions of the state and a large proportion of the men of older settled districts in Texas have sold to immigrants their old homes and have come to the plains.

In earlier times the plains were almost universally considered useless to a civilized people, but demands for extension of farming area was, more than a score of years ago, partly the cause of agricultural attempts, by two colonies, Quakers in Crosby county and German Catholics in Martin county. The efforts of these people were directed to the production of the standard crops to which they were accustomed, corn, wheat, etc. Their enterprises failed and the original colonists and their descendants are widely scattered. There were many like failures on the plains, where individual settlers here and there had tried for several years the same crops. By almost general consent it was long, therefore, conceded that the plains could be used only for pasturage, and even that utility could not be made available until the advent of the windmill and the wire fence. There seemed to be no place for "the man with the hoe."

Again, as from the first, the cowman led the way to the successful employment of methods by which the resources of this vast area might be utilized. He was being pushed, not step by step, but from county to county, toward the Pecos and the Canadian. The plains pasturage was nutritious and practically boundless—and beyond there was nothing to equal it. By that time the grading up process that was adding such value to Texas herds was well under way. High-priced bulls must be fed to carry them through the winter, and gradually the requirements of the weaker cattle and cows with calf by pedigreed bulls and of saddle horses appealed to the ranchman's sense of economy. He could buy feed and lay it down on the ranch only at enormous cost. At first such forage crops as Johnson grass and sorghum, and later Kaffir corn and other plants that supplied both grain and forage, and that endured and thrived under the semi-arid conditions of the plains began to be raised on the plains ranches.

These crops and the wonderful improvement in the class of cattle produced opened the way to the pressure of population and already many counties on the plains are given up almost entirely to

the stock farmer. Most of the large ranches still remaining, and whose owners are not proposing to sell their lands in comparatively small sub-divisions, are upon rugged lands or within the area of heavy sand.

Among the first of those to avail themselves of the admirable fitness of the plains for stock farming methods were intelligent cowboys employed on the large ranches. They bought a little state school land (for themselves, not for their employers, as is the fashion now to allege), a few cows and a good bull or two and set up for themselves. They planted such feed crops as will grow here and fed their cattle. Soon they began to raise hogs enough to get along without northern bacon. Others who came fell into the same methods, and now about their homes are seen not only sleek, white-faced cattle, but Poland-China or Berkshire hogs, poultry of the best breeds, gardens, fruit trees and vines—and the banks of the plains towns will probably show a more uniform and a more generally distributed prosperity than can be found in any other portion of the entire country.

Every year the area planted in feed stuff is being largely extended. The experiences of the winter just passing has been an object lesson of most important value. Three storms of snow and intense cold in close succession, with cattle exposed to the winds that swept over these vast levels, for day after day, cut off by snow and sleet from the native pasturage, gave reason for the foreboding of fearful losses among the plains cattle. Yet upon the stock farms, and such about all the smaller ranches now really are, the cattle were abundantly supplied with feed raised at home, and the percentage of loss has been so small as to be almost a negligible quantity. Under former methods owners would have lost probably from one-fourth to one-half of their cattle.

The improvement in breeding goes steadily on, and with it the increase in feeding. Shelter from storm conditions will come next, but that must follow railroad lines because of the cost of transportation by wagon. To a small extent shelter is already supplied, costly as it is. Sometime, and probably at no distant time, the cattle on the plains will be fed and cared for as are the cattle in Missouri and Kansas, and as there are practically no waste lands on the plains, the intensive methods of culture that must gradually obtain will enable the stock farmers here to contribute a very important proportion of the fattened beefs and hogs that supply the great markets of this and other lands.

WHAT THE CATTLEMEN ARE SAYING

SAN ANGELO RANGE GOOD

"Cattlemen out my way are not selling any yearlings at the present time," said Ed Crossman, a well known cattleman from the San Angelo country, this morning. "A few two-year-olds have been sold, but not many. Quite a few ranchmen have shipped their cattle up into the territory to feed, but they are doing so because they can handle them better there than around home. Our range is in fine shape and I have never in all my life seen it any better than at the present time. Our heifers, steers and cows are in the finest kind of shape and cowmen are all happy but wishing for better prices. Speaking about Fort Worth and the convention for 1906, let me tell you that as long as they hold cattlemen's convention just so long do I want them held in Fort Worth. We are all satisfied with our treatment here and from what I can see there is not much danger of any change."

TERRITORY LOSSES LIGHT

"When anybody tells you that the losses of cattle this year were heavy," said D. J. Middleton of Muskogee, I. T., last evening at the Worth, "they are not speaking intelligently, at least for the country around Muskogee. Our loss was hardly 1 per cent in the Creek Nation. At the present time the grass is far ahead of any other year and the cattle are simply in the finest shape possible. Most of the cattle raisers have ceased to feed the stock and are letting them graze. The country up there has had all the rains necessary for a time and everything is as fine as we could wish."

FEW YEARLINGS SOLD

"There have been very few sales of yearlings around Seymour this year," said S. Edwards of that place to the writer. "Cattle are in fine shape. We have splendid range and plenty of water and all the feed we need. The cattle are rounding out in the best possible kind of shape and could not be in better condition. When it comes to a convention town for the cattlemen this is the place. We are always treated right here and know that we are welcome. Fort Worth is my choice for the convention of 1906 and every other year. Here we feel at home and that is why so many of us come. There are other towns for other conventions, but they are not for the cattlemen. Let's come to Fort Worth."

YEARLINGS SCARCE IN NORTH

O. F. Laffer of Dewitt, Ill., is in the city to attend the convention. Laffer

has large cattle interests in West Texas. In speaking of the cattle condition on his ranch, he said: "My cattle are reported as being in the best of shape. I have had most of them turned on the range and quit feeding some time ago. I have sold several small bunches of yearlings to northern buyers for future delivery, but will not sell any more until later and until there is a better price offered for them. Northern cattlemen will have to come to the southwest this year, if they want yearlings, for from all I can learn there is a decided shortage in the entire north and especially in the northwest owing to the very severe winter."

FAVORS INCREASED COMMISSION POWERS

Hon. John W. Springer, one of the best informed cattlemen in the west, arrived yesterday from Denver. He stated that there were practically no losses in the northwestern states during the past winter and that the country everywhere is in fine condition from a cattleman's standpoint, and he looks for better prices for beef stuff and two and three-year-olds within a short time. It is Mr. Springer's opinion that there is not nearly the number of cattle in the country that has been generally supposed and for this reason prices are bound to advance.

"The beef trust has done more to injure the cattle industry in this country than any other thing," said Mr. Springer, "and I am mighty well pleased to see the deep interest being taken all over the cattle growing sections of this country for fair play, especially the efforts being taken to have congress enlarge the powers of the interstate commerce commission so that it will be able to exercise the powers put in it. The president of the United States, the cabinet and the whole people are with us and if any combination can beat that I would like to know it. The interstate commerce commission ought to have authority to enable it to execute its laws. There will be a special session of congress held early next fall to act upon this matter, and you can rely on it that the power the commission seeks will be granted. There will be no need of any senator trying to straddle the proposition, and woe to any lawmaker in congress who tries to sidetrack the measure. It must be passed or there will be a Texas railroad commission bill in every state west of the Missouri river, and the bill will be passed, too."



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

STOCKMAN PUBLISHING CO.

TO STOCKMEN

We are extremely anxious to have letters and communications weekly from all portions of the range country, including Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. Write us what the cattlemen of your vicinity are doing, the condition of the cattle and ranges, who are buying and selling, shipping or trading in cattle, and such other matters as you think will interest other cattlemen. If you have questions to ask, ask them, and don't be afraid of saying too much. Help us to make this paper what it ought to be. We are doing all we can to develop correspondence, and hope the time will come when every line in the paper will be original matter. If you are feeding, or experimenting in breeding, or in the cultivation of feed crops, send us a report of what you are doing, and don't be afraid you will come too often. Write us today.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

The Stockman-Journal is again the official organ of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, the following resolution having been unanimously adopted by the executive committee Saturday evening:

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this Association, and commend it to the membership as such.

Done by order of the Executive Committee, in the City of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

The editor of the Stockman-Journal appeared before the committee after the passage of the resolution and expressed the appreciation of the management of the paper for the great honor conferred, pledging at the same time that the paper would continue to champion the great interest it is here to represent just as fearlessly in the future as it has in the past.

This official endorsement is given The Stockman-Journal in recognition of the unceasing fight it has made for the advancement of the interests of the association and stockmen generally during the past year, and shows that the representative cattlemen of the state are in close sympathy with the paper in what it is trying to do. It shows, too, that they appreciate the necessity for building up and sustaining a strong organ to assist and back them up in the fight they are making against the evils that encompass them, and henceforth the paper and its people will go hand in hand and always be found laboring together for the common weal.

It is a great honor to be chosen as the official organ of the Cattle Rais-

ers' Association of Texas, which is the largest, most powerful and wealthiest organization of the kind on earth. The Stockman-Journal is not unmindful of the responsibilities involved in the situation, and will at all times labor unremittently to convince its friends that their confidence and support has not been misplaced.

Gentlemen of the executive committee, we thank you for your kindness, and will be faithful to the trust.

THE PRESIDENT DISPLEASED

The cattlemen of Texas are not the only ones displeased with the report of Commissioner Garfield in the beef trust investigation. A report from Washington says:

A very interesting tale is being circulated in official circles to the effect that President Roosevelt is greatly dissatisfied with the report on the beef trust made by Commissioner of Corporations James A. Garfield. A few days ago District Attorney Solomon Bethea of Chicago, who has had the members of the trust indicted, was at the White House. The report of dissatisfaction has gained currency since that visit.

Mr. Bethea has gathered evidence showing that the packers are in a combination and that they are making large profits. Mr. Garfield found, according to his report, that the big six are scarcely able to keep out of the poor house because they can make a profit of only 99 cents on each head of cattle, and make only about 2 per cent on their capital actually invested.

Commissioner Garfield is the subject of criticism among other officers of the government. The fact that he was personally selected by President Roosevelt does not save him from arraignment in private among those who also owe their positions to the interest taken in them by President Roosevelt. Members of congress during the last week compared a circular letter sent to them by Swift & Company, denying that the packers are in a combination and setting forth that the profits in the packing business are very small, with the Garfield report. The figures as to profits are substantially the same as those given in the Garfield report.

The opinion prevails quite generally that Mr. Garfield gave too much credence to the statements of the packers themselves, and paid too little attention to the evidence to the contrary that was gathered from all over the beef producing country. The articles written by Cuthbert Powell, editor of the live stock and financial departments of the Kansas City Daily Journal for the past twenty-five years, do not harmonize with the Garfield report in any particular. Mr. Powell has evidently given the subject of the beef trust very deep study from the mass of facts and figures he has been able to get together and present for public consideration. He shows that instead of the measly profit of 99 cents per head attributed to the packers on each beef animal killed, by Commissioner Garfield, the packers are netting an actual profit of \$8.21 on each beef animal, and computes the annual profits of the packers at the tremendous sum of \$47,700,000. There does not seem to be much speculation about the Powell articles. He gives figures boldly and in such a manner as to convince the reader that he knows just exactly what he is talking about.

And the Powell figures are entitled to credence in preference to the Garfield figures from the fact that it is a self-evident proposition that the packers would not have been able to reach the point where they were strong enough to do what they have accomplished unless there had been a large margin of profit in their operations. The cattle industry of the country is a very great thing and it could not be cornered and manipulated as has been done for the past three years unless the men who are behind the undertaking were munificently provided with the sinews of war. The money with which this has been accomplished has unquestionably been made out of the packing business and its various ramifications, and it has proven one of the greatest and most effective combinations of capital that the world has ever witnessed.

It is but natural that the packers should seek to cast odium on the suspicion that they are engaged in an illegitimate business, especially at a time when they are brought face to face with the law they are alleged to have outraged. Any other course would be a tacit admission of guilt, and the packers are not willing just at this time to appear in the guise of malefactors and prejudice the cases that are to come up against them at Chicago. They are now up against a proposition that almost involves the question of their continued existence, and it is but natural they should seek to convey the impression that they are only doing what is perfectly legitimate.

It would seem, however, that Commissioner Garfield is about the only man interested in the investigation that has been convinced of the infallibility of the packers. Perhaps his being raised in the east and in ignorance of the real conditions that obtain in the range country is responsible for his credulity. With President Roosevelt it is different. He has lived in the west and is more or less conversant with actual conditions as they now prevail. It is not surprising under such circumstances that he should be

displeased with the Garfield report. It is perfectly clear that Mr. Garfield has managed to get his foot in it very badly, and about the best thing he can do is to file an additional report, stating that the first one was such as the packers would have made, and the final one has been prompted by an earnest desire to do all interests justice.

TEXAS CATTLE RAISERS

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is with us this week in the twenty-ninth annual convention of that great organization, and it is with sincere pleasure and gratification that Fort Worth extends the glad hand and again welcomes the coming of these people who have been her friends and allies since the days when both were smaller and of less importance than they are today. There is a sincerity about this welcome that must be fully appreciated by our visitors, for they have had ample opportunity to judge of Fort Worth hospitality in the past, when they have found that it fully measured up to every requirement.

Already the city is full of cattlemen. Where they came from we will not undertake to say, but the streets and hotels are full of them, and they have taken possession of the city just as if it belonged to them—and it does. There are none to dispute them its possession so long as they may choose to remain with us, for they are here as our invited guests and our honored and welcome allies and coadjutors. These cowmen are a fine looking body of men, far above the average in point of ability and intelligence, and a visit to their convention hall will disclose the fact that they are keen business men. They know just exactly what they are here for, and the way they dispatch business is a holy caution. The visitor attracted to the city by the novelty of a cattlemen's convention and who expects to see the participants in that convention with horns a yard long will be sadly disappointed. On the contrary, he will see a body of representative business men at work in perfect harmony for what is believed to be the best interests of the cattle industry as a whole. There is nothing selfish about these genial hearted cattlemen. They are not up to any kind of tricks, but are as honest as the day is long and as genial as the warm rays of the spring time sun. They comprise a class of citizenship of which the great state of Texas may well be proud, for there are none better.

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas was organized down in the brush of Palo Pinto county about twenty-nine years ago, and at the time of its organization it was not suspected that the humble beginning made at that time would grow into the magnificent organization of the present day. At the time it was formed it was a local organization entirely, and was shaped up for local protection more than anything else. Only a few members were present when the first meeting was held, but there was enough of them to hold the organization together, and it began to grow. Conditions existed at that time as they will always exist necessitating the standing together of the men who are engaged in the cattle industry. And during all of the intervening years the organization has grown and prospered until it has become the greatest organization of the kind in existence and does an annual work of surprising magnitude.

The purposes of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas are protective and defensive. It undertakes to protect its membership in the enjoyment of rights and privileges and to detect and punish those who may be engaged in foraging upon its legitimate preserves. It has done a great work in both directions that must ever stand to its credit, and this accounts for the steady growth that has attended the organization. During the past year the association has been specially engaged in an effort to mitigate and ameliorate some of the evils that have been resting upon the live stock industry and a most gratifying success has attended its every effort. The railways have been compelled to come to time with better service to shippers, and also to grant many other needed reforms. The work in behalf of amending the interstate commerce law is in good shape and progressing favorably. The war with the packers is now in full swing, and the strong arm of the government, both state and federal has been successfully invoked. Other matters are being looked into and attended to, and it is believed the passage of the present year will witness the restoration of many of the favorable conditions so generally desired.

W. W. Turney of El Paso is the president of the association, and he is a tireless worker. A man of much brilliance, polished, talented and an able lawyer, President Turney has made an ideal head for the great organization, and it is believed the constitution of the association will be so amended at this meeting as to permit him to serve for another term. He is averse to such action personally, but members of the organization say that the great work which he is now promoting must be finished before he will be permitted to surrender the leadership. Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio and Richard Walsh of Palodura are the vice presidents, both of whom are thoroughly representative cattlemen. Captain John T. Lytle, who does not know a heel fly when it stings him, but who is otherwise one of the best posted cattlemen in the state, is secretary, and S. B. Burnett, also of this city, who is one of the cattle kings of the southwest, is its treasurer. The executive committee is composed of representative cattlemen from every portion of the state, and they are all strong men and

fully capable of handling the affairs of this great organization.

Texas is the greatest producer of beef cattle of any state in the union. It is estimated from the tax rolls of the state that there are now about 7,000,000 head of cattle in the state. This is less than the federal census estimate, but when it comes to the federal cattle figures in Texas not much importance or credence is attached to them. It is known that the state is today shorter on all classes of cattle than it has been before in twenty-five years, a condition of affairs brought about through a variety of causes. But while this is a fact, it is gratifying to note that the spring outlook is the best that has presented itself for a number of years. There has been an abundance of fall, winter and spring moisture, insuring good range at least one month earlier than usual. While some losses have occurred in various portions of the state in consequence of the bad spell of February weather, it is morally certain that such losses have been grossly exaggerated, and the total for the entire state will hardly equal 3 per cent.

The outlook for spring trading is not considered exceptionally bright during this convention, although it is certain that a considerable amount of stuff will change hands. The northwestern demand has been steadily decreasing for several years, and while there will be a fair inquiry from that section this spring, the actual movement is not expected to be near so large as last year, when it possibly reached 190,000 head. Some of the northwestern men are already beginning to nibble, but appear to have brought with them this trip the same old stories they have made use of for the past three years concerning the necessity for reducing prices. No doubt they will be greatly surprised at the paucity of the Texas steer offerings this spring. While the northwestern demand will be shorter than usual, it is equally as certain that the Texas offerings will be much less than was ever known before, from the simple fact that Texas is very short on all classes of cattle. Panhandle figures of \$22 to \$24 for twos, is particularly distressing to our northwestern friends, and they are insisting that they had rather have yearlings at half the price.

The chief topic of discussion among almost any group of cattlemen seen on the street corners and about the hotel lobbies is, the beef trust investigation and the Garfield report. There seems to be a quite general hope that the state and federal investigation will result in the development of some evidence that will result in knocking out what is believed to be continued market manipulation. The cattlemen, as a rule, seem to be of the firm opinion that the alleged combination existing among the packers is just about all that stands between themselves and the return of former prosperity, but many of them seem chary about giving any evidence. This is predicated upon natural aversion to mixing in the courts of the country, coupled with apprehension to some extent that every man who testifies may be made a target for further displeasure at the instance of the packers. On the subject of the Garfield report, they express the opinion that it will result in good, notwithstanding it proved a great disappointment. The idea appears to be that hornets' nest stirred up in consequence of the apparent attempt to whitewash will result in a closer and more searching investigation, and the indignation of the cattlemen generally will be aroused to such a high pitch that the real facts in the situation will be probed for until they are definitely located.

The cattlemen of Texas and the southwest have had much to contend with for the past three years. There has been much that was calculated to discourage them and drive many of them out of business, but as a class they have stood manfully to the rack and took their medicine without making a grimace. It is only during the past year that they have gotten on their fighting clothes and determined to make a stand for their rights. But during that time they have accomplished much. It is true there yet remains many problems to be solved, but the work of solving them is in competent hands and the outlook is constantly growing brighter. Gentlemen of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, may you safely accomplish all that you have undertaken to do. May your great organization continue to grow in resources and power, and may you return to Fort Worth in 1906 enjoying the fullest measure of prosperity.

YEA, VERILY, FORT WORTH WANTS IT

There was a public meeting held in this city a few days ago to determine whether or not Fort Worth wants the next annual meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and that meeting was wholly superfluous. It is a matter of current history that Fort Worth not only wants the next annual meeting of the cattlemen, but she wants every one that is to come after it. Still, the meeting was proper, from the fact that it served notice on the cattlemen and the world in general that Fort Worth is appreciative and at the same time is getting into her fighting clothes—appreciative of the friendly feeling that prevails among the cattlemen for this city and all its institutions, and ready to cross lances with any comer who is disposed to attempt to rob her of her legitimate due.

The annual meetings of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas belong to Fort Worth properly, from the fact that Fort Worth practically belongs to the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. Fort Worth discovered the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas discovered Fort

The Northwestern Range Country

By A. E. de Ricqls, Denver, Col.

Worth. And paranthetically it may be remarked that each was glad of the discovery. When the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas was younger than it is now and had not grown to be the powerful organization that it has now become, there was not much rivalry developed for the honor of its entertainment. Fort Worth was welcome to take it and care for it as best she was able and few there were who envied her in thus dispensing her hospitality. But Fort Worth was wise, even in her callow girlhood, and foresaw the development that was in store for her new-found friend. She took the youngster under the protecting influence of her budding wing, and has hovered it from that good day to this.

Now that the Association has grown to the point where it has a total membership of nearly 2,000 and has become the richest and most powerful organization of its kind on earth, there are plenty of hosts developed to dispute with this city the honor of its annual entertainment. Other cities and towns have suddenly become very solicitous concerning the annual meetings of this great organization, from the fact that they understand its annual conventions are worth about \$100,000 in cold cash to the host of the occasion. As every form of graft that can be imagined annually works its way to the scene of these annual gatherings of the cattlemen, under the impression that cowmen wear horns and are extremely gullible, so does the desire prevail to have the honor of annual entertainment. It is morally certain that there is not a true spirit of hospitality behind some of these invitations, but a thrifty form of commercialism that seeks to profit at the expense of Fort Worth and the association.

It is well known that the great majority of the cattlemen prefer to hold these annual meetings in this city on account of its central and convenient location and the love that naturally wells up in their hearts for Fort Worth and all Fort Worth institutions. If it were left to a popular vote every meeting of the association would be held in this city, but for one thing. It is feared that if Fort Worth were given to understand that she could have each annual meeting it would beget a spirit of absolute possession that would soon terminate in a form of indifference. While such a sentiment does this city a gross injustice, yet our people feel that there may exist some little justification for the suspicion. It is on that account that the citizens of Fort Worth say to the members of the association, settle this matter for all time by voting these annual meetings shall all be held in Fort Worth except in such rare instances that it may be determined in the judgment of the executive committee that it is best to vary for one meeting. Fort Worth will annually demonstrate her interest in such manner that the executive committee cannot find departure necessary, and this policy will give us each annual convention.

Other cities and towns may feel that Fort Worth is selfish in this thing, but it is human nature to be selfish with regard to the things we love. There is no other city or town in Texas that can lay such claims to these annual meetings, or that can advance one-half the reasons why it should be given them. Fort Worth wants the 1906 meeting, and must have it. She also wants every other meeting that the association will ever hold, and there is no valid reason why she should not thus be honored.

Dallas has about as much use for the meeting of the association as she has for an oyster men's convention, and the real animus of the Dallas movement is the hope of taking something away from Fort Worth.

If the visiting cattlemen do not see what they want, all they have to do is to ask for it. It is here.

The cattlemen all say it is just like paying a visit to the old home to again find themselves in Fort Worth.

Now that the cattlemen are with us again, and the Fat Stock Show is showing up bigger and better than was hoped for, Fort Worth's cup of happiness is full to overflowing.

United States District Attorney Atwell is reported very well satisfied with the character of the evidence gleaned in his investigation of the so-called beef trust in this city. It may be quite safely inferred from Mr. Atwell's remarks that he has struck a warm trail.

Commissioner Garfield who "investigated" the beef trust and reported that it made less than one dollar a head, was badly fooled by the interested parties, according to reports from Kansas City, which go to show that the packers make a clear profit of over seven dollars a head. We think the packers found Mr. Garfield "easy."—Ablene Reporter.

And there are a whole lot of people who believe Mr. Garfield was too easy. Perhaps the charitable view of the situation is to attribute his action to ignorance of real conditions as they prevail. Mr. Garfield evidently knows little concerning the beef producing section of the country. Having been delegated the duty of investigating the methods employed by the big packing concerns he concluded that none knew those things better than the packers themselves, and the incorporation of statements from the packers as an appendix to the report seems to show that the deductions arrived at were too liberally drawn from that inspired source. Mr. Garfield doubtless did the best he could from his standpoint, but that does not relieve him from the appearance of having been endowed with a very narrow vision.

Your request for a short article on cattle conditions as they exist in the northwestern range country is received.

In this matter, one who considers the northwestern business is surprised to see what progress the settlers have made in that country in the matter of taking up the creeks and desirable pasture points and going into the breeding business with a vengeance. It is only necessary for the reader to notice the movement of cattle from the southwest to the northwest during the past few years to understand that the northwest is rapidly going out of the business of buying steers. The figures which are interesting are as follows:

1901	271,000
1902	254,000
1903	190,000
1904	161,000

This refers to cattle inspected by the federal government, shipped to Montana, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado, or the section that is commonly known as the northwest. In spite of these figures showing decreased movement to that country, the receipts of rangers and western cattle at the markets show increase. For example, the arrivals of range cattle at Chicago during 1904 totaled 349,000. Therefore, it is evident that the northwest is going in to raise its own cattle and these cattle are in the hands of the small men and their number is an uncertain quantity, because it is impossible to determine or get any check on the calf crop or the number of cattle owned by these little men, or the number they are able to save. There is one thing certain, and that is, the losses are greatly decreased by following the methods that they pursue, and in our own experience, we know that even the severe weather that has been the rule in the northwest this winter, has practically passed over these small men without damage.

There are startling things that come out of the northwest. One of the most surprising of these was a letter that I received a few days ago from the central part of Montana, quoting native Montana yearlings and two year old steers at \$11 and \$18. Of course, a person could not buy a large number of those cattle but it shows that somebody is in the breeding business and that they have not got much faith in the future of the market. Of course, such cattle would be well worth the money to anybody and how they can

sell them at such figures is something I cannot understand. The small settlers are taking possession of all the country west of the Missouri river. The Texas man knows this thoroughly well and the few people who are able to hold on to some large pastures or open country in the public domain, are not very comfortable over their possessions. There is not a day passes but that some new arrival, comfortably located in an emigrant wagon, shows up in the herd. Always with a few dogs, and the first thing he does is to find a wet place (where the rain has left a puddle of water) and after unhitching his team, he gives the range cattle, that may be there, a good start for another district. These men are taking up homesteads, and as they do, the country for a mile around his shanty is valueless as a range district. Those who already have a few cattle take pains to keep the rangers at a good distance from their home place. They herd winter pasture—they herd a place where to cut hay in summer and it is a constant shoving along of the range cattle from one homestead to another. This is one of the reasons why the movement to the northwest decreased. Personally, I cannot in any way blame the settlers. They are coming to find a place to live and they are entitled to their own land and are just as much entitled to the free range as the big men. Perhaps after all it is best for the country that they settle up the wilderness. This condition of affairs largely explains the reason why the range cattle that have gone to market in the last few years have been in such poor condition and it also explains, perhaps, why the men who are still trying to buy cattle in Texas feel that unless secured at a moderate price their investment will not result profitably.

The men who raise cattle in the southwest are up to the proposition to find a new outlet. They have got to make their cattle good enough to be sold into the feed yards of the corn country and the cattle that are to go to the northwest from the southwest must be good enough for the small men to be able to feed hay in winter to and if necessary dehorn them and sell them as feeders.

We are about to see the curtain drawn over the range days. In fact, the bell has already rung for the last act. For, with the new homestead bill in effect in the several states, by which the settlers are enabled to take six hundred and forty acres of land, the days of the big outfit are over.

Hereford Cattle On the Range

By Ben Van Tuyl, Colorado, Texas.

My experience with Hereford cattle on the range is that they are about "it." For the past few years they have been very much in evidence on the western range, with the result that range cattle are greatly improved in quality of beef and market value (though the producer may not get any more money for his beef cattle than formerly, the value is there just the same). The Hereford is generally and rightly conceded to be a great rustler for feed, and rightly so, this being a very important quality where ranges are overstocked and short as they generally have been for the past few years. This leads up to the very important point in stock raising, that the rustling quality of the Hereford nor any other animal should be depended on to make satisfactory returns either in growth or money, but they should be amply provided with grass and water, the natural feed of beef cat-

stock is to select such animals as will make the greatest gain toward the ideal with the material furnished; and this fact should not be lost sight of, as it is still impossible to make something out of nothing, even with Herefords on the range; neither should all cattle with white faces be credited to the Hereford breed simply because they have this trait in common. The Herefords are excellent breeders and good mothers, though not generally heavy milkers. This is because the breeders have striven primarily for early maturing beef, which desirable end they have attained in a great measure. The Hereford on the range has proved about all that could be desired in the way of a beef animal, but when he reaches the market he is up against the real thing, as the principal buyers are of true Hereford type, being hustlers and bent on making the most possible out of what comes to hand. Thinking that so good an animal as the range Hereford should and will make money for some one, the wily packer accepts the situation (and the steer), pocket the profits and kindly permits the range man to go back home and raise more cattle to make more money—for the packer and railroad.

I notice in the San Antonio Express an article from Colonel Jot Gunter, criticising my estimate of the three and four-year-old steers embraced in the country from Eagle Pass to Brownsville. Now, in the first place, the paper should have said three and four-year-old steers. In the second place the country between Eagle Pass and Brownsville is a very big country, about 25,000,000 acres. I am not going to run the line as Colonel Gunter suggests; but this will include the country, taking in Uvalde and those counties in that section to the Rio Grande. While I did not say that I made a personal investigation, as that would be impossible, the remark I made may, of course, be too high, and Colonel Gunter may be right. I hope he is. But I don't believe yet that he is as near right as I am. If my estimate is so far wrong as to do any one any harm I am very sorry for it. But if you are going to estimate cattle on their assessment in your counties and what different members of the association give Captain Lytle, I will give up at once.

Now I see the San Antonio Express quotes him as saying that W. W. Jones has no steers. He may not have, but Mr. Jones told me he had 8,000 in his pasture in Starr county, and I have no right to dispute his word, or Colonel Gunter's, either. In fact I won't, because I believe both of them were sincere in what

they said. If Mr. Jones is correct then Colonel Gunter may be wrong on the others. I have talked to several cattlemen that say they know a great deal about that country, and they seem to think that I am not clean off on this proposition. While I will admit that I believe I had the figures too high, still I think Messrs Lytle, Gunter, Burnett and others are entirely too low. I certainly don't want any notoriety in this matter. I am just a common and retired cow puncher who worked hard at that business and the cattlemen have been the best friends I ever had on earth, and my good will is for every one of them. L. M. BARKLEY.

"Down in the pan" they tell of the enormous loss of cattle in the Panhandle during the recent cold spell. If this is a fact it is certainly far beyond this section. It seems a preconcerted plan on the part of the people of middle Texas to create the impression that great loss is often sustained by pioneers in the Panhandle, when as a matter of fact no part of the state is more immune from trouble of this kind. In fact the only real freezing to death we have heard of in Texas was near Galveston, where many cattle were chilled to death by the damp freezing atmosphere. On the other hand all stock in this part of the state is hardy and well acclimated for standing the winters. The air is always in a measure dry and not as penetrating and all overpowering as it is in lower altitudes.—Memphis Herald.

The place where so many cattle died during the February bad weather seems exceedingly difficult to locate. The Panhandle indignantly repels the insinuation that it happened in that territory, and passes it up to South Texas. Lon Barkley discredits the statement that all the cattle died in that portion of the state, by declaring there are 500,000 four-year-old steers in just a portion of the territory referred to. This has in turn called forth a howl of too many steers from South Texas, and still the point remains unsettled. Perhaps it will only be safe to say that cattle really died in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Fleas and female diseases can be cured. To prove it I send free a package of my vegetable cure. Write Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 523, Kokomo, Ind.

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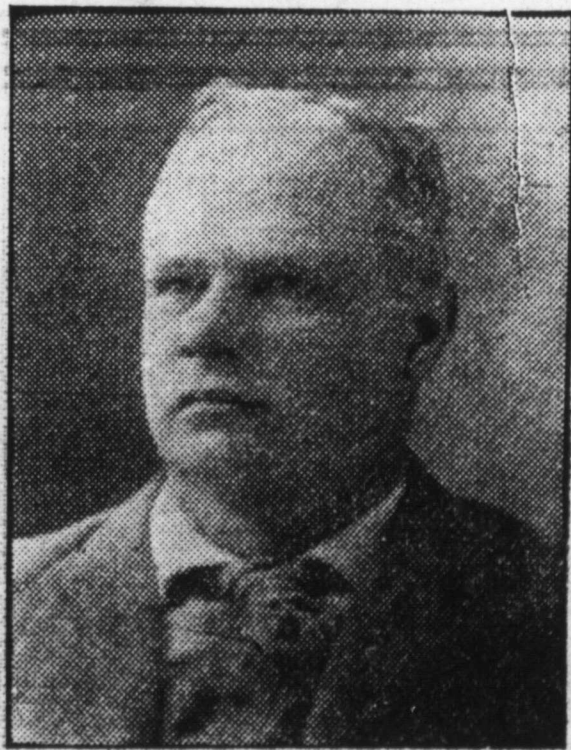
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BEN VAN TUYL.

tle. It has been freely charged against the Hereford breed that they will not hold up to standard quality on the range; that they deteriorate in shape, getting heavy in the shoulder and deficient in loin and ham. This is a mistake, as my own experience shows that with a little judicious infusion of new blood they improve in size and quality, provided they have a fair show at something to eat; for the only idea of any breeder of registered



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Red Polled For All Purposes

By W. C. Aldredge, Pittsburg, Texas.

As so many confound the Red Polled cattle with the Poll Durham, or hornless Shorthorn, and as many are of the opinion that the Red Polled cow descended from the Shorthorn or Durham, I will give the origin and early history of Red Polled cattle. Hornless red cattle have existed in Suffolk and Norfolk counties of England from time immemorial. The probability is they were introduced soon after the occupation of England by the Romans. It is a fact that this breed has existed as far back as we can trace history.

The eighth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, speaking of this old breed, says the county of Suffolk has for centuries been celebrated for its dairy produce, which is chiefly obtained from a red hornless breed of cattle.

John Kirby, who published the Suffolk Traveler in 1734, says their butter produce is the best in England.

Arthur Young, in his survey of Suffolk county, published in 1794, mentions this hornless breed of cattle and their milk yield. He says there is hardly a dairy of any consideration that does not contain cows which give eight gallons of milk a day and six gallons are common among many dairies, and he adds that these cattle fatten remarkably well and their flesh is of best quality.

The Norfolk Mercury shows that as early as 1778 there were whole dairies of Red Polled cows in Norfolk county. Mr. Money Griggs of Gately, who died in 1872 in his hundredth year, and who had been for eighty years a tenant of the Elmham estate, informed Mr. Fulcher, a Red Polled breeder of England, that from his earliest recollection Red Polled cattle had been kept on the Elmham estate.

Some of the Red Polled cattle of the Elmham estate of the above period are represented in a painting which is now in the possession of Lord Snodes. And the inscription of these paintings reads: "These bullocks exhibited at the Fakhnam show obtained two prizes and allowed to be the best steers ever shown under 4 years old. They were killed by Nicholson and weighed 187 stones and 3 pounds (1,626 pounds). A. D. 1836.

At this period there was a friendly rivalry shown between the Red Polled breeders of Suffolk and Norfolk counties and a constant interchanging of best blood, and the year 1846 may be taken as the date in which the Suffolk and Norfolk Red Polled cattle merged into each

other. At Norwich, October, 1873, the present Red Polled herd book had its origin and from this combination of the old Norfolk and Suffolk strains we have the modern Red Polled cow. And it has been the aim of all successful breeders from that day to this to combine the good qualities of both strains and produce a cow of large size, blood red in color, of fine bone, smooth, compact in form, a heavy body on short legs, hardy, docile, fattening easily, producing meat of highest quality at an early age and giving a good flow of milk the year around, enough for calf and farmer, too. And the cattle testify that the breeders have succeeded well in their aim. And

Now let's see if we have an all-purpose cow in the Red Polled cattle. She is large enough, weighing 1,000 to 1,600. She gives a good flow of milk the year around, her steer calf can be made to weigh at 2 years old from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds. And from this live weight he will cut from 60 to 70 per cent of the best quality of meat. Milk and meat are the main purposes for which cattle are kept. We have both of these in the Red Polled cattle. All men like red cattle. We have no other color in the Red Polled cattle. Feeders, shippers and packing yard men all want dehorned cattle. We have no horns on Red Polled cattle. If all cattle were as clear of horns as the Red Polled cattle are there would be no money wasted in buying dehorners, no labor and time wasted in dehorning, no sore-head steers, with maggots working in the places where the horns were cut off.

As to their rustling qualities, I don't

trough, each red rascal with wide open mouth, trying to take in the whole ration.

By careful analysis Mr. Cuthbert Powell of the Kansas City Journal reaches the conclusion that Mr. Garfield's beef trust report is a mass of errors. Mr. Garfield found that the poor monopoly made only a net profit of 2 per cent. Mr. Powell shows that the packers make \$7.41 a head on cattle, or 15 per cent, 20 cents on hogs and 50 cents on sheep and calves. Applying this average to the number killed in a year, the total profit amounts to \$47,727,410, or 43 per cent on the capitalization, including water.

These conclusions are so at variance with those of Commissioner Garfield that a revision of his analysis ought to be deemed necessary. Mr. Powell has been in close touch with the cattle interests for many years and is entitled to credit as an authority. If Mr. Garfield has been misled, he can easily obtain authentic information. Anyhow, his report will have little weight until the discrepancies between his and the Powell report are explained.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

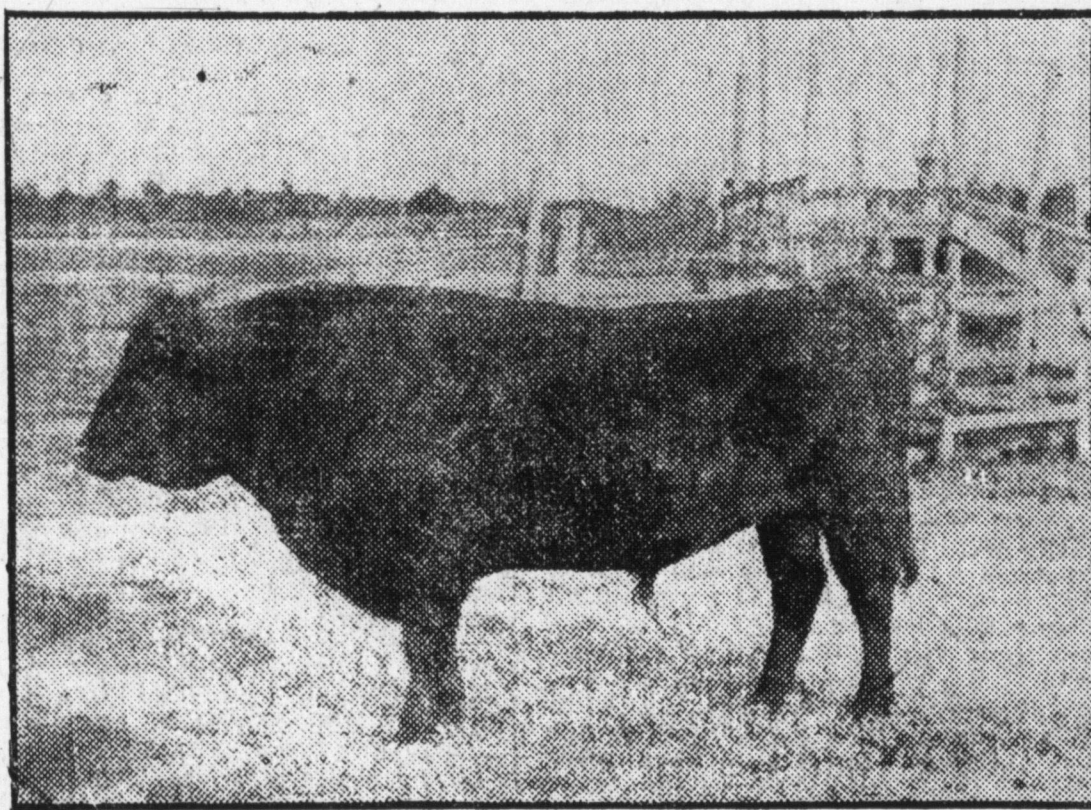
And that is a fair statement of the situation. The Garfield report has fallen very flat so far as the cattlemen of the country are concerned. They are charitable enough, however, to ascribe his deductions to ignorance of real conditions, and believe he was unduly influenced by the packers themselves. The Powell articles, have attracted very favorable attention, and cattlemen express the opinion that Mr. Powell has made a very fair statement of the case.

