

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOLUME XXV

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JUNE 21, 1905.

NUMBER 10.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BEEF TRUST SITUATION

By Philip H. Hale, St. Louis

The frenzied article in Everybody's Magazine does not have the distinction of originality. There were sensational writers before. The Chicago Union Stock Yards were opened on Christmas Day, 1865, and as early as November, 1863, the Prairie Farmer of Chicago discovered a "mare's nest" and exposed it by saying:

"In the first place a mischievous combination of buyers and sellers to prevent the producer from learning current values has destroyed public confidence in a great measure.

"There is no disguising the fact that through the manipulations of a few unprincipled buyers and sellers, styling themselves 'the board,' the prestige that Chicago has heretofore enjoyed of being the great live stock center of the great northwest is fast slipping from her grasp.

"A majority of dealers in the country look upon the great union stock yards as a mart where swindlers and live stock shysters 'most do congregate.' A reform is needed. The public demands it, and unless this demand is heeded the combination and the union stock yards will soon find their occupation gone."

We don't know what became of the alleged combination, but the exposure of it anticipates by thirty-eight years the article in Everybody's Magazine. It also anticipated the dressed-beef houses fifteen years. It was written about the people who obtained the profits of the business without any investment in packing houses. The Prairie Farmer was in real earnest and the writer believed that the cattle market was going wrong. The Chicago market, however, has grown to be a hundred times greater than it was in 1866 and a big city has grown up around the market.

OLD-TIME TEXAS CATTLE TRADE

As Texas is always an important state in cattle production we will not offer any excuse for presenting some incidents showing the old conditions surrounding the stock raiser from the Western Texas standpoint which we find in a book entitled, "Sketches of the Cattle Trade," by Joseph G. McCoy of Kansas City. It says:

"In 1867 R. D. Hunter went to Texas and bought twelve hundred head of cattle, which he drove to Omaha, Neb., and sold to government contractors at a snug profit. The summer of 1869 found him on the trail from Texas with a fine herd of 2,500 head of cattle, which were sold in Chicago at paying figures. But in 1870 a herd of 1,400 select heaves was put on the Chicago market and 4 1/2 to 6 1/2 cents gross weight (in greenbacks) was realized, netting a profit of \$20 per head.

"Colonel Hunter was afterwards a ranchman and became identified with the live stock commission business, and this item is mentioned to show that the Texas cattle raiser had no part in marketing his own cattle."

Another extract from the same book re-

fers to a class of irresponsible cattle buyers, saying:

"All along the border a host of sharpers and thieves—men with good address and plausible intentions—were anxious to buy cattle, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs were afraid to bring cash with them, but had what purported to be New York exchange, with which they bought cattle. Of course, their drafts were worthless, but before the drover could find it out and secure himself the rascal would have turned the stock into some secret confederate's hands and left for parts unknown to the drover. Others used worthless notes and such other devices as villainous ingenuity could invent, and each scheme or plan would surely catch some unwary, confiding drover."

"The cattle-producing portions of the state of Texas were overrun. The ranges were becoming depastured. The stocks of cattle would not yield sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of caring for them; that is, marking, branding, etc. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that within the bounds of the state of Texas no one came forward to open up an outlet for the millions of her matured cattle. Over the business of cattle raising a deep gloom settled, crushing to earth the hopes of many whose herds numbered multiplied thousands."

EASTERN TEXAS EXPERIENCES

In regard to the before the packing house period, I obtained some information from an old-time Texas stockman at Kansas City quite recently. Tom Trammell of Nolan county, Texas is a cattle breeder, a cattle feeder and a banker, and, although he is a long way from being an old man, he is one of the few who can go back to 1865, which is forty years ago. Tom Trammell was born and raised in Navarro county, Texas, and inherited his right to be a cattleman. He combined the business of cattle raising with buying and shipping cattle to market. His main market from 1865 to 1870 was New Orleans. He drove cattle to Alexandria, Simmesport and other places on the Red river and shipped them to market by boat.

He consigned to Imbau, Aycock & Co. He said that in those happy days stock cattle on the range were worth about \$5 per head, and that beef cattle were bought at \$3 to \$12 per head. This goes to show that before the railroad began to carry cattle to northern markets New Orleans was the best market the Texas cattlemen had. In those days New Orleans received the bulk of the Texas cattle, which were fitted for market, and the others were driven north by the trail. Mr. Trammell mentioned as an exceptional case a shipment of specially fine steer cattle for which he paid \$25 per head, which represented the highest price paid to Texas stockmen for beef cattle in several years. These steers he bought mostly from the Widow Cobb and Isaac Ham-

ilton, near Groesbeck, in Limestone county, in the year 1873.

FORT WORTH AS A SHIPPING POINT

I have now come to the time when I am able to give some personal testimony as to what was going on. It was in the year 1880 when the Texas and Pacific railway terminus was at Fort Worth. The rebate system was yet forcing shipments into the hands of favored firms. At Fort Worth Robert Strahorn & Co., William Young & Co., Hunter, Evans & Co. were the principal commission firms holding the rebates. Of the speculators we remember A. S. Nicholson, J. D. Beauchamp, C. T. Herring and J. B. Wilson of Texas and Haas Brothers of Chicago. There were others whom we have forgotten. Then there happened to also be a set of speculating drovers, who went as far west as the Concho river to buy cattle from the cattle raisers. The cattle were speculated to death. The cattle raiser sold them to a passing speculator drover. Usually the drover speculator took his profit at the shipping point if he could find anyone to buy. They were bought by a speculator in St. Louis and shipped to Chicago. If they were good enough for New York or Boston, a speculator had another whack at them. We did not follow any shipments beyond Chicago and few were good enough to go to New York. Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City were beginning to put the cattle into cans and coolers and that shut out the speculator.

From the incidents of this period we cannot get away from the idea that it was the canneries which first made Chicago famous and first enabled a Texas stockman to find a market for the cattle he did not have grass to fatten. In those days it required \$7 per head to ship and sell a Texas steer. Those who are now shipping to the Fort Worth market can figure what they are saving since Swift and Armour gave them a home market. In that year the writer first met S. B. Burnett, who recently entertained the president, and who is very wealthy from raising grass cattle; Winfield Scott, famous as the one Texas stockman who says he lost neither sleep nor money by dealing with the packers, and J. B. Wilson, the great pioneer Texas cattle feeder, who has made the packers pay higher prices for Texas cattle than they were in the habit of paying for the best natives. Trace the fortunes of these three millionaires and then say if there is any case against the packers.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. GARFIELD

Being in Washington during the month of May for the purpose of looking up some records in regard to the beef markets in the period before the beef packing houses became important factors in the trade, and having this beef industry in mind, the writer of this article requested an interview with Mr. Garfield in his official capacity, and he received us and answered our questions courteously, briefly and to the point. We asked

Mr. Garfield if he believed that the packers had dealt with him and his experts in good faith. He answered most emphatically that the packers had acted fairly and honorably, giving every facility at their command for the conduct of the investigation. We asked him further that if he had the work to do over again, did he believe that any change in manner of investigation which his first experience might suggest would result in different conclusions, and he answered that in re-checking points and items which had been subjects of criticism or doubt the result was to confirm the belief in his own mind that the work had been done well and thoroughly and the report would stand so far as he was concerned as representing conclusions which could not be changed to any appreciable extent. Mr. Garfield is thoroughly in earnest in standing by the conclusions which are to be found in his report.

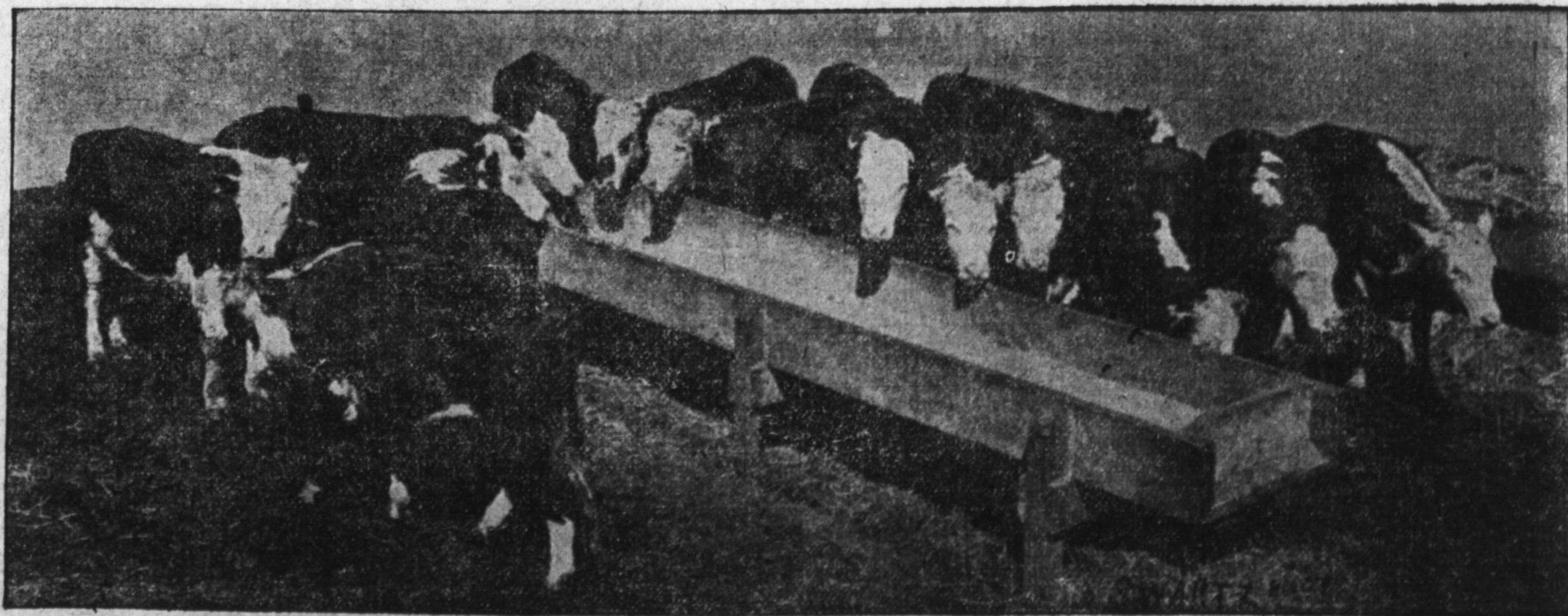
NO CONTROL OF MARKETS

I will not work the government report to death for the simple reason that it is a book of 350 pages, but we will take this much more of it. On page 21 the report says: "These companies (the Big 6, the so-called beef trust) do a smaller proportion of the beef business of the country than is ordinarily supposed, and comparatively narrow limits are placed upon the control which they could, even if they acted in harmony, exercise over the price of cattle and of beef."

For twenty years we have held an opinion of our own which we came by honestly, from impartial and disinterested investigation, and to save ourselves the needless trouble incident to framing a statement in regard to it will say that we agree with the government report. When the packers pay 5 to 6 cents per pound for Texas cattle they do it from necessity, and when under different circumstances they buy just as good cattle for 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents per pound they pay that much because they cannot get them for less. I would not consider a market worthy of the name if a buyer paid more than he was forced to do, neither should the salesman part with his cattle unless he has obtained the last possible cent. There are people who are not strong enough in their minds to understand the true test of the market, but I have stated it, and the western markets in competition one with another, and in competition inside of themselves, stand the test every time, and values fluctuate from the great natural and much-admired law of supply and demand.

A PACKER'S PROPOSITION TO CATTLEMEN

In the history of the cattle trade there is an incident of great value in the consideration of what is called the Garfield report of the beef industry. This report does not credit the beef packers with making as much money as the popular mind expected, and a margin of one dollar per head looks very small and surely is a small profit, but that is all which



Grade Hereford Steers, Owned by Lee Bros., San Angelo, Texas. Exhibited at Fort Worth Fat Stock Show.

the government experts could report from the beef business alone. The incident I refer to grew out of the constant complaint on that part of the western cattle raisers that they were not getting enough money for their cattle and they wanted to have the cattle slaughtered upon a commission basis. A committee representing the cattle raisers were in Chicago and, calling upon the packers, obtained an audience with the late F. D. Armour. After going into the subject with the mat considerable length, Mr. Armour stated distinctly and positively that he would slaughter, sell and dispose of all the beef cattle they would deliver to him, and do it under their supervision, charging them two dollars (\$2) per head. He said that he could make all the money he wished to at that rate. This incident was published in all the western cattle papers at the time and was known to every cattle raiser from Montana to Texas. It was considered at the time as a good proposition for the cattlemen, and the main reason it was not accepted was that the cattlemen could not deliver the goods. They wanted the packing advantages but they were not willing to trust the retail butchers to pay a big price for the beef which they had to place on the market. They decided that cattle raising as a business was good enough for them and they were not willing to take packing house risks. Thus the subject was allowed to drop.

THE ENTIRE KICK FROM RANGE CATTLE

If there had never been any Texas or western range cattle arriving in market in large bunches and train loads, thus requiring large operators to compete for large consignments, there would not have been any stockman's complaint against the big packers. It certainly did not begin in the native division. The best natives were the last to be included in the dressed beef trade; most of them were used for eastern and export trade and shipped on foot. Other native cattle, consisting of bulls, stags, oven, cows, heifers, calves, stockers and feeders, are split up in such endless variety and so many people are still in market after them that there is not even a plausible case against the packers. It is only on account of large bunches of cattle which shut out small buyers by their own large size has there ever been any allegations of want of competition in any market. As we write this article we have before us the complete list of every sale of native cattle which has taken place at the St. Louis National Stock Yards in one week, which we had made for the purpose of comparison, and the sales are so numerous and to such a large number of buyers that the proof of a free and open market is clear and plain, and must be so to everybody engaged in any branch of the business.

VALUE OF PACKERS TO STOCKMEN

If the operations of the great packers were estimated at their true value, they represent the most beneficent and valuable service which it is possible to imagine. They are engaged in business for profit, and undoubtedly do make profits, although not nearly such large profits as were made by speculators who did nothing except speculate. The packer is entitled to profits of two operations, one as manufacturer and one as a merchant and exporter. The wholesale dry goods merchant undoubtedly marks up as much profit for simply buying and selling goods as the beef and pork packers are able to secure from the double service mentioned. In finding outlets for the immensely increased live stock productions the service performed by the packers is nothing short of a miracle. TEXAS ESPECIALLY BENEFITED BY PACKERS

On July 3, 1895, the governor of Texas sent a dispatch to the United States secretary of the interior, saying: "There are now on the border about 50,000 cattle which are on their way to northern ranges from Texas, and Federal officers have notified the owners that they cannot pass along the agreed trail. With no other obstacles in the way of Texas commerce, this, added for the purpose of getting the cattle at nominal figures, will prove disastrous in the extreme." That was the last of the cattle trail. The packers now furnishing a home market for Texas cattle has saved southern Texas hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. The trail is actually forgotten in the better conditions which now exist.