EXCEPT IN INVASION

During the war with Spain a meeting was held in a western state to organize a regiment of volunteers, at which Major Hersey was present to help along the enthusiasm. In drawing up the conditions under which the men were to volunteer the secretary said to the chairman:

"I have modeled these conditions on a copy I have of those used for volunteers in England. Shall I insert this clause that the regiment is not to serve out of this country?"

"Oh, certainly, put that in," said the major, who is something of a wag. "Certainly, they are not to serve out of the country—except in case of invasion."



"Frisky Friar," Red Polled Bull Owned by W. C. Aldredge, Pittsburg, Texas

Red Polled breeders are still improving the good qualities and cutting out the bad. So you see that God originated the Red Polled cattle and introduced them into the world. But the Polled Durham (or hornless Shorthorn) was the work of man here in the United States.

think there is any better grazer. If there is any grass to be had they will sure get it. Then in the feed lot they cannot be beat. It is a grand show to see fifteen or twenty Red Polled steers standing as thick as can be to an eighteen-foot



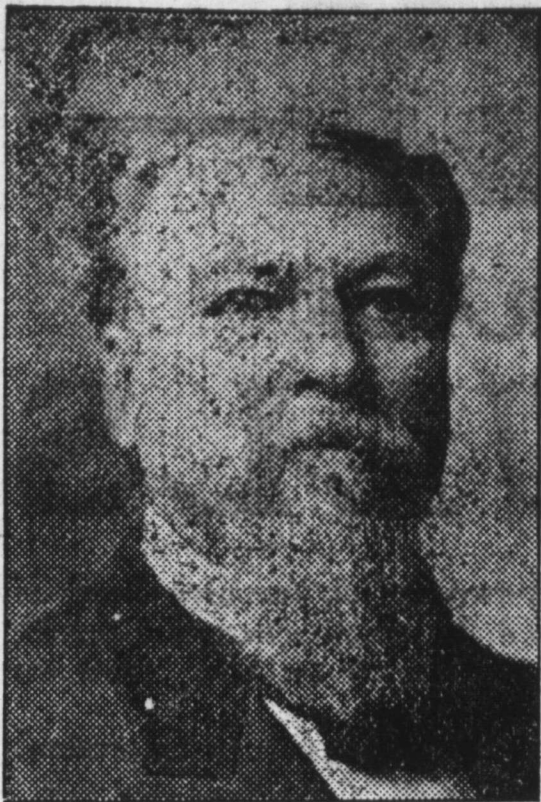
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conscientious
practice

Nine-tenths of the ills that affect mankind have their origin from that class of maladies classed by the medical profession as the Special or Pelvic Diseases of Men. The enlightened minds of the present century are recognizing the fact that nothing less than special and scientific methods of treatment can be successful in combating and eliminating these diseases from the system before they have made a complete wreck of their unfortunate victim, therefore the treatment of these disorders is one of the most important branches of medical science. For more than a quarter of a century I have made a special study of the Maladies peculiar to the Male Sex, and the thousands of letters on file in my office containing words of indorsement, praise and thanks show how well I have succeeded, as my record of cures is unparalleled.

MY CURES PROVE MY ABILITY

I am especially desirous of meeting those who have tried other treatments and have found no relief. All so-called incurable cases I am most anxious to have consult me with regard to their condition.

A WRITTEN, LEGAL GUARANTEE TO CURE

Is extended to every case I take for treatment, after I have given them a thorough examination.

HE CURES STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMIS- SIONS, HYDROCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, PILES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE GLAND.

VISITORS TO THE STOCK CONVENTION are cordially invited to visit me while in Dallas, whether you are in need of treatment or not. I will take great pleasure in demonstrating and explaining to you the finest array of X-ray and Electrical Appliances ever exhibited in the Southwest. Arrangements will be made to make your visit to my office a most pleasant one.

285 Main St.

DR. J. H. TERRILL

Dallas, Texas

VACCINATION FOR TUBERCULOSIS

The following letter is being sent out to owners of cattle by a large firm of druggists in New York City:

"We would like to call your attention to some facts in reference to combating tuberculosis in cattle, feeling sure that they will interest you. Tuberculosis in cattle has proved to be more destructive to these animals than all diseases put together. Aside from this, tuberculosis in cattle is more or less dangerous to human beings, especially to children, due to the consumption of milk. All measures taken so far to suppress tuberculosis in cattle have proved to be of no success; the strictest veterinary police and the most thorough sanitary institutions, supported by the use of tuberculin, have failed to check tuberculosis.

"The latest method of Professor von Behring, whose name is world-renowned, seems to have solved the problem as to the suppression of tuberculosis in cattle. Professor von Behring has been working on this subject practically for quite a number of years, and his wonderful results base upon thorough experimental work. We therefore have to deal with facts and not with theories.

"The method itself is comparatively plain and consists of two inoculations, the second one following the first twelve weeks later. The inoculation is expressly opportune in calves and young heifers not exceeding the age of 6 months. The two inoculations will immunize them against tuberculosis for their lives. In order to render older cattle immune, a thorough examination, followed by a tuberculin test, has to be made before inoculating.

"We furnish the vaccine and have it also injected by our veterinarian, in order to be sure that it will be done properly."

The above letter states, in effect, that cattle may be protected against tuberculosis for their lives by vaccination according to the methods of von Behring. The project is to introduce into this country the method of immunization that has been practiced and written upon by von Behring and others of his school. It is not claimed that this drug firm has any information upon the subject beyond that resulting from the experiments of von Behring and others of his school.

The plan recommended in the above letter is good and the claims made by it are reliable and sound if the plan of immunization recommended by von Behr-

ing is good, and if his results substantiate the claims set forth.

The work of von Behring is on record. Vaccinations made according to his plan have been carried out by others and have become matters of record. Therefore, it is not necessary for us to rely for our information upon the unsubstantiated claims of a business firm endeavoring to make money by the sale of vaccine against tuberculosis.

Briefly, I may say that the claims in relation to the work of von Behring are exaggerated and in part they are without foundation. Professor von Behring has but recently adopted the method of vaccination that is advised in the above letter. There is absolutely not the slightest evidence to show that by means of it cattle may be immunized "for their lives," or, indeed, that they may be immunized against tuberculosis from natural sources for a length of time sufficient to make the vaccinations at all valuable.

What has been proven is, that by means of certain methods of vaccination, much more prolonged and laborious than the two-inoculation-method referred to in the above letter, cattle may be immunized to a certain, and also to a great extent against artificial infection by direct inoculation. So much is definitely established; but how long immunity will last, and whether a practicable degree of immunity can be conferred at all by such a short method as von Behring now recommends remains to be proven.

Experiments with the view of settling these points are now in progress in this country under the direction of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Pennsylvania. Similar experiments are in progress in Germany, Austria and Hungary under the direction of Professor von Behring and others. It should be stated that the last reports upon von Behring's method, published in his own journal, by Hutyra, fail to show that the method of vaccination now recommended by von Behring is sufficient for practical purposes. The report referred to shows that the animals vaccinated according to von Behring's method whose immunity was afterward tested by inoculation with bovine cultures, became infected with tuberculosis and some in an excessively severe form. Not the slightest immunity followed vaccination in some cases.

It should be made clear that von Behring's vaccine is nothing more or less than dried, living tubercle bacilli of precisely the sort that are most frequently found in human tuberculosis. These organisms are injected into the blood. They are, of course, carried to all parts of the body and it is possible that they may be excreted through the udder. Some recent experiments on goats by Karlinski have shown that tubercle bacilli injected into the circulation may be excreted in the milk a long time afterward, in a large percentage of cases, and may infect ani-

mals fed on this milk, even though the udder of the animal that received the injection is wholly free from evidence of tuberculosis. It will, therefore, be seen that precautions should be observed in regard to the vaccination of older cattle beside those referred to in the druggists' letter. This is a phase of the subject that must be carefully studied before vaccination is applied to milk cows.

Personally, I am strongly of the belief, as a result of numerous experiments made by Dr. S. H. Gilliland and myself, that a practicable and safe plan for immunizing cattle against tuberculosis will soon be available. It should, however, be made clear that the plan of von Behring, that is recommended so unqualifiedly by the druggists, is not proven and is insufficient so far as it has been tested by direct inoculation.

Anyone who is disposed to try this system of vaccination should feel that he is making a scientific experiment for the purpose of gaining information. With our present knowledge, vaccination should not be practiced on cows in milk or on heifers or cows carrying calves, excepting for purposes of research.

It should also be understood that this is a highly important point, that an animal that has been vaccinated after von Behring's method may subsequently respond to the tuberculin test as a result of the vaccination; consequently such animals cannot be sold subject to the tuberculin test.

Altogether, the tone of the letter and its unsubstantiated claims are of the patent medicine variety and furnish support to the arguments of those who believe that the production and sale of vaccines, anti-toxines, etc., for animals as well as for man, should be under more stringent state control.

LEONARD PEARSON,
State Veterinarian, Philadelphia, Pa.

CATTLEMEN JUBILANT

SAN ANGELO, Texas, March 21.—A large delegation of Concho country cattlemen left here yesterday for the convention at Fort Worth. They are all cheerful and jolly and are going to have a good time they say. Now that the grass is coming up thick and green all over their pastures, their cattle and other stock are in good shape and the prospects so good for a fine spring and summer season, they are disposed to let themselves out for a period of enjoyment and they are looking forward to their Fort Worth trip as a big treat ahead for them. Another crowd will leave tomorrow. This year's delegation from the Concho country and surrounding territory will be the largest that has ever gone from this part of the state to the cattle raisers' convention, say the cattlemen.

CONGRESSMAN SAYS PACKERS WROTE HIM REGARDING PROFITS

O. W. Gillespie, Back From
Washington, Talks of Gar-
field Trust Report

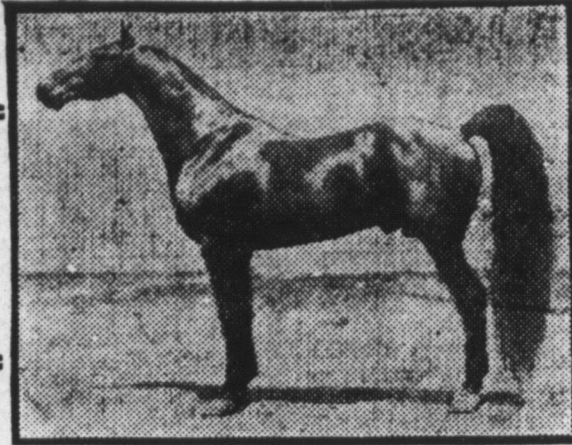
DOUBTFUL OF OUTCOME

Congressman O. W. Gillespie, who has been back from Washington two weeks, was seen today and said, when asked what he thought of the Garfield report on the beef trust proposition, that it was a difficult matter to say what the outcome would be in the matter.

Congressman Gillespie said that while in Washington he had received a letter from the Swift Company with reference to the investigation, giving him data regarding the matter of their profits in the packing business. The letter, he stated, contained the statement that the profit of this company was only 2 per cent, but whether that meant 2 per cent profit on the money invested in cattle each time it was turned over or whether it indicated the profit annually on the investment, he was unable to say. He replied to the Swift letter that if this was the case he wanted to know why it was that these facts were not given to the public, so that the situation would be thoroughly comprehended by the people in general. To this no reply was received.

"The combined wealth of the United States is a menace to the country," said Congressman Gillespie, "but there is no way to prevent it. The business is legitimate and the fact that immense wealth is able to combine hurts the country and prevents the smaller concerns from succeeding. With this great combination of money the larger concerns are satisfied with very small profits, which cannot be the case with the companies who have smaller capital. We give too much power to the consolidation of immense wealth, which fact is gradually ruining this country. What the outcome of the present investigation of the alleged beef trust will be I am unable to say at this time."

LEE BROS.



San Angelo,
Texas

100 REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE HEREFORD BULLS

For sale at reasonable prices. See our exhibit during the Fat Stock Show. Our herd won thirty-two prizes on nine head of cattle at the St. Louis World's Fair—cash premiums amounting to \$1,080.00. We bred and showed the grand champion female and champion steer. We took every first prize shown for in first twelve sections except second and fourth on cow, third on bull calf and second on one year steer.

These cattle have been bred on conservative lines by us for the past eighteen years. Our aim has always been to produce the early developing, low down, blocky type, regardless of expense.

Our herd has won more premiums in 1904 than any Hereford herd south of the quarantine line.

LEEDALE STOCK FARM

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS; LEE BROS., PROPS.

Breeders of Registered and High Grade Hereford Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Mules, Jacks and Jennets, Saddle and Harness Horses.

THE LATEST POLLED BREED OF CATTLE

B. O. Gammon of Des Moines, Ia., has an interesting article in the Twentieth Century Farmer on the history of Polled Hereford cattle and the losses sustained each year by the persistent breeding of horned cattle in the United States. He says: "In 1900 the American Polled Hereford Cattle Club was organized at Des Moines, Ia., for the purpose of recording, breeding and improving Polled Hereford cattle. Warren Gammon, the originator of the club project, was chosen secretary of the club and editor of the Polled Hereford Record, an office which he continues to hold. Since that time he and other members of the club have given much of their time and thought to the work of firmly establishing this new breed.

"By correspondence with all the breeders of pure Herefords in the United States it was discovered that there were in existence fourteen head of pure bred Hereford cattle that were

IT'S FOOD

That Restores and Makes Health Possible

There are stomach specialists as well as eye and ear and other specialists.

One of these told a young lady of New Brunswick, N. J., to quit medicines and eat Grape-Nuts. She says:

"For about twelve months I suffered severely with gastritis. I was unable to retain much of anything on my stomach, and consequently was compelled to give up my occupation. I took quantities of medicine, and had an idea I was dieting, but I continued to suffer, and soon lost fifteen pounds in weight. I was depressed in spirits and lost interest in everything generally. My mind was so affected that it was impossible to become interested in even the lightest reading matter.

"After suffering for months I decided to go to a stomach specialist. He put me on Grape-Nuts and my health began to improve immediately. It was the keynote of a new life. I found that I had been eating too much starchy food which I did not digest, and that the cereals which I had tried had been too heavy. I soon proved that it is not the quantity of food that one eats, but the quality.

"In a few weeks I was able to go back to my old business of doing clerical work. I have continued to eat Grape-Nuts for both the morning and evening meal. I wake in the morning with a clear mind and feel rested. I regained my lost weight in a short time. I am well and happy again and owe it to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

naturally hornless, or polled—four males and ten females. The four males and seven of the best females were bought and put out among the various members of the club for breeding purposes. Secretary Gammon retained one of the bulls and the seven cows as a foundation herd. In 1902-3 he raised six polled calves, and in 1903-4, having secured some more polled cows, he raised eight polled calves. His herd bull, Giant 101740 (218), sires about 75 per cent of his calves polled, even from horned cows, and as he was used this year to a large number of young cows, Mr. Gammon expects quite a crop of polled calves this coming season.

"The merits of Hereford cattle are so well recognized that one need only mention a few of them in passing. First, their color and markings are in their favor, for so well are they known that a white face and belly on a red-bodied steer is considered everywhere an indication of at least one cross of pure blood, and every such cross is, of course, an improvement over the scrub. As a beef type the Hereford stands unexcelled, his dressing percentage being as high as any other breed, if, indeed, not higher. The proof of his 'rustling' qualities and hardness of constitution is seen in his extreme popularity on the ranges of the west and southwest. A man recently returned from a trip extending from North Dakota to the Panhandle country, claims that of all the cattle he saw, over 80 per cent were 'white faces.' The name Hereford seems a synonym for health and vigor. Our government tuberculosis inspector at London, who applies tuberculin test to all cattle offered for export to the United States, reports as a two-year average, that of all Hereford cattle tested 3.97 per cent were infected, while other breeds went as high as 28.73 per cent infected. Their prepotency and 'sureness' as calf-getters are proverbial, while their ability to feed out is above question, as attested by the great International show steers—Challenger and General Manager.

"But over against all these good qualities is set a heavy horn, cruel, tending to viciousness and utterly worthless on a beef animal. To breed away this horn is the main object of the breeders of Polled Herefords. The Hereford type is retained, together with all the good Hereford qualities, while this useless and expensive horn is eliminated. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the viciousness of horned cattle and the yearly loss of life, both human and animal, resulting therefrom. Every shipper is aware of the loss occasioned by vicious steers in transit, and of the premium the packers and exporters pay for polled or dehorned stuff, often amounting to \$1.50 or \$1.75 per head. Every feeder knows how much better hornless steers feed out, and every breeder should know that it pays best to raise what the feeders and buyers demand. But, did you ever stop to figure the actual monetary loss resulting each year to the cattlemen of the United States from

the horns on cattle? According to the United States census of 1900, we have about 68,000,000 cattle in this country, and we are conservative, surely, when we say that at least 50,000,000 of them have, or will have, horns. Now, when we take into account a loss of \$1.50 to \$1.75 per head in the stock yards because of horns, the loss occasioned by goring other cattle and stock, the better feeding qualities of polled cattle, and the fact that these horns are transmitted to future generations, we are not overestimating the figures if we say that these same cattle would be worth at least \$2 per head more were they hornless. Hence the 50,000,000 horned cattle would be worth \$100,000,000 more were they polled. How much of that sum is your just share? Each year we raise 15,000,000 calves in the United States, and of them probably 12,500,000 will develop horns. At \$2 per head we are here annually losing \$25,000,000. Can we afford it?

"Our best agricultural journals range in price from 50 cents to \$2 per year, with an average of about \$1.25. Now, with this \$25,000,000 annually wasted raising horns, we could put one of these journals into the hands of 20,000,000 new subscribers. Let these papers continue to be as ably edited as at present, and let them continue to pound away on the merits of 'good blood,' and who will attempt to estimate the enormous good that would result to the live stock interests of this country from such an investment of our \$25,000,000 now wasted? Were the thinking stockmen of this country to give this subject their careful consideration, we dare say that the horned beef animal would disappear from our midst inside a single decade."

IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Review.

A. Prince, who has just returned from a trip west as far as Odessa, says copious rains have fallen throughout all of the west and that country is getting to show up very spring-like. He says vegetation in that country is much farther advanced than in the vicinity of Sweetwater.

Stockmen are looking forward to an early spring in this country. The very fine season through the winter has

put the weeds in a considerably advanced stage, which will give stock good range long before grass usually is far enough advanced for cattle to derive any material benefit therefrom.

RUSSELL TALKS OF GARFIELD REPORT

"The Garfield report was most interesting for what it did not contain," said Charles E. Russell of the Hearst Chicago American and Examiner, this morning.

"I came south at the request of the Cattle Raisers' Association and expect to learn a good deal more than I am able to tell them. My address is to be a very short one and I shall offer just a few suggestions which will be along lines that perhaps they know much more about than I do. There are two things I shall offer them as causes of the present situation and the third is a possible solution. You must wait until I tell the cattlemen first," said Mr. Russell when asked what the three statements were.

"My aim in coming to this state was not for the purpose of getting into the limelight of publicity, but rather to study the cattle conditions at the most opportune time. While in San Antonio I had the pleasure of meeting many prominent cattlemen who gave me much information on the cattle conditions as they exist here in Texas. The producers' side of the story is different from the butchers' side.

"The Garfield report is not what it should have been. The summaries published of it did it a great injustice. The report was certainly remarkable for what it did not contain rather than what it did contain. Many of the most vital subjects were entirely omitted. I hope to be able to say a few things about this report that may be of some interest, but don't care to say what it will be now. My address will be very short, in fact I am not a talker at all and will have little to say."

FOR LEASE—14,740 acres of Hardeman county school land, situated in Hockley county. This land has some improvements on it; 13 miles of wire fence, house, sheds, water, windmills and tubs. Present lease expires about June 30, 1905. For further information write J. C. MARSHALL, County Judge, Quanah, Texas.


CHAS. E. HICKS, President

WM. ANSON, Sec'y & Treas.

Fort Worth Horse & Mule Co.

STOCK YARDS, N. FORT WORTH

All Classes of Horses & Mules Handled on Commission

We have the finest Barn accommodations and the most competent salesmen in the South.....AUCTION every Monday, and special sale first week every month.....Terms moderate. All inquiries cheerfully answered. 

Special Rates Made for Feed in Transit

Mule Salesman
ROY JACKSON

Horse Salesman
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Book Keeper
A. W. HILLIKER

LEADING NEWSPAPERS' COMMENT ON GARFIELD BEEF TRUST REPORT

A DISTINCT DISAPPOINTMENT
The report of Commissioner Garfield of the department of commerce and labor on the beef trust is a distinct disappointment to the American public, and especially to residents of New York, both sellers and consumers of meat, who have suffered from the high-handed methods of the beef combine. Commissioner Garfield shows from figures furnished by the companies in the combine that they are making very little money, and his report suggests surprise that Armour, Swift and the rest have not long ago gone into bankruptcy. It is difficult to believe that men who are generally supposed to be worth millions, and live like millionaires, are really earning a dollar as hard as Mr. Garfield says they are. Notwithstanding the Sunday school proclivities of some of the beef trust magnates, we are inclined to believe that they have pulled the wool over the eyes of that gentleman—that is, unless he saved them the trouble by shutting them himself.—New York News (Ind.).

LAUGHING AT GARFIELD
The country is laughing at Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, and no wonder. It is at least even betting that no other sane citizen of the United States would have been fooled by the beef trust to the extent that he has been humbugged, apparently. We say apparently because we find it difficult to believe that the commissioner has not discovered more than he recites in his report. If there is nothing more to discover the beef trust is entitled to apology from pretty nearly everybody in the land, since it can readily prove that it is a much maligned business institution.

Of course there is more to discover. In fact, the public generally was, prior to Mr. Garfield's expensive inquiry, already in possession of information regarding the trust and its operations more important than anything brought out by the investigators employed by the bureau of corporations.

Therefore, Mr. Garfield is being laughed at and his report ridiculed.

An observation made by the New York Commercial is indicative of public sentiment on the value of the report. The Commercial is convinced that consumers will hesitate to accept the intimation of the report that the beef trust is struggling along for a bare business existence

with starvation profits, and cites the significant fact that a 2 per cent profit on the gross business of the combination totals about \$16,500,000, or the equivalent of 16 per cent on the capital stock of the six companies in the trust. When the profits, averaging considerably more than 23 per cent, accruing from the private car lines, are added, the attempt to show that the trust is operated principally for the public benefit provokes derision. As has before been suggested Mr. Garfield may know a great deal more than he has told about the trust. If such is not the case, he should promptly put himself in communication with Attorney General Moody's office and learn something of real value about trust men, means and manners before he proceeds to tackle the Standard Oil combine.—Providence Telegram (Ind. Dem.)

WITH A SICKENING THUD
Commissioner Garfield's report of his investigations of the beef trust has fallen with a dull thud, and, except in Kansas, where the legislature quickly recovered its breath and went for the commissioner in true western style, the people are wondering "where they are at." Why did the beef trust fight injunctions up to the supreme court of the United States and risk all kinds of punishment for contempt which the district attorney at Chicago is trying to put on the officers and employes if by opening its book at the beginning it could have convinced the government that it is barely making a living—only a beggarly 2 per cent on its sales? A callous public and a hard-hearted administration cannot expect even a trust to do business on a smaller margin.

The mere bookkeeping department of trust operations having as many branches of activity as the beef trust decides nothing. Profits can be shifted to any department deemed advisable, or they may figure only in rebates. The trust can show a loss in selling beef and yet grow fat on its car lines. It will take a much more thorough investigation than appears to have been developed and the immense wealth that has been accumulated by the beef trust in the last few years.—Baltimore Herald (Ind. Dem.)

DEFENDS THE PACKERS
Earlier in the week, when wild-eyed Washington correspondents were sending out stories that Garfield had submitted to

the president a showing that the beef trust had been violating the laws, it was stated in this paper that (1) the big packers had received a "clean bill of health" from Garfield; (2) none of the real evidence collected against smaller offenders would be made public at this time; and the publication of that portion of the report given to congress bears out our information received at that time. As given to the public, Garfield's report reads more like a defense of the big packers against many of the charges made against them in the past, than a demand for the punishment of the "trust barons." To be sure, Garfield does show that the private car business pays handsome profits, but that has been known by the public for the past four months, as the interstate commerce commission has been investigating the refrigerator car business pretty thoroughly.

There is one way, and only one, as the federal investigation will bring out later, to reach the meat sellers. That is by eating less beef of the choicest cuts. There is no need to keep the price of beefsteak as high as it is, if people would only realize the fact. If there were only one beefsteak in the world, and everybody in the United States were bidding for it, the price would be a good deal higher than it now is. But so long as meat eaters will have their own way they must pay for it, as they have been paying for it right along. With the average American eating less meat, varying his diet more, the prices of beef would go down fast enough. The meat packers have to do business, and they can afford to sell lower than they have sold in the last few years. But they will not do so so long as the people will pay the prices they ask.—Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

WHITEWASHED BEEF TRUST
Commissioner Garfield, who is known to fame simply as son of a president, sent to congress, the day before the session expired a report as to the beef trust. Why it was delayed to so late a day does not appear and for what purpose it was prepared does not appear. The commissioner whitewashes the beef trust and says in effect that it is a public benefactor. President Roosevelt issued orders for the prosecution of the trust April 12, 1902, nearly three years ago. Since then, it is easy to believe, the packers have used every available means to cover up the evidence of their extortion and make an innocent appearance. It is quite possible that they have kept two sets of books—one for private purpose and another for public inspection.—New Orleans Item (Ind.)

SOUTHWEST STOCK NOTES
According to the papers of west Texas the lambing season has opened and so far the crop has been large, and the lambs

are doing well, the losses being very light.

Larger amounts of rough feed will be raised this season than ever in the country around Amarillo, Texas. The spring season opened very promising there, and planting is in progress on a large scale. The acreage in all kinds of grain and feed has been increased.

Southern Texas stock farmers around in the vicinity of San Antonio are raising a bumper crop of Bermuda onions this spring. In places they have made fortunes at this business, and although the crop is very large this season the demand is in excess of the supply.

The Panhandle Stockmen's association will hold its annual meeting this spring at Amarillo, Texas. The date fixed for the meeting is April 20-23. It is expected that there will be a large attendance, and a good deal of trading at this coming meeting.

In many parts of Arizona the ranchmen are troubled with the lobo wolf, which is very destructive on their herds, causing heavy losses in places. The legislature of that territory has just passed a bill making an appropriation for the destruction of the animal. A bounty of \$20 has been fixed and this is with the approval of the stockmen.

The papers of Southern Texas state that the cowmen of that part of the state are not sitting up nights worrying about whether or not they will have to dip their cattle before moving them north to the Osage nation or other pasture districts. The reason is, according to these papers, that the cattlemen of that part of the state have good pastures of their own at home, and are not compelled to move their cattle this spring.

It is the Missouri cattle breeders who furnish the bulk of the registered bulls for the ranches of the southwest, and in Texas in particular. The Missouri cattle feeders in turn prefer the Texas stockers when they want to feed. Last week W. A. Hurt of Boonville, Mo., bought of J. R. Holland of Alpine, Texas, 400 head of yearling steers at \$12 per head.

FOR SALE—Hay in car lots; choice Louise Texas hay at \$6 and good grade at \$5 per ton on cars at Louise. W. P. Stockton, Louise, Texas.

EPILEPSY ITS
If you suffer from Epileptic Fits or Falling Sicknes 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 Epileptide 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.
W. H. MAY, M. D. 96 Pine St., New York.

Shorthorns In the Southwest

By V. O. Hildreth, Aledo, Texas.

Shorthorns became a necessity in the Southwest at a comparatively recent date. The foundation of the cattle industry there was laid during the first half of the marvelous century that has just closed. The crown of Spain had granted to certain Mexican rancheros, bodies of land varying in area from one to a hundred thousand leagues on condition that they occupy and hold the same as against the red men, with whom this was a favorite hunting ground. The Mexican rancheros brought from the West, over the Rio Grande, an inferior type of cattle which doubtless were originally taken by the Goths from the Jutland and Friesland into Spain and thence transferred to the New World. The original cattle were large, raw-boned animals somewhat similar to the light-bodied, long-legged, long-horned Texas steer of former days.

Nature, being a cherishing mother and inclined to perpetuate rather than to destroy her creatures, modifies them to suit new conditions. The early Texas cattle depended solely upon nature for substance and for means of protection against beasts of prey; hence the light body, fleetness of foot, and the long, keen horn, a powerful weapon of defense. These cattle exhibited action and endurance approaching that of the horse. Nature, in her bestowal of these racehorse-like qualities, no doubt had an eye to the future journeys that were to be made over the long trail to the ranges and to markets of the North. The Mexican had not long possessed his lands and herds when his Anglo-Saxon brother took occasion to pass that way. The genial climate, fertile lands, and luxuriant grasses delighted him. "What a goodly land," said he, "in which to embark in the live stock business," and straightway he procured, from the Mexican, land and cattle and took possession thereof. He then returned to the land of his birth and induced his brother and his brother-in-law and his cousin and their neighbors to go help occupy the rich, new field. Colony followed colony and at first were welcomed by the race of bronze complexion. Races so distinct in origin, however, did not dwell together in harmony. Soon their civilizations proved incompatible. The perilous duty of planting the standard of an Anglo-Saxon civilization devolved upon these daring pioneers, and gloriously did they perform their task. The history of these early colonies, menaced as they constantly were by Indian tribes, and suffering much at the hands of the crafty Mexican, unacquainted with the country and its language, and facing death and destruction constantly, reveals a moral and physical courage worthy of the highest admiration. Among them were found statesmen, wise and sagacious, and a soldiery whose deeds of valor were no less heroic than those of the ones who fell at Thermopylae and triumphed at Salamis and Marathon. The present occasion forbids that we take more than a mere glance at this inspiring field. Suffice it to say, the Anglo-Saxon triumphed in war, and achieved in 1835 the independence of a republic known as "The Lone Star of Texas."

About this time the stock ranches between the Neuces and Rio Grande were abandoned by their Mexican owners and herdsmen, because of the inroads of the wild Indians. Large herds of semi-wild cattle were left in that region. The country east of it was barren of cattle. The soldiers of Texas were suffering for meat. In this emergency General Rusk adopted the plan of sending detachments of mounted men into the abandoned country to drive in the cattle for the use of the army. After the disbandment of the army this mode of reprisal was resorted to by many discharged soldiers and many western citizens whose herds had disappeared during the invasion. Western and central Texas by this means became possessed of a supply of cattle for breeding purposes which otherwise could not have been secured in many years, and without which the frontier country could not have been populated and the people sustained as they were. Thus, you see, cow stealing originated with a man of high degree, acting in the interests of a righteous cause.

For many years subsequent to this period the cattleman's occupation was neither systematic, constant nor lucrative. There were no great centralized markets in those days, and the cattle of the Southwest were killed for their hides and tallow. This product was conveyed to the seacoast by wagons and thence transported by boats to market. The Shorthorn had not yet become a necessity. One of those tall,

large-framed Spanish bulls was capable of netting about as much in the way of hide as a Young Abbottsburn. Passing a few years, and the civil war was on, and while it lasted the cattle industry was paralyzed. Cattle were left to roam the open prairies and in many instances went unbranded; in others they failed to receive their true owner's brand. The cattleman who returned from the conflict found that during his absence cattle had multiplied and that many new owners had come into evidence. The year following the war's close witnessed the opening of Chicago's great centralized market. This outlet for the surplus meats of the country gave an impetus to the cattle industry in the Southwest surpassing the dreams of the enthusiast. For a number of years subsequent to the establishment of this market, Texas steers were driven by thousands over the trail to the war-away ranges of the Northwest. Thence, after one or two years' grazing, they were sent to the Chicago market. At this stage of the industry's development the Southwestern cattleman's expenses were insignificant. To him grass, water, everything was free—no rents to pay, no fence to maintain; his business was all profits. Though each cattleman had his herd in a manner located in the vicinity of a water supply, still there was much mingling of neighboring herds, and therefore, the use of improved blood would have been general and not personal. The time was not ripe for the introduction of the Shorthorn in the Southwest. The cowmen were plucking the golden fruits of the era of free grasses.

Stockmen of distinct latitudes and longitudes, learning of this Eldorado in the Southwest, sought to share in its profits. Not only was all the female progeny of the Texas herds retained for use, but female cattle in large numbers were introduced into Texas from the Southern states east of the Mississippi river. Cattle and herds multiplied with such rapidity that there suddenly developed a competition for pasturage. Soon those portions of the range adjacent to natural water supply were eaten off. The nutritious grasses of the uplands and divides must be made available. This necessitated the erection of fences and the sinking of wells, a transition which entailed a heavy cost. The new burden was soon overtaken by declining markets. The combination rendered the business unprofitable. A crisis was at hand. Methods must be revolutionized. The largely increased cost of production must be met by giving the most valuable form possible to the article produced. At this juncture the old reliable Shorthorn proudly stepped to the front and offered to help dig the wells, build the fences, pay the rents and lift the mortgages. How faithfully he has redeemed his promise may be judged from the substantial commercial rating of his masters and the high quality of his progeny that are now going to the markets. The "Four Sixes," and other famous brands, rank well up in size and quality with the best products of the corn belt region. Much has been done along these lines and much more will be accomplished because the leaders of the industry know it will pay. The good Shorthorn upon the Spanish foundation goes on improving with each successive cross. No competitor approaches him in imparting level lines, good ends and great size. No blood compares with his in the power of prepotency. That some of his rivals have gotten the reputation of being great rustlers is largely due to the superior rustling qualities of their masters. I have no quarrel with these men, but prefer to commend them for diligence in business. All healthy, legitimate influences should be employed in pushing an enterprise.

I herewith submit a sample of the letters received from west Texas, bearing on the rustling qualities of the Shorthorn:

Colorado, Tex., Dec. 27, 1900.

Dear Sir—I have had a herd of high grade Shorthorn cattle, about 1,000 in number, running in a pasture adjoining a herd of Herefords. My cattle keep in equally as good condition as the Herefords, with as small if not smaller loss. I raise as great a percent of calves and when ready to sell as yearlings the Shorthorns are at least 20 to 25 per cent larger than the Hereford yearlings. I. D. Scroggins, of Kent county, one of the most practical and successful cowmen in the West, says the Herefords are all right, but in order to keep the cattle from getting too small it is necessary to

keep a few Shorthorn bulls at the watering-places. Yours,

F. E. MCKENZIE.

The matured Shorthorn comes out of the feed lot weighing one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds more than any of his rivals, a margin representing no mean profit.

In length Texas extends a distance of 700 miles; in breadth, an equal distance, embracing an area of 272,000 square miles—a vast empire in itself. Lands that a few years ago were regarded as incapable of cultivation have been found as fertile as the valley of the Nile and others are yielding abundant harvests in response to the refreshing touch of irrigation. Immigration is pouring in from all points of the compass. In these centers of agriculture there are banks with a capital stock of \$50,000 carrying deposits of from \$400,000 to \$500,000, and they belong to the man with the plow, the reaper and the hoe. For the year 1900 the values of the corn, oats, wheat and cotton crops foot up to the enormous figures of \$227,000,000. These industries are just in their infancy, and we have not taken occasion to secure data covering the products in the way of vegetables, fruits, hay, rice, sugar, oil, hogs, sheep, mules, horses and cattle. Texas has vast forests and rich stores of hidden treasure. Experts have pronounced Texas richer in natural resources than any other country of like area in the world. Texas is just entering upon a manufacturing era, a fact pregnant with meaning and of great import. Her railroad facilities, already excellent, are improving. She has five hundred miles of seacoast, and will construct a permanent deep water harbor to afford a better outlet for the products of 2,000,000 square miles of territory. When the two oceans are connected by the Nicaragua canal, Texas will be 3000 miles nearer to the Orient than her European competitors. With her teeming millions of population and the development of these vast and varied resources that are now prodigious in wealth production, are we not justified in predicting for Texas a future influence and power that will form a climacteric feature of the twentieth century?

Co-existing with, and growing along side of the development of these varied processes, will be the demand for more cattle, which already form one-seventh of the number of cattle in the United States, and better cattle; and the cattle that can furnish the greatest amount of good beef, milk and butter will be the breed holding supremacy in the Southwest.

Shorthorn cattle cannot be destroyed by external foes; and since their injury can be wrought only from within, their supremacy should extend through all time. The mere speculator or trafficker in pedigrees should receive no encouragement. These men pursue the policy of the Indian who fells the trees that he may gather the fruits, overlooking the future in the present. Had Amos Cruickshank joined in the Duchess boom we would not have been indebted to him for so many pattern cards of the Shorthorn world.

The prospective buyer should take nothing for granted when examining the cattle of him whose vision is short or so diseased that he can see no merit in a beast unless it traces in all its lines through the herd of some one man. He who contents himself with working over and over again the materials of a celebrated artist who has gone before, brings those materials to decay and makes himself a mere caricaturist. He is like the soldier in the army of Galerius, into whose hands fell a bag of shining leather filled with pearls; he carefully preserved the bag but threw away its contents. In the Southwest there exists the belief that whatsoever mistakes are made, in the application of the Bakewell system there should be a combining of the fine fruits that are found well out on the opposite branches of the trees. Without a vigorous constitution and fertility we have a something worse than nothing. "There are those who by trimming sail to the varying gusts of popular prejudice and misapprehension, gain a temporary success; but the artist of true genius must have a steadier breeze." He is intelligent, sincere and unselfish, and possesses the courage of his convictions, and like Bates and Cruickshank, he loves his work. That the heart of Thomas Bates was in his work was evidenced among other things, but the fact that when he went through his pastures, his cattle manifested their confidence and affection for their master by caressing his hand. And when Mr. Bates had grown so feeble that he could no longer visit his pastures, we are told that he reclined in his straw shed whence he might look out upon his

herd. As the lamp of life burned low, flickering its last, it shone out on a grand bovine picture, composed of thirty-eight roans, five pure whites, fifteen red and white and twelve reds; all the colors beautiful, because each was the incasement of a form of excellence.

Unroll, if you please, the canvas upon which is stamped the likeness of the great prize-winners of both continents. We see standing out prominently a number of representatives of the Kirklevington herd; a little later on we see standing out with equal prominence a group from the herd at Sittytton. The two groups differ a good deal in a number of respects. We are impressed with the extraordinary excellence of both; but we discover wherein each might be improved some by a little judicious exchanging of blood. We discover, on examining the breeding of the Duke of Northumberland, Bates' greatest production, and the Champion of England, Cruickshank's greatest bull, that Bates and Cruickshank did their best work for the world when most liberal in the use of new materials; and coming on down through the magnificent picture to the present time, we find miscellaneous breeding greatly predominating; sweeping the eye over the entire canvas another feature arrests our attention, and that is, in his coloring it bears a striking resemblance to the picture made by that artist of genius back yonder at Kirklevington.

Then why not steer clear of fads and fashions? There is much need of all the good ones; give individual merit a chance, for this is the end of all your labors, and having entered upon a new era of life, we shall develop a race of cattle such as the world has not yet looked upon; and future generations will rise up to call you blessed, and none will be louder in your praise than the bruiny, practical, progressive sons of the imperial Southwest.

TWENTIETH CENTURY METHODS

We are offered something besides fine stock and many attractions at our great live stock show. Our welcome stockmen are offered free samples of prize liquor by a large enterprising distillery of Baltimore, Md., who have a western warehouse at Kansas City, Mo. Representatives are on the ground to dispense samples of their Nectar of Life to the thirsty throats that hail from the unfortunate local option counties. This company seems to have been imbued with the spirit of the occasion as may be seen by the largest advertisement this paper ever printed, which we received for this issue.

We hope this company will from now on be a regular visitor to our future shows and bring us more free samples each succeeding year. That the people of the south and west are good judges of qualities and are always looking for the best in everything, is strikingly shown by the wonderful progress made by the Harvest King Distilling Company of Baltimore, Md., in this field.

It has been less than a year since they established their branch at Kansas City, Mo., for the purpose of selling their popular Baltimore Rye to the consumers of the south and west, and there is scarcely a city in Texas or other southern states in which Harvest King is not already a frequent and welcome visitor.

We hope that the Harvest King Distilling Company will receive such treatment at the hands of our visitors as will justify them in making their exhibit one of the features of our future conventions.

SOUTH TEXAS TRADING

SAN ANTONIO Texas, March 18.—Colonel James Beaumont of Victoria, live stock agent of the Southern Pacific, is in the city, but will go to Houston today. "There has been some trading going on over our way of late, but I don't know anything about prices," said he. "Torry Parkinson has bought between 500 and 600 steers, practically all from Tom O'Connor. H. M. Stonebreaker has bought between 6,000 and 7,000 3s and up from Martin O'Connor and also about 600 head from James McFaddin, which will go to the Territory next month. Mitchell & Seifridge have bought 1,500 head from Tom Fleming and were still looking at the Woods, Trolor & Lane cattle when I left home. A Cuban buyer, Mr. Alexander, has just bought 1,000 steers from Preston Austin. There was some loss during the bad spell of weather down our way, but the cattlemen did not meet with such disastrous results as followed the cold weather in the winter of 1896. The cattle were in good shape this year, but the incessant rains made them stand on their feet so long that they were unable to get up when their lack of strength finally impelled them to lie down on the wet ground. The good weather since the passing of the cold snap has been a very prominent factor in bringing back that smile that doesn't come off nor milder."

I cure female diseases and piles. To prove that you can be cured I will send package medicine free. Write Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 523, Kokomo, Ind.

RE-ELECTION OF TURNNEY FAVORED

**Strong Sentiment Forecasts a
Change in Constitution Per-
mitting Another Term**

So unanimous is the desire to have W. W. Turnney of El Paso elected as president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association for the third term that it is considered probable in this city that resolutions amending the constitution of the association which at present prohibit one man from holding office three consecutive years, will be presented at the coming convention.

Nothing of a definite nature in regard to this matter has been made public, but prominent members of the association in this city are of the opinion that the members in general favor the re-election of Mr. Turnney.

Sam Davidson of this city said yesterday that it was his opinion that such a resolution as the foregoing will probably be put before the convention.

NEW LAND BILL IS VERY FAIR

AUSTIN, Texas, March 14.—The land bill that the house passed to engrossment Friday is said by those most familiar with it to be the fairest measure presented to the legislature in many years, both to the purchaser and the state. It takes for its basis the present law and the policy adopted years ago for the sale and lease of the school land. It is not really a new law, but rather a bringing into one act the present complicated law in a simplified form, making only such changes as past experience has proven to be undesirable by reason of the hardships on purchasers and lack of protection to the school fund. There is not a radical change nor any new matter in it that requires new construction by the courts.

The change in method of filing from the county clerk's office to the land office is not radical, nor is it entirely new, because filing in the land office was the method in vogue from 1887 to 1901. The present method has been so unsatisfactory and such contests and undesirable conditions have arisen that the public generally demands this change. The requirement that purchasers should be on the land before they could file has proven a great hardship under the present law. The bill now pending allows one ninety days to become a settler after the land has been awarded to him. When two or more applications are filed for the same land on the same day, the one offering the most gets it, if no one else has any preference right by reason of being a lessee. If no one has any preference, and two or more persons file their applications for the same land on the same day, all offering the same price, then each is notified and given a chance to send in another sealed application, all of which shall be opened on a certain day and the one who offers the most shall receive the award to the land.

Those who are holding land under lease are given the greatest protection in the right to purchase at the termination of the lease. The bill provides that an original lessee or a lessee of an entire leasehold, or those who were assignees prior to the Hazlewood case, and who are yet in possession of the land, may have a preference to buy four sections. Also those who were assignees of a part of a lease on Jan. 1, 1905, may have a preference to buy one section. This will be a boon to those now on the land without any preference. It further provides that one may live on any tract he buys instead of being confined to one particular tract, as now required under the present law.

There is no change in the prices fixed by the law on the land; nor are there any changes in the method of putting the land on the market. Under this bill no one can file an application in the land office, but they must all go there by mail. The three

years' residence on the land begins at the date of award and not from date the purchaser settles on it. One may make out his application and mail it from any part of the state so it can reach the land office by the time the land comes on the market, thus one living nearer the land office will have no advantage over one living at a distance.

This bill also gives a preference to buy four sections to those who owned Spanish or Mexican grants, which have been recovered by the state. It also relaxes some of the hindrances to the purchase of scrap land, by enabling one to buy scraps either for cash or for one-fortieth cash, by paying 5 per cent interest. This will make revenue producing both to the school fund and taxes a quantity to this land that has heretofore been idle. Every provision for the sale of the land is general and not partial to any section of the state, as is the present law. There is no material change in this bill from the present law relating to the lease of land.

ATWELL ADMITS TRUST INVESTIGATION WHICH MAY CONCLUDE TODAY

**District Attorney Declares Satis-
faction at Evidence Se-
cured to Present Time**

ONE JUROR IS EXCUSED

William H. Atwell, United States Attorney for the Northern district of Texas, admitted today that investigation of the alleged beef trust is being made by the federal grand jury, giving the first official confirmation of the investigation as reported in The Telegram of Tuesday.

He said he is well satisfied with the evidence thus far adduced in the grand jury room, but further than this would give no information as to what has been developed by the many witnesses who have been interrogated.

DRIFT FENCES AGAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—United States District Attorney Baxter has received his instructions from President Roosevelt to proceed against all cattlemen who have ignored the President's order to remove fences on the public domain in Nebraska. In issuing his edict in this matter it is said the president means business. The long-talked-of prosecutions of these offenders will be pushed immediately. Mr. Roosevelt has no political favorites to play to now since he has been elected and inaugurated president. It is said to be his desire and purpose to vigorously prosecute men in all ranks of life regardless of their position or wealth, when found to be guilty of violating any law or order emanating from the executive office.

A campaign was started a year or two ago to force the cattle barons to take down illegal fences erected on public lands. Colonel Mosbie was sent to Nebraska as a special agent of the interior department to see that the president's order respecting illegal fencing was carried out. He had not been in the state long until he succeeded in stirring up a hornet's nest among the cattlemen and entrymen, which resulted in his early withdrawal from Nebraska and his assignment elsewhere. Not only will illegal fences be removed and their owners prosecuted, but it is proposed to convict so-called "straw men" who have entered homestead lands in Nebraska as agents of cattle barons. Information is in the hands of the government showing that many of these entrymen have failed to establish legal residence upon their claims there.

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MEXICAN CATTLE VALUES GAINING

Disposition of Transportation Problem to Market Will Benefit Stockmen

EL PASO, Texas, March 17.—"I believe that it will not be long before Mexican cattle will sell for a higher price in Mexico than in the United States," said H. M. Patterson of Urmston, Baird & Patterson, today. "The market for stock in the republic will mount rapidly, I am sure, as soon as certain very needful changes in the transportation facilities have been effected."

"The great difficulty at present is in shipping the cattle. Cattle in the Sierra Madre are rather inaccessible to the great market—the City of Mexico. The only way out of the Sierra Madre for cattle, is by way of the United States. When a direct route to the capital is put through, the trend of the shipments will turn."

"When stock can be shipped to the City of Mexico, and sent out from there as beef, the Mexican problem will be solved, and a ready market will be at hand. At the present time the duty on the cattle is so nearly prohibitive as to make shipments small when compared with what they might easily become. Mexican cattle can hardly compete with cattle from the United States under present conditions."

Among the monumental projects which are being engineered in the Sierra Madre by Colonel W. C. Greene and his associates, it is believed that plans are in contemplation for the stocking of large tracts of his several million acres of land with cattle.

At the present time Colonel Greene is in a peculiar position. Many of his cattle in Sonora, Mexico, are said to be in quarantine, owing to the presence among parts of his herds of ticks. The result is that his cattle are stationary, with no prospect of an early relief.

Although ticks are present in large quantities, many of his cattle are free. If they could be removed to the Sierra Madre, where it is so high that the ticks could not thrive, the stock would soon be in excellent condition.

Embodied in Colonel Greene's "omnibus bill" concession is the necessary authorization for engaging in an infinite number of enterprises, and in as rich a range land as the Sierra Madre country it is not supposed that the colonel will fail to make his influence felt in stock raising.

BREWSTER COUNTY CONDITIONS

W. W. Turney, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association, has returned from his ranch in the Brewster county, with glowing reports of conditions in that section.

Alfilaria has made its appearance in that country in large quantities, something that has never been there before. This pin-grass, he says, will be a boon to the country. As forage its advantages are very great, and the cattle thrive well upon it.

The peavine is also growing abundantly. Cattle are actually improving upon the range at this early date. That cattle should grow fat upon the range in March in Western Texas is a condition that is naturally making the stockmen of that region feel that there is good cause for thanksgiving this spring.

NORTHWESTERN BUYING

Buying from the northwest is extremely scant—practically unknown. Cattle men estimate that it will be the last of April or the first of May before buying for shipment to that section begins.

The buyers of the northwest will make their purchases principally upon borrowed money, and the bankers will not be inclined to take too long risks. Until they discover to a practical certainty what the percentage of northwest cattle losses will be, the bankers will not be inclined to loosen up with their money.

The fact that prices are not yet established, and will not be until the close of the Fort Worth convention, is not regarded as so potent a factor in determining the volume of sales and purchases, as the abundance of spot cash.

Both in West Texas and New Mexico and in Old Mexico few sales have been announced of late. Buyers have been steering clear of the city. A few deals are under way, but have not yet come to a head. Definite information regarding some transfers is being withheld by the parties to the sales.

Mexican cattle are much higher in proportion than the American cattle, and this is still blocking sales in that district.

SOME CATTLE SALES

Frost and Cole are in the city from San Bernardino to purchase a carload of steers. They are looking over the stock on D. F. White's ranch, near the border of this county.

One thousand head of cattle have been contracted for by the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company from James Pulliam of this city, whose ranch is near Casas Grandes, Mexico, to

ship in bond from Columbus, N. M., to Calexico, in lower California. They are to be matured in lower California. The sale was for delivery about the 10th of April.

H. C. Myles of this city purchased a carload of fat cows from F. J. Hall, whose ranch is near Deming, N. M., at \$18.

A. B. Urmston sold a carload of fat cattle to Dennis and Reed of Don Luis, Ariz. The cattle were turned over at once and shipped to Arizona to be slaughtered.

Urmston & Company sold another carload of fat cattle to A. W. Etz to be shipped to Benson, Ariz.

En route from Valentine, Texas, to Booneville, Mo., S. J. Hart passed through the city with 400 head of cattle, which he purchased from John Holland.

To be slaughtered at Clifton, a carload of fat Shannon cattle, which have been feeding at the union stock yards in this city, were shipped a few days ago.

Six bulls for a bull fight to be given in Naco by the matador, Cervera, a cousin of the Spanish admiral of that name, were taken through the city in bond a few days ago, from the City of Chihuahua.

W. W. Cox of the San Augustine ranch was in the city and declared that the ranges are in finer condition than he ever saw them before. He says that the cattle find an abundance of weeds and grass, and that there is a brighter prospect than has been known for years.

The trainmaster of the El Paso and Southwestern railroad, of the local division, has issued a statement in which he says that the number of cattle killed by locomotives on that road has shown marked decrease. The engine-men have been cautioned particularly to avoid killing stock and the result of the warnings has been salutary.

Henry Lutz of Lincoln county, New Mexico, says that the sheep are in excellent condition. Storm losses have been very few in his district.

THE PANHANDLE COUNTRY

Speaking of conditions in the Texas Panhandle country, W. P. Anderson says:

"The weather in the Texas Panhandle has been remarkable the past winter in more ways than one. There were several storms and some very cold weather, but the dreaded northwestern gales which have heretofore played havoc with our cattle were not in evidence this year. For this reason the cattle have not drifted on the plains and the losses were not so heavy. Since the frigid blizzard which struck us in February the weather has been good in our part of the country, with the exception of a cold rain and sleet which came on a little more than a week ago. This was bad for some of the poor cattle which had pulled through the blizzard. The total losses from all causes in the Panhandle this winter, however, I believe, will not reach 5 per cent of the range cattle.

"Since the cold rain and sleet storm spoken of, which was short lived, a warm rain has fallen and we are now enjoying excellent weather. One of the finest crops of grass that has ever been known in that section is now coming on and the cowman down that way will soon find himself in a veritable paradise. With losses comparatively light and with bountiful supply of food near at hand I think the Panhandle cattlemen are feeling about as well as they have ever felt at the threshold of a new season.

"One thing that I would like to speak of, that I think will be of interest to the range cattle growers, is that those who have had a supply of feed on hand for severe weather have lost comparatively no cattle. I do not, in fact, recall a single case where those who have either grown a sufficient supply of feed, or where they have shipped it in freely, have lost a single head. This is a splendid object lesson for all who have herds of cattle on the ranges over winter. I think it cheaper to buy feed than to stand a chance to lose one's entire herd. I have noticed that those who have been well supplied with oil cake have come out of the winter with smiles on their faces.

"There is every indication that the convention of the Panhandle Cattle Growers' Association, which meets in Amarillo April 18, will be the best attended and the most interesting one that organization has ever held. There will be a number of interesting addresses made at this convention. One I would especially like to have mentioned is that of E. D. Funk of the Illinois Corn Breeders' farm. Mr. Funk understands corn breeding better than most any other man in this country. He will deliver an address on "Early Maturity of Corn." If we can get a corn that will mature in ninety days we can startle the world in feeding in the future. For this reason all the delegates are vitally interested in Mr. Funk's proposed address."

GREAT RAILWAY FIGHT

What will be one of the greatest fights ever undertaken against railroads will be begun in Denver at the annual meeting of the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' Association Tuesday morning, says the Denver News.

Before the convention is over it is expected that definite plans for a crusade for better freight rates and better service will be formulated, to be taken up later by the American Stock Growers' Association which meets here May 9.

This is the question that divided the National Live Stock Association, making opponents of men who had been life-long friends. While the railway rates have been agitated for years, Denver men find that now is the time for beginning concerted action for lower charges.

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HOUSTON, TEXAS.

JOSEPH HELLEN,
A. G. P. A.

ers' Association are heartily in favor of starting the movement now, and a fight that will eventually spread over the entire country will be begun if present plans do not fail.

An attack will be made upon what the railroads call the tonnage system of transportation. By this the cattlemen say that they lose thousands of dollars yearly. Instead of shipping cattle to market as they are ready, the railroads, it is asserted, wait until they have a certain number of tons, thus keeping the cattle until they grow thin.

This is outside of the move for cheaper freight rates. The rates now are deemed excessive by the cattlemen and will be one of the main points in the war for better treatment.

THE QUARANTINE LAW

The quarantine law advocated by President Roosevelt will also be discussed. Sentiment on this point is now divided. Those who favor President Roosevelt's attitude of quarantining all cattle exposed say this is the only way to stamp out disease. Man's stand against smallpox is quoted as an example.

Many cattle raisers say, however, that the strict enforcement of the law as contemplated by the president, is unnecessary and will work a severe hardship upon cattlemen. They assert that if this is carried out it will practically be impossible to ship cattle, as nearly every herd in the state has been exposed, although few to the extent that they have been seriously affected.

It is feared now that President Conrad Schaefer will be unable to be present on account of illness. The executive committee will meet tomorrow night at the Brown Palace hotel, the convention beginning Tuesday morning in the ordinary of the Brown. The convention will adjourn Wednesday afternoon.

Governor Adams is to make the address of welcome and E. W. Ammons will respond. The main address at this session will be by John W. Springer on "The Organized Cattlemen and the States." Fred

P. Johnson will read his annual report as secretary. Treasurer T. S. Harper will also report.

HEIFER CONTRACT AWARDED

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The secretary of the interior yesterday awarded to Frank Currie & Co. of Crawford, Neb., the contract for furnishing the Rosebud agency in North Dakota with 4,077 graded Texas heifers and 200 bulls. About \$106,000 is involved in the transaction.

Bids for this contract were open a few weeks ago, being participated in by cattlemen of Texas and the southwest generally.

Colds

It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and prepares the system for the more serious diseases, among which are the two greatest destroyers of human life, pneumonia and consumption.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

has won its great popularity by its prompt cures of this most common ailment. It aids expectoration, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a speedy and permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

Price 25c, Large Size 50c.

IMMENSE PROFIT IN STOCK YARDS

**Gain of Fifty Per Cent Made
on Feed Sold to Live
Stock Shippers**

MONEY IN BEDDING CARS

**Receipts From Yardage Make
Third Source of Revenue
Which Cattlemen Pay**

By Cuthbert Powell.
KANSAS CITY, March 20.—Earnings of the leading western stock yards and the sources from which they were derived are shown as follows. First column shows yard charges per head and second column total value for 1903:

UNION STOCK YARDS—CHICAGO.		
No. head.	Yardage.	by value.
3,432,486	cattle	25c \$858,121
271,743	calves	10c 27,174
732,923	hogs	6c 439,555
4,582,760	sheep	5c 229,133
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS—KANSAS CITY.		
1,652,566	native cattle	25c \$413,141
300,805	Texas	25c* 75,201
183,741	calves	10c 18,374
1,969,381	hogs	6c 118,162
1,151,730	sheep	5c 57,536
Total .....\$682,464		

*15c yardage and 10c quarantine service.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS—EAST ST. LOUIS.		
1,139,749	cattle	25c \$284,937
1,568,039	hogs	6c 90,932
528,089	sheep	5c 26,494
Total .....\$401,423		

UNION STOCK YARDS—OMAHA.		
1,071,177	cattle	25c \$267,794
2,231,067	hogs	8c 178,485
1,863,763	sheep	5c 93,183
Total .....\$539,469		

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS—ST. JOSEPH, MO.		
579,933	cattle	25c \$144,983
45,041	calves	10c 4,504
1,700,564	hogs	6c 102,033
599,189	sheep	5c 29,959
Total .....\$281,479		

SIOUX CITY STOCK YARDS—SIOUX CITY, IOWA.		
372,506	cattle	25c \$93,126
6,946	calves	10c 694
1,007,900	hogs	6c 60,474
41,774	sheep	5c 2,088
Total .....\$156,382		

RECAPITULATION.		
Total yearly value of yardage to the stock yards by cities for 1903:		
Chicago	.....	\$1,599,815
Kansas City	.....	693,981
St. Louis	.....	406,704
Omaha	.....	520,493
St. Joseph	.....	287,471
Sioux City	.....	156,890
Fort Worth, Texas	.....	132,958
Total .....\$3,798,212		

This, only the first earnings of the yards, guarantees a good percentage upon the money invested and is sufficient in itself to give the packers a longing for them, to say nothing of the other benefits to their business that would accrue from a joint ownership of stock yards and packing houses. The total revenue from yardage last year reached \$3,748,163, a very snug sum to start with. But this is only one source of their profits. The item of feed is another and important one. A big profit is made on all the feed sold on the yards and they have a monopoly in furnishing it. The price of hay is \$1 per 100 pounds on all the yards in the west with the exception of Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., where it was 80c. This is \$16 to \$20 per ton. The price of corn was 80c per bushel here and at St. Joseph, and \$1 at the other western yards. Based upon these prices the revenue from feed at the different yards last year, as near as can be estimated was as shown below, estimate based on feeding by cars, 25 cattle, 70 hogs and 25 sheep to the car, at \$2 a car for cattle, \$1.50 for hogs and 50 cents for sheep.

CHICAGO.		
Kind of stock.	No. of cars.	Value of feed.
Cattle	137,299	\$274,598
Hogs	104,659	156,934
Sheep	18,331	9,165
Total .....\$440,747		

KANSAS CITY.		
Cattle	78,134	\$156,268
Hogs	28,134	42,201
Sheep	4,606	2,303
Total .....\$200,772		

ST. LOUIS—NATIONAL YARDS.		
Cattle	45,589	\$91,187
Hogs	22,400	33,600
Sheep	2,112	1,056
Total .....\$125,834		

OMAHA.		
Cattle	42,842	\$85,684
Hogs	31,872	31,872
Sheep	7,255	3,627
Total .....\$121,183		

ST. JOSEPH, MO.		
Cattle	23,157	\$46,314
Hogs	24,293	36,439
Sheep	2,396	1,198
Total .....\$83,951		

SIOUX CITY.		
Cattle	14,900	\$29,800
Hogs	14,398	21,597
Sheep	167	83
Total .....\$51,480		

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.		
Cattle	17,172	\$34,344
Hogs	2,527	3,790
Sheep	514	257
Total .....\$38,391		

RECAPITULATION.		
Chicago	.....	\$527,062
Kansas City	.....	256,992
St. Louis	.....	146,250
Omaha	.....	148,978
St. Joseph	.....	102,846
Sioux City	.....	63,249
Fort Worth, Texas	.....	38,391
Total .....\$1,282,818		

The low price allowed for the feeding of sheep is accounted for by the fact that but a small per cent of the sheep that arrive are fed. If all receipts were fed a charge of \$2 per car would not be too much. Not being able to separate those that are fed from those that are not fed, a reduced price is used.

While these are the main feeding charges they are not all. The speculators and yard traders, both in the cattle pens and hog yards, are steady and big feeders. It is difficult to arrive at the exact amount of hay and corn bought by them, but in addition to the above, conservative estimates of those connected with the trade place it at 30 per cent as much hay and 20 per cent as much corn fed by them here at Kansas City, and 25 per cent as much hay and 20 per cent as much corn fed by them at Omaha, St. Joseph and Sioux City; 15 per cent as much hay and 20 per cent as much corn fed by them at St. Louis and 20 per cent as much hay and 20 per cent as much corn fed by them at Chicago. The difference in the percentages at the different yards is accounted for by the difference in their standing as stocker and feeder markets. It is this class of cattle that is largely speculated in. There were bought on the market here at Kansas City alone and shipped back to the country last year (1903) 789,135 cattle and at Omaha 310,293. And of these the greater number were handled by speculators requiring from one to five days' feeding. Revenue from feed sold to speculators at the various western yards for 1903, based upon the above percentages:

	Hay.	Corn.
At Chicago	\$34,919	\$31,396
Kansas City	46,880	8,440
St. Louis	13,676	6,720
Omaha	21,421	6,374
St. Joseph	11,578	7,287
Sioux City	7,450	4,319
Total .....\$155,924 \$64,536		

RECAPITULATION.		
Total value of feed to the stock yards by cities for 1903:		
Chicago	.....	\$527,062
Kansas City	.....	256,992
St. Louis	.....	146,250
Omaha	.....	148,978
St. Joseph	.....	102,846
Sioux City	.....	63,249
Fort Worth, Texas	.....	38,391
Total .....\$1,282,818		

The figures on stock yard feeding, though surprising, are thought to be eminently fair. Occasionally stock will slip through the yards without being fed, but this is more than made up by the number of cars of cattle and hogs whose feed bills will exceed \$1.50 to \$2 per car. The total revenue from feed at western stock yards in 1903 was about \$1,282,818, as near as can be estimated, and of this, at least 50 per cent, or \$641,409 was profit. The Kansas law limits profits on feed at stock yards to 100 per cent, and it is fair to presume that at the yards which are free to charge what they please, the profits will be as large, if not larger, than at Kansas City. Hence, \$641,409 may be fairly considered the minimum profit. There is still another source of revenue—the haying and bedding of cars. It usually takes 200 pounds of hay and two bales of straw to bed a car, and this has to be bought of the stock yard company at their prices, and costs the shipper \$2.40 up to \$3 per car. There are still other profits. The railroads allow the yards 50c per car for loading and unloading, and the total receipts from this source in 1903 were \$424,619. The total gross earnings in 1903, from these three sources, at seven western and southwestern yards are shown as follows:

From yardage	.....	\$3,748,163
From feed	.....	641,409
From loading and unloading	.....	424,619
Total .....\$4,814,191		

From this, however, the maintenance and running expenses of the yards must be deducted. Some of the yards have furnished figures for this, and from these the expenses of the other yards can be closely estimated. The following is rather under than over the true figures for the seven yards, for one year:

1,483 employees at \$40 per mo.	.....	\$711,840
110 clerks at \$80 per month	.....	105,600
69 salesmen at \$75 per month	.....	62,100
Total .....\$879,540		

The expenses of the executive departments are kept profoundly secret. Based upon report, a lump sum of \$185,000 has been allowed, which is regarded as very liberal. We also set aside 5 per cent of gross earnings for maintenance of the yards and extraordinary expenses. These charges give a total of \$1,117,767. Deducting this, we have \$3,696,424 net profit.



Stockmen

And Their Families Are

Invited

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AT OUR WAREROOMS IN DALLAS, OR OUR MR. E. E. CHRISTOPHER, TELEPHONE 752, NATATORIUM HOTEL, FORT WORTH, WILL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING THESE INSTRUMENTS.

WE EARNESTLY INVITE YOU DURING CONVENTION WEEK TO CALL AT OUR PIANO WAREROOMS IN DALLAS, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PIANO EMPORIUM IN THE SOUTHWEST.

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"EVERYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE."

WILL A. WATKIN MUSIC CO.,

PIANO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS,
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E. E. CHRISTOPHER, Natatorium Hotel, Fort Worth.

it, or 8 per cent on the vast capitalization and bonded indebtedness of the companies. A number of the newer packers' yards had the land donated to them. Two of the most notable exceptions are St. Joseph, Mo., capitalized at \$1,650,000, and Fort Worth, Texas, capitalized at \$2,000,000. The buildings and improvements at these yards will easily be covered by \$650,000, leaving an over-capitalization of \$3,000,000. Allowing for this in figuring the percentage of net earnings, by deducting it from the capitalization given above, the earnings on the remainder will be 8.6 per cent.

Combine these two interests, the packing and the stock yards, of the west with a combined capitalization of \$156,029,950, and an earning power not equaled by any other industry in the country outside of the Standard Oil company, and there will be fastened on the farming interest of the country a monopoly that can not be shaken off, and whose power in the way of indirect taxation will be felt in every home throughout the length and breadth of the land. Already the farmer is complaining that the markets are so far in the hands of the packers that prices are made to suit themselves, and in the absence of competition that the general run of stock to market has to be sold at such a scant margin of profit as to discourage the breeder and feeder and deaden what should otherwise be the life and wealth of the rural west.

FEDERAL COURT

This morning's session of the United States circuit and district court was spent in hearing an application for the appointment of a receiver in the case of Alfred Sully vs. Clarendon Land, Mortgage and Investment Company, which was transferred from Dallas.

Judge Meek held that the facts given

did not warrant the appointment of a receiver. The matter will come up again at the May term of the court at Dallas.

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FAT STOCK SHOW ENTRIES COMPILED

Nearly 1500 Blooded Animals
Will Be on Exhibition
Here Next Week

ADMISSION TO BE FREE

Executive Committee Rescinds
Former Action Charging
Entrance Fee

All arrangements have been completed for the Fat Stock Show to be held March 21, 22, 23 and 24, final action being taken Wednesday evening, when the list of entries was compiled and a meeting of the executive committee held.

At this meeting held at the Board of Trade rooms, it was decided to rescind the former action, charging an admission fee for the show, and make it entirely free.

Judges of the show were appointed as follows: Fat cattle, Garrett King of Taylor; fat hogs, Tom Frazier of Morgan; sheep, J. A. Craig, Agricultural and Mechanical College.

A committee of three was appointed to meet with the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association to arrange programs so no conflicts will occur.

Two additional prizes have been announced, the Cassidy-Southwestern Commission Company offering one of \$50 for the best car of grass-fed cows, and W. W. Sloan Jr. offering 10 for fat hogs, class to be named by him later.

A total of 734 entries has been made for the show as follows:

SINGLE HEREFORD STEERS

For the best Hereford steers from registered Hereford bulls, owned or sold by members of the Texas Hereford Association.

Sec. 1. For best 2-year-old steer, \$100; second, \$70; third, \$60; fourth, \$40; fifth, \$30.

Entries—Bee Brothers, San Angelo; W. W. Feltz, Watauga; T. M. Hoben, Nacona; Texas Experimental Station, College Station.

Sec. 2. In yearling class. For best yearling steer, \$100; second, \$70; third, \$60; fourth, \$40; fifth, \$30.

Entries—T. M. Hoben, Nacona (two entries); M. R. Hoxie, Taylor; D. L. Donald, Krum; Lee Brothers, San Angelo (two entries); M. W. Hovenkamp, Keller (two entries).

Sec. 3. Calf under 1 year. For best calf under 1 year, \$100; second, \$70; third, \$60; fourth, \$40; fifth, \$30.

Entries—J. E. Salver, Jonah; J. O. Rhome, Saginaw; M. W. Hovenkamp, Keller; Lee Brothers, San Angelo (two entries); W. S. & J. R. Ikard, Henrietta; Preullt, Hereford, I. T.; T. M. Hoben, Nacona.

To be shown in the same ring and to be broke to lead with halter.

Grand champion Hereford steer, competition limited to winners in above; Grand champion, \$100. F. W. Axtell offers a twelve-foot Standard windmill for the champion steer in classes Nos. 2 and 3. Only first prize winners in their respective classes are eligible.

HOGS IN CAR LOTS

Not less than fifty to car load. Hogs shown in car loads not eligible to competition in pens of five.

Sec. 1. Hogs, 225 pounds and up; Best car fattened hogs, 325 pounds and over, \$100; second, \$75; third, \$50; fourth, \$25.

Entries—R. B. Whisenant & Son, Allen; Maedger Grain Company, Troy; George P. Lillard, Seguin; Hill, Williams & Co., Frisco; B. F. Gearhart, Cehna; Ed Edmonson, Newark; J. T. Fisher, Frisco; Davis Brothers, Sherman; N. B. Boyd, Mexia; C. A. Pagan, Yale, Ok.; E. Kile, Cushing, Okla.; D. B. Jones, Perry, Okla.; F. E. Henley, Custer City, Okla.; W. Jorgenson, Tryon, Okla.; Coyle & Bledsoe, Skedee, Okla.

Sec. 2. Hogs, 175 to 225 pounds in weight; Best car hogs, fattened, 175 to 225 pounds, \$100; second, \$75; third, \$50; fourth, \$25.

Entries—David & Myers, Sherman (two entries); Davis Brothers, Sherman; J. P. Fisher, Frisco; B. F. Gearhart, Cehna; Hill, Williams & Co., Frisco; J. H. Myers, Sherman; John T. Teel, Frisco; R. B. Whisenant & Son, Allen; T. E. Hurley, Custer, Okla.; D. B. Jones, Perry, Okla.; E. Kile, Cushing, Okla.; C. A. Pagan, Yale, Okla.

HOGS IN PENS OF FIVE HEAD

Sec. 1. One-year-old or over; Best pen of five fattened hogs; either barrows or sows, 1 year old or over, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5.

Entries—George P. Lillard, Seguin; T. D. Hovenkamp, Birdville; B. F. Gearhart, Cehna; Ed Edmonson, Newark (two entries); A. B. Earl, Fort Worth; E. Kile, Cushing, Okla.; W. Jorgenson, Tryon, Okla.

Sec. 2. Best pen five fattened hogs, either barrows or sows, under 1 year old, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5.

Entries—George P. Lillard, Seguin; D. B. Jones, Perry, Okla.; T. D. Hovenkamp, Birdville; Ed Edmonson, Newark (two entries); A. B. Earl, Fort Worth.

SHEEP IN CAR LOTS

Not less than fifty sheep shall constitute a car. Sheep shown in car lots not eligible in pens of five.

Sec. 1. Wethers, 90 pounds and up; Best car load mutton wethers, 90 pounds and up, \$75; second, \$50; third, \$25.

Entries—William Bryant, Cedar Hill (two entries).

Sec. 2. Sheep in pens of five, over 1 year; Best pen of five mutton wethers, 1 year old and over, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5.

Entries—William Bryant, Cedar Hill (two entries); A. B. Earl, Fort Worth; T. D. Hovenkamp, Birdville.

Sec. 3. Sheep in pens of five. Under 1 year; Best pen of five mutton wethers under 1 year old, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5.

Entries—William Bryant, Cedar Hill (two entries); A. B. Earl, Fort Worth.

Sec. 1. For best fat barrow by registered sire, Tom Frazier, Morgan, Texas, offers one registered Duroc-Jersey either sex, value, \$15; second, cash \$10; third, cash \$5.

Entries—George P. Lillard, Seguin; Ed Edmonson, Newark (two entries).

Sec. 2. For best fat registered barrow, Ed Edmonson, Newark, Texas, offers one registered Duroc-Jersey boar pig, value \$15; second, cash \$10; third, cash \$5.

Entries—Same as above.

Sec. 3. For best fat barrow under 12 months old, H. E. Singleton, McKinney, Texas, offers a pair of registered Poland-China pigs, value \$30; second, cash \$20; third, cash \$10.

Entries—R. B. Whisenant & Son, Allen; George P. Lillard, Seguin; T. D. Hovenkamp, Birdville (two entries); Ed Edmonson, Newark (two entries); E. P. Freeman, Fort Worth; D. B. Jones, Perry, Okla.

SHROPSHIRE

Sec. 1. Best ram, 1 year old and over, \$5; second, \$3.

Sec. 2. Best lamb ram under 1 year old, \$5; second, \$3.

Sec. 3. Best ewe, 1 year old and over, \$5; second, \$3.

Sec. 4. Best ewe lamb under 1 year old, \$5; second, \$3.

SWEEPSTAKES

Sec. 5. Best ram, any age, \$10.

Sec. 6. Best ewe, any age, \$10.

Sec. 7. Best ram and four ewes, \$15; second, \$10.

Entries—T. D. Hovenkamp, Birdville (eight entries).

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Sec. 1. Bull, 3 years old and over; First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10.

Entries—J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth; Dave Harrell, Liberty Hill; C. B. Merrifield, Oak Cliff; J. W. Williams, Fort Worth; W. B. Denson, Gainesville; W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory; J. W. Carey, Durant, I. T.

Sec. 2. Bull, 2 years and under 3; First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10.

Entries—J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth; Dave Harrell, Liberty Hill; V. O. Hildreth, Aledo; W. E. Smoot, Roanoke; Thomas B. White, Wautanga; Matt Zollner, Fate; J. C. Washington, Marietta, I. T.; J. E. Rhea, Rhea Mills; Howard Mann & Bro., Waco; W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory; J. W. Carey, Durant, I. T.

Sec. 3. Senior yearling bull, dropped between Jan. 1, 1903 and Sept. 1, 1903; First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10.

Entries—J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth (two entries); J. B. Hunt, Dallas (two entries); B. O. Horton, Martindale; W. J. Murray, Slidell; Matt Zollner, Fate (three entries); J. E. Rhea, Rhea Mills; W. B. Denson, Gainesville; J. M. Carpenter, Blossom; W. S. Doyle, Slidell (two entries); W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills (two entries); H. C. Holloway, Fort Worth (two entries); J. F. Green & Co., Gregory; R. H. McNatt, Fort Worth; J. W. Carey, Durant, I. T. (two entries).

Sec. 4. Junior yearling bull, dropped between Sept. 1, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904; First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10.

Entries—J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth; Dave Harrell, Liberty Hill; W. C. Pennington, Royal City; J. F. Rhea, Lawn (two entries); W. E. Smoot, Roanoke; J. W. Williams, Fort Worth; J. C. Washington, Marietta, I. T.; J. E. Rhea, Rhea Mills; Charles E. Hicks, Fort Worth; W. B. Denson, Gainesville; R. H. Brown, Fort Worth; L. B. Brown, Smithfield; W. S. Doyle, Slidell (two entries); W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills; H. C. Holloway, Fort Worth; J. E. Brown, Granbury; Stuart Harrison, Fort Worth.

Sec. 5. Senior bull calf, dropped between Jan. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 1904; First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10; seventh, \$10; eighth, \$10.

Entries—J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth (two entries); Dave Harrell, Liberty Hill (two entries); V. O. Hildreth, Aledo; W. R. Hunt, Slidell (two entries); C. B. Merrifield, Oak Cliff (two entries); R. L. Payne, Cleburne; J. G. Short, Decatur; W. E. Smoot, Roanoke (two entries); Matt Zollner, Fate (three entries); J. C. Washington, Marietta, I. T.; J. E. Rhea, Rhea Mills (two entries); A. J. Davis, Gainesville (two entries); J. M. Carpenter, Blossom; Joe Hagar, Hurvill; W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills (two entries); William Pearson, Godley; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory; J. W. Carey (two entries).

Sec. 6. Junior bull calf dropped since Jan. 1, 1904; First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10; seventh, \$10; eighth, \$10.

Entries—J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth (two entries); Dave Harrell, Liberty Hill (two entries); J. E. Rhea, Rhea Mills; W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills (two entries); Stuart Harrison, Fort Worth; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory.

Sec. 7. Cows, 3 years old and over

First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10.

Entries—J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth (two entries); J. W. Williams, Fort Worth; J. C. Washington, Marietta, I. T. (two entries); J. E. Rhea, Rhea Mills (two entries); Charles E. Hicks, Fort Worth; A. J. Davis, Gainesville; Howard Mann & Bro., Waco; W. S. Doyle, Slidell; W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills (two entries); J. F. Green & Co., Gregory (two entries); J. W. Carey, Durant, I. T. (two entries).

Sec. 8. Cows, 2 years and under 2; First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10.

Entries—J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth (two entries); J. B. Wilson, Dallas; V. O. Hildreth, Aledo; Howard Mann & Bro., Waco; W. S. Doyle, Slidell; W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills; J. E. Brown, Granbury; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory (two entries).

Sec. 9. Senior yearling heifer dropped between Jan. 1, 1903, and Sept. 1, 1903; First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10.

Entries—J. B. Wilson, Dallas; Dave Harrell, Liberty Hill (two entries); P. B. Hunt, Dallas; C. B. Merrifield, Oak Cliff; J. C. Washington, Marietta, I. T.; Chas. E. Hicks, Fort Worth; W. B. Denson, Gainesville (two entries); W. S. Doyle, Slidell; William Pearson, Godley; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory (two entries); J. W. Carey, Durant, I. T. (two entries).

Sec. 10. Junior yearling heifer dropped between Sept. 1, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904; first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10; seventh, \$10; eighth, \$10.

Entries—J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth (two entries); J. B. Wilson, Dallas; Dave Harrell, Liberty Hill (two entries); Harrington Brothers, Coppell; J. F. Rhea, Lawn; W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro; J. W. Williams, Fort Worth; Lewis B. Brown, Smithfield; Howard Mann & Bro., Waco; W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills (two entries); Stuart Harrison, Fort Worth; William Pearson, Godley (two entries); J. F. Greer & Company, Gregory; J. W. Carey, Durant, I. T.

Sec. 11. Senior heifer calf dropped between Jan. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 1904; first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10.

Entries—J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth (two entries); Dave Harrell, Fort Worth (two entries); J. C. Washington, Marietta, I. T. (two entries); A. J. Davis, Gainesville (two entries); R. H. Brown, Fort Worth; Howard Mann & Bro., Waco; W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills (two entries); W. A. Briggs, Waxahachie; J. F. Green & Company, Gregory; J. W. Carey, Durant, I. T. (two entries).

Sec. 12. Junior heifer calf dropped since Sept. 1, 1904, first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10; seventh, \$10; eighth, \$10.

Entries—Dave Harrell, Liberty Hill (two entries); A. J. Davis, Gainesville; Howard Mann & Bro., Waco; W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills; J. F. Green & Company, Gregory.

Sec. 13. Senior bull sweepstakes bull, 2 years old and over, \$40.

Sec. 14. Junior sweepstakes cow, 2 years old and over, \$40.

Sec. 15. Senior sweepstakes cow, 2 years old and over, \$40.

Sec. 16. Junior sweepstakes cow under 2 years old, \$40.

Competition limited to the first prize animal in the twelve classes for sweepstakes.

Sec. 17. Grand champion bull, first, \$50.

Sec. 18. Grand champion cow, \$50.

Only winners in the junior and senior classes can compete for grand champion.

Sec. 19. Aged herd, consisting of one bull 2 years old or over, one cow 2 years old and over, one heifer 2 years and under 2, one heifer 1 year and under 2, one heifer 1 year old, first, \$60; second, \$50; third, \$40; fourth, \$30; fifth, \$20.

Entries—Howard Mann & Bro., Waco (two entries); W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills (five entries); J. F. Green & Company, Gregory (ten entries); J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth.