In conclusion, we are enabled to say, after twenty-five years of constant contact with the live stock markets and from a thorough examination of influences affecting them from day to day, and year to year, that the only crime which packing companies have committed is the crime of success in business. Eighty-five per cent of the stories told concerning the packers are untrue, based upon false pretenses and imaginary grievances, and the other 15 per cent are charges of methods which are considered perfectly right, proper and meritorious so long as they are acts of men in other lines of business. This sweeping assertion in regard to the packers which is made in good faith without fear of proof being shown to the contrary covers with it the assurance to raisers of cattle, hogs and sheep that their business is not handicapped with conditions which destroy their opportunities for legitimate

profits. The stock raiser who will keep within the economical bounds in the matter of production and not speculate too much on borrowed money and so get out of his depth, is safer now than anyone could possibly be before the dressed beef system was inaugurated.

UNCLE SAM, HORSE BREEDER

United States Government Will Try to Develop a New Variety of Horses

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The government has undertaken the interesting task of developing a new breed of horses. Secretary Wilson has given the matter his special study for two years past and has obtained ample financial support from congress to carry out his ideas. The aim is to produce a distinctly American family of coach horses. The foundation lines of blood have been drawn mainly from the standard bred trotter, but there are large and valuable drafts from the Morgan and the thoroughbred.

When the term coach horse is used Secretary Wilson does not mean to have it understood that he is trying to create a fancy animal intended only for show purposes in the carriages of the rich, but rather a strong-going, handsome, upheaded horse, able to pull a plow, haul milk to the station or make good time on the road to a surrey or a buckboard.

The secretary chose Fort Collins, Colo., as the best place to start the government breeding farm, and selected Dr. George M. Rommel, the department's expert in animal husbandry, to get together the animals required for foundation stock. The care of the plant will be trusted to Professor W. J. Carlisle, an expert formerly associated with Professor Henry at the University of Wisconsin.

Secretary Wilson hopes to accomplish as famous and as useful results as were attained by the French government with the experiment at Rambouillet, begun under the direct personal auspices of Louis XIV in the eighteenth century, in developing from the Spanish merino sheep this splendid breed of Rambouillet sheep, now the greatest money makers in fleece, mutton and hothouse lamb production.

The United States has no distinct carriage horse family, and the field is a good one for experiment. The stallion chosen by Dr. Rommel, a trotter standing sixteen hands high, weighing 1,200 pounds, a mahogany bay, and rich in the blood of Belmont, Abdallah and Black Hawk, the best of the Morgans. The mares at Fort Collins come mainly from Wyoming, where thoroughbred blood has produced some wonderful saddle horses.

Horsemen all over the country are manifesting great interest in the government experiment, and looking forward to the highest order of results from it.

For the first time in the history of the United States a government stud book will be established as a result of the experiment. It is expected that if the undertaking succeeds congress will authorize other experiments of a similar character in stock breeding.

SAN ANGELO WOOL BRINGS HIGH PRICES

Entire Eight Months' Clip of Concho County Purchased by Boston Firms at Secret Figure

SAN ANGELO, Texas, June 15.—The entire eight months' spring wool clip of the Concho county, the largest clip of short wool in the state, was sold yesterday. The clip amounted to 1,125,000 pounds and was bought by two Boston firms.

Prices are held strictly secret, but are believed to be between twenty and twenty-two cents a pound.

The twelve months' wool clip, also the largest in the state, amounting to eight or nine hundred thousand pounds, has not been sold yet, but will be disposed of this week. Competition is brisk among the buyers here, every big wool house in the United States is represented. Sheepmen are delighted with the prices, an advance of six to eight cents over last year and the highest price since 1893.

THE ROSWELL COUNTRY

W. C. Laughton of Roswell was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his way home from St. Louis, where he has just sold a good bunch of his yearlings. He stated that the stuff brought a satisfactory price.

"Conditions in our country are very favorable," said Mr. Laughton. "Grass is in fine shape; cattle are doing well, and we have plenty of water. There has been considerable complaint from flies, and I have found that they do worry the herds a great deal. I purchased a barrel of Beaumont oil and sprayed it over some as a test case, and found that it was effective; the flies and insects did not worry those cattle thus sprayed. We have lots of calves this year and most of them will be kept on the range."

CATTLE A LITTLE SLOW

"Cattle conditions are just a little slow at present," said Charles Ware, when seen yesterday by a representative of The Telegram.

"The market is a little off and stockmen are not feeling the best in the world over the situation. Cattle are in fair condition, but the market is pretty well supplied just at this time."

DR. TERRILL'S Proficiency in Curing the Pelvic Diseases of Men



DR. J. H. TERRILL.

Is the logical sequence of CORRECT METHODS when skillfully and intelligently applied. Among those physicians and surgeons who have become noted for their skill, ability and almost invariable success Dr. Terrill stands one of the foremost, and in his chosen specialty he has built up the largest and most successful practice in the entire South. In his well-appointed offices in Dallas, Dr. Terrill receives patients PERSONALLY, and those visiting him or writing him will receive a clear and honest opinion of their condition and will have explained to them the MODERN METHODS, as used by him in the cure of their ailments, and will learn WHY it is that HE CURES when OTHERS FAIL.

CONSULTATION AND A THOROUGH X-RAY EXAMINATION IS FREE TO ALL, as Dr. Terrill is pleased to have ailing men ask him for his opinion and advice. After having diagnosed your case he will tell you whether or not you can be cured. If you should then decide to place your case in his hands for treatment he will give you A LEGAL, WRITTEN GUARANTEE OF A POSITIVE CURE.

HE CURES

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST HANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DECLINE, EPILEPSY, PILES, HYDROCELE AND ALL CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE GLAND.

These Valuable Books Will Be Sent Free to Any Address Book A, on the Diseases of Men. Book B, on Chronic Diseases. Either book will be sent in plain, sealed wrapper. Correspondence sacredly confidential

SPECIAL NOTICE

All persons coming to Dallas for treatment are requested to inquire of any Bank, Commercial Agency or Business Firm as to who is the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SPECIALIST in this city.

DR. J. H. TERRILL, Pres.

TERRILL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE
285 MAIN STREET DALLAS, TEXAS



I AM THE MAN TO GIVE YOU THE BEST BUSINESS EDUCATION MONEY WILL PROCURE

BOOK-KEEPING, BANKING, STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, PENMANSHIP, PREPARATORY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. Best Methods. Best Building. Best Teachers. SEND FOR HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Address Edward Tobey, President, Toby's Business College, Waco, Texas; Toby's Institute of Accounts, New York City

The High Grade Schools—For High Grade Students

PLENTY OF EVIDENCE TO INDICT PACKERS

Statement Made in Chicago Bills May Be Returned Against from 32 to 70

CHICAGO, June 15.—Following the authoritative announcement from Washington that Attorney General Moody and the local federal attorneys in charge of the investigation into the methods of the so-called beef trust, had come to an agreement for further prosecution of the cases, comes the positive statement from a semi-official source that so far as the jury itself is concerned sufficient evidence has been obtained to warrant the indictment of scores of the packing house officials. The number against whom indictments will be returned, to quote the language of the official making the statement, "will range anywhere from thirty-five to seventy."

It is positively stated that the jury can complete its work in three days after the return of United States District Attorney Morrison from Washington, and, as he has already left the national capital for Chicago, it is now expected the indictments will be returned Saturday.

Unless present plans are sidetracked in some way the indictments to be returned will run against the official heads of the packing establishments. The federal authorities will not say whether these officials have their headquarters in Chicago or not.

Besides the official heads of corporations it is asserted that several lawyers representing the packing companies will be indicted for subornation of perjury.

WORMS IN SHEEP, GOATS AND PIGS

WEST, Texas, Sept. 19, 1904. Mr. G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo. Dear Sir: Please send me another package of Vermifuge. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for sheep or goats. W. J. DUFFEL, Pres. Sheep and Goat Breeders' Ass'n of Texas. It is just as good for pigs.

Mr. G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo. Dear Sir: If I had had your Vermifuge for Sheep earlier it would have saved me fully \$500 worth of sheep. I have fed it to over 500 lambs with best results. Neil RBEBSON, Hayes, Stanley Co., S. D., March 31, 1904.

\$300,000,000 IN POULTRY

Do you know that the government census of 1900 gives the value of the poultry produced in that year at very nearly \$300,000,000?

Poultry Success, the twentieth century poultry magazine, is absolutely indispensable to every one interested in chickens, whether they be beginners, experienced poultry raisers or one keeping a few hens. It is without any question the foremost poultry monthly in this country and readers of its articles on pure bred chickens and their better care and keeping have come to realize that it is plain truth that "there's money in a hen."

Poultry Success has regularly from 36 to 112 pages. Sixteenth year. Is beautifully illustrated and printed. Has best writers. Regular subscription price, 50 cents.

Special Offer.—If you keep chickens or are in any way interested in them, we will send you Poultry Success for one year for introduction, and send free also a large, illustrated, practical poultry book; or three months' trial, only 10 cents, stamps accepted. Sample copy free. Address today.

POULTRY SUCCESS CO., Dept. 96, Springfield, Ohio. Sample free. Please mention this paper.

CASH

For your farm, ranch, home or other property, no matter what its worth, or where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price at once. We quickly furnish cash buyers.

N. B. JOHNSON & CO.

605-T Bank Commerce Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Evolution of Range Cattle Was Slow Process in Texas

By WILLIAM KUYKENDALL, Tilden, Texas

A quarter of a century ago the question of grading up our native range herds by the use of sires of the improved beef herds began to agitate the minds of the Texas cattlemen. The benefits to accrue from this innovation were rather regarded as theories more than as demonstrable facts. Since the capacity of our ranges to sustain a class of high-grade cattle was practically untried, the majority of those identified with the cattle business were incredulous as to the advisability of introducing blue blood into our range herds, insisting that it would destroy their rustling qualities and render them totally unsuitable to meet prevailing range conditions.

A few, however, of greater faith in the sustaining qualities of our succulent grasses and impressed by the urgent necessity of producing a better grade of beef cattle began, in a limited way, to introduce improved blood into their herds by the importation of northern-bred sires, from time to time, thus, in the course of events demonstrating that a high class of beef cattle could be produced upon ranges.

These early pioneers in the matter of improvement were confronted by many discouraging conditions, chief of which was met in the acclimatization of norther bred animals, as little was known at that period in regard to the nature of splenic fever, heavy losses were frequently sustained from this cause. Aside from these financial discouragements the prejudice, the most

difficult of all matters to overcome, because it yields to neither reason or demonstration of the average cattleman was to be combatted and overcome.

Time and patience work wonders and usually triumphs in the end. It has now been thoroughly demonstrated that a high-class of beef cattle can be produced successfully on our Texas ranges. Thus the first equation in the problem has been proven beyond dispute. Since many excellent herds of the improved beef breeds are found in almost every section of our state from which suitable sires may be drafted removes the second serious difficulty in the improvement of Texas herds.

Notwithstanding much has been effected in the matter of grading up, much, very much, remains to be accomplished before our beef cattle will meet the demands of the markets, which are insistent, urgent for a better grade of meat. Self-interest dictates that we should labor to meet this demand, which can only be done by producing a still better grade of cattle, raising the character of herds by the influence of better blood until they reach the desired standard.

The whole matter resolves itself into the problem whether from a financial view point it is better to continue to breed an inferior class of cattle that

continue to oppress the market, or is it advisable, as a business proposition, through the greater use of improved blood, to breed such as class choice for which there is always a demand at remunerative prices? Its elucidation seems so obvious that it admits of no serious argument.

I can conceive of no argument more applicable or convincing in advocacy of greater improvement of our range herds by that offered by a careful study of the daily market reports. The wide margin evidenced by these reports between the selling prices of the well-bred steer and the inferior sorts surly convince the most incredulous.

It is a mooted question how many cross of pure blood may be safely taken upon our native cattle without impairing their range qualities. I confess that I am unable to answer this question. I have myself used no scrub sires since 1879, and have for the past twenty years, used only registered Shorthorn sires. As yet I note no unfavorable development in my small herd. Three or four crosses on the native cow by good Shorthorn bulls produce a very desirable beef animal, possessing in a marked degree the valuable characteristics of the pure breed.

Though myself partial to the Shorthorn, I am not so purblind as not to freely admit the many excellent beef qualities of both the Hereford and Polled Angus. He who pins his faith to either of these well tried breeds, and uses ordinary intelligence in the management of his herd, will surely receive a satisfactory reward for his enterprise.

AN EXCITING EPISODE

The receipts for admission to and privileges at the show on the 101 ranch in Oklahoma last Sunday came very near falling into the hands of a party of desperadoes last Monday evening. The cash amounted to \$40,000 and when it was noised about that a number of tough characters had planned to rob the train which would convey it to the bank at Ponca the plan was changed and George Miller, one of the proprietors of the ranch, loaded the money, which had been placed in ten sacks, into the automobile of Dr. J. S. Thomas, who attended the entertainment for the purpose of taking it overland. Dr. Thomas and his chauffeur occupied one seat and Mr. Miller and W. G. Maurice occupied the other as guards. The start was made at 1 a. m. Monday, but their plan had been suspected, for when they reached Cowskin Creek, about four miles from Bliss, a dozen men came in sight and for the auto. Miller called to the chauffeur to

A WORKING BRAIN

Can Be Made Successful on Right Food
A busy man in one of America's largest watch factories tells how by change of food he gained a clear brain and steady nerves and averted a mental and physical breakdown. He says:

"I was accustomed all my life to the ordinary diet of the average table. I thought that meat, potatoes, and other vegetables and fruit were necessary, and that tea, coffee and pastry in moderate quantities were not injurious.

"But I found, in course of time, that my dietary was affecting my health seriously. For four years I continued to run down. In time my nerves became seriously affected, they seemed constantly keyed up to the highest tension, and I became subject to the most violent bilious attacks which used to leave me in a weak and nervous condition for several days. The climax seemed to have been reached a few years ago, when I found myself about as near a physical wreck as a man could well be, and live. Physicians, tonics and other medicines, visits to the country, etc., etc., were of no avail.

"In sheer desperation I concluded, a few months ago, to see what effect a diet of Grape-Nuts food would have. I had often heard of it, but had little hope it would help me. I at once cut out all the heavy dishes with the tea and coffee that I had always used and began to eat Grape-Nuts with cream and a pinch of salt. Afterwards, I added fruit, with occasionally an egg beaten up in milk, and entire wheat bread. This has been practically my diet for more than two months.

"I found that with the new diet I gained complete relief almost immediately from all the distress that used to follow every meal, my bilious condition was speedily regulated and cured, my nerves have grown healthy and steady—in short my run down constitution has been reconstructed and built up. As to the effect upon my mental powers, I have only to point to the fact that I have recently been placed in a responsible position in our establishment where complete concentration of mind is required to deal with complicated records and reports, and that I have been enabled to keep my accounts absolutely correct, which my numerous predecessors uniformly failed to do.

"I think these things speak volumes in favor of Grape-Nuts food as a nerve and brain builder. I ascribe all my improvement, mental and physical, the fact that I am possessed of steadier nerves, a clearer brain, a fine appetite, and have gained healthily in weight, to the cutting out of heavy food and the systematic use of Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

A BOOK TO DO YOUR FIGURING

AND THE BEST FARM WEEKLY IN THE COUNTRY.
ROPP'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR AND ACCOUNT BOOK 25c
—SIX MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION, FARM FOLKS BOTH FOR 25c

WHAT THIS BOOK WILL DO.
It will reduce the weight of a load of grain of any kind to bushels and show the exact amount of same in less time than it takes to tell it.
It will also show at a glance the interest on any sum of money for any time at any rate of interest. The value of cattle, hay, coal, cotton and all kinds of merchandise sold by the pound, ton, yard or dozen. The correct measurements of lumber, logs, cord wood, cisterns, tanks, wagon beds, bins, corn cribs and carpenters, plasterers and bricklayers' work. The wages, board and rent for any time, at various rates per week or month. Besides it contains many other useful and valuable tables. A copy of this useful and practical work should be in the hands of every individual. With this book at hand, every conceivable problem that is likely to occur is easily and readily solved by any one who is familiar with first principles. It is neatly printed and elegantly bound in pocketbook form, thus being convenient for out door use.