Sec. 20. Young herd, consisting of one bull under 2 years old, two heifers 1 year and under 2 and two heifers under 1 year. All except bull must be bred by exhibitor, first, \$60; second, \$50; third, \$40; fourth, \$30; fifth, \$10.

Entries—Dave Harrell, Liberty Hill (nine entries); W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills (five entries); William Pearson, Godley (five entries); J. F. Green & Company, Gregory (five entries); J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth.

SPECIAL

Sec. 21. Calf herd, consisting of one bull and four heifers, all under 1 year. All the animals composing this herd must be bred by exhibitor, first, \$60; second, \$50; third, \$40; fourth, \$30; fifth, \$10.

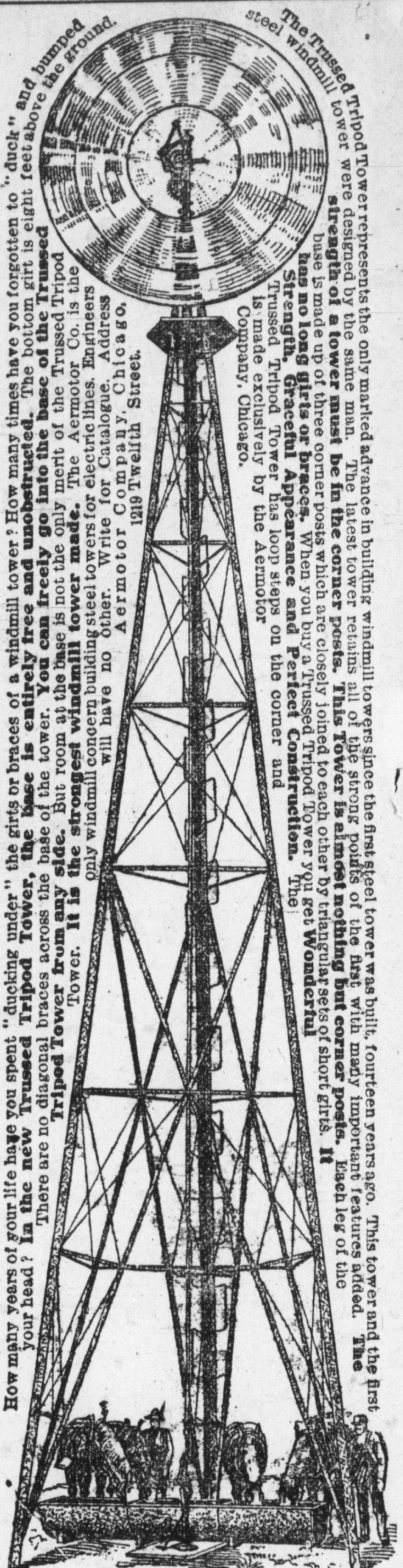
Entries—Dave Harrell, Liberty Hill (five entries); W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills (five entries); J. F. Green & Company, Gregory (five entries).

Sec. 22. Best two animals, either sex, produce of one cow, first, \$50; second, \$40; third, \$30; fourth, \$20; fifth, \$10.

Entries—Dave Harrell, Liberty Hill (the entries); C. B. Merrifield, Oak Cliff (three entries); Howard Mann & Bro. (three entries); W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills (six entries); J. F. Green & Company, Gregory (three entries); J. F. Hovenkamp (two entries).

Sec. 23. Best four animals, either sex, get of one bull, first, \$50; second, \$40; third, \$30; fourth, \$20; fifth, \$10.

Entries—Dave Harrell, Liberty Hill (eight entries); Matt Zollner, Fate (five entries); J. C. Washington, Marietta, I. T. (five entries); R. H. Brown (five entries); W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills



HEAD ROOM PUMP ROOM TANK ROOM STOCK ROOM STOCK PROOF

(ten entries); J. F. Green & Company, Gregory (five entries); J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth (two entries).

Ages to be computed from Jan. 1 on all except junior classes, which shall be Sept. 1.

The American Short Horn Breeders' Association will contribute \$1,500 of the above premiums.

This division of the show will be in charge of B. C. Cowan, assistant secretary of the American Breeders' Association, Chicago, Ill.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Sec. 1. Best Hereford bull, 3 years old and over, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries—B. N. Aycock, Midland; F. M. Hoben, Nacona (two entries); W. D. Jones, San Angelo (two entries); Ellis Richardson, Albany; Campbell Russell, Hereford, I. T.; Scharbauer Bros., Midland; Whaley & Jones, Gainesville; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta.

Sec. 2. Best Hereford bull, 2 years old and under 3, first, \$25; second, \$20, third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries—W. Nealey & Jones, Gainesville; J. F. Yearwood, Georgetown; J. B. Salver, Jonah.

Sec. 3. Best senior Hereford yearling bull, dropped between Jan. 1, 1903, and Sept. 1, 1903, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries—B. N. Aycock, Midland; Sterling P. Clark, Fort Worth; W. D. Jones, San Angelo (two entries); Hermann Specht, Iowa Park; J. F. Yearwood, Georgetown; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; B. C. Rhome Jr., Saginaw; M. W. Hovenkamp, Keller; J. O. Rhome, Saginaw.

Sec. 4. Best junior Hereford yearling bull, dropped between Sept. 1, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries—B. N. Aycock, Midland; G.

(Continued on Page Twenty-Three.)

THE W. H. POMEROY CO

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STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE.

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We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world, and have been engaged in this business for over 34 years. We sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses and mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses and mules. Prices are 40 per cent better and demands stronger than we have known them before in the history of this market. Farmers are raising colts again, and we consider this likely to be the top year. Market your range horses and mules this year sure. If you have anything to sell, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

THE W. H. POMEROY CO., National Stock Yards, Ill.

PACKERS' PROFIT SHOWN IN FIGURES

Kansas City Live Stock Editor Gives Cost of Killing Beef

OVER \$7 PER HEAD CLEAR

Little Dealers, Unable to Handle Offal, Are Placed at Disadvantage

BY CUTHBERT POWELL.
KANSAS CITY, March 20.—One of the questions of moment to the 80,000,000 American people at this time is the operations of the alleged beef trust when the packers say they are paying more than ever for meat on the hoof, and the producer is complaining that he is not getting the actual cost of production. The packers contend they are doing nothing that is not guaranteed them under the constitution and laws of the United States, while the producers and consumers are alleging that they are completely at the mercy of these men who are believed to be in thorough control of all the markets of the country.

The meat and pork packing situation as it now presents itself is a serious one, and how to meet it is a question that confronts the government as none other ever did. An analysis of the "beef trust," so called, given below cannot fail to startle and surprise the reader. That such a thing was possible and its successful prosecution continued, year after year, brings us face to face to a situation that is fraught with the greatest danger to the future. All the more dangerous because it seems to have been created within the bounds of the law. This has not all been done at once, but little by little have the packers strengthened themselves against the public until now they are supreme, all powerful, in the meat business and no one dare say them nay. That a necessity of life, such as live stock and its meat products, can be so controlled, that both the buying and selling price can be dictated, is indeed a grave matter and one that af-

fects both the rich and the poor. In justification of their course, the packers say "have we not a right to do as we will with our own?" The field is open (?) and any one that chooses can buy, sell and kill cattle, hogs and sheep. Their right to do so under the law no one will dispute, but it must be done at a loss, owing to an artificial situation created by the big established packers of the day. In such a fight it is millions against practically nothing, and in such a contest even the blind can see which way the day must go.

THE CAPITALIZATION

A study of the capitalization of the big packing houses of the west reveals the enormous power and the means by which the meat business of the country is controlled by them, as if by patent right. The controlling packing companies and capitalizations are:

Swift & Co.: Incorporated under the laws of Illinois. Branches at Kansas City, Omaha, East St. Louis, Ill., Fort Worth, Texas, St. Paul.....	\$55,000,000
John P. Squire & Co., Boston, Mass., controlled by Swift & Co.	6,519,000
Armour Packing Co.: Incorporated under the laws of Illinois. Branches at Omaha, Sioux City, East St. Louis, and Fort Worth	20,000,000
The G. H. Hammond Co.: Incorporated under the laws of Michigan. Controlled by the Armour interest	3,600,000
Armour Packing Co., Kansas City: Incorporated under the laws of Missouri	7,500,000
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., New York: Incorporated under the laws of New York. Branches at Chicago and Kansas City	10,000,000
Cudahy Packing Co.: Incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin. Houses at Milwaukee, Omaha and Kansas City	2,000,000
Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago: Incorporated as Morris & Co., under the laws of New Jersey. Branches at East St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City..	3,000,000
Fowler Packing Co., Kansas City: Incorporated under the laws of Kansas, 1893 (Domestic Co.)	700,000
Anglo-American Packing Co., Chicago, Incorporated under the laws of Illinois, 1885.....	250,000
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.: Incorporated under the laws of Missouri	1,000,000
Omaha Packing Co.: Incorporated under the laws of Illinois	500,000
Total	\$110,069,000

As a number of these smaller com-

panies and their business greatly enlarged in recent years, it is safe to say that their working capital is much larger than at the date of their charter, and the total capital employed by the packing companies named above will greatly exceed the \$110,069,000 shown by their charter papers. And of this vast amount, the big three, Swift & Company, Armour Packing Company, and Nelson Morris & Company, control nearly 90 per cent of the stock.

With the exception of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the Cudahy Packing Company, they control all the important companies of the west, under the supposed holding company known as the National Packing Company, though its incorporated home can not be found. And to the public eye, these absorbed companies are still doing business in their old names and in the old way, though they are owned

by the big three.

EXTENT OF BUSINESS

The magnitude of the western packing business, the bulk of which was done by the companies named is shown by last year's killing below. Live stock taken for killing at the leading western packing centers during 1903:

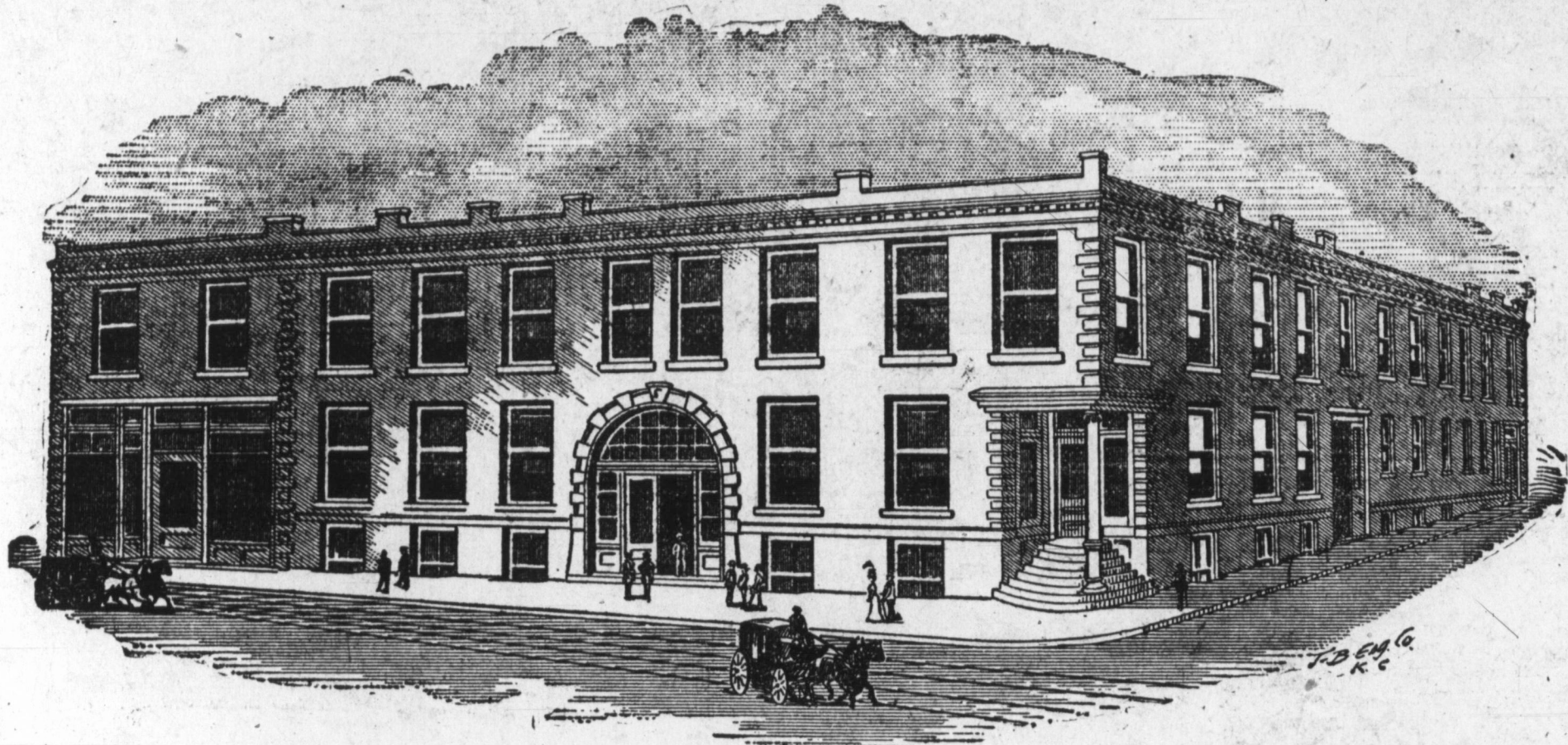
CHICAGO	
Kind—	Killed by packers.
Cattle	2,163,031
Calves	245,499
Hogs	6,906,909
Sheep	3,582,651
Total	12,598,090

KANSAS CITY	
Kind—	Killed by packers.
Cattle	1,032,384

(Continued on page 27)

Ben Van Tuyl, of Colorado, Texas, Has Pure Bred and Graded Hereford Bulls for Sale at Reasonable Prices

THE KANSAS CITY VETERINARY COLLEGE



**New and Modern Buildings, Large Class Rooms,
Commodious Laboratories, Complete Equipment,
Extensive Hospital, Thorough Course**

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Dr. S. Stewart, Sec., 1373 E. 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Some History of the Shorthorn

By Dr. R. H. Wood, Montrose, Mich.

The shorthorn breeders are up against the proposition: Shall we breed two classes of Shorthorns? Nearly a score of years ago the good old Bates and Booths were sidetracked and the Scotch Shorthorns were boomed in their stead. Twenty years ago some of the best milk and butter herds in the world were Shorthorns. Today there are only about a dozen large herds in the Union that can be called good milkers. And why? Ah! I have argued hard with you, my friends, to convince you that good milking qualities did not injure the form of an animal. But some one started the words **dairy form** and some one else emphasized, and it finally got so that some folks would not buy a good looking cow for milk. Now, the long, yank and bony cow is no more apt to give a pailful of rich milk than is a nice, well built, straight-back, compact cow. It is time this notion should be knocked down. Some cows produce more milk than others. Some eat more, some digest more, some assimilate to order; others produce less, digest less and assimilate differently. Score of tall, slim, lean mothers can nurse their own babies, and just as many little, chunky, blocky ones have milk to spare. Study this out, gentlemen, and you've got the key to the Shorthorn problem. Selection, ancestry, milk record, are all involved in this proposition. Given perfect form, select and retain the best milkers. Follow this up a generation or two, and the Shorthorn cow will be where she was in the days of Bates. And instead of going to Scotland all the time for new blood hunt up some of those good old Dukes and get the new blood at home. All things become useful if kept long enough, and the man who has some of the pure old Bates blood may have a fortune a half a dozen years from now. Gentlemen, you have it all in your herds now. Follow the pendulum part way back. Sort out and select. The cow that can make milk can lay on fat and the cow that can lay on fat can make milk—if she is bred for it and made for it. Selection, management and demand will put your herds to the front. The shorthorns will never go down. You cannot expect them to give milk if you do not milk them. There is nothing new to be done to the Shorthorn cow. She is already bred for beef and she can give milk and make butter. If you find one that cannot do so, do not save her calves for the dairy.

We want to call attention to one slip made by the doctor in his comments. He combines the Bates and Booth Shorthorns as dairy animals, and places the Scotch Shorthorns in a separate class. As a matter of fact, Mr. Cruickshank followed the Booth system in the work of building up his herd. Neither the elder Booth or his son ever paid any attention to the milking qualities of their cattle. They regarded the Shorthorns as the best dairy as well as the beef-making animal then known. He cultivated the milking qualities of his cows as assiduously as he did their beef-making qualities. It was this divergence of views which led to the strife between these breeders and which was bitter enough to follow the breed across the Atlantic. Bates cattle became the most popular in England, not because they were bred by Mr. Bates, but for the reason that they filled the requirements of English farmers better than those developed from a purely beef-making standpoint. These farmers were on very high-priced land, and they could not afford to keep a cow for a year just to raise a calf. So they bred to Bates bulls to get cows that would also be good dairy animals.

Thirty-five years ago Michigan had some excellent herds of Shorthorns. They were either of Bates blood or had top crosses of Bates bulls. We may mention the herds of Wm. Curtis & Sons, of Hillsdale Co.; Hennery Warner, David Uhl and the Phelps Bros., of Washtenaw Co.; A. S. Brooks, James Moore, William Whitfield and John Lessiter, of Oakland Co.; Edwin Smith, of Lenawee Co.; George W. Phillips and John McKay, of Malcombe Co.; A. F. Wood of Ingham Co.; besides others in Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo and Kent counties. These were mostly broken up, several through the death of their owners, some were bred to Scotch bulls and other scattered at dispersal sales. A few yet held on but those who held close to Bates blood have had to use their herds in the dairy to pay their way, as the call is yet for bulls of the beef type, while the dairy breeds have secured first place among dairy-men.

What the future will develop is the question which breeders are considering. Shall they stick to the beef-making families, or take up again the old style Shorthorns, which were good milkers, as well as good beef-makers? The former is in the ascendancy at

present, and will hold that place with many under all circumstances. But the average farmer in this and other middle states will not be satisfied with them, and will drift toward the dairy breeds if he cannot get what he wants in the Shorthorn.

Mr. Cruickshank the founder of what is now known as Scotch Shorthorns, paid no attention to the dairy qualities of his cows and of course they soon lost what they had. The fact that some of these Scotch bred cows yet show an unexpected ability as milkers, proves how strong the tendency of the breed is in that direction and how readily this quality should again be developed under proper breeding and attention.

When the Bates cattle were imported into this country beef was the main requirement. Dairying was yet in its infancy. The west was devoted to cow growing, and beef and pork making. No one wanted dairy cattle and the western cattle man demanded bulls that would get the best beef-makers. Instead of using Booth cattle to supply this want the owners of Bates herds started to breed the dairy qualities out of them. The cows were not milked and allowed to go dry as soon as the calves were weaned. Finally nurse cows were used to raise the calves and the cows dried off as soon as possible, so as to keep them in show condition, and breed as often as possible. This system soon weeded out the best cows, as their milking qualities naturally kept them thinner and are not so pleasing to the eye as those which gave less milk. Ten thousand dollar Bates bulls and cows were soon selling at from \$75 to \$150, and the breed was supplanted in the older states by the Holstein and the Jersey. It was the logical result of destroying the characteristics of the breed which had made it the best paying and most practical animal on the high-priced lands of Great Britain.

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1000 Concord Grapes, \$2 per 100. We pay the freight. Catalog, English or German, free.
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LIVELY CONTEST FOR PRESIDENCY

Ed Crowley and A. B. Robertson Are Being Urged for Cattlemen's Honor

From what is learned here today a lively contest for the presidency of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association is promised at the coming convention.

Ed Crowley of Midland has been mentioned in connection with the place and A. B. Robertson of Colorado City has been strongly solicited to offer for the place.

W. W. Turney, the present incumbent, is to be in the race, provided the constitution of the association is modified to permit an officer to hold a third term. The general impression among cattlemen already seen is that if Mr. Turney can be legally re-elected he will be the choice of the majority of the stockmen.

Partisans of both Mr. Robertson and Mr. Crowley, however, are beginning to arrive in large numbers.

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SHREVEPORT, LA. KANSAS CITY, MO.
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Incorporated, \$300,000.00. Established 16 years.

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ON SUBSTANTIAL FOUNDATION.**
INSTRUCTION—In thoroughness we are to business colleges what Harvard is to academies.
HOME STUDY We teach by mail successfully or
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The Hereford on the Range

By T. F. B. Sotham, Chicago, Ill.

But Oh! The "wads" of money he has spent for blood, more than once taxing the almost unlimited resources of the King estate; and after that the indefinite painstaking care, the many special small pastures and Mr. Kleberg's personal selection of the best and his equally cautious rejection of the culls. Mr. Kleberg will never be satisfied till every thousands herd is reduced to hundreds and every herd now roaming in hundreds is spread out into scores and the once unfenced domain is a network of little pastures. Mr. Kleberg avoids incest and without crossing breeds maintains and increases size. He crosses Herefords on Shorthorns in his beef herds with a manifest increase of hardiness and quality, but a glance among the herds will convince the convincible of the futility of seeking to increase Hereford scale, by a Shorthorn cross.

Were the herds Mr. Clay shoots at specified, it is certain that proof would be at once forthcoming that the nostrum he offers them has long ago conclusively been proved in them, by repeated trial, an obsolete remedy, as old as the range industry itself. Good herds put a brake on their steady improvement, throwing away years of time on Mr. Clay's theory. An incestuously bred Hereford herd resorted to this much mooted direct Shorthorn cross without receiving the promised increase of weight. Length of leg increased, hardiness decreased and percentage of increase fell off; then a number of the cows showing the most Hereford blood were separated, a dividing fence was run through the pasture, pure-bred registered Hereford bulls were turned in (not closely related) and next season a record was made for percentage of increase, and better calves, heavier calves neither ranch nor farm can produce. This is no dream; it is Panhandle fact and is the simplest verification of the laws of heredity.

With two-year-old Texas Herefords by thousands developing 1,400 to 2,000 pounds in eastern feed lots and their brothers a year younger under similar conditions making 1,000 to 1,500 pounds, what real ground has Mr. Clay to decry range Herefords for losing scale? Thousands more Texas Herefords have spent their first winters on the home range with insufficient water and grass, and no shelter; they rustled their own miserable living, drawing for the most part on the substance of their own bodies for that vigor that held breath in the frame. Animals so wintered are stunted by environment, not breed, yet passing to corn-belt feed-lots as twos they come smiling to market as threes weighing 1,400 to 1,700 pounds, but plainly exhibiting the marks of early hardships. If the mates of these latter pass to the northwest range to be finished on grass and they come off a constantly depreciating and overstocked grazing sustenance, let us be fair, if at market they show decreasing weight, and charge the shrinkage where it properly belongs, to environment; decidedly it is not the fault of the breed.

As a matter of fact tests covering Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus range-raised steers of the same ages off the same grasses, same range and equally well bred of their respective bloods have conclusively proved that of the survivors of range vicissitudes there is practically no difference in weight as to average; but when the percentage of increase and of deaths from hardships is considered the bulk of weight of the larger number of Herefords makes all range tests a walk-over for the "white faces." In none of the many experiments with Mr. Clay's cure all has a Shorthorn cross on Herefords yielded satisfactory results. Charles Goodnight advocates this wornout theory, but was decidedly careful not to practice it with his own herd. Fresh blood is the price of progress in any herd on ranch or farm, but nature abhors a violent out-cross and resents in no uncertain manner when the weaker is crossed on the strong. It must be added here that statistics of our national breed shows, so far as comparison has been made, show that age for age the weights of the breeds are in favor of the Herefords and notably so for the earlier ages.

Texas, being the cradle of the cattle industry and the only state that has in any measure held its own as a breeding ground, naturally came to use Herefords extensively. If the Hereford predominates in Texas it is not for lack of opposition, or trials with other breeds. Thirty years of practical experience ought to bring about "the survival of the fittest." Cattle breeding is growing more and more profitable. In time it will take all the available cheap lands in America to produce the calves, lambs and foals for development on tame grass pastures, where grain and cake finish is most economically made and for filling corn-belt and cotton seed feed lots. As ranges and big pastures are divided it is going to come home to American cattlemen that the only cattle that can profitably stand, the economically wintering program is the mature breeding stock that beget and produce the calves. Obesity is a detriment to a cow and a thin healthy cow is a sure breeder that has devoted her substance to her offspring. It does not take a prophet to foresee the

return of cattle breeding to the northwest and the decline of steer grazing in that region. Plenty of hay to keep breeding stock strong can be raised there that is now practically wasted on steers, because in profitable beef making the roughing process is insufferable waste. As population and demand increase true economy will compel the end of the present shortsighted squandering of man's indispensable food (beef) through the cruel starvation process.

Mr. Clay is right in making "the reservation that the Hereford calf of today taken from his mother, transferred to the corn-belt and dealt with generously is a beau ideal feeding animal." On the one vital point in profitable feeding, all experience agrees, namely: the younger the animal, the less it will consume to make a pound of gain. In ripening improved beef-bred animals where the milk flesh has been preserved and increased by judicious feeding the point where cost of production begins to exceed the value of the meat produced marks also the time when the gain has become one of clear fat, the storing of which consumes the lean tissue at the expense of tenderness and flavor of the meat. It is true therefore of the Hereford, and of other breeds approximating his thrift that they make the very best beef known to the epicure at the least cost.

It is high time that intelligent cattlemen quit the barbarous squander of priceless flesh through the parsimony of the roughing process as it is generally practiced, where the animals are compelled to consume summer flesh to eke out a miserable winter's existence. It is not only a wicked cruelty but it is foolishly unprofitable, a veritable flying in the face of providence. Its counterpart is seen on corn-belt farms where thoughtless soil robbers tempt providence, throwing away or squandering those products which nature has provided to prevent the aforesaid criminal waste of flesh, and while preserving the same converting for soil that which will restore and enhance the fertility of its virginity.

Samuel Weaver on his Illinois farm makes two-year-old fillies and colts weigh a ton, not once but year after year, tempting them away from him, have worked on their teeth and sold them for fours. These weights were made with centuries-old draft blood as a foundation; then the colts were sheltered from heat and insects in summer and from cold and storms in winter. They had the run of permanent pasture daily in winter, nightly in summer, supplemented with good hay, a moderate but regular grain ration and never-failing pure water. It is certain that these big babies consumed less food than others that were roughed till fours and then grain-forced a year, selling as fives at 1,600 pounds after all the kicks that starvation had not indelibly impressed had been fed out.

Yea verily! The blood of our great breeds of improved domestic animals is a bounteous gift of the Almighty, but man is responsible for their environment. It behooves teacher to beware lest grace be rejected and Diety charged with shortcoming.

BIDS ON OSAGE PASTURES

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Bids on the pasture lands of the Osage Nation, opened Wednesday at the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs, were given out Saturday.

Thirty bids were received on 25 out of 90 pastures. The total acreage is 250,000. The bidders follow:

- J. E. Clawson, Chautauqua, Kan., pasture 25, 25½c.
- B. M. Collins, pasture 25, 25c.
- Gibson & Edwards, pasture 25, 11c.
- J. E. Campbell, Alluwee, I. T., pasture 33, 11c.
- A. W. Hoots, Tulsa, I. T., pasture 47, 10 3/5c.
- W. T. Leahy, pasture 57, 10 1/4c.
- Tom Russell, Texas, pasture 62, 10c; same, pasture 63, 10c.
- Ewing Halsell, pasture 75, 11c; same, pasture 75, 31c; same, pasture 79, 25c.
- J. E. Martin, Hominy, Kan., pasture 81, 11c.
- Prentice Price, Hominy, Kan., pasture 90, 11c.
- George T. Vance, Kansas City, Mo., pasture 90, 11c.
- J. R. St. Clair, Texas, pasture 94, 21½c.
- Higginbotham Land Company, pasture 95, 27½c; same, pasture 99, 27½c; same, pasture 104, 27½c; same, pasture 101, 27½c.
- George T. Vance, pasture 131, 8c; same, pasture 132, 8c; same, pasture 136, 8c.
- George T. Vance, pasture 162, 27½c.
- Robert W. Prosser, pasture 162, 27½c.
- William F. Smith, Ponca, pasture 162, 26 1/4c.
- Robert W. Prosser, pasture 173, 45 1/4c; same, pasture 176, 26½c.
- S. J. Soldina, Ponca City, pasture 176, 15c.

TEXAS IS ALL RIGHT

The meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association will be held at Fort Worth commencing the 21st. The indications are that it will be a hummer. There will be a continuation of the discussion started at Denver in regard to national organization, but at Fort Worth the feeling will be all one way. Texas is for the American Stock Growers by an overwhelming majority.—Denver Record-Stockman.

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and Display
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Red Polls on the Range

By M. J. Ewalt, Hale Center, Texas

Having received numerous letters and being requested by the management of your valuable paper to give my experience with Red Polls as range cattle, will say that I have been breeding Red Polls for about eight years. When we first got them we noticed in the winter that when our grade cattle were standing behind windbreaks the Red Polls were out in the field rustling.

A few years ago we sold some grade Shorthorns and Herefords, 3-year-old steers, to Mr. Adair of Running Water, Texas. Ranging with them were some 2-year-old grade Red Poll steers. When he commenced cutting the cattle out he cut out the 2-year-old Red Polls. I told him he was cutting my 2-year-olds in place of the 3s. He said he would rather have them at the same price, as the Red Polls were as large, all red and muleys. About seven years ago we sold one of my neighbors a lot of Red Poll bulls. He had them two years. He did not know whether they were the right kind of cattle or not, so he bought some Hereford bulls, kept them two years, didn't like them. Then he bought Polled Durham bulls and I was talking with him last spring, when he told me the latter got too many horned and spotted calves, and the best calves he was raising now were from grade Red Poll cows; that he was satisfied that the Red Polls were as good rustlers and a good beef breed and he

mended in Australia, California and in different parts of Texas as being hardy rustlers and good doers. Red Polls are a dual purpose breed of cattle, as is evidenced by the number of premiums awarded them at the International at Chicago in 1903. They can be bred for milk or beef, but the breeders on western ranges are breeding mostly for the latter. Red Polls were bred in Norfolk and Suffolk counties, England, about seventy-five years ago and were imported to America about 1870. They were not bred very extensively until the cattlemen commenced to draw the color line and the feeders began to discriminate against horned cattle in the feed lots. Then the Red Polled men commenced to introduce their cattle, claiming it was the better to breed the horns off than to use the saw. While Red Polls have all the characteristics to make good beef steers, they are good keepers, fatten readily at any age and are growing more in prominence very fast as range cattle.

I have lived on the plains for fifteen years and this has been the most severe winter on stock that I have ever seen. It has been colder in former years, but we have never had as much sleet and snow to my recollection as we have had this winter.

Cattle that are being fed are doing all right, but cattle without shelter and feed are bound to suffer greatly and many persons will start a bank account from the sale of hides that they will take off.

With best wishes for The Stockman-Journal, a paper that is ever ready to advance the interests of the stockmen, I am yours truly,
M. J. EWALT.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—According to department of commerce reports live stock exports continue satisfactory. These figures are about 85 per cent of the total.

February exports were 38,032 head, valued at \$3,651,761, against 35,223 in February, 1904, valued at \$3,219,734.

Cattle exports for the eight months, expiring with February, were 334,060 head, valued at \$25,778,373, against 319,974, valued at \$26,080,850 in 1904.

Hog exports in February were valued at \$19,539, against \$765 a year ago. For the eight months the valuation is \$42,841, against \$26,088 a year ago.

In February, 1905, 28,243 sheep, valued at \$25,778,373, against 41,661, valued at \$279,808 in 1904. Exports of sheep for the eight months are 174,617, valued at \$1,104,428, against 170,326, valued at \$1,069,506 a year ago.

Total exports of cattle, hogs, sheep and provisions in February were \$16,433,483, against \$16,125,089 in February, 1904.

For the expired eight months these exports were \$123,984,490, against \$134,908,699 a year ago.

Exports of cattle, hogs and sheep for February were \$3,857,922, against \$3,500,337 in February, 1904.

Exports of provisions in February were \$12,575,561, against \$126,247,752 last year.

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.



M. J. EWALT.

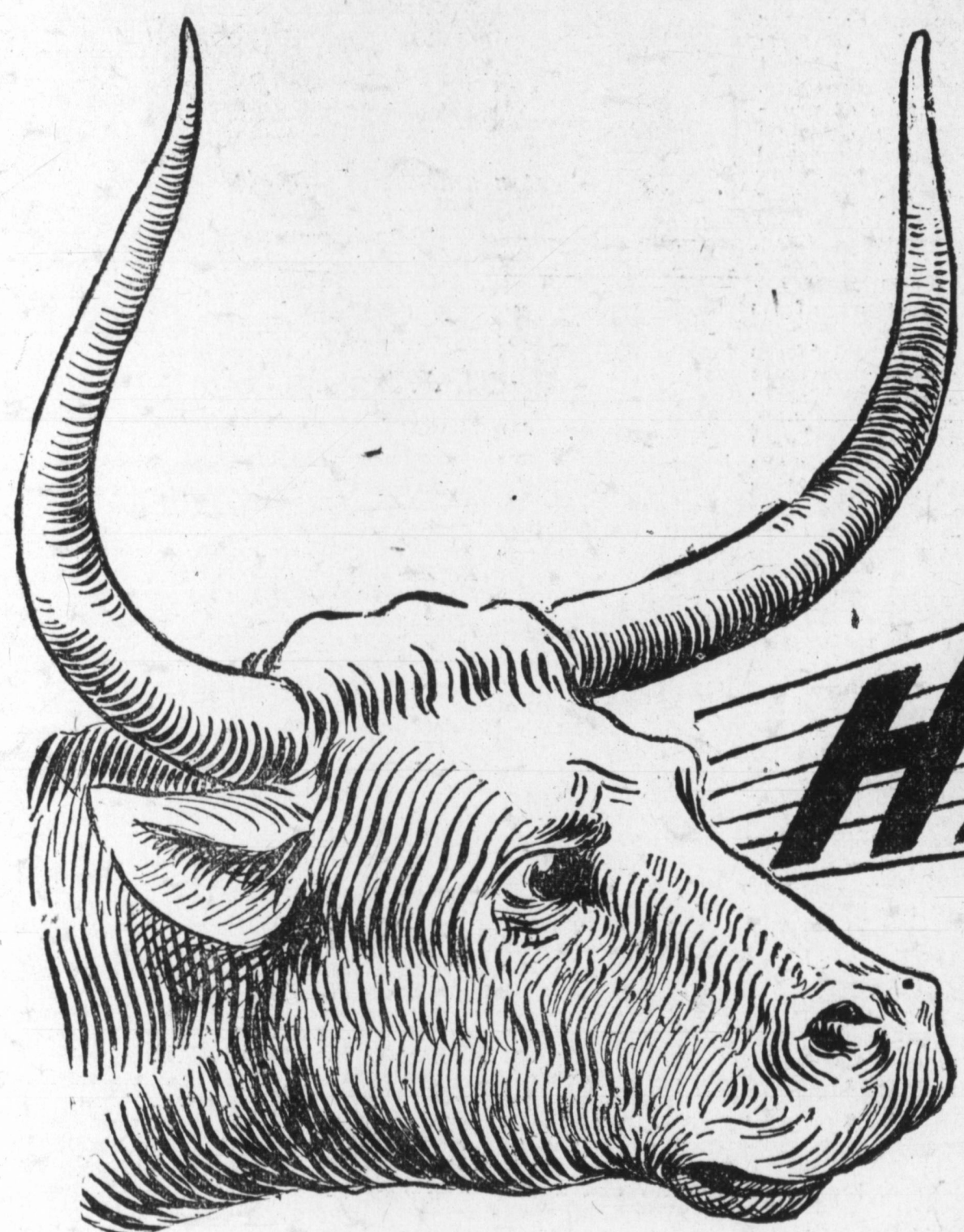
liked them on account of the color and being low down and blocky made them easy keepers. We have been furnishing R. M. Hamby of Dickens county Red Poll bulls for four years. He writes me that he has handled almost all the beef breeds of cattle and that he likes the Red Polls because crossing them with common cattle, they get all red calves and about 90 per cent hornless, and the best rustlers that he ever raised.

I was induced to import from the north this breed of hornless cattle because upon inquiring I found that they are recom-

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Why Hereford Cattle Always Win

By Phil C. Lee, San Angelo, Texas

Utility, dressing percentages, early maturity and prolificacy are the main factors to which might be added constitutional vigor, rustling qualities, more freedom from parasites and bovine attractiveness. The block is the final standard upon which all beef tests are, or should be, judged, and as people's tastes have been educated to "Baby Beef" and the cost of production of "Baby Beef" is so much in favor of production of same over the four to six-year-old oxen of former days, therein lies the walkover for Hereford, which are on equal terms with any breed in the feed lot, and the peer of them all in the pasture, whether of England, the old states or Texas.

I will cite a few cases of record dressed per centages. "Alamo Champion," raised in Nevada, by Hon. John Sparks, dressed 70.1 per cent, slaughtered by Armour & Co. A grade Hereford yearling steer, raised by Willis S. & J. B. Ikard, dressed 68.3 per cent, slaughtered by Armour & Co., and the carload of St. Louis and International winners raised in Texas and shown by Dan Black, dressed 67.3 per cent, slaughtered by Armour & Co.

Let those that will say what they may about large dressing per centages not showing much, but rest assured an animal that will give a good dressing per cent will furnish a first-class carcass, and further the packing house buyers (as far as what little latitude in buying they are given goes) base their bids according to the dressing ability of cattle bid upon.

As a few cases of early development I will cite the following: Scharborough Bros.' first prize bull calf, shown at Fort Worth in March, 1903, weighed 1,250 pounds, and the following year, March, 1904, weighed 1,730 pounds. Lee Bros. had on exhibition at Fort Worth in March, 1903, a steer calf, "Soup Bones," weighing at that time 755 pounds, and the following year, March, 1904, was exhibited weighing 1,380 pounds, the largest yearling steer ever shown in Texas. Lee Bros. exhibited a heifer calf, "Leedales Beauty," at the Dallas Fair in 1902, under 6 months old, weighing 640 pounds. W. S. and J. B. Ikard exhibited a bull calf at the same fair weighing 1,090. Mere weight of itself, decides no weighty problem; but when combined with quality it is the goal to which we are working.

Further, the Hereford will fatten at any age, from early calfhood to old age. I have seen Hereford calves under six months old so fat they had bones, fatter than calves of any other breed I have seen.

Their prolificacy commends them highly. The writer during the year 1902 bred "Gold Bug," a registered Hereford bull, to 101 cows and heifers, and the follow-

ing year their calf crop was 94 per cent. The cow "Sally," a registered Hereford cow, from her tenth to her seventeenth year, produced nine calves. "Lady Edith," another registered Hereford cow, from the 15th of February, 1898, until the 15th of November, 1904, produced eight calves. "Red Rose," a registered Hereford cow, produced twenty calves in her twenty-three years of life. There is a record of a Hereford cow which was slaughtered in England in her thirty-third year, which had produced thirty-one calves in her time.

All rangemen who have handled Herefords know they are nervy and active. Although easily gentled, when raised on the range they are very wild, and always ready to defend themselves or their offspring. This quality will commend itself. After a hard winter, when one is found down, they will struggle until the last to help themselves, and with one man's assistance can generally be gotten up; whereas, some of the other breeds will depend entirely upon their benefactors, and in most cases where you find one down you will later find it dead.

As rustlers the Hereford can't be beat, a fact very noticeable when running them with other breeds. When grass is short the Hereford is always foraging. The following quotation is from an article, "Hereford Blood on the Range," in the Breeders' Gazette, of the issue of Feb. 1, 1905, page 201: "While the Aberdeen-Angus slept or the Shorthorn was worn out, the Hereford was at work." This was originally quoted by John Clay in his article written for the Christmas Gazette.

That Herefords are more free from attacks of "ticks" is a known fact to the observant. A Durham breeding neighboring herdsman visited our stock farm during the summer of 1904 and remarked on how free our cattle were of ticks. He said it must be in the difference of the hide, as his herd of twenty-five registered Shorthorns were being eaten up by the ticks, and that two registered Herefords running in the same bunch were so free of ticks, as he expressed it, "he could eat all they had on them."