FARM FOLKS, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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.

ONLY LINE WITH Pullman Sleepers and high back Scarritt seat Coaches through (without change) to New Orleans, daily.

ONLY LINE WITH handsome new Chair Cars through (without change) daily, to St. Louis, Memphis and El Paso.

ONLY LINE WITH a saving of 12 hours to California.

ONLY LINE WITH Tourist Sleeping Cars, semi-weekly, through (without change) to San Francisco and St. Louis.

ELEGANT DINING CARS TO ST. LOUIS ON THE

"CANNON BALL"
AND
"NIGHT EXPRESS"

E. P. TURNER,
GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT,
DALLAS, TEX.

shilling a head. Her beef was of the finest quality and the owner exhibited the quarters round the city on a warm, sunny day and spoiled the whole of it. It seems that they had heavy cattle fifty years ago, and that the senior Mr. Sotham was already making Hereford cattle history.

RANGE CATTLE PRIZES

Assistant Secretary B. O. Cowan of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has sent out a list of special premiums offered by the association on car lots of feeding steers, sprayed or Martin heifers, showing a preponderance of Shorthorn blood, in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago the coming fall. There are five districts, northwest, north central, south central, southwest and southern. There are three classes in each district, identical as to age and premiums. The premiums are two in number, the first being \$50 and the second \$30. The classes in each district are 2-year-old and under 3, one year and under 2, and under 1 year. In all classes twenty head constitute a car load. These premiums are additional to those offered by the management of the International.

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.
Ed Dickson was in Wednesday from the range north and reports grass up there even better than here.

G. W. Hutchison of Monahans was with us Thursday on business, and reports that country in fine shape.

Jack Cowden was in from the "JAL" range the first of the week and reports everything in splendid condition, though the calf crop is not very large.

H. N. Garrett and L. C. Wall got in Wednesday morning from the west, where, at various points, they bought 1,800 2s for Ike Humphrey of Omaha, Neb. They were shipped this week to Red Tank and Rapid City, Dakota.

It seems that the last rain is always the best, and the one that fell here last night was no exception. It commenced to rain about dark and steadily poured down until some time after midnight. It makes a sure thing, for all that is needed on the Midland range this year, fine feed crops and plenty of cows.



difficult of all matters to overcome, because it yields to neither reason or demonstration of the average cattleman was to be combatted and overcome.

Time and patience work wonders and usually triumphs in the end. It has now been thoroughly demonstrated that a high-class of beef cattle can be produced successfully on our Texas ranges. Thus the first equation in the problem has been proven beyond dispute. Since many excellent herds of the improved beef breeds are found in almost every section of our state from which suitable sires may be drafted removes the second serious difficulty in the improvement of Texas herds.

Notwithstanding much has been effected in the matter of grading up, much, very much, remains to be accomplished before our beef cattle will meet the demands of the markets, which are insistent, urgent for a better grade of meat.

COMING ON THE MARKET

AUSTIN, Texas, June 19.—The greatest blow that cattle interests of Texas have suffered will be the placing on the market of 6,000,000 acres of public lands owned by the state in September. These lands have been under lease to cattlemen for many years. It was announced yesterday by the state land commissioner that the 6,000,000 acres would be sold to actual settlers in tracts of one to eight sections. The price fixed is \$1 an acre, payable in forty annual installments, with 3 per cent interest. Each purchaser must live upon the land for three years to acquire title. After the sale of this land the state will still own 12,000,000 acres, which is under lease to cattlemen.

BIG RANCH SALE

For a cash consideration of \$42,000, D. J. Woodward has purchased the George W. West ranch. The sale and transfer of the property was made during the week just ended. Mr. Woodward, it is said, contemplates subdividing the ranch into smaller farms and improving and selling them. It is also said that he is negotiating the purchase of 1,000 steers with a view to establishing a cattle ranch and going extensively into the live stock business. Mr. Woodward left the city for Fairbairns and could not be seen as to his plans for the ranch. The property is one of the most desirable places of its sort in West Texas.—San Antonio Express.

A jury in Cherokee county has just given a man convicted of murder a total of 100 years in the state penitentiary. A sentence of that kind ought to be sufficient to put that particular six-shooter permanently out of business.



IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.

Pecos had a very heavy rain last Sunday night. The gauge showed that six and one-half inches of rain fell, the water in the streets of the main part of town was from six inches to two feet deep. Quite a number of the store buildings leaked and spoiled a considerable amount of goods, the heaviest losers being Woods Bros. who had about \$200 worth of embroideries, insertions and other goods damaged.

Bob Willis was brought in from the U ranch yesterday morning. His horse fell and Bob was unable to extricate himself in time to keep the horse from rolling over him. He sustained a broken leg—the left one just above the ankle and also had his collar bone broken on the left side. Dr. Camp reduced the fractures and he is doing as well as could be expected. Bob has many friends who hope to soon see him out and around again.

One of the biggest land and cattle deals in this section for some time was completed on June 7 whereby J. H. Nations becomes the owner of the Neighbor ranch and stock in Pecos county below Fort Stockton, \$96,000 being the consideration. The cattle brought \$12 around and the horses \$30 around. There are something like two hundred sections of land in the lease hold. Of the cattle there were 3,000 head and about 40 head of saddle horses.

Saturday J. M. Humphrey of Odessa shipped via Pecos 67 cars of cattle to Red Water Tank and Rapid City, S. D., 67 cars of steers.

Sunday, Lake, Tonds & Company shipped out over the Pecos Valley 20 cars of two-year-old steers to Everett, S. D.

Tuesday, Soaper Cattle Company shipped to T. N. Matthews, Gillet, Wyo., 17 cars of yearlings, two and three-year-old steers.

Tom Boxley and T. Wells delivered this morning to J. A. Edwards 275 head of two and three-year-old steers.

IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Reporter.

J. S. Arledge returned this week from San Angelo with a bunch of 350 fine cattle which he placed on his

ranch in the southern part of the county.

Gaines Preston, who went to Bovina with cattle a short time ago, had the misfortune of getting his leg badly hurt while handling cattle. He is getting along nicely but it will be some time before he is entirely well.

One of the saddest occurrences in the history of Sweetwater was the death of one of its oldest and best known citizens, M. C. Preston. Mr. Preston had gone to Hereford, Texas, with cattle and was suddenly taken with appendicitis, living only 36 hours after the attack, although the two attending physicians did all that medical aid could do. His body was shipped back to Sweetwater and interred in the Sweetwater cemetery.

RESTOCKING ARIZONA RANGE

Burro creek in Mohave county, Arizona, which was well stripped of cattle during the drouth of five years ago, has remained minus cattle enough to eat its sparse range grass until very lately, when a large number have been driven in from other parts, where water was less abundant. The thirty miles of the Burro creek range is now one solid mass of green grass, and to say that it is up to the bridle-bits is a mild expression for the term. Burro creek has always furnished an abundance of water for stock, even in a very dry season, but at this time the creek is running bank full, with no signs of but little limitation to the quantity until late in the summer.

IN STERLING COUNTY

Sterling News-Record.

A prominent cattleman this week told the writer that a mule of his had been bitten by a rattlesnake. He killed the snake and took out the gall bladder and emptied the contents on the wound. The fluid was instantly absorbed and the result was that the mule was entirely cured without being stopped from work.