Say what we may about being utilitarian, thank goodness we still have an eye for the beautiful, and it is freely admitted, although the least of their qualities, that the Herefords are the handsomest cattle on earth. Especially as a herd, with their perfect markings and pleasing contrast coloring. If you wish to behold one of the most beautiful bovine pictures, see a herd of Herefords driven toward you, preferably up an incline. It reminds me, with their bright coloring and stately carriage, of a company of Zouaves on parade.

PHILIP C. LEE.

TEXAS CATTLE RAISERS

There is, perhaps, no other association of cattle raisers in this country that has as direct or widely extended bearing upon the cattle trade of the country as the one that meets in Fort Worth, Texas, next Tuesday for a three days' session. This is a cattle raiser's association whose membership is made up of cattle raisers. For years it has been one of the principal sources of supply for the great ranges of the north and northwest in addition to the large number of fat beefs furnished to the markets each year. One of the principal features of the annual spring meetings of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association has been, and still is, to meet range men from the great northwest and open negotiations for the sale and transfer of herds from the vast breeding grounds of Texas and contiguous territory to the northern and northwestern pastures, where they are pastured one or two seasons before being forwarded to the great central markets, most of them to go directly into the beef coolers, though no inconsiderable numbers are bought to go into feed lots for finishing on corn or to the distilleries for slop feeding. It may not be generally known, but the great bulk of distillery fed cattle that begin to make their appearance on the fat cattle markets along toward the middle of April originated in the jurisdiction of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and spent one or two summers on the northern ranges before landing in the distillery stalls to starve to death or eat slop.

While the membership of the Texas Cattle Raisers is confined to men who are directly interested in raising cattle in Texas and southwestern territory, the conventions are always largely attended by delegations, not only from the northern range countries but also from all of the great central markets. South St. Joseph will have a delegation at the meeting and the famous rabbit's foot will be conspicuous among the badges in circulation in Fort Worth next week. Among the delegation that will sport the mascot of the South St. Joseph market will be L. D. W. Van Vleet, W. L. Seeley, Snelson Chesney, Charles Pasche, M. B. Irwin, True Davis, Charles Leigh, R. J. Johnson, Field Bohart, John P. Emmert and perhaps others. It is aimed to have the South St. Joseph delegation leave in a body either Sunday night or Monday morning.—St. Joseph Journal.

COLORADO STOCKMEN MEET

DENVER, March 20.—The fifth annual convention of the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' Association adjourned Saturday after two days crowded with important business. There was not an idle or tiresome moment in the convention, and the interest in the work in hand was strung up to the most enthusiastic

point. Owing to the uncertain weather conditions that prevailed, the attendance was not as large as hoped for, but there was a strong delegation here from every section of the state, and as they had about 4,000 stockmen back of them, the work done means very much to the stock industry of this state.

The principal work of the convention was in establishing the policy of the association for the ensuing year. This policy, in brief, means a strong effort for even stronger organization and a fight for better laws and better government and for everything right and just that will benefit the stock industry of Colorado and the nation. The showing made of the actual work accomplished during the past year delighted the delegates, who were able to get some idea of the great possibilities of the future. This association has become the strongest and most important organized body in the state, and in the future its effects will be felt more than ever on the welfare of the state and industry.

The most important work transacted during the last day of the convention was the action taken in regard to the American Stock Growers' Association. The convention endorsed the new organization in the strongest terms, but there was a strong feeling that the new organization should make arrangements in its constitution and by-laws for the admission of organized state bodies like this association. Resolutions were adopted making this request to the new association and the executive committee was directed to appoint a committee of seventy-five members of the Colorado association to present this matter to the American at the meeting in Denver, May 9, and if the request was granted and provision made for the admission of state associations to membership, then the committee is authorized to take out a membership for the Colorado Cattle Growers and to take part in the convention as the Colorado delegation.

It seems to be generally taken for granted that the old National Live Stock Association is dead, and that the American Stock Growers is to be in effect the new national organization of the stock producers of the country.

CHICAGO'S WHITE SLAVES

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—Robert Hunter, prominently identified with philanthropic work in New York, has made a startling statement concerning the Chicago stock yards in an address to the Twentieth Century Club.

He said in part: "There are 5,000 persons in the Chicago stock yards on the verge of pauperism. The average wage for men in the stock yards is \$5 a week, while some very few skilled laborers receive \$17 or \$18. The employes, many of



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them, are in practical slavery. I have seen children 10 years old working all day among the great vats of blood. Incurable rheumatism before the age of 25 is reached as a common result, and tuberculosis among children is extremely prevalent. They have nothing to look forward to but death.

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Loans Made Upon Ranches

By W. R. Edrington, Fort Worth, Texas

In the discussion of the state banking act during the meeting of the bankers comprising the Seventh district, in this city on Feb. 22, it was not my purpose to favor any particular proportion that loans based on real estate securities made by the banks to be chartered under the proposed laws of Texas relating to state banks either in the aggregate or individually should bear to the capital, loans or deposits of the bank or on any other basis; as that is a matter which I had not investigated, and which I feel myself unprepared to discuss. It was my purpose to insist that loans to be made by state banks, based on such securities, should be secured by 'improved' real estate.

I had neither the time nor the preparation on this occasion to express my views fully on this subject and to give my reasons for them. The Webb bill, then under discussion, provides that state banks shall lend money on only such real estate as is improved, and it was my purpose to defend that feature of the bill.

It appeared that some objections to the word 'improved' in this connection as urged by those anticipating loans on ranch property, fearing that such real estate would not be included in the category of 'improved real estate.' As I shall attempt to show hereafter, ranch property is as capable of being improved and made capable of tenancy as readily as any other class of real estate, and if such property is adequately equipped with wells, mills, tanks and other necessities pertaining to a well ordered ranch, making it desirable for pasture purposes, I can see no objection to its acceptance by a bank as security. The mere fact that it is ranch property certainly would not condemn it, unless it should be in such condition that further outlay would be necessary to render it capable of pasturage. My understanding of the meaning of improved real estate is such that does not require additional investment to make it revenue-bearing. It is revenue-bearing at the time it is taken as security, and in the event of foreclosure and the acquirement of the property by the bank, no further investment is necessary on the part of the bank to place it among its live assets.

The only true criterion of the value of real estate, or other investment, is the revenue it will pay on the money invested; that is, so far as the money lender is concerned, and any other view is nonconservative and speculative. The idea of lending money on suburban property or wild lands on the theory that they will enhance in value is unsound and dangerous, and the money lender is taking desperate chances on his judgment, and the chances are strongly in favor of his landing in bankruptcy. Under the ban of undesirable real estate on which to base loans I would also include what may be termed intermediary property; that is, such real estate as is too close to the business section to be good residence property and too far from the business center to be desirable business property. Such real estate is very noticeable in our growing cities, the improvements, if any, consisting of cheap structures, generally in poor repair, occupied by more or less undesirable tenants at low rents, or else vacant, and paying little or no net returns on the money invested, but held at high prices and taxed on such basis, on the theory that it will come in at some time and be valuable first class business property. The money lender, however, can not take such a hopeful view of the matter. He must remember that cities frequently—in fact, nearly always—build away from their original business centers, and that real estate which was valuable business property a few years ago is now distinctly intermediary and not worth 50 per cent of what it was then. And not because of the decline of the city, but

on account of its growth away from its former business center. It is my idea that the money lender should not take a roseate view of the future of his securities. He should go on the theory that he will be forced to foreclose on each loan he makes, and should try to consider what his position will be in that event, at the expiration of the loan, its foreclosure and the taking over of the security. He should consider that conditions so far as his security is concerned, will not improve, but rather deteriorate. If his security be improved real estate nothing remains to be done after foreclosure to put his investment on a revenue paying basis, and if his loan is carefully made the revenue derived from the security should pay him a return exceeding the rate of interest provided in his note. If, however, the real estate be unimproved he has a dead asset on his hands, which must remain unproductive, a dead weight, on which he must pay taxes, losing the interest on his original investment, or else he must make a further investment in the way of improvements. We can readily imagine a condition where the money lender is unable to make a further investment. We then term him land poor. He may have great holdings of unimproved real estate, but unless he has the means to make it tenable, and does so, he is really better off with nothing.

"A man can not be land poor who holds real estate covered by desirable residence or business property, or good farms capable of full and profitable cultivation, or desirable ranch property suitable for the grazing of his cattle, or the cattle of some one else, at so much per acre or per head, and these are the only class of securities that should be considered by a banker. He has the option of accepting or rejecting each loan offered. Let him select only the best and decline such as savor of uncertainties or speculation. It is far better to have his money at 2 per cent with his reserve agents, or in his vaults, than to have his note cases filled with paper he is afraid to press, or his assets consisting of unproductive real estate which is eating him up in expenses and taxes.

"As I said in the beginning, it is not my purpose to argue what proportion of loans made by state banks on real estate should bear to other conditions in the bank, but in my opinion such loans should be encouraged by the state authorities to a limited extent. The majority of mortgages on Texas real estate is held by parties out of the state and frequently out of the United States, and the payment of the interest on these mortgages is a very heavy drain on the finances of our people. I understand that it was one of the principal actuating motives of those instrumental in submitting the constitutional amendment authorizing the passing of a bill providing for state banks to a vote of the people, that such banks could have the power to lend money on real estate, a power prohibited banks chartered under the national banking act, and thereby keep in this state a portion of the interest which is paid out in vast amounts on such mortgages. If such power is inhibited or restricted too far, then the purpose for which the amendment was intended is nullified, and there remains little or no necessity for a state banking law, as national banks have practically all other powers and limitations, except as to capital.

"It is urged against banks of deposit and discount making loans on real estate, that such loans are not liquid and not as readily convertible into cash as short-time commercial paper. Now, I readily understand that this is a strong point and should be carefully considered. I do not believe that the objection to real estate loans by commercial banks is that it is less salable than commercial paper, but because of its longer life, running from

six months to five years or more, as against paper on demand to four months, commonly called commercial paper, and collection cannot be enforced on such paper within such a short time, if a cloud should appear on the financial horizon and an emergency arise for the calling of loans. I should consider well selected real estate loans the most salable of all paper. Such paper is capable of an exact mathematical demonstration as to its value. What loan or investment could be surer and more profitable than a loan based on improved real estate well insured in a reputable insurance company, with usual mortgage clause for the protection of the mortgage holder, the loan not exceeding 50 per cent of the value of the real estate and improvements accompanied by an abstract prepared by a responsible abstract company, certified by a competent attorney?

"It may not be amiss at this point to add that the banker, with his opportunity to deal face to face with his customer, should consider not only the physical risk, but also the moral risk of his loan. In my experience in land mortgages during my banking career, and also during the time in which I was engaged in the practice of law, I have placed much importance on character of the borrower, his earning capacity and his disposition to pay his debts. I have declined many loans on account of my dissatisfaction with the

moral risk when I could raise no objection to the physical.

"It should be the purpose of the banker to be a factor in the upbuilding and advancement of his city, county and state, and I can see no way more profitable to him and more useful to society than to assist the worthy, industrious and frugal citizen to acquire a home for himself, giving him an additional interest in our institutions and the public welfare, and to assist by the lending of his money to the erection of business and other structures, demanded by the growth of our communities.

"It may be true that the real estate loan is not liquid, but at all events, it is 'mighty good,' and the banker with his note case filled with well selected paper secured by desirable improved real estate suitable for tenancy according to the conditions surrounding his securities, and, as I said before, no banker should consider any other class of securities, may at some time, when the country is in the throes of a financial panic, be compelled to ask time of his depositors, but he can do so with honor and the full knowledge that he has invested his customers' money safely, and that he can make good his promise to pay 100 cents on the dollar within a reasonable time, which all must admit is much better than a 50 or less per cent sometimes dribbled out to creditors by receivers of commercial banks dealing only in strictly commercial paper."

CATTLEMEN WILL NOT AUCTION CONVENTION

The executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in its regular session today, took action that is in accordance with the dignity and importance of that great organization, and in keeping with the traditions of that splendid organization.

The committee by unanimous vote, has determined that it will not place the next annual meeting up to be auctioned off to the highest bidder, as was suggested at the last annual meeting held in this city, but will adhere to the old custom of awarding it to the city where it is deemed best to hold these annual meetings, as has been the custom in the past.

This is peculiarly gratifying to the citizens of Fort Worth, and to the friends of the association as a whole. It shows that the greatest organization of cattlemen on the whole face of the earth will not be dominated by any form of commercialism, but will be true to its former customs, its dignity and its importance.

Now let the committee decide to hold all its annual meetings in Fort Worth, except when in the discretion of that honorable body it is necessary to go elsewhere, and future trouble on this score will be entirely obviated. Fort Worth presents a standing invitation to that effect and asks its careful consideration.

YEARLY REPORTS BEING REVIEWED

The executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association went into executive session at 10 o'clock this morning, with an almost full attendance. The meeting was held in Secretary Lytle's office.

When the meeting was called to order by President W. W. Turney there were present S. B. Pulliam of San Angelo, Ike T. Flor of San Antonio, J. D. Jackson of Alpine, Dr. E. B. Frazier of Vinita, B. H. Lucas of Carlsbad, Richard Walsh of Paloduro, Ed Crowley of Midland, Dan Gardner of Fort Worth, S. E. Burnett of Fort Worth and J. H. P. Davis of Richmond.

Other members of the committee will probably reach the city this afternoon.

The committee session is for the purpose of formulating reports which will be

furnished and ready for submission to the convention, when it convenes Tuesday morning.

While specific data contained in the reports is withheld until submitted to the convention, it is understood today that the reports will show the association affairs to be in excellent condition, and the membership to have been materially increased.

A meeting of the committee having in charge the campaign to secure for Fort Worth the 1906 convention of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas was held at the Board of Trade rooms Friday afternoon.

Resolutions calling on every citizen of the city to work for the cause were adopted. The following committee was appointed to make a special canvass for votes among the members of the association:

J. P. King, A. J. Long, S. P. Clark, R. H. Brown, J. W. Spencer, W. T. Ladd, A. S. Goetz, J. E. Weeden, Jacob Washer, Paul Waples, A. F. Crowley, W. E. Connell, G. H. Colvin, J. P. Daggett, J. W. Montague, W. D. Davis, F. M. Long, W. G. Turner, Stuart Harrison, O. P. Haney, F. G. McPeak, J. F. Hovenkamp and Oscar Flato.



RANCH SCENE SCHARBAUER BROS.' LONE STAR HEREFORDS.

LONE STAR Herefords

SCHARBAUER BROS.

Midland, Texas

The Lone Star Herd

Represents possibly the largest herd of Registered Herefords in the West and is headed by such herd bulls as Correctors, Beau Brummell, Beau Donnal, Lamplighter, Hesoid and the great World's Fair Champion bull calf, Sagamore, weighing 1010 pounds at 12 months.

Sold Singly or in Carload Lots--Both Sexes at Private Sale

SELECT HERD ON EXHIBITION AT THE FAT STOCK SHOW.

Echoes of the Range

IN LLANO COUNTY

Llano Times.

George J. Gray, the well known Cherokee stockman, was in our city Tuesday. He reported everything coming along fairly well, wheat growing nicely and cattle picking up, although there will be some losses among cows bringing young calves. He also reports that L. W. Barker has sold about six hundred 3-year-old steers to the same parties who bought his steers last year.

G. W. Walton of Lockhart was in Llano this week in the interest of the Landa herd of Shorthorn cattle, trying to make some sales, and will perhaps be back here later in the season. He is an old stockman, an old resident of that country and a brother-in-law to ex-Governor Joseph D. Sayers. He and the ex-governor were interested together in a Shorthorn ranch down there at one time.

J. C. Stribling has leased a pasture in the Osage Nation and early in April will begin shipment. He has an order in for thirty cars.

C. E. Shults, W. J. Everett and W. H. and Ira Kuykendall will also put cattle in the Osage. They are operating separately, but have leased a large pasture together to save expense, and will begin shipment in April. We hope the boys will get some good profits on their ventures.

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.

Talked with W. M. Pence, manager of the "C" ranch, yesterday. He says cattle losses out there this winter have been very light, no more, in fact, than could be expected in any winter season, and the range conditions now promise all things that make the ranchman's heart glad.

M. T. Yarborough came in Wednesday morning from the range near Val Horn. He has been well drilling for the Black Mountain outfit for some time past and states that the February cold spell did not do very great damage. Lots of rain has fallen out there, he says.

Pate Collins was in the first of the week from his ranch in Gaines county. He says the cattle loss of stockmen up there during the severe weather of February was practically nothing, and the county is now in splendid condition. He expects to plant large feed crops this spring, and we do not doubt that his harvests will be satisfactory.

Information gleaned from the market reports and otherwise point to probable better prices on all lines of stuff. Stock cattle seem likely to make considerable advance, while the spring trade on steer stuff promises to be quite lively. A number of our citizens

have already received many inquiries from buyers, and the facts as to range and cattle conditions never were more flattering.

J. H. Epley was with us Wednesday from Stanton. Says he has been in this country for thirteen years and never during that time has there been such weather as this, never so much moisture at any season of the year. He says the cattle loss during the past cold spell was not very heavy, though most all cowmen sustained some loss. He fears the norther and severe weather that started Tuesday night may increase the loss considerably.

IN SCURRY COUNTY

Snyder Coming West.

George Elkins was here Friday on his way to his Kent county ranch with six Hereford bulls, three 2s and three 1s, which he purchased of V. W. Allen of Mitchell county. The animals were of a high grade and we were told by those who know what a bovine is that they were as fine as the country affords.

IN UVALDE COUNTY

Uvalde Leader-News.

Fort Worth cow buyers looking for fat stock spent most of last week looking through Zavalia county pastures and inspecting the range cattle. No doubt a heavy movement of fat cattle from this county to the eastern and northern markets will commence very soon.

In an article stating that Mr. Ike West had sold to Simpson & Mitchell 100 head of steers at \$40 was an error. Mr. West states that he has these steers on feed at his ranch and are for sale at \$50 per head.

W. M. Scott came in last Saturday from his Turkey Creek ranch. Mr. Scott says he has lived in Texas for many years, but never saw a March like this before, with so much rain and cold weather. It was a great thing and he believed crops would be good. The holes along Turkey creek had plenty of water in them.

IN CROSBY COUNTY

Emma News.

A cold rain from the east beginning Sunday and continuing until Tuesday afternoon, followed Tuesday night by a cold north wind accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain was extremely severe on cattle. A number of cattle were chilled to death—cattle that had been well fed and cared for. Some of the nearby losses are as follows: H. D. Rosser lost 50 head; Bob Martin, 15; Judge Covington, 15; H. S. Smyer, 15; Roy Ezell, 14; Matt Davis and Squire Brown lost several head each. Some one brought in a report that Bassett lost 150 head, the report was not con-

firmed, however.

Now, we find that the principle losses in the above report were among well fed stuff, which ought to teach the stockmen a lesson: the losses sustained will far exceed the amount required to build good windbreaks and sheds sufficient to protect the stock from winter's biting blasts.

IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News.

J. R. Hamilton and son, Russ, were in Sonora Sunday on their way home to San Angelo from a trip to Devil's River where they had been to see how their sheep were getting along. J. R. says he has about 10,000 muttons that are fat enough to go to market.

The spring rains seem to have been general throughout the Sonora country and all live stock interests are hopeful and greatly encouraged. There has been comparatively no losses to live stock this winter and while we may naturally expect some more bad weather, no serious blow could be inflicted since these fine rains. All mail routes are delayed and carriers report extremely heavy roads and no dry places north, south, east or west. The entire country will be a-wearing of the green by St. Patrick's day, to be sure.

IN CHILDRESS COUNTY

Childress Index.

Fine rains fell at Childress Wednesday afternoon and night. The oats now in the ground will make a fair yield without another heavy rain. The railway lake now has a year's supply of water.

U. S. Weddington has leased of Mrs. W. L. R. Dickson her four sections of land, east of town, for a term of five years. He has also made a trade with Alfred Ogden for 200 head of Hereford cattle, which he will run on the lands. Mr. Weddington has had considerable experience with this breed of cattle, and doubtless will build up one of the best herds in the state of Texas. Mr. Weddington has taken possession of the land and is preparing to put in a large feed crop.

IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

We are shown a clipping from a paper down state, location not known, wherein one G. A. Williams gave the Panhandle and Donley county a black eye. It appears that Mr. Williams bought a piece of land in this county and lived here two or three weeks during the late bad weather. In the article he stated that this climate was entirely too rigorous for white folk and that he lost no time in selling his land and leaving the country. He stated further that one Clarendon man had lost this winter 1,200 head of cattle, and that thirty head died in town one night. To these statements the Banner-Stockman wishes to object in the interest of truth and right. They are totally without foundation. This part of the state has suffered less from the effects of bad weather than any other section. Cattle losses have been proportionately lighter here than in any other section which has come under

our notice and no man lost anything like the number of cattle mentioned. Taking the big "JA" and "RO" ranches and all the small men in the Clarendon country together the total losses will not reach 1,200. Cattle conditions are in fine shape—extra fine for this season of the year. Losses have been light, cattle have been well fed, the weather is fine and green grass is coming rapidly and will afford good grazing in a short time. As for farming conditions, they were never better, and everybody is well pleased. We are inclined to think Mr. Williams is a kind of man which any community can well afford to lose.

IN BRISCOE COUNTY

Silverton Enterprise.

R. T. Bishop and wife of Swisher county were trading here Monday. In conversation with the Enterprise man, Mr. Bishop says his cattle are coming through the winter all right. He has lost only one head from the weather conditions.

Reports from the plains country have never placed the cattle loss at less than 10 per cent and in some instances have reached 50 per cent. Even the score by halving the per cent and you have probably the actual loss, which could reasonably be placed at 30 per cent. T. A. Pyle sent in a true report for this section, but it is evident that the other inspectors have been emulating the example of Rip Van Winkle and were in a comatose state at the time of making their reports. Or else, perhaps, there is more commission money used in other sections of the state, thus making the inspectors a bit wary about telling the truth.

IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Colorado News.

Phone messages received from the Bush ranch Monday said a heavy rain had fallen there that day and grass beginning to put out nicely.

The only recent shipments of cattle from this place were three cars on the 11th inst. by E. B. Carver to Kansas City and a car of horses to Sulphur Springs on the 13th by Bob Gafford.

A. B. Robertson will leave Sunday night for Fort Worth to attend the convention of the Cattle Raisers' Association and to witness the Fat Stock Show. He will deliver an address at the convention, his subject being "Markets and Their Extension."

In the pending investigation of the so-called beef trust that is being conducted in the federal court in this city, cattlemen have ample opportunity to lay bare all the information they possess as to the workings of the trust. There is a general disposition to complain, however, and when subpoenas are served to obtain testimony it usually culminates in the witness not knowing anything he cares to divulge. This is all wrong. If any cattleman knows anything to establish the fact that there is a beef trust in operation it should be promptly furnished the authorities engaged in this investigation.

FAT STOCK ENTRIES | Cure Women

(Continued from Page Fourteen.)

L. Blackford, Denison; W. D. Jones, San Angelo (two entries); Campbell Russell, Hereford, I. T. (two entries); A. K. Short, Saginaw; Harman Specht, Iowa Park; W. S. & J. E. Ikard, Henrietta; W. N. Waddell, Odessa (two entries); Lee Bros., San Angelo; J. O. Rhome, Saginaw.

Sec. 5. Best senior Hereford bull calf, dropped between Jan. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 1904, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries: B. N. Aycock, Midland (two entries); G. L. Blackford, Denison; S. P. Clark, Fort Worth; J. T. Durlinger, Crowley (two entries); F. M. Hoben, Nacona (two entries); A. M. Jones, Big Springs (two entries); W. D. Jones, San Angelo; Scharbauer Bros., Midland (two entries); Hermann Specht, Iowa Park; T. D. Wilkinson, Enloe (two entries); J. F. Yearwood, Georgetown; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta (two entries); W. N. Waddell, Odessa (two entries); R. H. McNatt, Fort Worth; Lee Bros., San Angelo; M. W. Hovenkamp, Kellar (two entries); J. O. Rhome, Saginaw; J. B. Salyer, Jonah.

Sec. 6. Best junior Hereford bull calf, dropped after Sept. 1, 1904, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries: B. N. Aycock, Midland; A. B. Jones, Big Springs; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; Lee Bros., San Angelo; M. W. Hovenkamp, Kellar (two entries).

Sec. 7. Best Hereford cow, 3 years old and over, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries: B. N. Aycock, Midland; T. M. Hoben, Nacona; W. D. Jones, San Angelo; Ellis Richardson, Albany (two entries); Scharbauer Bros., Midland; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta (two entries).

Sec. 8. Best Hereford cow, 2 years and under 3, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries: B. N. Aycock, Midland; T. M. Hoben, Nacona (two entries); W. D. Jones, San Angelo; Ellis Richardson, Albany; Scharbauer Bros., Midland; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta.

Sec. 9. Best senior yearling heifer dropped between Jan. 1, 1903, and Sept. 1, 1904, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries: B. N. Aycock, Midland (two entries); Ellis Richardson, Albany; Campbell Russell, Hereford, I. T.; Scharbauer Bros., Midland; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta (two entries); Lee Bros., San Angelo; J. O. Rhome, Saginaw.

Sec. 10. Best junior heifer yearling dropped between Sept. 1, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries: W. D. Jones, San Angelo; T. D. Wilkinson, Enloe; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; B. C. Rhome Jr., Saginaw.

Sec. 11. Best senior heifer calf dropped between Jan. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 1904, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries: B. N. Aycock, Midland (two entries); T. M. Hoben, Nacona; Ellis Richardson, Albany; Scharbauer Bros., Midland (two entries); T. D. Wilkinson, Enloe; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; J. O. Rhome, Saginaw; J. B. Salyer, Jonah.

Sec. 12. Best junior heifer calf dropped after Sept. 1, 1904, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries: T. M. Hoben, Nacona; Lee Bros., San Angelo.

Sweepstakes—Competition limited to first prize:

Sec. 13. Senior sweepstakes bull, best Hereford bull, 2 years old and over, \$30.

Sec. 14. Junior sweepstakes bull, best Hereford bull, under 2 years old, \$30.

Sec. 15. Senior sweepstakes cow, best Hereford cow, 2 years old and over, \$30.

Sec. 16. Junior sweepstakes cow, best Hereford cow, under 2 years old, \$30.

Grand Champion Sweepstakes Bull—

Sec. 17. (To be competed for by premium bulls in the senior and junior sweepstakes classes only), grand champion sweepstakes, \$40.

Grand Champion Sweepstakes Cow—

Sec. 18. (To be competed for by the premium cows in the senior and junior sweepstakes classes only), grand champion sweepstakes, \$40.

HEREFORDS, AGED HERDS

Sec. 19. Consisting of one bull 2 years old and over, one cow 3 years old and over, one cow 2 years old and under 3, one cow 2 years old and under 3, one cow 1 year old and under 2 and one heifer, under 1 year, first \$25; second, \$20; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries—B. N. Aycock, Midland, five entries; T. M. Hoben, five entries; Scharbauer Brothers, Midland, five entries; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta, nine entries.

Sec. 20. Young herd, consisting of one bull under 2 years old, two heifers 1 year and under 2 and two heifers under 1 year old, first, \$35; second, \$30; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, Henrietta, five entries.

Sec. 21. Calf herd, consisting of one bull and four heifers, all under 1 year old and bred by exhibitor, first, \$35; second, \$30; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries—Scharbauer Brothers, Midland, five entries; W. S. and J. B. Ikard, Henrietta, five entries.

Sec. 22. Best two animals, either sex, produce of one cow, first, \$35; second,

I Will Cure You So That You Should Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarrassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.



To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has seldom failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhoea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, believing that it will effect a cure in almost any case, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed. I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, so will send you some of the medicine free. If you will send me your name and address I will mail you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. Do not suffer another day but just sit down and write me for it right now.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No 524 Kokomo, Ind.

\$30; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries—B. N. Aycock, Midland, three entries; S. P. Clarke, Fort Worth, three entries; T. M. Hoben, Nacona, six entries; N. B. Jones, Big Springs, three entries; W. D. Jones, San Angelo, three entries; Ellis Richardson, Albany, three entries; W. S. and J. B. Ikard, Henrietta, six entries.

Sec. 23. Best four animals, either sex, produce of one bull, first, \$35; second, \$30; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Entries—B. N. Aycock, Midland, ten entries; W. D. Jones, San Angelo, five entries; Scharbauer Brothers, Midland, five entries; Hermann Specht, Iowa Park, five entries; T. D. Wilkinson, Enloe, ten entries; J. F. Yearwood, Georgetown, five entries; W. S. and J. B. Ikard, ten entries; W. N. Waddell, Odessa, ten entries; M. W. Hovenkamp, Kellar, four entries.

This division of the show will be in charge of C. R. Thomas, Kansas City, secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

RED POLLS

Sec. 1. Best bull, 3 years old and over, \$20; second best, \$12.

Entries—J. L. Jennings & Brother, Martindale; R. H. Jennings, Martindale.

Sec. 2. Best bull, 2 years old and under 3, \$16; second best, \$8.

Entries—J. L. Jennings & Brother, Martindale.

Sec. 3. Best bull, 1 year old and under 2, \$16; second best, \$8.

Entries—J. L. Jennings & Brother, Martindale; W. R. Clifton, Waco.

Sec. 6. Best cow 2 years old and under 3, \$16; second best, \$8.

Entries—J. L. Jennings & Brother, Martindale.

Sec. 7. Best heifer 1 year old and under 2, \$12; second best, \$8.

Entries—J. L. Jennings & Brother, Martindale.

Sec. 8. Best heifer calf under 1 year, \$6; second best, \$4.

Entries—J. L. Jennings & Brother, Martindale.

Senior Sweepstakes (Bull)—

Sec. 9. Best bull 2 years old and over, \$12.

Junior Sweepstakes (Bull)—

Sec. 10. Best bull under 2 year old, \$10.

Senior Sweepstakes (Cow)—

Sec. 11. Best cow 2 years old and over, \$12.

Junior Sweepstakes (Cow)—

Sec. 12. Best cow under 2 years old, \$10.

Grand Champion Sweepstakes (Bull)—

Sec. 13. Grand champion sweepstakes (to be competed for by bulls in the senior and junior sweepstakes classes only), \$12.

Grand Champion Sweepstakes (Cow)—

Sec. 14. Grand champion sweepstakes (to be competed for by premium cows in the senior and junior sweepstakes classes only), \$12.

Sec. 15. Graded herd, one bull 2 years old or over, one cow 3 years old or over, one cow 2 years and under 3 years, one heifer 1 year and under 2 years, one heifer calf under 1 year, \$22; second best, \$16.

Sec. 16. Best bull and four females all under 2 years, \$16; second best, \$12.

Sec. 17. Best four get of one bull, \$20; second best, \$8.

Sec. 18. Best two product of one cow, \$12; second best, \$8.

Red Polls to be eligible, must be recorded in the Red Polled Herd Book, either English or American edition.

One-half of above premiums to be paid by the Poll Cattle Club of America.

LIVE STOCK JUDGING CONTEST

Each contestant will be required to judge classes of cattle, sheep and swine. The first prize will be \$50; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10.

Partial Entries are: Duke Burgess, Fort Worth; J. W. Laving, V. P. Brown, A. A. Wright, C. Giddings, W. T. Lew, John Ashton and A. J. Smith, Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station.

BEF CATTLE, CAR LOTS

Not less than fifteen beef cattle of any age to car. (Beef standard will apply in determining quality of cattle entered in the beef class. The judges will decide whether cattle are admissible to this class.)

Sec. 1. Steers, 2 years old and under 3; Best car steers, 3 years old and over \$150; second, \$100; third, \$50; best car steers, 2 years old and under, \$150; second, \$100; third, \$50.

Entries—Best car 3 years and over; J. P. French, Temple; A. T. Murchison,

Farmersville; J. B. Wilson, Dallas; H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, I. T.

Best car steers, 2 years: J. M. Pannell, Kemp; T. A. Merrifield, Duncanville (two entries); E. J. Wall, Quanah; Texas Experiment Station, College Station; Harold D. Brown, Fort Worth.

Sec. 2. One-year-old steers: Best car steers, 1 year old and under 2 years, \$150; second, \$100; third, \$50.

Entries—William Bryant, Cedar Hills.

Sec. 3. Steer or heifer, under 1 year: Best car steer calves under 1 year, \$150; second, \$100; third, \$50.

Entries—Car yearlings (Herefords), M. R. Hoxie, Taylor; Lee Brothers, San Angelo.

Best car calves, under 1 year: George D. Elliott, Midland; Mayfield & Reynolds, Roanoke; William Bryant, Cedar Hill; E. C. Sterling & Sons, Seymour; E. J. Wall, Quanah (two entries); L. A. Peters and W. A. Briggs, Waxahachie.

Sweepstakes—Only winners of first prizes eligible:

Sec. 5. Best car of steers any age, \$100.

SINGLE STEERS, BEEF CATTLE

Sec. 1. Grade Shorthorn steers by registered Shorthorn bull, 2 years old and under 3: Best steers, 2 years old and under 3, \$190; second, \$70; third, \$60; fourth, \$40; fifth, \$30.

Entries—N. W. Goodrich, Marlin (two entries); J. R. Dendinger, Fort Worth (two entries); Matt Zollner, Fate (two entries); W. A. Rhea, Rhea's Mills; Dave Harrell, Liberty Hill; John E. Brown, Granbury.

Sec. 2. One year and under 2 years old: Best steer 1 year old and under 2 years, \$100; second, \$70; third, \$60; fourth, \$30.

Entries—Texas Experiment Station, College Station; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory; Howard Mann & Brothers, Waco; W. A. Rhea, Rhea's Mill; Leon Bryant, Cedar Hill; William Bryant, Cedar Hill (three entries); William Pearson, Godley; H. C. Holloway and J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth.

Sec. 3. Steer calves under 1 year: Best steer calf under 1 year; \$100; second, \$70; third, \$60; fourth, \$40; fifth, \$30.

Sec. 4. Grand champion Shorthorn steer. Competition limited to winners of first moneys in class 2: Best steer, grand champion, \$100.

All cattle in class 2 to be shown in at halter and in the arena where pure-bred cattle are shown.

LIGHT MOVEMENT TO TERRITORIES

Believes Dipping Order Effective Wednesday Will Keep Cattle in Texas

J. I. Conway, live stock agent for the Santa Fe, believes that there will be fewer Texas cattle go into the territory country pastures this season because of the fact that the range conditions in Texas are very fine this year and there will be less reason for pasturing cattle in Oklahoma or the Indian Territory than has been the case in previous seasons.

Another reason Mr. Conway assigns for a possible light movement of Texas cattle to the territory, is the fact that before cattle can enter that country they must be dipped and, as a rule cows, are not in condition to stand it. He says, however, that steers are in shape to go through the dipping process. The order of the interior department requiring that cattle from Texas be dipped before they are admitted to the territory pastures became effective Wednesday.

STRANGE STORY OF RANCHMAN

Around Joshua H. Cheney, a prominent and wealthy ranchman of Torrance, N. M., confined as a patient in the Hotel Dieu, has centered within the past few days a combination of circumstances which are strange and almost dramatic, says the El Paso Times. According to the story as it can be gathered—for all the parties interested are loath to talk of the matter—two men, neither of them any blood relation of Cheney's, one of them a legally appointed guardian, and the other claiming to be an adopted son, are here disputing as to who has the better right to care for the old man, while two brothers of Cheney's, one from California and the other from Wyoming, are also upon the scene, resenting the interference of the two outsiders.

It appears that some time ago Cheney was declared to be incapable of managing his affairs by a Mexican judge in New Mexico and that a prominent doctor of Torrance, who had been the old man's physician for a number of years, was appointed his guardian, with power to take charge of and manage his financial affairs. It also seems that a cowboy from Corona, N. M., who claims that Cheney had some time ago adopted him, took exceptions to the court proceedings whereby the doctor was appointed the old man's guardian, claiming that the judge and the doctor had conspired to get control of Cheney's property, which, it is alleged, consists of a large ranch, several thousand head of cattle and a neat sum of money in the bank.

It seems a real pity now that Tom Lawson did not have charge of that beef trust investigation. It is morally certain that his report would have been much more readable than that of Commissioner Garfield.

\$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 everywhere. It is prepared from high class powdered Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Berries 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 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, ate "International Stock Food" Every Day.

DAN PATCH MAILED FREE

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 38 inches. See our Large Advertisements or Write Direct to Our Office. We employ an office force of 225 with 125 typewriters and all correspondence is answered promptly. Also Write Us for Any Desired Information.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

STOCK EXCHANGE CHANGES RULES

Whistle of Armour Plant to Sound Opening and Closing of Hog and Sheep Market

Representatives of firms doing business on the Fort Worth live stock exchange beginning with this morning started the buying and selling of sheep and hogs with the first sound of a whistle blown at 8 o'clock. From this time on a whistle at the Armour & Company's plant is to be the signal for the opening and closing of the market. At a special meeting of the association held late yesterday afternoon in the exchange building the petition signed by buyers and sellers of the yards asking a change of the by-laws fixing the opening of the sheep and hog yards at 8 o'clock and the closing at 4 o'clock was granted. It was also agreed between the members that no sales could be made either before or after the hours given in the yarded pens and a penalty of a \$5 fine was agreed upon for both buyers and sellers violating the rule.

Proposed changes relative to the number of representatives or selectors each firm should have, the salaries and commissions, as well as the charges commission firms could make for the handling of stock and regulations governing gifts were not adopted.

ARIZONA CATTLEMEN FIGHTING LOCO

The following letter has been issued by E. S. Gosney of Flagstaff, the well known stockman:

To the Cattle and Horse Men of Northern Arizona:

The bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, in its investigation of poisonous plants, is beginning the investigation of "the loco weed diseases in horses." This work is under the direction of Frederick V. Coville, botanist of the department, with whom we discussed this question while in Washington recently and who is inclined to agree that some point on the plains of the northern Arizona plateau would be a favorable point to make the investigations.

In a recent letter Mr. Coville says: "In order to carry on this experiment it will be necessary to obtain the use of land thoroughly occupied by the loco weed in question, to enclose sufficient areas, and to stock with horses which may be autopsied or otherwise investigated."

We suggest some point on the east side of the San Francisco mountain forest reserve, probably north of the railroad, as a favorable locality, and assured Mr. Coville of the hearty co-operation of all stockmen in northern Arizona in any such investigations.

This is a matter in which the cattle and horse men are especially interested, and it would greatly aid and encourage the parties making this investigation if the persons most interested will manifest that interest by practical suggestions of range conditions and locations on which the "loco weed" is most prevalent, and at what season it grows and is apparently most dangerous. You can write to Mr. Coville direct or we will be glad to transmit to the department any suggestions along these lines which the interested parties may feel like submitting.

It may be too late for a thorough investigation this season, but now is the time to begin to secure the investigation in this locality.

Very respectfully,
E. S. GOSNEY.

HOW THE PACKERS GAINED CONTROL

Private Car Lines and Stock Yards Are Two Important Sources of Revenue

43 PER CENT DIVIDENDS

Trust Not Needed When Community of Interest Secures the Same Ends

BY CUTHBERT POWELL
 KANSAS CITY, March 20.—The working figures given in Monday's article are conservative and fair. In applying them to all the western markets alike it is not forgotten that market values will vary a little in each one of them. While in some they will be a little higher, in others they will be a little lower, so the average above fairly represents the market price paid for such cattle. And as the big packers work in concert, it is fair to presume that the profit is as big in one market as in the other. Cattle killing, while being the main feature of a big packing plant, by no means represents all its business. It kills calves, hogs and sheep, all of which earn a profit. And it does a butter, cheese, poultry, egg and cold storage business. Without going into detail as with cattle, it is safe to say that allowing for the hide, the head, the brains, the trimmings, and the intestines, calves will yield a profit of 50c per head after allowing 20c per head for the cost of killing. Hog killing, too, is a very important item and a good second to cattle. As with cattle, the profit in them is largely in the offal and trimmings, and the cured products. A hog in killing will net 70 per cent clear meat, that is, hams, shoulders, bellies and lard, and these are sold for enough to pay for the live animal on the hoof, leaving the offal and trimmings, such as tenderloins, spare-ribs, sausage, tongues, cheek and head meats, feet, brains, livers, hearts, stomach linings, tails, kidneys, bristles and tankage as profit, the value of which will easily reach 80c per head. But against this must be charged 20c per head for killing, and 40c per head for general expenses; net profit, 20c. While this shows only a nominal profit of 20c per head, it is but the beginning of the hog's career, as packers derive their greatest returns from the curing and manipulation of the green meats. Unlike beef which is sold in the carcass or fresh meat form, the hog goes largely upon the market in cured and manipulated products, and here is a liberal profit, and to the packers their greatest insured gain. The green hams are made into sugar-cured ones. The shoulders are made into California and picnic hams, and the bellies into breakfast bacon. The lard is refined at a profit. The feet are pickled, the scraps are made into deviled ham and sausage, and the tankage into fertilizers. Sheep are less important, but they, too, are money-makers. As with cattle and hogs, their profit is largely in the offal—the pelt, the head, the tallow and intestines, all of which yield a profit of 50c per head, after allowing 20c per head for killing.

WORKING EXPENSES HIGH
 The packers' expenses are heavy, though his receipts are large. At Kansas City, during their busiest season last year, the maximum number of employees on the pay rolls was 11,000, which includes every one connected with the different plants. There is a big "waiting" list and the packing houses seldom run full-handed. This, largely, was the cause of the recent strike. Wages are not bad, but hours of labor are not enough. Common laborers last year got 16 to 17½c an hour; skilled butchers, 50c; helpers, 20c to 30c; boys and girls, 10c to 20c. Common laborers, ten hours a day, would get \$1.60 to \$1.75; skilled butchers, six hours, \$3; helpers, same hours, \$1.20 to \$1.80 a day. Office help, \$40 to \$80 a month. Pay of officers runs up into the thousands. It is only a short time in the year that these wages are made, during heavy runs on the stock market. Many days the men get only two to three hours of work. Taking 65 per cent of the maximum number of employees as the average number, which is about right, the following table is approximately correct. The "waiting" list is included in the maximum number:

	Max. No. employees.	Ave. No. employees.
Chicago	28,000	18,200
Kansas City	11,000	7,150
St. Louis	5,051	3,283
Omaha	8,039	5,225
St. Joseph	3,864	2,512
Sioux City	2,219	1,442
Fort Worth	1,600	1,040
Milwaukee	1,100	715
St. Paul	1,300	845
Totals	62,173	40,412

For the payment of this force an allowance has been made of 50c per head for killing cattle, and \$1.50 per head on cattle for general expenses. For the killing of hogs 20c per head, and 40c per head for general expenses; 20c per head for the killing of sheep and same for calves. Applying the above figures to last year's killing at the various western packing

centers and we have a wage fund from cattle of \$11,177,088; from hogs, \$9,267,427; from sheep, \$1,290,863, and from calves, \$88,918; total, \$21,824,291. To this add \$1 per head more, a charge against cattle, for extraordinary expenses and the maintenance of plants, and there is a grand total of \$27,412,841.

43 PER CENT DIVIDEND

Yet over and above all this is a net profit to the packer of \$7.41 on cattle killed, 20c per head on hogs, 50c per head on sheep and 50c per head on calves, giving \$47,727,412 returns upon the money invested in plants and spent in running them each year. Figuring upon their capitalization heretofore given, of \$110,500,000, we have 43 per cent, which is ten times what such money would produce if loaned in large blocks upon the open market. Not only do three firms, Swift & Co., the Armour Packing Company and Nelson Morris & Co. practically control this vast industry and the great profits accruing from the manufacture and manipulation of meat products, but they control its distribution from which a further and important revenue is derived. And the export business is in their hands, the extent and importance of which will be seen from the exports of fresh meats and packing house products for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, as reported by the bureau of statistics at Washington, as follows:

Beef Products—	Pounds.	Value.
Canned beef	57,468,338	\$5,882,838
Fresh beef	299,579,671	26,841,586
Salt and cured	57,853,822	3,281,017
Totals	494,826,005	\$39,806,793
Hog Products—	Pounds.	Value.
Bacon	249,665,941	\$24,446,752
Hams	194,948,864	22,293,867
Pork	140,338,208	12,160,527
Lard	561,302,643	46,347,520
Totals	1,146,255,656	\$105,248,666
Lard compounds.	Pounds.	Value.
Oleo and oleomargarine	52,650,545	\$3,581,813
Sausage and sausage meats	171,321,090	13,479,432
Sausage casings	5,562,409	402,528
Totals	229,489,044	\$20,016,940
Exports of cattle and sheep for the fiscal year ending with June, 1904, as shown by the bureau of statistics at Washington:	Number.	Value.
Cattle	593,409	\$42,250,291
Sheep	301,313	1,954,604
Totals	894,722	\$44,210,895

These figures are nearly as startling as the previous ones. The value of beef and beef products alone, exported, was \$39,806,793; of hog products, \$105,248,666; of live cattle and sheep, \$44,210,895, and for lard compounds, oleo and oleomargarine and sausage casings, \$20,016,940; total, \$109,283,294. This gives them practically the dictation of the meat business of the world.

With a community of interest existing between the three houses—The Big Three—and a private working understanding, what need is there of a legal beef trust? The same result is accomplished in a less expensive and safer way. Competition is thus defied and these three houses are entrenched in such a position as enables them to dominate both the live stock and meat markets, and say what profits shall and shall not be made.

PRIVATE CAR LINES

An important auxiliary and one not to be overlooked, is the packing house car lines. They are valuable feeders to the trade. Each packing company owns its own cars and is allowed a mileage by the railroads, on running them, of 3-4c per mile each way, resulting in a handsome revenue each year. This fraction in itself looks small. But the cars being kept constantly on the go and the pay to the companies being on the mileage, the profit derived is really a handsome one. One car line of a comparatively small house, with 250 cars, reported its average mileage at 100 miles per day. It is fair to presume that the larger houses will keep their rolling stock more actively employed, and that an average of 100 miles per day is an eminently fair basis to work upon. Figuring on this, we have 75 cents per car per day, and as there are 18,795 cars owned by the packing companies, given below, their daily earnings would be \$14,096 or \$366,496 per month of twenty-six days, and \$4,397,952 per annum. This is equivalent to a cut of just that much, less the amount of money invested in cars. Here the little packer is again placed at a disadvantage and the hold of the big companies further strengthened upon the trade.

Everything connected with the packing industry is thus worked to fasten a monopoly upon the people. They not only dictate the price that shall be paid for the live stock at the yards, and the profit that shall be paid by the consumer, but also through their car lines, in no small degree name the freight that shall be paid by them in the marketing of their meats and packing house products. How to overcome these obstacles and again bring fair competition in the trade, is the question that now confronts the people. And its solution affects every one, high and low, rich and poor alike. So strong have the packers become in their car line service that the railroads, too, are being made to feel the weight of their heavy hand, and they admit that they dare not oppose them to any great degree. The following table shows the packing house car lines and number of car lines owned by each, taken from the Railway Equipment Register of New York:

Names.	No. of cars.
Swift & Co.	4,999
Armour Packing Co.*	7,500
Nelson Morris & Co.	1,466
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,104



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Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.... 800
 National Car Line Co.* 2,926

Total 18,795
 *Estimated, as they refused to give figures for publication. The National Car Line Company is made up of the following concerns: Anglo-American Packing company, 950 cars; Hammond Packing company, 1,216 cars; St. Louis Dressed Beef company, 205 cars; Omaha Packing company, 350 cars; Kansas City Refrigerator company, 205 cars. Total, 2,926 cars, as given above.

Having successfully accomplished this much, and controlling the manufacture and distribution of the meat products on one continent and largely of another, they would also get the stock yards of the country in their grasp and secure all the profits that arise from the live stock industry of the country from the time it leaves the farm until it is served upon the table of the consumer. They are a most profitable adjunct to the trade, and do not the packers make the stock yards? Fully 80 per cent of the cattle, hogs and sheep coming to market are bought by them, so why not save the yard charges and feed bills, heaped against these vast receipts? This question was forced upon them some years ago and quietly acted upon until now they have control of all the leading stock yards in the west, with two exceptions, those at Chicago and Kansas City, and are stockholders in both of these, and it is said have a dominating influence in the Chicago yards. Here at Kansas City, one of the packing houses which is said to be jointly owned by the "big three," has maintained private yards of its own for more than a year, diverting business from the main yards and saving yard charges and the middleman's expenses, getting last year alone, direct from the country, over 100,000 hogs.

Packers have already absolute ownership of the National Stock yards at East St. Louis; the St. Joseph Stock yards at St. Joseph, Mo.; the Union Stock yards at Omaha; the Sioux City Stock yards, Sioux City, Iowa; the Fort Worth Stock yards, at Fort Worth, Texas, and the Union Stock yards at St. Paul; with a combined capitalization of \$24,710,950 or 53 per cent of the entire capital invested in the leading stock yards of the west shown below, exclusive of their interest in the Chicago and Kansas City yards. Western stock yards and their capitalization and ownership are shown as follows: Union Stock yards, Chicago, Ill., owned by the Chicago-Junction railway company (the Vanderbilt interest control), has 470 acres and 150 miles of track. Its common stock amounts to \$6,500,000, and declares 8 per cent dividend; its preferred stock is \$6,500,000, and declares 6 per cent dividend. Total, \$13,000,000 capital. Kansas City Stock yards, controlled by Chas. Francis Adams with Boston associates, capital stock \$8,250,000, with 6 per cent dividend. National Stock yards, East St.

Louis, Ill., under packers' control; capital stock \$4,000,000, with 6 per cent dividend. Its bonds amount to \$2,500,000, with 4 per cent dividend. Total capital, \$6,500,000. Union Stock yards, Omaha, Neb., under packers' control, capital stock \$6,000,000; stock dividend \$1,500,000. Total \$7,500,000. St. Joseph Stock yards, at St. Joseph, Mo., under packers' control, capital stock \$1,650,000, with 6 per cent dividend. Sioux City Stock yards, Sioux City, Iowa, packers' control; capital stock \$3,000,000. Fort Worth Texas, Stock yards, packers' control; capital stock \$2,000,000. Union Stock yards, St. Paul, Minn., packers' control; capital stock \$2,000,000; its bonds \$2,060,950. Total \$4,060,950. Total capital and bonds, all yards \$45,960,950. Total 6 packers' yards \$24,710,950.

Total capitalization and bonds of these yards is \$45,960,000 of which amount \$24,710,000 belongs to the packers' stock yards and \$21,250,000 to the Chicago and Kansas City stock yards, and a good per cent of this is owned by the packers. The bulk of the net earnings of the stock yards of the west, it will thus be seen, goes to the packers who are quietly working towards the domination of the entire stock yards system of the west, the earnings of which are only second to those of the packing industry, and the two interests being so closely interwoven, why not consolidate them? Packers think they should be one. With this accomplished, what use of the middleman at the yards, or at least so many? Would not the combining of these interests greatly reduce the cost of marketing the stock and save much to the manufacturer on the cost of the raw material? And nowhere else can packers find such safe and profitable investment for their steadily accumulating profits.

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GARFIELD NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY

The commissioner had an opportunity in beef investigation to do a real service to the country, but he failed to do so, and the fact may be recalled that, in tackling the petroleum trust, he is merely invading a field in which Miss Tarbell and others have done a work which he can scarcely hope to equal, even if he attempts exposure instead of concealment, as in the case of the meat combine.—Detroit Journal (Republican).

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FEDERAL JURY RETURNS REPORT

Believed to Contain Testimony in Beef Trust Investigation

Results of the Federal grand jury's investigations into the operations of the alleged beef trust in Texas are believed to be included in a report which was filed by the grand jury with Judge E. R. Meek of the Northern district of Texas this morning.

The contents of the report were not made public before court was adjourned this morning until Monday. It is stated on good authority that the report related to a "trust investigation, which was primarily begun outside the Northern district of Texas and will not come up for disposition here, and for that reason will not be made public here."

It was also stated on good authority that "no indictment was included in the report."

It is known that while the grand jury was in session here this week prominent packers and cattlemen of Texas appeared before it. As stated in The Telegram, the course believed to have been outlined by the government in its investigation of the alleged beef trust was to obtain testimony in the various United States districts courts, forward transcripts of such testimony to Chicago, where the main investigation is in progress, and from the testimony thus forwarded, select only such witnesses whose testimony is regarded as sufficiently important to warrant their being summoned to Chicago.

United States District Attorney Atwell and United States Marshal Green returned to Dallas this morning, the Federal court being adjourned until Monday, when the criminal docket will be called.

No cases were heard in the Federal court this morning.

CATTLE LOSS 3 PER CENT

Previous Estimate from Lubbock County Seems Confirmed

LUBBOCK, Texas, March 17.—The week ending today has been another hard one on cattle. We had a cold northeast rain on the evening and night of the 7th and again yesterday evening and night. Only a few losses, however, seem to have resulted. During the two hours of sunshine we have had during the week heel flies were getting in their work. Generally the supply of feed is holding out well and cattlemen are feeling hopeful that in spite of the unusually severe winter their stock

will go through with smaller losses than those of the last two years. The calf crop promises to be a big one. As quite a lot of green stuff is coming up, the pasturage will soon help out conditions.

According to the assessor's tax rolls there are nearly 30,000 head of cattle in this county. Men interested in making loans have been collecting reports of losses and say that about 1,500 head of cattle in the county have died, about 5 per cent. In Lynn and Hale the losses have probably been about in proportion, probably less in Crosby and Garza, because of natural protection, and less also in Terry, Yoakum, Cochran, Hockley, Bailey and Lamb. On the sandy ranges in the six last named counties cattle always endure winter exposure better than on the short grass ranges. It still seems probable that the estimate of losses in this section given a week ago—3 per cent—is nearly about right. This, however, is to be increased somewhat by heel flies and sappy pasturage.

WANT BILLIE BOLTON

GUTHRIE, Okla., March 18.—Several cattlemen are here to protest to Governor Ferguson against the action of the council in refusing to confirm the reappointment of "Billy" Bolton as secretary of the sanitary commission. It was given out after the executive session at which Bolton was turned down that the action was because of protests which had come from some of the cattlemen. The cattlemen declare that no such protests ever came from them, and that the refusal to confirm Bolton was the result of a political fight which had commenced in Woodward county. The cattlemen will ask Governor Ferguson to appoint Bolton to fill the vacancy, which will hold him in the position for the next two years.

"Billy" Bolton was at one time president of the National Cattlemen's Association, and for the last two years has been secretary of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association. The cattlemen say he has done more for the organization of cattlemen in the territory than any other person. Among those who came to protest against his dismissal is R. M. Bessie of Ponca City, president of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association.

BAR MEXICAN CATTLE

Mexican cattle are not likely to go to the Canadian Northwest in the future. At a live stock convention held recently in Winnipeg this resolution was passed:

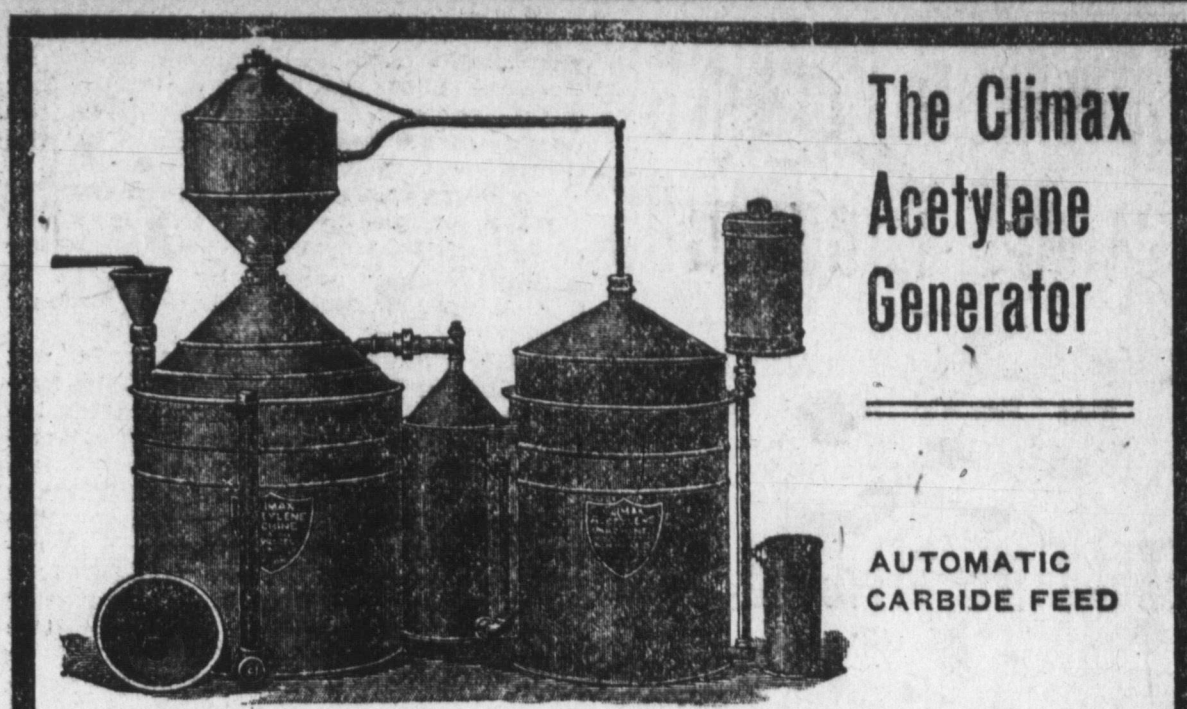
"As the importation of Mexican cattle has flooded the ranges of the Canadian west with a class of very inferior merit, from packers', consumers' and breeders' points of view, and whereas the department of agriculture is spending money with a view to improvement of Canadian cattle, so that our cattle may capture the British market, and whereas the dumping of such inferior stock is a serious hindrance to the cattle-feeding business; therefore, be it resolved, that the minister of agriculture be requested to formulate some measure whereby this dumping of inferior animals to the detriment of the Canadian live stock breeding industry be stopped."

THE ANNUAL STORY

DENVER, Colo., March 17.—An outlook for a very heavy movement of southern cattle to northern ranges during the coming season is not very bright. According to the northern buyers it will not be so much a matter of price this season, but principally because they cannot afford to risk any more in the cattle business under present conditions. This does not mean that there will be no demand, but that the demand will be confined to the small buyers. The big buyers have had enough and with range conditions as they are and the continued poor market for fat cattle, the big buyers are quietly announcing that they are out of it this season. The small buyers will be about as numerous as usual, but they will be particular as to price, and the prices now being discussed in the Panhandle country cause them to smile. They insist that \$22 to \$24 for 2s is entirely out of the question and there seems to be more demand for yearlings around \$10 to \$12 than any other class of stock cattle. There will be considerable talk at Fort Worth the last of the month at the spring meeting, but it is predicted that there will be very little trading until the Denver meeting in May, when it is expected that the bulk of the trading will be done for this season.

VISIBLE BEEF SUPPLY

"Nebraska is the only corn belt state that can be depended on for a liberal supply of cattle during the next sixty days," said a cattleman, "and there is some skepticism even as to Nebraska's ability to glut the markets, some who have traversed the state recently being of the opinion that its feed lots have been depleted more than is generally believed. Iowa has been the heaviest shipper of half-fat stuff all winter and is known to be considerably short of its usual quota of fat cattle at this season, some placing the deficiency as high as 60 per cent. Missouri, owing to the failure of its corn crop was not a factor in beef production this year. Kansas has only a partial corn crop and has been shipping so freely that it is not believed it will be able to more than care for local consumption between now and the run of Texas grassers, which, owing to cold weather, will be a month later than usual. Illinois did not put in many cattle last fall, but has not liquidated after the Iowa fashion, so that there must be considerable marketable beef in the territory close around Chicago, and it will be needed. Texas is short 25 per cent on its close feed lot output. The usual volume of cask feeding will be done, but that does not provide an early supply. This survey of the field of production



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warrants the conclusion that glutted markets are not likely to be the rule in the near future."

HEEL FLY PROPOSITION

Captain John T. Lytle, the secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association, has made the statement, according to the Fort Worth papers, that there is no such thing as the heel fly. He does not deny that in the spring of the year old, poor cows at times take a sudden notion to hunt a mud hole, but intimates that if the heel fly is responsible for it he would like to see the fly. A number of the cattlemen up that way have been laboring diligently to convince him of his error by having hideous pictures made of it, and he has even been confronted with information from the bureau of animal industry relative to its characteristics, and so dangerous does the bureau regard it that it has been designated as hypodermis bovis, which is Latin for "aggravating cuss." At last accounts Captain Lytle was firmly entrenched behind his demand to be shown the bug.—San Antonio Express.

CONDITIONS GOOD IN WARD COUNTY

J. B. Miller, who has charge of a ranch in Ward county, has returned to the city and reports good conditions in that part of the cattle country, with grass and weeds growing rapidly. He says that all the country west from the Sands is looking fine and the cattle are in good condition.

"Steer interests are improving and demand for them is becoming pronounced," said Mr. Miller. He added that there were quite a number of buyers coming into that part of the state. The sale of 1,000 steers is reported from Ward county. Offers of \$20 for threes and fours, not the best quality of steers, however, are being made.

Mr. Miller says that the cattlemen in that part of the state are coming to the big cattle convention in Fort Worth next week in large numbers.

Dipping Vat at Elgin

Word has been received at the headquarters of the Cattle Raisers' Association in this city that a dipping vat will be placed at Elgin, Kan., at which place cattle entering the Osage nation reservation will be dipped. The vat will be in operation by April.

LEGISLATORS WILL VISIT CONVENTION

Hon. Sam H. Cowan and J. T. Lytle, attorney and secretary, respectively, of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, have returned from Austin, where they went to present personally an invitation to the Texas legislature to attend the coming convention of the association in this city next week. Mr. Cowan said this morning that the invitation was accepted and that the members of both the senate and house will be here, but on what day is not now determined.

Regarding the investigation of the beef trust matter in Texas, Mr. Cowan said that neither he nor Mr. Lytle went to Austin representing the cattle association, but were there individually on request of the investigating committee of the senate. Further than this Mr. Cowan had nothing to say, as the investigation was executive.

Mr. Cowan was asked regarding a dispatch from Chicago to the effect that he was hurrying from Washington to Chicago to give important testimony in the investigation of the beef trust by the government officials in that city, and said that it was without foundation; that he had not been in Washington for some time and that he had not been in Chicago for two months. "Beside," said Mr. Cowan, "I am not the attorney for the National Live Stock Association, as stated in the Chicago dispatch."

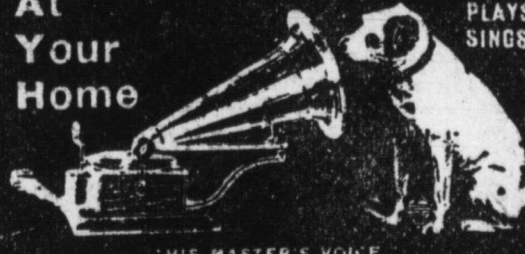
The whole story, said Mr. Cowan, is without foundation.

FEWER TEXAS CATTLE

"I do not think that there will be as many Texas cattle moved north this spring as heretofore," remarked James Dalley of Great Falls, Mont., who was at Kansas City. "One reason for thinking so is that there are not as many steers on the Texas range as there were a few years ago, and not as many as there were last year. There were a good many cattle carried over in Montana this winter, owing to the low prices last fall, which will serve to supply the cattlemen there, but I am certain that fewer Texas cattle than usual will be taken north this spring."

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COWMEN COMING BY THOUSANDS

Cattle Raisers' Convention and
Fat Stock Show Will
Crowd the City

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS BUSY

Reports Show Texas Associa-
tion Affairs in Flourish-
ing Condition

This will be cattlemen's week in Fort Worth, the central city of the live stock industry in the southwest. During the week will be held the Twenty-ninth annual convention of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, the largest organization devoted to cattlemen's interests in the world; the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, recognized as the greatest annual exhibition of blooded live stock given in the southwest, and the annual meeting of the Texas State Veterinary Medical Association, the work of which is closely allied with the live stock industry of the state.

The two conventions and the Fat Stock Show are expected to bring to Fort Worth thousands of visitors—estimates place the number of strangers who will come to the city at from 5,000 to 10,000. On two days of the week the first circus of 1905 will open its season here, and by its attraction is expected to swell the total number of visitors to the last-named figure. As a result of the various attractions, Fort Worth will be expected to entertain this week the largest crowds ever handled in any week of the city's history. Lavish preparations for the entertainment of the guests as well as carefully planned arrangements for their comfort and welfare have been made, and as a result the entire week's program is expected to be given without hitch or annoyance.

CATTLE RAISERS' TUESDAY

The Cattle Raisers' convention opens Tuesday. With a membership of nearly 2,000 cattlemen, this organization represents the strongest association of its kind in existence in point of membership, wealth and cattle controlled. The executive committee of the association, which opened its sessions last week, will continue its work throughout tomorrow and probably will have completed by the time the convention opens.

It is probable that the sessions of the convention will be held in Greenwall's opera house.

The Fort Worth Fat Stock Show also opens its exhibition Tuesday. With a larger entry list than ever before in its history, the Stock Show promises this year to rival the greatest shows of its kind held in the north. Many of the classes of the live stock industry never before represented at a Fort Worth show will be fully represented this year and the list of premiums is larger than ever before.

The meeting of the Texas Veterinarians will begin Friday at the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange.

ORGANIZATION GROWING

The executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas as convened in regular quarterly session in the Fort Worth offices of the association all day Saturday, engaged principally in the transaction of routine work. A portion of this work consisted of passing upon and receiving applications for membership that had already been filed with the secretary. It is reported that 106 new members have been received during the last quarter, and the total gain for the past year aggregates 339 new members. This constitutes the most rapid and satisfactory growth in the history of this great organization, and is a great compliment to Secretary Lytle and the other members who have made such an active campaign in that direction.

The auditing committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the association reported that so far as the examination has proceeded everything is in very satisfactory condition.

The executive committee will continue in session during all of Monday, engaged in the preliminary work of preparing the annual report, which will be submitted to the convention Tuesday. This report will be quite voluminous, and will give a complete history of the conduct of the affairs of the association during the past year.

TURNEY TO BE RE-ELECTED

It has already developed that there will be no change in the officers of the association for the ensuing year. The constitution and by-laws will be suspended and President W. W. Turney will be re-elected by acclamation. This is not done to honor President Turney, as a prominent member explained Saturday evening, as he has had all the honor that can be bestowed upon him until he is elected governor of Texas. But it is believed that the important work which President Turney is now engaged in pushing demands his retention in his present position for the

ensuing term. President Turney does not desire re-election, and is in no sense a candidate, but it can be safely predicted that he will yield to the wishes of his friends and again fill the position.

OFFICIAL ORGAN ADOPTED

During the session of the executive committee Saturday, the following resolution was offered by Hon. H. E. Crowley of Midland and unanimously adopted:

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by the Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association and commend it to the membership as such.

Done by order of the executive committee in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

Editor McEachin, of the Stockman-Journal, appeared before the committee and expressed the appreciation of the management of the paper for the honor conferred, and pledged that the paper would continue as true to the interests of the cattlemen of Texas and the southwest in the future as in the past.

PRELIMINARY WORK MONDAY

Work of shaping the convention business for ready dispatch will be taken up by the executive committee Monday, an all-day session being held by that body. Until that time it will be impossible to definitely forecast the action of the convention. It is evident, however, at this time that the topics that will be brought up will make the convention the most important ever held by the association.

Discussion of such important topics as the benefits to be derived from affiliation with other live stock organizations, the powers of the interstate commerce commission and the effect of packing industries on the cattle markets are assured by the designation of such topics in various forms upon the official program. These discussions, however, are believed to be but the opening wedges for resolutions to follow.

Upon such resolutions members of the executive committee maintain a strict secrecy, but general discussion about the hotel corridors and stock yards forecasts some interesting action.

MAY CENSURE GARFIELD REPORT
Censure of Commissioner Garfield's report is freely rumored, while on the other hand there is reported to be a strong disposition to go upon record with a strong indorsement of President Roosevelt for his position regarding trusts.

COMMITTEE'S ACTION PRAISED

On all sides, both among the advance guard of visiting cattlemen and those resident in the city, expressions of satisfaction are heard concerning the action of the executive committee in deciding not to place the convention upon the block for the highest bidder. Full agreement is given the expression of the committee that such action would be beneath the dignity of the organization and smack of commercialism.

Among the citizens of Fort Worth expressions of satisfaction are also heard, even those who declare most willingness to contribute fully to the entertainment of the cattlemen being unwilling to contribute for a bidding fund.

So far as can be learned no legislation now before the Texas legislature will be touched upon by the convention.

PUBLIC SESSIONS

Decision will be made Monday by the executive committee as to the opening of sessions to the public. The general opinion is that some of the sessions will be open and others closed.

FAT STOCK SHOW PLANS

An arrangement as to dates to prevent conflicts was reached Saturday afternoon by the executive committee and a committee representing the Fat Stock Show.

According to this arrangement both morning and afternoon sessions of the convention will be held Tuesday, but on Wednesday and Thursday there will be but single sessions, lasting until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

A meeting of the Fat Stock Show committee will be held Monday to fix the hours for that exhibition. Under the plans at present arranged, the award of prizes in the single steer class will be made Monday and those in other events upon the days following.

It was announced Saturday night by V. S. Wardlaw that H. E. Finkleton of McKinney, Texas, president of the Texas Swine Breeders' Association, will act as judge of hogs in place of Tom Frazier of Morgan, as originally announced.

COMMITTEEMEN HERE

Members of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association who were in attendance upon the meetings Saturday were: President W. W. Turney of El Paso, Vice President I. T. Pryor of San Antonio, Richard Walsh of Palo Duro, S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth, D. B. Gardner of Fort Worth, G. T. Reynolds of Albany, J. H. P. Davis of Richmond, J. D. Jackson of Alpine, Dr. E. B. Frayser of Vinita, I. T.; D. H. Lucas of Carlsbad, N. M.; M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo, H. E. Crowley of Midland, and Secretary John T. Lytle of Fort Worth.

Of the six members absent, all are expected to arrive today or Monday, with the exception of M. C. Campbell of Wichita, Kan., who will be unable to attend because of illness in his family.

PLANS FOR ENTERTAINMENT

The program for the entertainment features for the cattlemen issued by the

committee includes the following:

A smoker and vaudeville entertainment at the Imperial hall Wednesday night, from 8:30 to 11:30 o'clock. Members of the association and visitors will be admitted by their badges. All others will be required to present cards of admission at the door.

A reception to the visiting ladies at the Commercial Club rooms Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

An exhibition drill will be given by the Fort Worth fire department between 3 and 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Musical entertainment at the Christian Tabernacle, Fifth and Throckmorton streets, at 8 o'clock Thursday evening. Badges will admit visitors. All others will be required to present cards of admission at the door.

A complimentary smoker will be given to the visitors in the city by the Fort Worth Order of Eagles at Eagles' hall, Fourth and Main streets, at 8:30 o'clock Thursday night.

The Woman's Wednesday Club will give a reception and tea to the visiting ladies and their hostesses at the club room in the Carnegie public library building Thursday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

During the convention a polo game will be played, but the day and hour has not yet been agreed on.

KANSAS STOCKMEN COMING

E. B. Carver of Kansas City is here to attend the cattle convention. He says that the delegation from Kansas City will be one of the largest in many years. There will be a Pullman load of live stock and railroad agents arrive here from Kansas City on Monday morning. Some of the advance guard will reach here today.

Mr. Carver says that there will also be quite a crowd of prominent stockmen with the Kansas City delegation. They will come from Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Nebraska.

AUTHORITIES FOIL BULL FIGHT PLANS

Senor Valez, registered at the Worth hotel, from Madrid, Spain, proposes to hold a bull fight in Fort Worth during the cattlemen's convention.

"I have come to Fort Worth from the City of Mexico, where I have been the past six months," he said, "to see if I cannot arrange for a bull fight here next week during the big convention you are to have. I am sure the event would be a financial success and would be the drawing card of the week. I have had an attorney here to agree to consult the authorities of your city and see if a permit can be gotten. I will return to the city by Monday evening and hope at that time to have everything in shape for the event in some park. I promise, if the permit can be gotten and there is any way at all to have the sport, that we shall give you the best ever seen in Spain or Mexico."

"There will be no bull fights in Fort Worth during the cattlemen's convention or at any other time, if it is in my power to help it," said Mayor Powell. "There has never been a bull fight here, and I am just as sure there never will be. The statutes of the state prohibit any such thing. There are other and better ways of entertaining our visitors."

County Attorney Jeff McLean, when asked concerning the senior and his proposed exhibition here said: "You can wager there will be no bull fight in Tarrant county while I am county attorney. It is strictly against the laws of the state and those laws will surely be enforced, if in my power to do so."

Senor Valez seemed to be positive in his statements that he was anxious to hold a fight, and was ready and willing to take chances with the authorities as to whether or not he would be able to get permission to have an affair of such a nature pulled off in Fort Worth. The senior claimed to be the champion of his kind and said that for years he had been a leader of bull fighting in Spain.

Members of the humane society stated today there was no danger of any bull fighting in Fort Worth during the convention, or at any other time, and several said that the enterprising senior would certainly be disappointed if such an event was even attempted.

BARKLEY'S STEER ESTIMATE

Lon Barkley of Fort Worth was in San Antonio last week and on his return home he stated in an interview with a Fort Worth Telegram reporter that in the country between Eagle Pass and Brownsville there were more than 500,000 head of 4-year-old steers. Captain John T. Lytle and Burke Burnett of that city took issue with Mr. Barkley and were very positive that 75,000 head would include all the steers of that age in the territory named. The Telegram, on the 23d inst., interviewed Mr. Barkley again with the result that he was very emphatic in reiterating his original statement which, according to the Telegram, "He says are based on a personal investigation." Colonel Jot Gunter of this city is one of the San Antonio cattlemen whose ideas are at variance with those of Mr. Barkley. He knows Mr. Barkley well and it is unfortunate that the two did not meet before the necessity of explaining how many cattle will be left out of 220,000 head after deducting 500,000 devolved on Mr. Barkley. There may be a way of explaining it, but a personal

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BAKER BROS., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

investigation has failed to promise any satisfactory results. Colonel Gunter, in discussing the statement, said yesterday:

"I note Lon Barkley's interview in the Fort Worth Telegram of the 9th, in which he estimates, after thorough personal investigation, the number of 4-year-old steers held on range in country between Eagle Pass and Brownsville at 500,000 head. I suppose he intended to include all of the territory embraced in the triangle formed by the Rio Grande on the west, Gulf of Mexico and Aransas Pass railway on the east and a line extending east from Eagle Pass to point of intersection with Aransas Pass railway in Bee county. This would include the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Encinal, Duval, Nueces, Live Oak, McMullen, LaSalle, Dimmitt and south half of Maverick and portions of San Patricio and Bee counties.

"Now the tax rolls show the total number of cattle of all classes owned and held in these counties to be about 475,000 head, more than two-thirds of the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr, which are credited with one-third of all the cattle in the above territory, is grazed by Mrs. King, with no four-year-old steers; John Kennedy, with none; J. B. Armstrong, with none; W. C. Sullivan, with none; Sprague, none; W. W. Jones, none; Lassiter, none; so the 500,000 4-year-old steers must be taken out of about 220,000 cattle. The total number of cattle in all Texas is only about 7,000,000. Mr. Barkley would claim that a number of 4-year-old steers equal to one-fourteenth of all the cattle in Texas, is held in this little territory. I have ranches for the past ten years in the country referred to and know most of the ranchmen ranching there, and I am fully satisfied that 60,000 head will cover the 4-year-old steers being held in that territory.

I did not see Mr. Barkley as he passed through San Antonio, but am informed he was duly sober, but let us give him the benefit of all doubts and admit he imbibed while on the range below. Librally, of the intoxicant known as 'Mescal.' I am told that even that, in large quantities will only enable a man to see two beef steers, when only one exists.

"I know of no stimulant or intoxicant that can be bought under the 'anti-cockaine law' that will enable a man to see ten when only one exists; probably this mystery will never be explained.—San Antonio Express.

INVESTIGATING IN ARIZONA

The United States attorney is making inquiry, by direction of the attorney general, of local cattlemen and butchers as to whether they know of any combinations to control the prices of cattle on the hoof or of fresh and dried meats and the by-products of the big packing houses, all of which has a direct bearing on the beef trust investigation by a special grand jury to convene in Chicago on the 20th inst.—Phoenix Stockman.

READ STOCKMAN ADS

PACKERS' PROFIT

(Continued from page 15)

Calves	101,065
Hogs	1,891,708
Sheep	797,313
Total	3,823,470
OMAHA	
Kind—	Killed
Cattle	by packers.
Hogs	766,870
Sheep	2,177,981
	938,925
Total	3,883,779
ST. LOUIS	
Kind—	Killed
Cattle	by packers.
Hogs	821,433
Sheep	1,319,391
	451,473
Total	2,592,303
ST. JOSEPH	
Kind—	Killed
Cattle	by packers.
Calves	404,737
Hogs	29,547
	1,578,155
Total	2,455,156
FORT WORTH	
Kind—	Killed
Cattle	by packers.
Calves	240,726
Hogs	43,490
Sheep	142,658
	51,850
Total	478,734

RECAPITULATION

Total killing by packers for the year 1903 in the west:			
Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
5,588,544	444,591	15,445,712	6,454,313

And this vast output of meat is largely dominated by three houses, the "big three" named above, and who through their great wealth and resources also control the distributing trade, having branch houses in every important city in the Union, north, east, south and west, and have agents in most European countries. Thus entrenched they are indifferent to public criticism, and make and unmake prices at will. They dictate what the farmer shall get for his meat that goes on his table. As for profits, they must necessarily be large to justify such an enormous outlay of money, though the packers would lead you to believe that they are insignificant and the public is kept mystified as to them as much as possible.

Of course all cattle do not kill out alike, some grossing more than others. They net all the way from 52 to 62 pounds to the 100 pounds in clear meat, the latter being the percentage for choice export steers. These fine corn-fed native heaves not only produce more and better clear meat, but their offal is more valuable than that of the cheaper cattle. That the truth may be known, a table showing how cattle kill out and their market value to the packers is given below. The following figures are based upon the year's killing of a big western packing plant, and represent all grades coming to it during that time, and are eminently fair, including as many or more cheap and medium cattle as tippy ones.

SLAUGHTER OFFAL OF CATTLE AND ITS MARKET VALUE. HOW CATTLE KILL OUT.

	Yield per head.	Market value.	Value per head.
Hides, native, ave. cured	64 lbs.	.1125c	\$7.20
Hides, Texas, ave. cured	70 lbs.	.1250c	8.75
Coloradoes, ave. cured	70 lbs.	.1075c	8.06
Cows, ave. cured	50 lbs.	.1025c	5.12½
Bulls, ave. cured	80 lbs.	.0900c	7.20

These figures are taken from last year's killing of a big western packing plant and are as near correct as can be gotten without being official. In the matter of weight many winter hides will exceed the above figures, but it is better to err on the side of conservatism. Now, to reach the value at the different packing centers for a year, 50 per cent of the killing will be allowed to natives, 25 per cent to Texas, 15 per cent to cows, 5 per cent to bulls and 5 per cent to Coloradoes. This gives an average of \$7.32 per

head. The following shows the yield of fats from a week's killing of 6,000 native steers averaging 1,205 pounds. Crude fats, 86 pounds. Finished product, 69 pounds:

	Yield per head.	Market value.	Value per head.
Stearine	14 lbs.	.0800c	\$1.12
Stearine, extra	25 lbs.	.0925c	2.31
Oleo oil, Nos. 1 and 2	19 lbs.	.0825c	1.63
Tallow	11 lbs.	.04625c	.50

Total value per head.....\$5.56
This yield includes all the trimming fats, and those from the tongue, neck, tripe, etc. Prices (Chicago) taken from the National Provisioner, Oct. 8, 1904.