We asked a well known physician about the efficacy of the snake's gall as an antidote for the poison, and he said it was quite possible from a scientific standpoint that this is a valuable remedy if used properly in time.

It is raising big crops of barley, wheat, corn, rye, potatoes, Kaffir corn, alfalfa and millet. It is sending fat cattle to market. It is churning large quantities of butter and the number of its milch cows is increasing. The once untenanted farms and uninhabited towns are tenanted and inhabited and the population in some counties is growing 10 per cent a year. Those who, confident of the future, bought large quantities of land when it was being sold for taxes have become rich through rapid increase in its value.

One cause of the remarkable change in the aspect of the "short grass country" is that lately it has been raining there. The soil is black, deep and rich, and moisture is all it ever needed to make it highly productive. But rain in western Kansas is not to be depended on. Drenching downpours and big crops caused the "boom" in the '80s, and the subsequent lack of them ended it, and if the continuance of present conditions depended wholly on rain their permanency would be extremely doubtful.

The "short grass country" has found it can prosper whether there is rain or not. One of the peculiarities of this region has always been that its wells, if sunk to bed-rock, a distance of from 30 to 150 feet, never go dry, no matter how severe or protracted the drought. It was long suspected that there was an extensive subterranean sheet of water beneath it, and recent investigations show this is the case. The water, which is clear and pure, flows underground from the Rocky mountains. The supply is inexhaustible, and in recent years it has been widely used for irrigating purposes. If waters should again quit falling from above the short grass farmer would pump more from below with windmills and go on raising crops and getting rich.

Senator "Jim" Lane of Kansas said once in a speech: "God has done much for this country, and man little." Man is every year doing more for Kansas; the more he does the larger is his reward, and the larger is his reward the less of a populist he is. Now that he has devised means to utilize the immense reservoir provided by nature



USE THE BEST

Myres' high-grade SADDLES lead in QUALITY, STYLE AND FINISH.

Material and workmanship the best. Nothing better made in Saddles. They will please and satisfy you. Write for catalogue.

S. D. Myres

Box 66. SWEETWATER, TEX.

The Advantages of Using Improved Cattle in Texas

By PHILIP C. LEE, San Angelo, Tex.

It would seem at first thought that the benefits would be obvious to any one able to obtain material for the improvement of their cattle. However, such is not the case, whether they will not see the benefits to be derived from improving their cattle (because it is a radical change from old-time range customs), I will not argue, but instead will endeavor to point out some of the benefits as they are, as proven by facts such as early maturity, high dressing percentages, market demand and prices. As the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, March, 1905, had a dressed percentage class open to all breeds, I have compiled a condensed table from it, which will illustrate this article very nicely. Further, as this is recent history, it will not be impossible for the student to verify these facts.

Two-year-old Shorthorn steers—Average weight 1,625 pounds; average price \$5.46 per 100 pounds; average dressed per cent 63.54.

One-year-old Shorthorn steers—Average weight 1,010 pounds; average price \$6.00 per 100 pounds; average dressed percentage 62.80.

Two-year-old Hereford steers—Average weight 1,660 pounds; average price \$7.12* per hundred pounds; average dressed percentage 65.87½.

One-year-old Hereford steers—Average weight 1,178 pounds; average price \$5.33 1-3; average dressed percentage 61.83.

No other breeds competed. On the day these cattle were weigh-

ed there was a bunch of fed southern steers, 4 and 5 years old, very fat, but lacking breeding, sold to same parties buying preceding described cattle at \$3.25 per 100 pounds and weighed less than 1,000 pounds. Furthermore, oftentimes a bid cannot be gotten on common thin stuff and they will not pay to feed, whereas although good quality cattle sometimes fail to bring their worth, they are never a drug on the market. A reason often given why they (some cattlemen) do not breed up their cattle is that fine cattle are too delicate or will not rustle, have to be fed, etc., a reason which I warrant they (these cattlemen) surmise and do not know from actual experience, for although we of experience with good cattle will admit that the scrub or common cattle can stand more hardship or abuse, still if conditions are such that a man can expect to make profit on the scrub he can rest assured the well-bred animal will do well enough to make more profit and if the bad conditions are but temporarily such as a backward spring he can afford to feed the well-bred animal through this spell, but he can't the scrub, because he is not worth the feed bill.

Now, dear reader, do not think I recommend all well-bred animals for some are inbred, until their constitution is impaired, but well-bred animals selected with judgment and used on our ranges for breeding up our cattle will prove one of the very best investments.

PRESIDENT JOINS CATTLE RAISERS

Accepts Membership in Texas Organization in Letter to Secretary

Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, has become a member of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

In a letter received by Secretary J. T. Lytle of the association, the president accepts honorary membership to the association which was tendered to him by resolution passed at the executive meeting of the association, June 12.

The president's letter is as follows: "My Dear Mr. Lytle: I greatly appreciate the honor done me in electing me an honorary member of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. Will you thank the executive committee and especially my proposer, Mr. S. B. Burnett. I accept with pleasure.

"Sincerely yours,

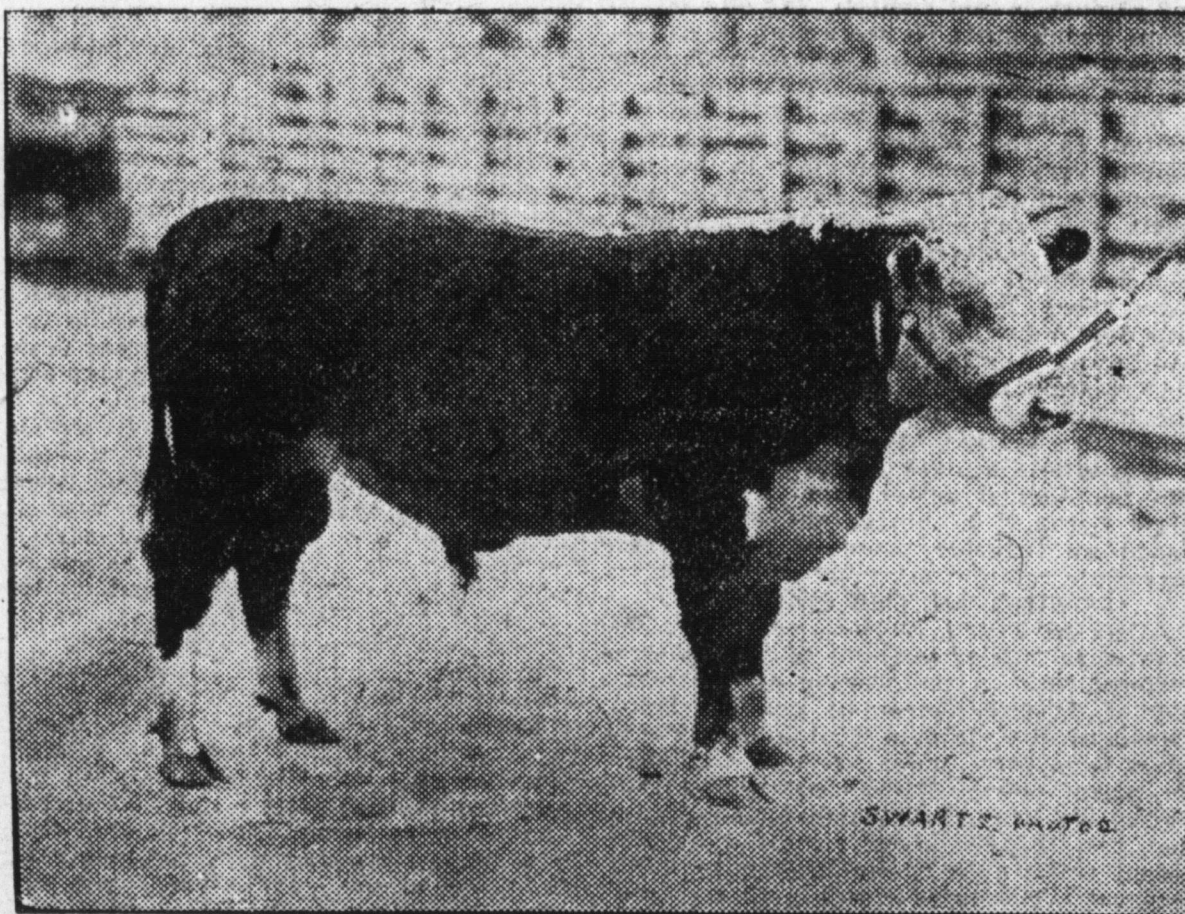
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The president's name has been placed on the roll of membership of the association.