The horns average 2 pounds in weight. No. 1 horns are worth \$275 per ton; No. 2, \$185; No. 3, \$100. The average is \$186.66. The average pair of horns weighs three-fourths of a pound, worth about 9 1-3c a pound, or 7c per head for the horns. The other offal is represented as follows:

	Weight in pounds, per head.	Value
Blood	.91	.162c
Switches	1	.03125c
Neatsfoot oil	1¼	.10800c
Hoofs	½	.00625c
Skulls	.71	.084c
Jaws	.1	.012c
Knuckles	.2	.024c
Shins	2½	\$.0656c
Glue	3.1	.30c
Bladder	Each	.015c
Heart	Each	.035c
Liver	Each	.182c
Cheek meat	4.4	.132c
Weasand	6.3	.0472c
Ox lips	.7	.0088c
Tongue meat	1	.02c
Sweet breads	.31	.0635c
Tripe	1	.065c
Tails	2	.025c
Brains	.77	.0115c
Tongues	5.1	.40c
Casings		.305c
Average value of hide		\$7.32
Average value of fats		5.56
Average value of offal		2.26
Total		\$15.14

It is plain from these figures why the little houses cannot prosper. The advantages vouchsafed to the big ones through their enormous capital and consolidated interests at once doom the little ones to failure. The small offal and the fats yield the big houses a handsome profit, \$8.02 per head, which is mostly lost by the little killer. And when the value of the cured hide is added, it will be seen that the big packing companies receive a gross income from the side products of \$15.14 on their cattle killing. This must be deducted from the cost price of the steer on the hoof. Native steers averaging 1,205 pounds and dressing 58 per cent in killing, making 700 pounds of clear meat, were selling on this market Oct. 26 at \$4.75 per hundred, which would make their cost at the yard on the hoof \$57.23. Taking from this the value of the offal, shown above, \$15.14, and the cost of the net carcass to the packer is \$52.09. Now for this carcass, the same date, packers were receiving 7 to 8 cents per pound as to quality, or say an average of 7½ cents per pound. This would give for the 700 pounds of meat, \$52.50 for the average. From this must be taken the cost of killing, which is approximately 50 cents per head, leaving \$52 net for the carcass. Deducting from this \$42.09, the cost of the live animal after allowing \$15.14, the value of the offal, and there remains a gross profit of \$9.91 per head. But there is the general expense of the plant to be accounted for, and \$1.50 per head on cattle will be allowed for this, which should fully cover all expenses chargeable against the beef department and its allies. After allowing for this there is still a net profit to the packer on his cattle of \$8.41. But, to be absolutely fair with the packers, there will be made a further allowance of \$1 per head for maintenance of plants and extraordinary expenses. Still there remains \$7.41 per head net profit to the packers.

While these figures are based upon the value of native steers here, of the average of 1,205 pounds, on Oct. 26, that they will be eminently fair to apply to the whole of last year's killing in reaching its total value is evidenced by the following prices paid for such steers upon this market during 1903. On Jan. 14, they sold at \$4.35, Feb. 17 at \$4.45, March 11 at \$4.60, April 14 at \$4.85, May 12 at \$4.80, June 23 at \$4.75, July 14 at \$4.65, Aug. 12 at \$4.80, September 22 at \$4.75, Oct. 20 at \$4.75 and Nov. 11 at \$4.65. While some of these months packers had to pay a little over \$4.75, there were other months when they bought them cheaper. And during the

months of January and February they were much cheaper. The question of price thus having been settled and the known cost of killing being approximately 50 cents per head, \$1.50 per head for general expenses, \$1 per head for maintenance of plant and extraordinary expenses, it is easy to figure out what the packers are doing. While these figures are surprising, they rather understate than overstate the case. The value given above are beef bed prices, and in the matter of trimmings and savings, such as charged the departments. And each department is expected to pay a profit or it would not be run. Some of them pay handsomely. Their finer canned goods are the source of much wealth.

MODERN VETERINARY EDUCATION

An Institution at Kansas City That Gives Thorough Training

Persons who have not been giving close attention to the rapid strides being made in veterinary science will be surprised to learn that there are excellent colleges in this country where young men can secure a thorough training in that science, where they can secure that practical as well as theoretical training which will fit them not only to improve their own opportunities in the world, but also to preserve the great live stock interests of the country.

During a recent trip to Kansas City a representative of the Stockman-Journal visited the Kansas City Veterinary College, where he found an institution that we believe the readers of The Stockman-Journal would be pleased to read about.

This college occupies a large building specially constructed for college purposes, having commodious class rooms, and several large laboratories fully equipped with latest appliances for carrying on special investigation of diseases. In addition to the class rooms the college has excellent hospital accommodations for about fifty horses and nearly as many small animals. Sick animals are used for the instruction of students, and the large stock yards in Kansas City give opportunity to study the many ailments of horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

The attendance at the present time is nearly 250 students and the faculty includes twenty-five experienced teachers. The college is conducted upon a high plane of excellence and the student body is made up of a bright, intelligent lot of young men. It was indeed an interesting sight to see 250 students gathered in the college amphitheater earnestly watching the methods of examining and operating upon animals for the relief of various kinds of diseases.

By reference to the college catalogue we find that the course of instruction given there includes three terms of six months each, the terms beginning the middle of September and closing the middle of the following March. This arrangement is a most excellent one for the young men who are attending from Texas and the southwest country, because they are through the college studies in time to attend to the many diseases which come early in the year.

We found several young men in attendance from the state of Texas and believe they will return to the state and render services of inestimable value to the stockmen and farmers of this region. The management of the institution gives very close attention to the department and progress of the young men who go there, and this is certainly a matter of very great importance to the parents and friends of the students who are in college. The graduates of this college are to be found in nearly all of the states and territories, many engaged in general practice, while others hold very nice official positions. We find there are several located in Texas, and should any of the readers of this article be sufficiently interested to call upon any of these gentlemen they doubtless would be courteously received and given any desired information concerning the college and its methods. Among those who are in this state we can mention Dr. Thos. Bray at El Paso, Dr. Joe W. Parker at San Antonio, and Drs. Irvin Owens and Adolph Ruth at Fort Worth. These gentlemen are in the employ of the U. S. government as live stock sanitary officers and meat inspectors.

There is need of many thoroughly educated veterinarians in our great state and we commend to our young men the consideration of thorough preparation for the investigation and control of the many diseases of live stock. It is an honorable, desirable and profitable vocation.

Welcome Stockmen



You are cordially invited to inspect the finest line of imported Wines, Liquors and Cordials in the city. This is the largest mail order house in the state. Before leaving the city don't fail to take a bottle of I. Mayer's '81 Rye home with you. Once used, always used. All cars pass the door.

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PHONE

FOUR NEW INSPECTORS

Four new quarantine inspectors will be appointed by Governor Ferguson of Oklahoma within the next thirty days, at a salary of \$1,500 each. The passing of the new quarantine law, which puts a line around the whole of Oklahoma, made much additional work for inspectors. When the bill was passed the sanitary board pointed out that the law would be useless unless it would be made operative and insisted that more inspectors were needed. Last year there were but three territorial inspectors. The legislature granted an appropriation of \$10,000 for the maintenance of the sanitary commission, which will allow the appointment of four additional inspectors.



Scenes on A. B. Jones' Hereford Ranch, half mile west of Big Springs, showing some registered cows now in use on that ranch. Mr. Jones is at present a little overstocked and offers for sale very cheap some choice registered breeding cows and heifers.

W. H. GODAIR

A. G. GODAIR

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References: Stock Yards Bank, East St. Louis; The National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis; Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; National Live Stock Bank, Chicago, Ill.; First National Bank, Roswell, N. M.

CITY WILL FIGHT FOR CONVENTION

Aggressive Campaign for 1906 Gathering of Cattlemen Is Mapped Out

Action taken at a mass meeting of citizens held at the Board of Trade rooms Tuesday afternoon demonstrated that Fort Worth wants the 1906 meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

The meeting was a representative one and developed much enthusiasm over the matter.

In the absence of President Bomar, C. G. Mountcastle was chosen to preside. Secretary B. B. Paddock was also present and told the meeting that active work should be taken and at once to secure the next convention of cattlemen, as Dallas was up and doing. For weeks Dallas merchants have been mailing letters to cattlemen over the state, to members of the association, he said, asking them to vote for Dallas. Besides this all sorts of souvenirs are being used to keep before the stockmen that Dallas wants the next meeting.

Chairman Mountcastle announced the object of the mass meeting and at once those present entered into a discussion of the matter.

Stuart Harrison was chosen to act as secretary of the meeting.

Speeches were made by R. H. McNatt, F. G. McPeak, W. G. Newby, W. E. Connell, B. H. Dunn and others, all of whom were emphatic in their desire to have the next meeting held in Fort Worth and agreed to work for it.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Fort Worth wants the convention of the Cattle Raisers' Association for the year 1906 and as often thereafter as possible, and to the end of securing it we request that those members of the association who are residents of this place be asked to vote for the return of the convention to Fort Worth in 1906 and also that they be requested to secure every additional vote possible among their friends; and be it further

"Resolved, That each of us here present agrees and pledges himself to secure the convention for 1906 in conjunction with any committee or committees appointed

by this meeting or by the Fort Worth Board of Trade."

B. B. Paddock, on motion of F. G. McPeak, was made "major general" to command the forces to be used in representing the interests of Fort Worth. General Paddock will call a meeting of his lieutenants to be held Monday next, at which details of the fight will be given. Badges by the thousand are to be used by the committees in their work.

RAINS CAUSING CATTLE LOSSES

Wet Weather Following Severe Temperatures Is Killing Many Animals

Colonel S. T. Shropshire is in the city with a shipment of fat cattle, which sold at very satisfactory prices on the local market. He reports cattle conditions in the immediate vicinity of Colorado City in very fair shape and few losses so far this winter.

Colonel Shropshire says, however, that the bad weather, during the month of February reduced the cattle greatly in flesh, and in the country north of Colorado City some very severe losses are now being experienced. Never before in the history of that section has there been such an excessive amount of rainfall as it is now experiencing. Old residents who have resided there for twenty-five years unite in the opinion that there has never before been anything like it. The rains are cold and many of the thin cattle are being chilled to death.

On the Spade ranch, located in Lamb and Hockley counties and owned by Colonel I. L. Ellwood, the millionaire wire manufacturer of De Kalb, Ill., Colonel Shropshire says 200 head of cattle died during one night recently, and losses on the same ranch have been very heavy since. He also reports similar conditions prevailing on the Slaughter and other big ranches in that section. Smaller ranches are faring better, from the fact that they are feeding heavily.

Cattlemen through that section are rejoicing over the fine prospects for early spring grass, and it is predicted that there will be more grass and better grass this

spring than that section of the range country has had for twenty years. Colonel Shropshire says the Colorado City country will be well represented at the cattlemen's convention and fat stock show to be held in this city next week.

ENGLAND EATS SICK BEEF

Americans will not stand what Englishmen are asked to stand, if they know they are so treated. If an animal is jammed in an overland car, has his leg broken in a scrap and has to be put out

of his trouble by being shot, the meat inspector would not pass the meat as fit for consumption. In England it is quite different. If a steer falls and breaks his leg or gets knocked askew by a passing train and has to be killed for "pity's sake," the animal goes for food. The Master Butchers' Association of Plymouth even entered its protest against a possible exclusion of such carcasses from the meat marts. The ordinance which would reject such meat was, thereupon, modified to allow it in. On this side we call all such "sick beef" and bar it from our shops.—National Provisioner.

RAILROAD SPECIAL

17 JEWEL ADJUSTED

\$5.65 DUST PROOF
STEM WIND
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A high grade American movement plainly marked 17 jewel adjusted. Nickel Quick Train RED RUBY JEWELS in raised gilded settings. Exact model of movement required by engineers and railway employees.

This movement is fitted in gold-filled case DUST and WATER PROOF, which will retain the color and wear a lifetime. It is a strong durable watch and has the appearance of the finest railway watch made which sells from \$75.00 to \$100.00. Send us \$5.65 and we will send to your home or express office. If not exactly as we represent it, we will gladly refund money; or, if you prefer, we will send C. O. D. \$5.65 and express charges for examination. For the next 30 days we will also give a fine gold-filled chain FREE OF CHARGE. Give post office and express office. ORDER AT ONCE. Ladies or gentlemen. Address

Wm. E. Renich & Company
1317 Champlain Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Roswell Live Stock Commission Co.

M. Z. MILLER, Manager

Dealers and Commission Merchants in all Classes of Live Stock, Ranches and Large Tracts of Unimproved Lands.

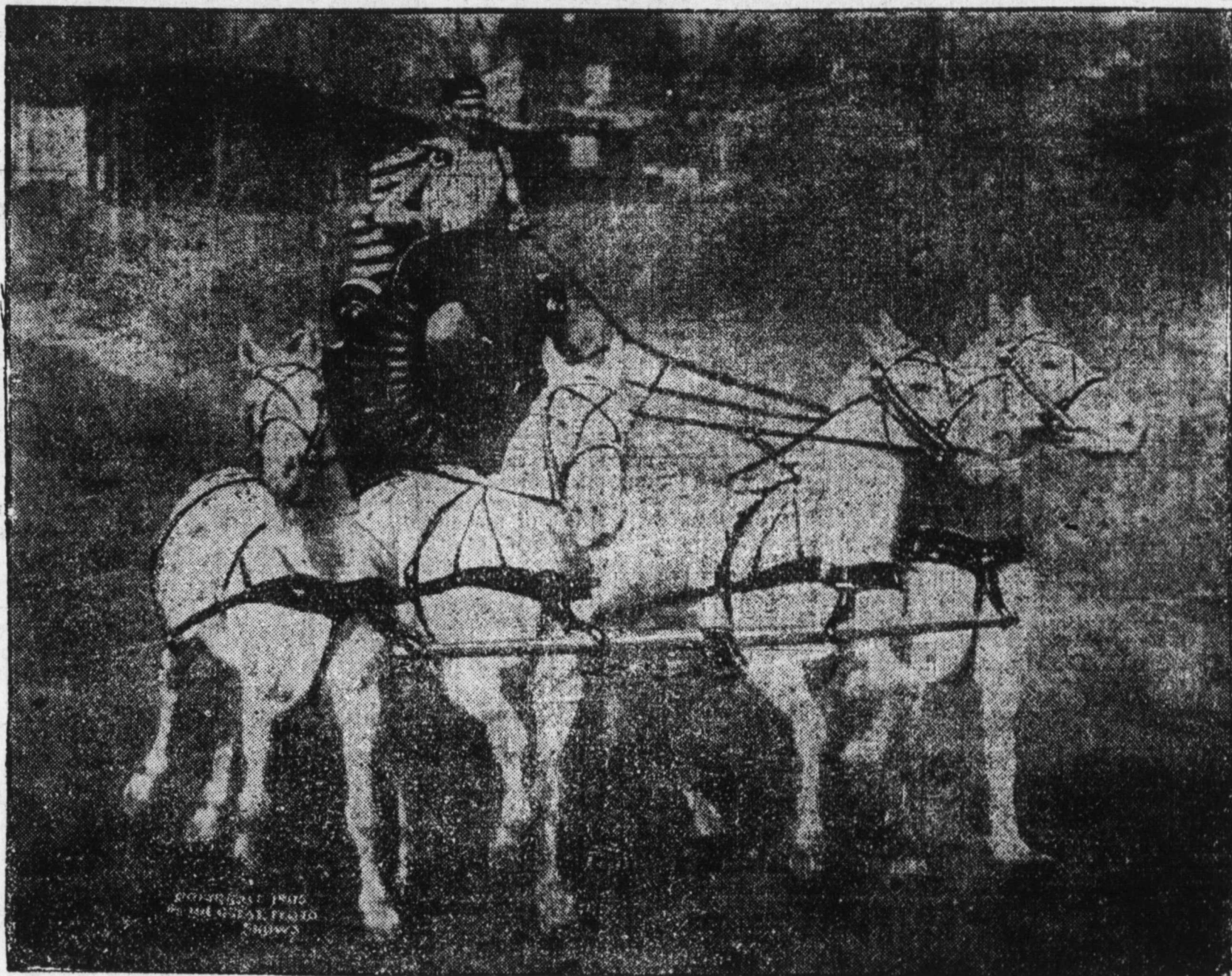
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BOX 518.

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.



The B n Hur Arab an Chariot With the Great Floto Shows

GREAT FLOTO SHOWS

Unloading a Big Circus

Without doubt one of the most interesting features of a circus is the unloading of the show and its equipment. Immediately upon arrival work commences. The men are divided into squads, named according to their respective duties. The squads are known as the car, tent, stake, animal, driver, cooking and ring squads. Early in the morning all but the last named squads are at work.

The animal and driver squads are at work as soon as the switching is finished. The horses are fed and harnessed. The drivers are divided into two classes, those who take the wagons, tents, poles, etc., to the show grounds, and those who drive the teams that assist in the unloading.

There are six teams and drivers employed in unloading the Floto Shows. Three teams are used in hauling the wagons down the inclines from the cars to the ground. Three more teams are employed in taking the wagons from the edge of the incline to a place out of the way, so work will not be impeded by waiting for those who are employed in taking the wagons to the show ground.

One man hooks a rope to the wagon first in line, while two more men are busy guiding the tongue from one car to another down the incline. To the rear of the wagon another rope is fastened so as to steady it as it goes down the incline. One man is busy with this rope, which is wound about a stake well fastened to the unloading car.

Two or three teams are hitched to

each wagon to take it to the grounds. There are about ten such squads busy with this delivery work.

While this work is going on the animal squads are preparing their animals for removal. They unload them and take them to the grounds, where they are carefully groomed for the morning parade.

Three hours is sufficient time for the unloading and transferring of all equipments.

There are about two hundred men in these squads, each squad having its own boss. The working of these squads is very systematic, so as to economize time. The economy of time is one of the chief aims of the managers of large circuses.

The big shows will come March 22 and 23.

most glowing reports of excellent conditions.

All of the stockmen and farmers tell us that the soil is soaked thoroughly and that unless some unexpected providential hindrance gets in the way, things have naturally got to pan out gloriously.

Phil Lee, member of the firm of Lee Brothers, proprietors of the renowned Leedale Stock Farm, and pioneer breeders of fine stock, left yesterday morning with a splendid bunch of high grade, pure-blooded Hereford cattle that will be shown at the stock show at Fort Worth next week. These Hereford cattle won first prizes and premiums at Fort Worth, San Antonio and St. Louis, despite the fact that competition came from the best breeders of the country.

Zack Miller is erecting cattle dipping vats at Soldania and Fairfax on the Santa Fe, and the Katy will erect vats at Hominy Post and Melogany. The capacities of these vats will range from 2,000 to 5,000 head per day.

The cattlemen of this city state that no test shipment will be made to the Osage Nation, and that the cattle will be dipped as required by the law recently enacted by the Oklahoma Legislature.

R. A. Williamson, a prominent stockman of the Twin Hell country, Val Verde county, was here this week. Mr. Williamson talked optimistically of conditions down in his section and stated that the grass and weeds are sprouting up to beat the band. Everyone down that way is expecting a most excellent season.

Frank and Ralph Harris bought of H. W. Gillis, 800 steers, 3 and 4 year olds, half and half, p. t. These steers will be pastured in the Osage Indian nation.

Commercial agent John Fitzhugh of the Santa Fe, with headquarters at Waco, was here Tuesday, and talked over the dipping vat proposition with a committee representing the Business Club.

Ed Rawlins of Coke county was in the city yesterday. Mr. Rawlins, a few weeks ago, sold 70 steer yearlings to Dalton & Rawlins at private figures.

Eugene Hayes, well known to all territory cattlemen, will have a first class dipping vat in operation at Elgin, Kan., April 1.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos News.

A big sheep shipment was made out from here today. Nations and Carpenter sold 6,275 head to a Mr. Hatcher and they were shipped to Kansas City today, making two train loads.

Edward Otto Loehausen of San Antonio, for about twelve years a resident of Pecos and vicinity, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States district court at San Antonio last Friday.

The petition places the liabilities at \$248,058.83, the principal creditors being the Barse Live Stock Company of Kansas City, which agency had subdivided the debt of the petitioner among a number of banks in various places in Missouri and adjacent states. The only local creditor mentioned is Dillard R. Fant of San Antonio, for pasturage, but the amount of his claim is not stated.

The assets are stated in the petition at \$39,358, of which sum \$25,000 is in life insurance policies on the life of the petitioner. The sum of \$14,045 is given as the value of an exempt homestead and other legal exemptions. The petition recites that the liabilities have been incurred within the past four years.

"Almost every man is a loser by being elevated above the sphere to which he is habituated," said the late Senator Morrill in discussing the subject of equality. "The word equal is used very freely in America, but its real meaning is little understood. As a condition of cold fact, an equal is that which a man of talent will seldom find among his superiors."

When the Duke of Orleans proposed to make Fontenelle perpetual president of the Academy of Sciences his reply was: "Take not from me, my lord, the delight of living with my equals."

EXPERIMENTS FOR THE PANHANDLE

A dispatch from College Station says: Professor Johnson of the college visited the Panhandle a few weeks ago for the purpose of looking over the field, and he, in company with Professor Craig, director of the state experiment station, will leave here the latter part of this week to make the final arrangements and start the work.

The immediate direction of the experimental work will be in the hands of A. B. Connor of Rosebud, who graduated from this school last June and has since been connected with the experiment station here. The land for conducting the experiments will be obtained from Messrs. Norton and Baker of Chillicothe.

The lines of experimentation to be undertaken may be summarized as follows, from a suggestive outline furnished by Professor W. J. Spillman, agronomist of the bureau of plant

husbandry.

1. Tests of varieties of saccharine and non-saccharine sorghum for fodder and seed production, including as large a number of varieties as can be secured.

2. Breeding and selection of sorghums with a view to developing the qualities of drought resistance, early maturity, uniformity of maturing and yield of grain.

3. A test of all available varieties of millets, both the common millets and broomcorn millets.

4. Selection of millets with a view to securing uniformity and increased production in that peculiar climate.

5. Careful records will be made of the date of planting and of harvesting different crops in that section and the dates at which each crop reaches the various stages in its development. Experiments will be planned to ascertain the dates when crops may be planted to make the largest amount of forage, and particularly the latest dates when the various crops may be planted to insure maturity.

6. Tests of varieties of cowpeas and soy beans.

7. Selection of cowpeas and soy beans for drought resistance and yield.

8. Tests of well known drought re-

sistant grasses.

9. A study of the stock melon, which occurs in a semi-wild state all over that country.

As the work progresses other lines of investigation will be undertaken. In this connection it may be stated that a patriotic lady in Sherman, Texas, has offered to lend to the college her 200-acre county farm to be used for a series of years as an experiment station. This offer may have to be rejected for lack of funds to carry on the work.

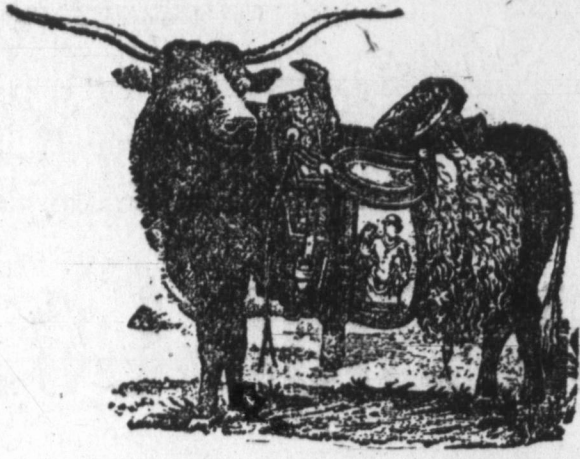
IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard:

The weather goddess is determined that the Land of the great Concho shall be thoroughly watered and made fertile, that the farmer and the cattleman and the sheepman and merchant shall remember always the year of nineteen hundred and five as one teeming with prosperity to all.

Continued rains fell over the entire Concho Country three days this week, adding still more to the roseate prospect of the people in these parts. From the four corners of this section, from the Midland and Big Springs country to the Ozona, Sonora and Juno lands, from Browawood to Brady, come the

Time Was When a Cowboy Was Content to Ride a 50-lb. Saddle



and when he was content to pay for his saddle in proportion to the weight. A saddle of such weight is bound to a certain extent to be strong, and strength is, of course, the first requisite in the make-up of all that the cowman uses.

Today the average cowman is asking for a lighter saddle, and he is as particular about its appearance as a Dutch housewife is of her kitchen.

WHY? Because the cowboy has come to realize that he can sit with as much comfort and safety in a light and compact saddle as he previously could in the heavier one.

Because he has learned that the several requisites of a stock saddle, viz.: Strength, Fit and Appearance, may all be embodied in Lightness of Weight and Moderation of Price.

WE HAVE realized the changes which these new ideas would require, and in order to meet the popular demand for goods of this sort are making a number of New Styles of Saddles in Three-Quarter Rig, and Swell Fork designs, and find that they are becoming a source of satisfaction and delight to our old customers, and are making us new friends daily. They are light in weight, strong, moderate in price and bear the "GALLUP" mark. Could you ask for more?

THE S. C. GALLUP SADDLERY CO.

145 West Fourth Street, Pueblo, Colorado

My Experience With the Hereford

By W. S. Ikard, Henrietta, Texas.

I will give you my experience with Herefords. In 1876 I saw my first Hereford at the Centennial in Philadelphia, on exhibition by the late T. L. Miller. They struck me at once as an ideal beef animal for the range. I went to his farm at Beecher, Ill., that winter and bought ten bulls from him and took them to the ranch of E. F. and W. S. Ikard, 40 miles west of Henrietta, on the Big Wichita river. Eight died with the fever; turned the two that lived in with the herd in the spring to make their own living with the native cattle. They did well, proving to be good rustlers and very prolific, and made a very satisfactory improvement in their progeny from Texas cows, and when the herd was sold in 1883, it was said to be one of the best improved herds in the country.

I started a small herd for Willie S. and J. B. Ikard in 1882 with good Texas cows and good northern registered bulls, and have used good registered bulls to date, and have never seen the day I thought it necessary to put a bull of any other breed in the herd because of a lack of size or quality in the herd. You have an object lesson of the improvement from

above foundation of females and the use of good registered Hereford bulls in the two-year-old steer Jim, sired by Warrior 5th, No. 103771, and bred by W. S. and J. B. Ikard and sold to Tom Hoben last summer, and on exhibition by him; also two extra good yearling grade steers of his own breeding. I think these three steers of Mr. Hoben's will show there is no danger of getting too much Hereford blood in the herd, as the herds these three steers come out of have been crossed with good registered Hereford bulls for about twenty-three years. In my opinion where cattle deteriorate in size and quality it is because of the lack of good grass and water, by overstocking the range, having two or three cattle where one ought to be, or by incestuous breeding, or by the use of inferior bulls. The grade Hereford steers from the Adair herd of the Panhandle at the Chicago national show, exhibited by D. W. Black, have proven beyond a doubt the value of the use of good registered Hereford bulls. They have held the banner of Texas high along the side of the grade and registered steers of all other breeds, the show open to the world, and Texas leads with the D. W. Black, Adair grade Hereford steers.

HEREFORD BLOOD ON THE RANGE

(Condensed from editorial in Breeders' Gazette.)

No one fact in connection with the American cattle trade has had more satisfactory demonstration than that which assigns to the Hereford bull virtual supremacy throughout the great grazing grounds comprised within the limits of what is commonly referred to as the range. Prominent among those who from long experience affirm the pre-eminence of the Hereford bull in the "rough and tumble" work involved by open range conditions and methods is John Clay, who at our request prepared an article upon this subject for the recent Christmas issue of the Gazette. This has been widely read and copied and, to our astonishment has been construed by a few of our Hereford loving friends as an attack upon their favorite cattle, in view of which fact brief editorial comment at this time may not be amiss.

Commendation accompanied by honestly meant criticism is infinitely more convincing than unqualified praises sung by known partisans. We do not hesitate to say therefore that we considered at the time of its publication and still believe that the article in question, bearing upon its face the stamp of candor and fearlessness, was of vastly more worth to the

Hereford breed than any quantity of matter from Hereford sources proper, resounding from end to end with unstinted encomiums. Our best friends are not our flatterers, but those who call attention to what they sincerely believe to be faults that ought to be corrected. No one of the improved breeds of cattle is best under all conditions. No breed is free from weeds. No system of breeding can be claimed to be infallible or wholly beyond the realm of fair criticism. When a man who has known the range cattle trade for a quarter of a century, who has for an equal period studied the cattle coming into the central markets, and who was once in the shorthorn cattle business deliberately dubs the Hereford "the keystone of the breeder's arch west of the Missouri river," and who declares point blank that "the Hereford bull on the range has had no opposition," and that pure bred Hereford cows under his charge that scarcely ever saw hay got "too fat," it seems to us he is entitled to a vote of thanks from Hereford men rather than resolutions of censure. And yet forsooth because this appreciative writer also sounds a word of warning as to the possibility of getting the Hereford too fine for the hard business of the open range some few hands go up in horror at the thought!

Some people had better reread the article in question. Mr. Clay portrays the Hereford bull as the one, own and only beast that has the stuff within him to cope successfully with the grief that must be endured in the arid and semi-arid open grazing grounds of the west. And yet because a possible source of future danger is suggested, all the honest praise be-

stowed counts for nothing! It is pleasant to know that many intelligent breeders of Herefords regard Mr. Clay's article as one of the most helpful, one of the most effective statements in behalf of the Hereford blood on the range that has ever appeared in the American press. A little more of the spirit of fair play, a little more frankness all around in dealing with the problems that confront the cattle trade, would do no harm at this time.

RAISING SHEEP IN THE PEGOS VALLEY

In the fall of 1882 this flock consisted of 500 head of four-pound shearers, which lambed 95 per cent the following spring and when clipped the wool was put in a wagon and hauled to Las Vegas, a distance of 200 miles, and sold for 18 cents.

This flock was bred to Spanish Marino rams for five years, then to French Marinos, which had been driven through from California. These rams were of a much larger frame and were used for four or five years, next changing to the Delaines, and later to the Rambouletts, until now they are large heavy shearers of good form and fine long staple wool. This flock has increased until if the ewes that have sprung from this flock and are yet in Chaves county, were put together they

would amount to something like 60,000 head.

In 1883 the wool sold for 17 cents and in 1884, 1885 and 1886 from 15 to 16 cents, and for the next six years sold at an average of 12 cents.

Then came the great downfall of the sheepman as a result of the Grover Cleveland administration and the Wilson bill, which brought sheep down to 75 cents per head and wool to 4½ cents, but at the close of the tariff reformer's reign and the glorious election of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt sheep went up in the first six months to \$3 for bred ewes and wool sold in 1897 for 8 cents and has advanced until a great deal has been contracted here lately for 15 to 16 cents for spring delivery.

A sale was closed the 12th of this month on 1,500 head of lambs of this flock at \$3 per head, which breaks the record for range grown lambs to be run in the valley. There is a few thousand of this stock of sheep for sale here now, and there never were better prospects for any and all kinds of stock in the valley than exists now, as weeds and grass are a month ahead of the usual standard, for we have had more wet weather this winter than has been before in the last twenty-six years to my knowledge, and I have been on the range for that length of time.

And the weather man is still predicting more rain.

I very much regret not being able to visit the city of Fort Worth during the Texas Live Stock Associations' meeting, but wish it all the success that is due to such an enterprise, and that generally results when such heads get together. Yours truly,
M. Z. MILLER,
Manager the Roswell Live Stock Commission Company.

ALPINE CATTLE SALES

Market Price Shows Advance of \$2 Over Last Year

ALPINE, Texas, March 16.—Will Stillwell has sold his ranch and cattle in the south part of the county to L. F. Buttrill. He reserves about 75 head of black muley cattle and sold the others at \$8 per head.

Six hundred yearlings were sold by Alpine parties last week at \$12 per head, an advance of \$2 per head over any sold last year, and then nothing was bought until July.

W. J. McIntyre reports that the rain of last Thursday put a foot of water in his tanks near Marathon.

C. T. Turney of Pecos county is here to deliver 1,000 head of yearlings at Sanderson.

S. D. Harmon, who ranches about thirty miles south of Alpine, found where a panther had killed three of his calves a few days ago.

L. F. Buttrill, John Henderson and J. A. Stoud shipped several carloads each of fat cattle.

J. D. Jackson bought of L. Haley a car load of cows at \$18 per head.

Thomas Miller bought of Mrs. James Darling between eighty and 100 acres of choice farming land at \$5 per acre. He intends to put half of it in cultivation at once.

T. N. Crenshaw brought up his milch cows from his ranch in the extreme southern part of the county to his home place. Mr. Crenshaw reports that part of the country as having had an abundance of rain and cattle fat.

SPARE THE ROD

Senator Bailey Mason tells the following story, which he received from a school master in an out-of-the-way western town. One day a pupil complained of his eyesight and the teacher, who was something of an amateur oculist, examined him and afterward sent a note to the boy's father, somewhat as follows: "Your son shows indications of astigmatism; I think his case should be attended to at once." The next day the boy arrived at school with a sealed note from his father. It read as follows: "Dear Sir: Thank you for your letter. Whip it out of him. Yours truly, —"

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS CO.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

BEST LIVE STOCK MARKET ON MISSOURI RIVER.

Most modern facilities for the handling of all classes of stock. A trial shipment will make you a regular patron.

We Want Your Business

JNO. DONOVAN,

Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

M. B. IRWIN,

Traffic Manager.

L. D. W. VAN VLIET, Asst. Gen. Mgr.

Excelsior Herd of Red Polls

The largest herd in the State. Lord Roberts, No. 8382, is at the head of herd, weighing over 2,000 pounds in breeding condition. Cattle of both sexes always for sale. Call on or write

M. J. EWALT
Hale Center, Hale County, Texas

Short Horns the All Purpose Cattle

By David Harroll, Liberty Hill, Texas

The breeding and raising of beef cattle for market is rapidly changing from the old methods to the new. In Texas and in the great southwest the business formerly was exclusively in the hands of the ranchman. Large ranches, many cattle, cheap land, small expense; this offset the heavy drain of big losses from exposure and lack of forage in the winter and of late maturing slaughter animals of poor quality and low price. The advent of the railroad, the homeseeker, the man with the hoe, and the consequent rapid increase in the value of land have revolutionized conditions. The wide range in the price paid by the packing houses for the low grade, slow maturing four and five-year-old steers, dressing 40 per cent, and the high grade baby beef and two-year-old steers, dressing 60 to 65 per cent, has made as marked a change in the market. Then, it naturally follows that in order to compete with these changes we must in turn change our methods. First, in the improvement of our cattle; second, in giving these improved cattle better care and attention; third, in the marketing of these cattle in the best condition to bring the largest returns.

I know there are some "old timers" who are struggling against these changed conditions, and are sighing for the old times and free range, when it only cost 50 cents per year to grow a \$5 yearling. But they are fighting against fate and cannot stop the roll of the waves and the tide of twentieth century progress, and, like the ancient king, will have to move their chair or be enveloped and swept away.

In the proper grading up of our cattle the primary object must be the bull, and in the selection of this animal must rest the results of our efforts; and here the claim of the Shorthorn to answer all purposes is strong, strong in the test of time, in the results already accomplished and in their present great popularity.

I shall not endeavor in an article of such limited space to give all the reasons for this, but only the most cogent ones that stand out prominently in the claims of this greatest of all beef breeds. The first and best of these claims for the Shorthorn is the test of time; only merit will stand this test. Fads, fancies and unworthiness will not stand the endurance of time. From the importation of Gough & Miller, in 1817, to the present time, the Shorthorns have been the most popular and numerous in the upgrading of our native cattle, and the number of pure-bred Shorthorns on this continent today is far in excess of all other breeds. This alone should be a potent factor to the intelligent breeder in his choice of breeds with which to improve his cattle.

Look around you and you will find the best graded herds have a Shorthorn foundation. Even those who advocate the use of other breeds to grade up, want a Shorthorn foundation. Then if this blood is good for the most important part of the structure, why not good for all time? This would preclude the mixed breed of no distinct type and quicken the up-building to a high standard of one type and breed.

The modern Shorthorn is a vast improvement over those of thirty years ago, when the red craze and pedigree fallacy threatened to ruin the constitution and weaken the reproductive powers of the Shorthorn. The lusty roan from the Highlands of Scotland, with his great constitution, splendid feeding qualities and early maturity, was imported and brought us back to the right path. Commencing with the importations of the Duke of Richmond, the improvement is being steadily kept up, until today the modern, all-purpose Shorthorn of blended blood lines is without a peer.

In the course of time, when diversified farming will be our principal agricultural occupation, the stock farmer will become the great producer of beef cattle, and it is here, as "The American Farmer's Cow," that the Shorthorn holds the record as an all-purpose animal—of mild disposition, a heavy milker, raising calves to improve the herd, or furnishing the early maturing flesh-carrying steer to turn the

by-products of the farm into ready cash at a remunerative figure; and then when she has served her term of usefulness as a breeder, she can be put in condition to make as fine a beef animal as there is under the sun.

Beef and milk is the slogan of Short-horn argument. All over this union, with its 17,000,000 milch cows, you will find large numbers of grade and pure-bred Shorthorns in the dairy. Where can you find a dairy herd made up of Herefords, Angus or Galloways? It takes a good milch cow to raise a good calf, on the range or on the farm. The banner of the "Red, White and Roans" has been waving from the battlements in these United States for the past 100 years, and like "Old Glory," will stand as long as enlightenment and progress are uppermost in the world.

FEEDING CATTLE IN PANHANDLE

Texas is not usually accorded a prominent position as a cattle feeding state. In fact if rank were based on numbers alone she lacks considerable of receiving her proper recognition. It is quality, however, more than numbers that go to decide rank in a manufacturing enterprise such as the combination of range raised steers and meal and corn to produce beef certainly is.

At present almost the entire number of cattle fattened in the state are prepared for market either by mill owners or by dealers in proximity to supplies of meal and hulls. The dealers being fully familiar with the cattle trade and with the various herds and brands are well prepared to buy feeding stock at the very closest prices. Their familiarity with the trade renders them able to, better than most persons, foresee the trend of prices.

Such dealers, being in the business more for the cash profits that may be secured than for the gratification of having the highest priced string of cattle on a particular market on a particular day, purchase such stock as is likely to make the greatest gain on the buying price by being fed.

High class, well bred feeders seldom sell below their actual value; certainly not so frequently as do a matured but thin, coarse, low quality of steers. There are always buyers for the former while the latter are handled only by men who know thoroughly just what is in an animal and can buy at close prices. Thus, it is to be observed that the bulk of the fat cattle shipped northward from Texas, are not of the class to attract attention as top-pers. Furthermore, coming to the feed lot, as is commonly the case, in a low condition, the length of time cattle will satisfactorily utilize a heavy meal and hulls feed in a dry yard is not sufficient to attain a high finish even though it may net a profit to the feeder.

Increase in number of Texas fattened cattle must come about by either the present feeders handling larger numbers, or by parties who are not now feeders engaging therein. With present prices of cattle and staple feeding stuffs the former is not likely to occur. Other sections are taking increasing amounts of cotton seed meal, being willing to pay for it to use as a supplemental feed. After even a short experience with Texas feeders' problems, the writer is aware that for a limited feeding period it is not easy to find a uniformly cheaper or more rapid fattening ration than meal and hulls. There are several materials produced in the state, however, of no

small nutritive value and which may at times be purchased at prices worthy the attention of feeders.

Experiments reported in bulletin 76, of the experiment station, show a very satisfactory record to have been made by rice polish, and on a different basis of valuation its use might be profitable. With rice bran, the results of three trials showed that a part of a meal ration may be replaced by between one and a half and two pounds rice bran for each pound meal. This substitution at prices named in bulletin did not materially influence cost of gains, but on a long feed, or where the need was felt for some lighter material or where prices should be different, its use might be an economy. At present there are quantities of low grade rice to be procured at prices worthy of attention, provided rice is as satisfactory as a feed as its composition would indicate.

Molasses is an excellent appetizer and a good fattener. It is most economically handled in large quan-

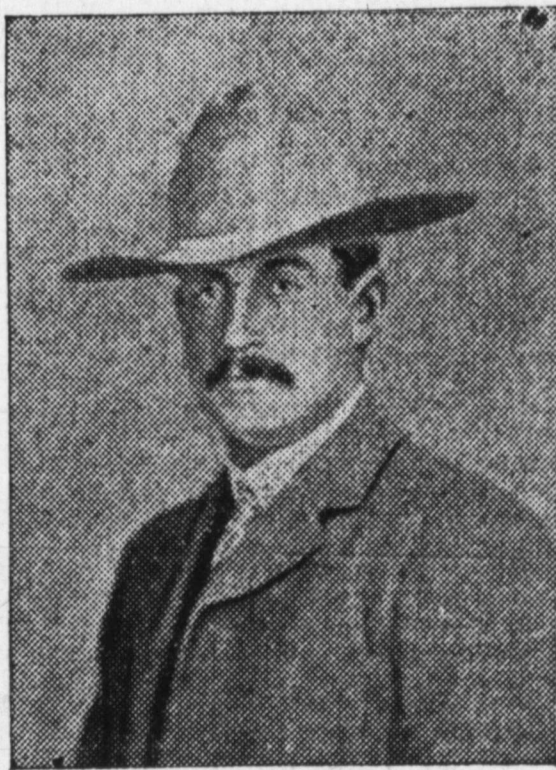
ties and is already in use by parties feeding on a large scale.

Additions to the number of feeders must be mostly farmers and persons so situated as to be able to give close attention to a small or medium sized lot of steers, utilizing our best grasses and forage crops in autumn and cured legumes in winter, are the ones most likely to reap the profits made possible by the advantages of the state in the diversity of crops it produces and in favorable winters. High priced lands, higher than our black lands are used for beef production elsewhere; at the same time it may be considered that corn belt farmers have no market for ten dollar alfalfa, and even a large corn yield is not always marketable quality as is the cotton staple. Nevertheless, the possibility of profit from the utilization of the feed crops producing power of our more fertile areas, using as supplements the commercial materials when prices permit, is a question now worthy of attention.

Prices For Texas Range Must Improve

By Wellesley, Winsthrst, Texas.

In regard to the above heading the Texas Stockman-Journal has invited me to write an article. I fully believe range cattle will sell higher and the rise in prices has already begun. Now let us see what were the reasons that cattle



J. WELLESLEY

went so low in price. In first place I think that the beef trust to some extent was

the cause of it; then there was a two or three years' drouth, and as nearly everybody was overstocked they had to ship to market, regardless of whether their cattle were fat, thus flooding the market with undesirable stuff which the packers did not want. Another reason, I think, was that money got tight in the east and in the west also, and I always notice that the money market and cattle market seem to go together, for the reason that when money is easy to get cattle are high, and when money is hard to get cattle are low. Now I am of the opinion that cattle will go back to their former high prices. Why?

First—The government is after the beef trust, and this will have some effect, if anything comes of the prosecution.

Second—Range is fine everywhere. People are not overstocked like they were and are now in a position to hold their cattle until they get fat and ready for market.

Third—There is a marked shortage of cattle all over Texas, especially 2 and 3-year-old steers and up. This shortage talk has been talked every year, but I think now it has really come. I know there is a shortage in Archer county and the counties adjoining.

Fourth—Money seems to be easy and the banks are able to loan money on good cattle security.

Fifth—There always follows a reaction after a depression and cattle could not well go any lower without putting everybody out of business. For the above reasons I look for good prices. I think that the time of high prices is coming. The cattlemen have certainly had their share of misfortune and I hope they will soon be prosperous, as in former days.

The Fort Worth packing houses had to go to Oklahoma and the Indian Territory for the greater part of their hogs last year. This would indicate that there is a fine market for hogs right at our doors which our farmers should take advantage of. Raise hogs and lots of them and put some of the cotton land into corn with which to feed them.—Denison Herald.

And it is a shame that the farmers of Texas so generally neglect the existing opportunity to emancipate themselves from the evils of over-production of cotton. The growth and production of forage crops and the feeding and finishing of live stock, including cattle, sheep and hogs, for the great Texas market, affords a simple and practical solution of the cotton problem. But instead of falling on to this plan the idea seems to be

to hold public meetings and waste valuable time in discussing other methods which do not promise such satisfactory results. Texas leads all other states in the production of beef cattle and mules. She should lead in all classes of live stock. The Fort Worth Fat Stock Show is an eye-opener as to what the people of this state can really do when they make up their mind to do it.

Governor Lanham will not deliver an address at the meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in this city next Tuesday. Pressure of official business will preclude his attendance.

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



W. G. LOW,

Breeder of

**Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle
And Poland China Swine**

Brown Leghorn and Partridge Wyandotte Chickens

STOCK FOR SALE x Ranch 4 Miles South of Town

**W. G. LOW, BROWNWOOD,
x x TEXAS**

Cattle Loans In Texas

By Senator R. D. Gage, Pecos, Texas.

"The discussion of 'cattle loans' may excite but a mild interest in a majority of my readers, but to the average West Texas banker it is a veritable 'live wire.' The phraseology of the subject and its verbal construction may shock the soul of a Lindley Murray, or that of any other high-class grammarian, but it will require no surgical operation to get its exact meaning into the head of the man who holds down a desk in the credit department.

"If bread is the 'staff of life,' beef may justly be considered the crutch. From the time the Patriarch Jacob got the best of his Uncle Laban, even unto these latter days, cattle have been regarded as a valuable possession.

"The stale and oft-repeated cry of 'heavy runs' and 'crowded markets' may be resorted to by the packer and the 'bears' to hammer down the price to a point where the producer reaps no profit, yet the fact remains that the world is eating more beef every day, and so long as racial suicide does not alarmingly increase, so long as the annual crop of babies exceeds the annual crop of calves, just so long ought the cowman to 'wax fat,' like Jeshurun of old, and grow plerotic of purse. I don't propose for you to go to sleep, else I should weight this talk down with tabulated figures and pages of statistics to show the wonderfully increasing consumption of beef year by year, and all things seem to work together to this desirable end.

"Not by the slow and tardy process of natural law do we now wait for winter to make our ice, but the 'good old summer time' suits us just as well.

"Refrigerator cars bear the products of the packeries from Fort Worth to New York, from Chicago to Battle Creek.

"The tables of those men who can afford to pay are furnished with the very best results of the breeders' art into flesh and grass and grain of our fields, and the hulls, and seed, and meal of our cotton farms. Ocean liners and tramp steamers plow the waters of every sea, their 'coolers' filled with 'porter house' and 'tenderloins' in bulk, seeking an ever-widening market and an opportunity to satisfy the hunger of the world. Say what we may in lauding the plain and simple life of the gentle vegetarian, it still remains a fact to console the butcher and strengthen the credit of the cowman, that potatoes and cabbage, grape-nuts and Quaker oats leave, after all, an aching void, which nothing short of beef-steak can fill and satisfy. The cry for beef as a steady article of diet grows more clamorous every year, and therein lies the hope of cattlemen and the promise to him and his of prosperous times indefinitely prolonged. Since the preservative methods of refrigeration obtained, beef is no longer classed as a 'perishable' commodity, and this has been the prime factor in the creation of a world-wide demand for it as an article of daily food.

"The science of political economy deals mainly with the production, distribution and consumption of such material things as contribute to the health, happiness and welfare of mankind. It teaches us that, with cost as its stable foundation, the value of a thing increases directly as the demand and inversely as the supply. Why then have cattle values suffered so heavily and fallen so rapidly in the past two years, in spite of constantly increasing demands, ever widening markets and steadily diminishing supplies?

"Values and prices are relative terms. From the one to the other is a far cry. Values are real, inherent, natural and smack of honesty; prices are 'made,' artificial, unnatural, rank with the dishonesty and predatory methods of the stock exchange. The cowman for two years past has received for his holdings the 'made' prices, not created by the

law of supply and demand, but juggled and fixed by the speculator, the packer and the 'bear.' It is not my purpose to discuss the reasons for this condition, nor the artificial restrictions that make it possible; nor the rapacious methods by which prices are raised, lowered, altered and manipulated whereby true values are destroyed; nor the startling difference, pound per pound, and dollar for dollar, between the animal on the hoof and the carcass on the block. Yet, in spite of the oaths of 'honorable men,' the truth is borne in upon the hearts and conscience of the American people today that somewhere, in some way and by some one, a rank 'hold-up'—in comparison with which highway robbery is a respectable calling—is going on as a continuous performance. The cowman is the victim. Who is the 'heavy villain'?

"But," cries some impatient soul, "what has all this to do with 'cattle loans'?" The question reminds me of the brother, who attended church one day, when the minister was discoursing on the prophets and their doings. He had run through the entire catalogue and had reached the last of the minor prophets, Malachi. "And now," said he, "where shall we place Malachi?" The impatient brother arose and said: "Here, parson, just let him have my place. I'm tired out and going home!" But wait. The question deserves an answer. It is pertinent. It is vital. All that has been said has everything to do with "cattle loans." Consciously or unconsciously, some or all of these preceding statements and surmises, facts and fancies, conditions and prophecies enter as determining factors into the mind of the banker as he reaches a conclusion to accept or reject the application of the cowman for an extension of credit.

This mental attitude of the banker points the moral. Just as far as the purchaser is able to control the market and hammer down the price, by just so much is a cow rendered undesirable as a basis of security for debt. Whenever the buyer dictates the price, it no longer requires two to make a bargain. When "packers" and their minions can "syndicate" the total live stock receipts at railroad centers and terminal yards, then the case of the bucolic cowman becomes well nigh desperate and the bovine grower is between the devil and the iron works.

In the trans-Pecos country, when yearling steers brought on the range \$16.50 to \$17, and two-year-old steers commanded \$21 to \$22, a good young cow was worth from \$20 to \$25, and general stock cattle, including a fair proportion of all classes and ages, brought from \$20 to \$23 per head. But, with yearling steers at \$11 and \$12, and twos at \$15 and \$16, you can buy general stock cattle for \$12 per head.

With these conditions obnoxious and plainly understood, what becomes the duty of the banker? Shall he desert an old-time friend and leave him in the lurch? Shall he dissolve a business relationship of years, in which the prosperity of the one, in goodly and unselfish measure, became the profit of the other? Shall he refuse assistance in the time of need? Does not the ethical instinct and moral sense suggest an obligation to proffer aid? And, apart from any appeal to high and spiritual discernment, does not the history and development of even gross and material things drive home the truth, that he who helps another helps himself? "Whoso dissents, doubts. Who doubts is damned."

Again, an impatient spirit speaks—and asks, "Wherefore? Shall we discard all rules, ignore the principles of business, forego all profit, invite disaster, and yield to sentiment?"

And again the answer comes, not in

classic prose, but in common sense, sturdy slang, "Nay, nay, Alphonse, not on your tin type."

In this, as in all other affairs of life, there is the golden mean between the two extremes; a broad highway, safe, secure; a beaten path on which the sun light falls and the traveler as he passes down the road gathers honor, and pleasure and profits as he goes.

Business depression is not an unmitigated evil. It has its compensations. Booms collapse. Balloons are punctured. The squeezing out process of wind and water goes merrily on. The "get-rich-quick" schemes totter and crumble and fall, the "caught" remain under the ruins, or clamber out wiser and sadder men, while the "uncaught," and uncatchable, conservative of the country, through its adherence to true and tried principles, maintains its progressive march.

Today—as, possibly, at no time in past years, in spite of "adjusted" rates, "syndicated" buyers, manipulated markets, and "made" prices, the cattleman is in a fairly prosperous condition. He has learned not to boast. "Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth," and the cowman regarding low prices as a rod of affliction, maintains a discreet and timely silence. He has learned his lesson well, and like the colored "mammy" of ante-bellum days, will only respond "Just poorly, thank God," to any question concerning physical or financial health.

The stress of adverse circumstances has forced the formulation of a rule, which followed to legitimate results, holds the promise of better things yet to come.

"Better bulls, higher grades, richer blood, shorter horns, deeper colors," is now and has been for several years the cry, and the reward is even now making itself manifest. There is no better time than now for the Texas banker to measure and seize the opportunity to divert from eastern and northern points the current of safe and desirable loans finding an outlet there.

For more than twenty years I have lived in the Valley of the Pecos, the heart and center of the best breeding country in the world, and it has amazed me that the bankers of the state have concerned themselves so little about tapping this artery of good profit and rich return. The commission firms of Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago have not been inactive, but their efforts have been spasmodic, and their judgment has not always been the best.

All such loans have not been good. All such advances have not brought profit. All apples in an orchard may not be sound, but this does not argue that we must cut apples out of the class of delicious and wholesome fruits. To make for success, a discriminating judgment must be used here, as elsewhere.

In the matter of "cattle loans" the banker must concern himself not only with the number, class, mark, brand, ownership and location of the herd, but he must inquire above all things else, as to the plain, old-fashioned honesty of the borrower, and his knowledge of sound business in general, and of the "cow" business in particular. He might have cattle on a thousand hills, yet, if he be a fool, it is not wise to let him have a dollar. If a knave, not a cent should he get, no matter what class or character of security he might offer. No "Grant Gilcurity he might offer."

Within my own day and generation, two failures of cattlemen, each involving over \$200,000 have occurred, not through knavery or dishonesty, but through sheer inability of the debtors to swing successfully so large a deal. In neither instance did any local bank suffer, not from any

particular shrewdness, but from a knowledge of what we may fitly denominate as "local coloring" that so often causes loss. Honesty and ability are prime essentials to the safety of a loan, and their possession by the borrower should be classed as financial imperatives. Ignore the personal element, and you invite disaster.

The property of the borrower, its value, its amount, should be the subject of diligent inquiry. It means much, but the mental and moral characteristics of the borrower mean more. A loan sometimes looks attractive, but it is a painted harlot. Prize winning Plymouth Rocks are not hatched from china eggs, and satisfactory results are not obtained from loans on cattle or any other kind of property, made to incapable or dishonest men.

"As a general rule, subject to rare exceptions, a note secured by mortgage on steers, can be more speedily liquidated than where the mortgage covers general stock cattle. For long-time loans, or even ninety-day loans, subject to renewal, a mortgage on the latter class and their increase is preferable. For many years a troublesome question, with wearisome iteration, pressed itself upon Texas bankers concerned in handling cattle loans. Quite universally it was considered hazardous to accept a mortgage on any number less than all the mortgagor's cattle in some specifically designated mark or brand. Text books on the general subject of mortgages strongly intimated the voidness of such an instrument, on the ground of the mortgagor's inability to go into a herd and identify the very cattle on which the mortgage operated and on which the same could be foreclosed. It was a matter of frequent and common occurrence that the cowman was naturally averse to tying up 2,000 head of stock in order to secure a \$2,500 note. It seemed to him unjust, unreasonable, discriminative—the extortion of a larger security than the case demanded—and yet safety required it. Cautious conservatism required it. Cautious conservatism could not be satisfied with less than the best. The wrath of a good customer and an honest man must be appeased. It was a time for the exercise of tact, diplomacy, patience, kindly explanation and gentle insistence. The banker's methods won. As usual, the lawyers disagreed, and their high-priced opinions were about as clear as a London fog. The question unanswered, the problem unsolved, the point unadjudicated, drifted like a derelict on the high seas, ready at any moment to send some good bark down.

Fortunately, for cowman and banker alike, in 1897, our supreme court, in an opinion rendered by Justice Denman in the case of Oxsheer vs. Watt, clarified the situation and removed all doubts as to the validity of such instrument, by declaring, in substance, that a mortgage of a partial number of cattle out of an entire herd was not void for uncertainty and vagueness of description, but that the mortgagor had the implied right to elect as to which head of live stock were covered by and included therein. This decision has been reaffirmed and followed in subsequent cases. It may now be considered as the law of the land, conferring and securing a most valuable property right. It does more. It enables the cowman and the banker 'to do business' in a way safe and satisfactory to both. Under it the cowman can obtain his loan, the banker his security and we have another illustration—not matrimonial, but financial—of 'two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one.' If it be true that the cowman no longer enjoys the credit which once was his, it is but fair and right to call to mind the fact that happily his needs do not demand it. The specter of declining values, hard times and impaired credit perched above the lintel of his door, and its warning croak taught him a lesson in economy and prudence which had never fallen to

before. At the present the cowman has practically finished his fencing, his well digging, his tank building and the incurring of similar heavy expenditures incident to the leasing and improvement of lands for pasture purposes. "His needs are not as great as heretofore and yet he will doubtless be a borrower for years to come. Is not this an inviting field for safe and stable investment? Can the Texas banker find a more honest clientele than among the sturdy cowmen of the plains? Can he find a class of men of higher average ability to care for his own and to prosecute to a successful issue the business in which he is engaged? If this be true, is it not time to go up and possess this land; to make loans to those who live there; to render a money service to those who need it and can secure it; and thus obtain for the investor, in exchange, the recompense of a rich reward, interest at a goodly rate and a dividend that maketh the heart glad?"

R. D. GAGE."

The Texas and Pacific railroad and the cattlemen along its line are at outs over the cattle shipments, the road refusing to bill cattle to points beyond its line. This is another reminder of the fact that the vast territory between Weatherford and El Paso has developed in spite of that road rather than because of it. It has always pursued a short sighted policy in its dealings with the people whose territory it traverses and has done little or nothing to assist in the development of that section, except to run its trains through it.—Stephenville Appeal.

While the entente cordiale between the Texas and Pacific railway and the cattlemen of west Texas may be somewhat strained, yet the statement that the road does nothing for the country it traverses is something of an injustice. It is a fact that the Texas and Pacific railway has done and is doing much for the development of west Texas, for it cannot but realize that its future prosperity largely depends on the prosperity of that section. The fact that it sees fit to run its business in its own way should not be provocative of such a sweeping denunciation.

The Fort Worth Telegram complains at the people of Texas because the packeries of that city are forced to ship hogs from other states. The matter looks entirely different, however, to a man outside Fort Worth. The farmer who is content to ship hogs into Fort Worth at the prices paid and pay twice, if not more, than the amount received, for the products of the packeries is largely in the minority in this state, and will continue so. The only mistake being made by the people of Texas is that not enough hogs are raised to supply the home demands.—Clarksville Times.

Hogs sold on the Fort Worth market always bring a good price and make money for the men who sell them. Every farmer in Texas should raise hogs enough to provide his own meat, and in addition thereto, a surplus to ship to market. A good fat hog is always legal tender.

The annual Fat Stock Show to be held at Fort Worth next week will bring to that city thousands of farmers, stock farmers and ranchmen who are lovers of fine stock. The premiums offered and the interest in this show is such as to bring together excellent displays of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats from every section of the state. Many Texas breeders are now growing as good live stock as can be found on the best stock farm in the north, as a visit to Texas fairs and live stock shows demonstrates.—San Antonio Stockman and Farmer.

The annual Fort Worth Fat Stock Show this spring is just about the biggest thing ever pulled off in the entire southwest. Liberal premiums have been hung up for exhibitors, and they have attracted the largest and finest exhibit of fat stuff that was ever gotten together in Texas. And this great exhibit of what is being done by the progressive stockmen of Texas is absolutely free. Not one cent will be charged for admission, which goes to prove that Fort Worth can always be depended upon to do the proper thing at the proper time and in the proper manner.

Why suffer with female disease or piles? I will send free to every sufferer my simple vegetable cure. Write Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 523, Kokomo, Ind.

A Kansas City editor, an expert in matters pertaining to the meat packing industry, has proved by facts and figures that Commissioner Garfield did not know what he was talking about when he said the packers made only 99 cents on each cow brute slaughtered. He shows that their profits are \$7.41 on each animal and that this profit is turned every two to four weeks, or from twelve to twenty-four times a year. Figuring their total capitalization at \$110,500,000, much of which is no doubt water, he shows that their annual profits are 43 per cent of this capital. Not such a poor paying business after all.—Decatur Messenger.

The Kansas City man gave facts and figures in a very readable shape, and his articles have attracted much attention from the fact that they appear much more reasonable than the report made by Commissioner Garfield.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand. H. M. Russell of Pilot Point and J. E. Wilson of Denton, who were here last week prospecting, have closed a deal for the J. G. Ayers valuable ranch two miles east of town. This is a choice ranch and Messrs. Russell and Wilson are to be congratulated upon their wise selection. The trade was consummated by Wither-spoon & Gaugh.

Mr. and Mrs. John Estes of Twist, in Swisher county, spent several days in the city this week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Shelley. Mr. Estes has sold a portion of his splendid Swisher county ranch and will move to Hereford where he will live in the future. While here, he made arrangements for a house and will move next week. It is Mr. Estes' intention to build a substantial home here in the near future.

S. S. Evans, in conversation with a Brand representative this week, stated that he has engaged in the farming business to that extent that he will have 200 acres in cultivation this year on his Castro county ranch. Among other crops of which Mr. Evans is especially proud, is his alfalfa field, which was sown last season, and which has gone far beyond his expectations in the point of growth.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abilene Reporter. J. N. Ferguson came in from his ranch Saturday. He reports having caught considerable stock water, although only the smaller branches ran. One tank that had been dry since November was partially filled, enough to last quite a while.

Walter Steffens recently spent a week on the ranches of D. D. Parramore and E. W. Douthit in Howard county, and found their stock looking well and weeds coming nicely. The boys fed their cattle during the snow and hard weather. "They have splendid ranches and nice cattle," Walter concluded.

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.

BEST PASSENGER SERVICE IN TEXAS. 4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4



NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. SUPERB PULLMAN VESTIBULED SLEEPERS. HANDSOME RECLINING CHAIR CARS (SEATS FREE) ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

- ONLY LINE WITH fast morning and evening trains to St. Louis and the East.
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HEREFORDS

HEREFORD BULLS—Fifty head of registered and full-blood unregistered, 10 to 14 months old. Good heavy bone and in fine shape for service this season. Also a few extra good heifers. Terms and prices to correspond with the depressed condition of the cattle trade. Refer to parties who have bred from bulls from my herd: J. M. Dougherty, F. M. Long, C. W. Merchant, Francis Albeny, C. W. Willingham and T. J. Coggins. Meet parties by appointment at Abilene or Merkel, T. & P., or address Wm. Cranston & Son, Hodges, Jones Co., Texas.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—All classes for sale. Car lots a specialty. Twenty choice bulls, coming twos. Ranch near Fort Worth. J. L. Chadwick & Son, Cresson, Texas.

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

V. WIESS—Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

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.

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.

FOR SALE—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.

FOR SALE—Hay in car lots; choice Louise, Texas, hay at \$6 and good grade at \$5 per ton on cars at Louise. H. P. Stockton, Louise, Texas.

FOR SALE—Hay in car lots; choice Louise Texas hay at \$6 and good grade at \$5 per ton on cars at Louise. W. P. Stockton, Louise, Texas.

SHORTHORNS—CRESCENT HERD of registered Shorthorn cattle, also high grades young stock of both sexes for sale. Chas. Maloney, Haslet, Texas.

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

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

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

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.

WANTED—500 to 3,000 head cattle to graze, season 1905. J. C. O'Neal, Crowder, I. T.

Calves For Sale

From 1000 to 1500 high grade Hereford and Shorthorn calves. Bred and located above quarantine line. For prices address

BERT SIMPSON, MONAHANS, TEX.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

PASTURE—In Donley and Gray counties, Texas, for 1,500 cattle. Frost Spring Creek water. Shipping pens in one mile of the pasture. 150 4-year-old steers for sale. Clarendon Live Stock Company, Clarendon, 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.

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.

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

FOR LEASE—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.

FOR SALE—Cattle and ranches in southwest New Mexico. J. C. Cureton, Silver City, N. M.

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

Shorthorn Bulls

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.

POULTRY

FANCY single comb Brown Leghorn eggs \$1.25 per fifteen. Mrs. J. O. A. Mann, Kennedale, Texas.

BARRED ROCK eggs, "Prize Winners." J. W. Harpold, Electra, Texas.

RED POLLED

RED POLLED cattle of both sexes for sale. W. M. Giddewell, Finis, Texas.

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.

GOATS

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

FOR SALE—Eleven section ranch, with cattle, near San Angelo, Texas. Plenty of grass, protection and water. Address BOEHRNS & LINDERMAN, Christoval, Texas.

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

A WEEKLY FOR 35 CENTS—Keep posted. Subscribe for The Weekly Telegram, of Fort Worth. Subscription price regularly only 50 cents per year. Until April 1, only 35 cents in advance. Eight to Twelve pages each week. Address Weekly Telegram Fort Worth, Texas.

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Stock Yards Station Fort Worth, Texas. March, 21 1905

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

The receipts of cattle on Monday consisted principally of steers, although there were quite a few cows, ranging all the way from canners to good fat stuff. The market opened with prices on a steady basis with the close last Friday; the buyers seeming anxious for both fat cows and steers before the close of the day. The receipts proved quite liberal, but a steady tone prevailed on everything, except the best heavy cattle. Tuesday's supply was again quite liberal, the larger proportion of the receipts being steers. Prices ruled about steady with Monday, but the market was not quite as strong as the opening on Monday. This caused a little slower movement to the scales, and up until noon there were several lots of steers unsold. Prices on she stuff, having any flesh, were about steady.

STEERS—There has been a good active demand for all steers ranging from fair grades to good fat kinds. Best steers have not sold quite so freely, but all stuff at \$4.00 per cwt. and under is selling well. We believe that there is not much choice between the markets at present, though Kansas City seems a little better than St. Louis. Those shipping direct are doing full as well at Kansas City and St. Louis as those who are coming here, and, as was the case last week, there is just about a fair shipping margin between here and the Northern markets.

COWS—Good fat cows have sold higher during the last several days than they have any time since last summer; a good many lots being good enough to bring \$3.00 to \$3.50 per cwt., with fair to medium kinds ranging from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per cwt.; bulk around \$2.50. Thin cows are not wanted by the packers, and where they are not the right ages and haven't quality enough to go to the country buyers, they have to sell very low.

BULLS—The bull market continues about steady, having been not much change.

CALVES—There has been a good steady tone to the calf market for anything having fat. Common to medium kinds have gone mostly to New Orleans buyers at prices about steady with the close of last week. The receipts of calves have not been very heavy, and the packers are wanting good kinds.

HOGS—The hog market opened here this morning from 10 to 15 cents higher on best heavy hogs, and strong on other grades, although the Northern markets were about steady. The top here today was \$5.40 per cwt. Mixed packers and medium weights sold from \$4.80 to \$5.25; lights, \$4.20 to \$4.80; pigs, \$3.75 to \$4.20.

SHEEP—The sheep market continues to be good. Choice wethers are selling from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per cwt.; ewes, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, \$4.50 to \$7.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.50. Sheep receipts are very light, and the packers are anxious for them.

Trusting to hear from you at any time we can be of service, we remain.

Very truly yours,

GREER, MILLS & CO.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

Cattle Prices Take Upward Turn—Good Run of Hogs With Market Higher

NORTH FORT WORTH, March 20.—With around 1,500 cattle on the market, prices took an upward turn on an active demand, steers selling 10c to 15c higher than Saturday and good cows fully 10c higher.

The real feature of the steer trade was the sale of a long string of South Texas grassers at \$4.90. Fed steers of not extra quality sold at \$4.05. Bulk at \$4.90. Feeders in fair demand around \$3.10.

Cows were not very numerous, that is, of the good sort, and this added to the strength of the market, which was fully 10c higher. A good demand developed that could not be satisfied without recourse to medium cows, and they sold a little better. Best cows sold at \$3.50, bulk at \$2.60@3.

Bulls were very slow sale at \$2@3.25, and calves were so scarce that no market was made. Something like thirty head were sold, the best price being \$4.50.

SHEEP—A good liberal run of hogs came in, around 1,800 head, and the market jumped up 10c to 15c without any boosting. Packers wanted hogs, the market north showed strength and buyers began offering \$5.20 for the best. Salesmen wanted a quarter and they compromised on \$5.22½. With this for a basis on best heavy packers, the rest of the selling was easy. Top hogs brought \$5.22½@; bulk, \$5@5.17½; medium packers, \$4.95@5.07½; pigs, \$4@4.75.

TODAY'S RECEIPTS
Cattle 2,000
Hogs 1,500
Sheep 20
Mules and mules 91

WEEK'S REVIEW

The market for cattle has improved all through the week, and Saturday finds all good killing cattle selling at strong to higher prices. The best steer sale of the week was \$4.50, which was also the best sale of the year. Taking the cattle market all round, best steers are selling 10c to 15c higher, with mediums and feeders having a sharp call at 10c advance.

Butcher stuff is selling well, and a part of this is due to the presence of a number of order buyers on the market. This has put good cows and mediums up a notch or two, while canners have suffered a decline. Light calves have declined fully 50c, but heavy, fat calves are selling stronger, much of this stuff being bought for shipment to New Orleans, Bulls are selling 25c stronger.

Hogs have had their ups and downs during the week, but prices have hugged

those of the northern markets rather closely. The end of the week finds heavy hogs practically the same as last week, with lights and good pigs showing a slight improvement. Razor-back pigs are decidedly low. Sheep have shown an upward tendency for the week, and Saturday's sales of some 930, averaging 82 pounds, at \$5.50, displayed a certain strength.

CATTLE

W. W. Simpson, Paradise	13	25	954	3.40
J. C. Leverett, Nevada	12	25	954	3.40
W. A. Rutherford, Decatur	29	2	805	\$3.35
J. T. Teel, Frisco	10	24	1,180	4.00
John Sheean, Austin	20	24	1,162	4.10
R. P. Price, Mineral Wells	24	34	737	3.10
J. D. Hagler, Vernon	22	23	964	3.40
G. W. Buckholt, Ardmore, I. T.	24	2	930	3.50
C. L. Chapman, Bellvue	5	23	1,019	3.85
W. S. Nichols, Bellvue	32	5	868	\$3.25
Jtm Gage, Cleburne	8	23	1,499	4.05
Ingraham Bros., West	28	3	870	3.50
L. H. Sanson, West	11	1	903	3.30
Reed Bros., Holland	15	25	769	3.15
L. L. Hull, Granger	11	44	1,018	3.85
L. B. D. Co., Waco	21	60	962	3.70
W. S. Herrick, Whitman	26	1	1,130	3.50
A. R. Andrews, Muenster	49	1	640	2.75
L. O. Blanton, St. Joe	23	52	1,001	3.90
C. & H., Caddo Mills	45			
M. Phillips, Morgan	46			
Reed Bros., Holland	30			
T. B. Geer, Morgan	23	1	1,080	\$2.90
H. O. Parker, Dallas	23	3	926	3.10
H. Gresite, Ballinger	50	6	816	2.75
Brannon & Hunter, Santa Anna	60	5	622	2.50
R. L. Parsons, Dublin	40	22	770	2.60
— Golory, Paradise	62	4	1,030	2.85
W. W. Simpson, Paradise	71	5	980	2.85
W. J. Robbins, Plano	90	1	830	1.25
Arnett & Allison, Luther, Okla.	66	16	711	3.80
Tom Finley, Celina	84	3	950	2.90
J. T. Teel, Frisco	56	4	977	1.75
J. C. Liverett, Nevada	72	22	813	\$2.65
Marion Allen, Marietta	89	2	820	2.65
J. M. Back, Mansfield	250	1	940	3.00
Brown & Tipton, Chico	76	4	671	3.00
C. Russell, Davis, I. T.	99	2	715	2.00
Petree & Jones, Union City, Okla.	63	6	731	2.90
W. C. Rowe, Pocasset, I. T.	82	1	890	2.65
N. C. Rowe, Marlow, I. T.	77	5	888	2.75
Campbell & Part, Itasca	80	5	1,350	1.75
L. H. Sanson, West	19	18	833	3.10
Reed Bros., Holland	42	2	925	1.75
J. H. B., Athens	201	2	674	1.25
L. O. Blanton, St. Joe	23	1	680	1.25
A. R. Andrews, Muenster	3	15	958	3.10
A. Lanham, Cresson	54	10	880	3.30
W. S. Herrick, Whitney	51	3	720	1.75
		2	620	1.75
		1	910	\$2.50
		1	630	2.10
		4	884	3.25
		1	840	1.50
		7	872	2.00
		1	1,050	3.00
		1	690	2.00
		1	920	3.50
		9	914	3.00
		27	899	3.30
		5	1,085	3.85
		1	925	2.15
		2	802	2.85
		52	781	\$3.50

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS			COWS			CALVES		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
10	837	\$3.25	3	603	\$2.40	2	500	\$2.90
26	899	3.50	2	885	2.25	2	125	\$4.00
26	905	3.45	5	822	3.50	1	100	4.00
9	891	3.60	1	850	3.15	1	150	3.00
24	1,143	3.50	5	670	2.02	10	235	2.50
11	743	3.00	17	758	2.60	1	230	2.50
17	1,072	3.55	1	970	3.25	3	96	3.25
27	746	\$3.20	6	961	2.85	7	155	3.50
			3	856	2.00	3	116	2.75
			2	940	1.75	10	159	3.50
			13	1,042	3.25	1	370	\$2.25
			5	714	\$2.00	1	120	4.00
			1	870	2.25	1	230	3.00
			4	836	2.25	1	100	3.00
			3	525	2.00	3	530	2.50
			9	781	2.90	9	410	2.35
			2	525	3.25	2	380	2.50
			7	908	2.75	9	756	\$2.65
			8	833	1.75	2	1,020	\$1.85
			2	1,140	3.10	1	350	\$1.85
			2	1,083	3.35	10	287	2.25
			7	1,051	2.50	2	140	2.75
			1	510	1.25	8	172	2.50
			1	530	1.25	2	185	4.00
			7	732	1.50	34	203	\$2.60
			2	800	1.75	51	387	3.15
			2	655	1.75	2	155	2.25
			11	733	1.75	2	135	3.50
			3	850	\$2.50	1	90	3.00
			7	751	2.10	1	250	2.50
			5	724	2.75	1	370	2.00
			1	840	1.50	7	147	3.50
			1	1,250	3.50	31	116	2.50
			1	820	2.75	4	177	3.75
			8	852	2.75	1	170	3.25
			2	985	2.25	1	600	\$3.00
			6	906	2.50	11	121	\$4.00
			2	860	1.50	4	187	2.75
			8	813	2.25	3	363	2.50
			3	956	2.85	9	451	2.75
			5	865	2.50	1	130	4.50

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QUALITY AND DELIVERIES GUARANTEED.

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BULLS		
No.	Ave. Price.	No.
5.....	1,294	\$2.25
2.....	1,300	2.25
1.....	1,110	\$2.45
1.....	1,620	\$2.75
1.....	1,100	2.75
1.....	1,200	2.25
3.....	1,200	2.50
2.....	1,070	\$2.75
1.....	1,020	\$2.10
1.....	1,170	2.30
2s.....	1,110	\$3.25

HOGS		
No.	Ave. Price.	No.
34.....	225	\$4.97½
71.....	193	4.87½
43.....	232	4.97½
66.....	235	4.95
56.....	204	4.90
80.....	216	4.87½
51.....	208	4.85
90.....	194	4.87½
3.....	273	4.87½
22.....	208	4.87½
8.....	220	\$4.85
85.....	239	5.05
67.....	252	5.05
39.....	260	5.00
89.....	195	4.90
69.....	208	4.92½
87.....	230	5.00
55.....	193	4.92½
6.....	171	4.67½
36.....	225	4.92½
92.....	179	4.82½
3.....	183	4.82½
98.....	186	\$4.82½
83.....	221	5.07½
92.....	232	5.07½
84.....	183	4.87½
79.....	204	5.02½
78.....	178	4.90
53.....	209	4.95
87.....	193	4.90
66.....	235	5.05
56.....	197	4.85
76.....	215	\$5.07½
2.....	280	4.95
23.....	217	5.07½
30.....	128	4.25
77.....	230	5.00
32.....	120	3.90
83.....	194	4.80
35.....	490	4.90
90.....	178	4.95
56.....	177	4.95
66.....	222	5.10
49.....	85	3.50
48.....	96	3.75
25.....	98	3.75
50.....	182	4.90
82.....	193	4.95
2.....	260	\$4.80
52.....	230	5.10
6.....	155	4.50
1.....	420	4.00
12.....	132	4.95
27.....	263	5.10
32.....	223	5.10
6.....	151	4.00
1.....	330	5.10
60.....	221	\$5.17½
6.....	208	5.00
50.....	193	4.95
74.....	228	5.22½
82.....	198	5.17½
10.....	269	5.20
5.....	212	5.17½
86.....	206	5.05
95.....	171	5.07½
90.....	186	5.07½
96.....	154	5.07½
79.....	212	5.07½
87.....	215	5.17½

PIGS		
No.	Ave. Price.	No.
16.....	100	\$3.65
6.....	111	4.00
10.....	126	\$4.10
13.....	103	3.90
15.....	109	\$4.25
24.....	122	4.75
10.....	104	\$4.00
16.....	104	4.40
15.....	120	4.10
26.....	108	3.75

SHEEP		
No.	Ave. Price.	No.
118.....	75	\$5.50
116.....	76	5.50
116.....	74	5.50
118.....	79	5.50
106.....	95	\$4.75
152.....	83	5.25

IN POTTER COUNTY
Amarillo Herald.
The stockmen of this county are going to diminish their herds, and feed and protect the balance from winter's chilly blasts. If a calf is well protected and cared for, he will be worth twice the present prices.
Cattle losses are heavier than for years, too much rain this time of year for the cattle to stand it without protection from the cold, wet weather. If the cattlemen of the plains lived in some countries, they would be arrested for cruelty to animals, for not protecting their animals in winter.

Colonel O. H. Nelson, the cattleman who has made Fort Madison famous, and who is the chief spirit in the new stock yards at this point, is in the city, giving the work of building his personal attention, and is authority for the statement that the yards will be ready to handle cattle by the 15th of next month.

IN CROCKETT COUNTY
Ozona Texan.
S. E. Couch sold Pleas Childress 250 steers, ones and twos, at \$18 per head. Boone Kilpatrick sold 500 head of muttons to McKenzie & Ferguson this week at p. t.
The hat never passes a sheepman empty these days. They feel good and are ready to "put up" on most everything. We understand that buyers are in San Antonio offering to take the spring crop of wool at 20 cents. Hurray for the sheepmen! Just now they are IT.

Crockett county is wet! We think she's soaked plumb to the bottom. The fellow who predicted that this would be a dry year is a false prophet and we think he should be put to death. Old settlers say they never have seen such rains in March, and that there is more green stuff now than ever before in this time of the year.
From every section of the country there comes reports of copious rains.

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PHIL A. AUER, G. P. A., Rock Island Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

DAM AT BIG SPRINGS
The Texas and Pacific Railroad Company has commenced the construction of a large dam at Big Springs for the purpose of furnishing an inexhaustible supply of water for the use of the company at that point.
There is a rumor to the effect that the much-talked-of north and south road may be induced to cross the Texas and Pacific at Big Springs and with the immense water supply there would be inducement why this point should be selected as the crossing place.
The road is understood to be the fine contemplated from Amarillo via Abilene and thence to San Angelo, the survey for which is understood to be under way.

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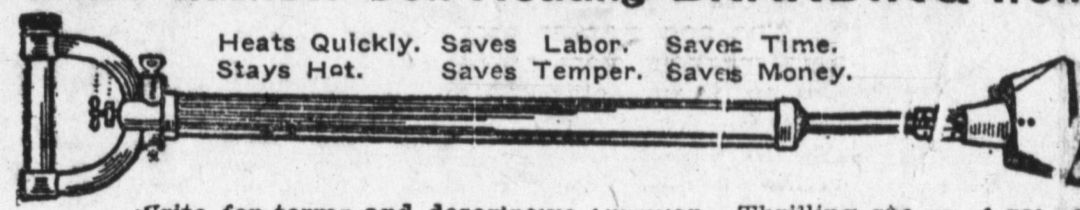
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About fifteen acres are covered by water, forming a beautiful lake, which is well stocked with fish; giving to lovers of boating and fishing an opportunity to enjoy this most delightful form of recreation.

The fine groves, gravel walks and driveways, bridges and numerous seats through the grounds afford ample opportunity for healthful exercise and rest.

The building is a commodious three story structure of modern type. Lighted with electricity and heated with hot air. Each individual room has an outside communication, and abundantly supplied with fresh air and sunshine. A toilet and bath room will be found on each floor. A wide veranda extends on three sides of the building, and in the shade thus afforded, the invalid unable to traverse the hills, may rest and view the landscape scenes.

The surgical department is provided with a well equipped operating room, where thorough asepsis is carried out. Surgery is employed only as a last resort in cases which are clearly beyond the reach of any other means. Many cases recommended for operation are cured without resorting to surgical means of any sort.

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