SHORT GRASS COUNTRY

Ten years ago western, and especially southwestern, Kansas seemed doomed. It had no mineral resources. It had no forests. Drought and hot winds had year after year killed the farmers' crops and burned to a crisp the buffalo grass from which came the name "short grass country." A region that can raise neither grain nor grass can't raise live stock. Thousands of men moved away, leaving farms untenanted and whole towns uninhabited. Those who remained had desperately turned populist, were sending Jerry Simpson to congress and had agents out begging food and clothes, remarks the Chicago Tribune.

Today the "short grass country" is rejoicing and blossoming as the rose.



GOOD BOY, A Hereford Bull Owned by Lee Bros., San Angelo, Texas. First Prize under Six Months at World's Fair.

it is improbable he will ever again entertain the country with political vagaries. It is not easy for a prosperous farmer to be a political lunatic.

ARIZONA CATTLE SALES

Monday another trainload of 1000 head of steers contracted through Soto Bros. for the American Live Stock and Loan Company, left here for Denver. This shipment was made up of cattle from W. T. Webb, Eureka Springs Stock Company and J. R. Gilman.

The Ben Parks cattle were loaded Wednesday at San Simon and will go to the same parties. This shipment numbered 1100 head.

The Norton-Morgan Commercial Company, who have a contract calling for a trainload of 2s and 3s for de-

livery June 2, expect to load today. The cattle go to A. H. Harper of San Diego and the consideration is said to be \$16 and \$18. Monk Bros., R. J. Stark, the Kennedys, B. E. Norton and the Eureka Spring Stock Company will supply the cattle.

The J. H. yearlings are expected to be ready for shipment about June 5. They go to W. R. Peterson of Los Angeles. W. G. Richards, Thos. Allaire, S. T. McClintock, W. L. Wootan, W. A. Fiege and Wiley Morgan will also join in this shipment.—Willcox Stockman.

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

CORN BELT FEEDERS HAVE COMPETITION

Cornbelt cattle feeders are visibly perturbed over the prospect, or rather certainty, of keen competition from what has heretofore been known as the range country. For six weeks past they have been experiencing this competition on the Chicago market. It was their first taste of it this year, and when they saw fat steers that had never tasted grain out-selling their product that had been on corn six months or so their surprise was audible. Cattlemen venture the prediction that within half a decade the supply of cattle coming from beyond the Missouri river will be marketed all the year round instead of gutting stock yards between the latter part of August and the end of the gathering and shipping season.

An eastward movement of hay-fed range cattle was a novelty to the trade. It emanated largely from the Big Hole Basin in Montana and furnished the Chicago market during May with about 12,000 steers that aroused enthusiasm among buyers. They made their debut early in May, in superb form, selling at \$5.80 at the outset, the price gradually dropping to \$5.25 as quality deteriorated and the market declined. Their weight averaged close around 1,350 pounds and they invariably outsold cattle that had been on corn five to six months. All through their season they outdressed most of the corn fed cattle by two and three per cent, a fact that, coupled with immunity from shrink, assured deserved popularity for them in dressed beef making circles. None of the Big Hole Basin cattle dressed less than 59 1/2 per cent, while the bulk of them were credited with 60 to 62 per cent on the dressing sheets. At the same time corn fed steers were dressing but 59 to 60 per cent.

"These hay-fed cattle are going to get a warm reception hereafter," said James Brown, head cattle buyer for Armour. "By hay-fed, I mean native hay, not alfalfa. There is some quality about native hay that gives them the finish necessary to make good beef. They dress well, shrink little and owing to good keeping and handling qualities the meat takes well with the trade. They have been a revelation to buyers this year." Heretofore Montana's hay-fed cattle have gone to the Pacific coast, but development of the industry made it imperative that the eastern outlet should be sought. In former years Alaska absorbed a considerable number of these cattle, but Alberta is now producing hay-fed beef and is able to take care of the Yukon trade. Our own Pacific northwest has furnished Montana a market for some of its product, but this year California, Oregon and Washington have had abundant humidity, an excess of feed and plenty of fat cattle, consequently Montana feeders had no alternative but to turn their faces toward Chicago. To this they were not averse, as their treatment on Pacific Coast markets had not always been satisfactory in the past.

Success scored by hay-feeders this season will doubtless prove an incentive to increasing the output next year. Good service was furnished by railroads bringing this stock to market, but between Anaconda and Chicago a shrink of 100 pounds per head is inevitable. This fact makes such cattle popular with killers, as they are empty when they reach the scales. Railroads are evidently anxious to encourage hay-feeding, as it will distribute the live stock movement over their lines throughout the year instead of congesting it during a few weeks in the fall when rolling stock is at a premium and hard to secure.

In the Big Hole Basin country feeding is in small hands as a rule. Drove number 100 to 800 head. The cattle are usually started on feed about Thanksgiving Day. Stockers are bought in Oregon or Washington, the average price this year being \$20 per head for 3-year-olds. During the feeding season the average gain is about 250 pounds per head—not a bad increase for a five months' feeding period without grain. The elevation of the country is about 7,500 feet, which makes it an ideal hay producing ground.

What is known as wild hay is used exclusively in the Big Hole Basin, and this year it has netted \$7 to \$8 per ton by feeding. Owing to its bulk and distance from shipping points this hay would have no commercial value if not possessed of these fattening qualities. Many of the cattle marketed this year were driven fifty miles from feed lots to shipping points.

Indications point to a steady and rapid increase in the production of hay-fed beef. This year the cornbelt feeder has had a foretaste of competition from this source. Properly conserved and irrigated, the natural grasses of the elevated regions respond generously and they make a feed that is convertible into beef which packers want. From this it would seem that alfalfa does not fill the bill in this particular kind of feeding. Alberta in Western Canada is also increasing its production of hay-fed cattle. It is already supplying the Yukon trade and taking care of consumption in British Columbia. This

year some figuring was done with the object of shipping part of the surplus to Chicago, but the duty proved to be an insurmountable barrier. Within a decade if not before a vast quantity of this kind of beef will find its way from the intermountain regions to eastern markets, and the low altitude feeder must lay his plans with a view to meeting such competition.

BEEF TRUST CASES NEARING THE END

Investigation of the packing industries by the local federal grand jury is practically ended. The work has been carried on for nearly three months and the results will be announced next week. The grand jury adjourned yesterday until next Wednesday morning. At that time the scope of its action and the names of the men indicted, it is expected, will be made known.

At the conclusion of consideration of the specific instructions and suggestions of Attorney General Moody, given to the grand jury by District Attorney Morrison on the day of his return from Washington, the adjournment until next week was taken.

Two reasons were assigned for the grand jury adjourning, both of which, if well founded, have a direct bearing upon the results of the investigation.

The principal reason, it was said, was to await advice from Attorney General Moody. It was reported that the disappointment of the federal officials in Washington and the attitude of the attorney general were discussed by the grand jurors and that they have taken a stand of their own upon the proposition.

It was stated that in order to justify the contentions of the local federal authorities for sweeping indictments against the large packing firms and in order to sustain the methods used in the investigation which brought on complaints and criticism from the packers the members of the grand jury prepared a written statement to the attorney general which it is said was forwarded yesterday. In that communication it is reported the grand jurors indorsed all that District Attorney Morrison has done and advised that the conclusions and results of the inquiry be along the lines he originally mapped out.

An answer to the communication of the grand jurors is expected by next Wednesday morning and the adjournment was taken so that the answer will be on hand before the jurors take up their final decision. Local federal officials who are reported to have been directly and indirectly responsible for this move of the members of the grand jury deny that they know anything about it.

District Attorney Morrison yesterday reiterated his previous announcement that the public has no right to know what is going on in the grand jury room and that he will not discuss it, either to deny or affirm reports.

Friends of District Attorney Morrison who declare that the investigation has attracted the attention of farmers throughout the country and that these farmers expect sweeping action against the large packing firms, are also reported as having interested themselves in urging Attorney General Moody to ap-

FEED YOUNG GIRLS

Must Have Right Food While Growing

Great care should be taken at the critical period when the young girl is just merging into womanhood that the diet shall contain all that is upbuilding, and nothing harmful.

At that age the structure is being formed and if formed of a healthy, sturdy character, health and happiness will follow; on the other hand unhealthy cells may be built in and a sick condition slowly supervene which, if not checked, may ripen into a chronic disease and cause life-long suffering.

A young lady says: "Coffee began to have such an effect on my stomach a few years ago, that I was compelled to quit using it. It brought on headaches, pains in my muscles and nervousness.

I tried to use tea in its stead, but found its effects even worse than those I suffered from coffee. Then for a long time I drank milk alone at my meals, but it never helped me physically, and at last it palled on me. A friend came to the rescue with the suggestion that I try Postum Coffee.

"I did so, only to find at first, that I didn't fancy it. But I had heard of so many persons who had been benefited by its use that I persevered, and when I had it brewed right found it grateful in flavor and soothing and strengthening to my stomach. I can find no words to express my feeling of what I owe to Postum Food Coffee!

"In every respect it has worked a wonderful improvement—the headaches, nervousness, the pains in my side and back, all the distressing symptoms yielded to the magic power of Postum. My brain seems also to share in the betterment of my physical condition; it seems keener, more alert and brighter. I am, in short, in better health now than I ever was before, and I am sure I owe it to the use of your Postum Food Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

prove the methods used in the local inquiry.

"As to indictments, none has been voted yet, and none can be until next Wednesday, and I am not sure that they will be returned even then," explained District Attorney C. B. Morrison today. "There is a question in the minds of the jurors regarding certain evidence and more witnesses may possibly be summoned."—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

TEXAS CALVES DID WELL IN OHIO

About a year ago I gave you an account of the feeding of my first load of Texas calves up to June 1. From that time until marketed in Chicago in November they made good gains and did so well for me that I decided to do all my feeding of this class of cattle this season.

Accordingly on November 26 last, there were put into my lot fifty-six spayed heifers at a weight directly off the car of 280 pounds and on Dec. 3 there were turned with them twenty-four steers at a weight of 343 pounds, being also weighed directly from the car.

I have nothing fancy whatever in the way of barns for stabling of these calves. They had a small lot, open shed and water convenient. For roughness until Feb. 10 they were fed almost entirely on corn fodder, part shredded but mostly in bundle. From that on they had some hay, about half being pure timothy, the rest alfalfa and clover. For grain I used part corn and cob meal, hominy feed and shelled corn. During the early part of winter three-fourths of a pound of gluten fed per head per day was fed. This was later changed to oilmeal and a little bran. They were brought to grain slowly and their average grain feed for the entire period was about seven pounds each per day. They were kept together, as I was anxious to determine whether the heifers or steers would make the better gains.

On April 26 the steers were taken out to grass at a weight of 627 pounds, all being shed off nicely and in fine condition. They thus made a gain of two pounds per day for the entire period. They were hardly as fat as the heifers. The heifers were kept in dry lot until May 10, when they were delivered for slaughter at a weight of 561 pounds. They thus just doubled their weight in five months and fourteen days' feed, being practically one and three-fourths pounds per day gain.

My actual cost per pound of gain stands somewhat higher than the account which Mr. Humphrey Jones gives of his silage-fed calves, but I have as a partial offset to this about 100 head of wintered shotes which were fed very lightly outside of what they got after the cattle. I suppose hogs get practically nothing after silage-fed cattle.

The results obtained in my operations thus far show that a wean bred Texas calf is a safe feeding proposition for us eastern farmers, I trust other feeders will give results through the Gazette.

GEO. H. KIRKPATRICK,
Licking county, Ohio.

The meat packing idea of the National Live Stock Association may be considered as dead. The stockmen did not even give genuine moral support to the \$5,000,000 scheme. They soon realized that they knew more about growing stock than they did about killing and dressing meats. They knew less about the cost and methods of operating byproduct factories. The stockmen also realized that the raising of live stock was less precarious and at least as profitable, with all its drawbacks, as the packing of meats.

The secret might now be let out. Some of the big stockmen made experiments in the killing business before deciding whether or not they would take shares in the proposed company. The steers were invoiced at the market. The meat was killed and sold by retailers; the raw byproducts were sold in the open market. The butchers showed a profit on the transaction, but that profit had to be deducted from the box cost. The sales were immediate and no meat was shipped, refrigerated or carried. The extra cost to prepare and keep commercial beef showed a deficit or loss on the whole.

The members making the experiments became more than convinced that the killing of meats on a large scale was unprofitable to the cattle raisers. The names of the parties making the slaughter tests cannot be divulged. This much, however, can be stated: One test was made in Texas; one in Kansas and one in the northwest. A test had been made in or near Denver, and it was claimed that it justified the existence of the proposed company. The others were suggested by that one and the results in the other three cases killed the stockmen's plan of big factories by convincing the leading cattlemen of allied organizations that the scheme would be a failure and prove to be a loss in the long run.

The stockmen found also that they would be handicapped by lack of distributive agencies and experience, as well as by lack of field experience. It takes intricate machinery and tact and experience in the meat trade to dispose of products in the world's markets. All of these things revolved themselves in sight of the bare margin of the crude block tests which the live stock men who were interested had made. The result has been the death of the big meat company of which so much was said some time ago.

The prices of live stock have gone up

PUBLICITY CURE TO BE TRIED BY PACKERS

Press Agent Will Endeavor to
Remove Odium Attached
to Beef Trust

CHICAGO, June 20.—The beef trust has organized a bureau of publicity with the object of eliminating at least some of the odium in which it has been involved in consequence of the Garfield whitewash and disclosures incidental to the present grand jury investigation.

The Garfield report acted very much in the nature of a boomerang. It has been denounced all over the country as a mere dab of the whitewash brush, newspaper and platform criticism having reached the vitriolic stage. Now that the tempest of denunciation is subsiding a plan of campaign has been formulated at trust headquarters in Packingtown for the purpose of repairing some of the damage done.

For several days past outgoing mails at the Chicago stock yards postal-station have been freighted with some of the literature that is to be the ammunition of the campaign. Aid from allies has also been invoked. Live stock commission men who distribute weekly hundreds of thousands of special market reports are under trust pressure—inserting therein statements calculated to disabuse the public mind that the beef combine is actually an octopus. All this literature is couched in terms designed to give credence to the Garfield report and denunciatory of the Russell expose; in fact, it is the trust defense in that case.

As a preliminary the trust had printed in several agricultural, live stock and financial journals a series of carefully prepared articles indorsing the Garfield report and denouncing Russell. These are now being reproduced in various guises and distributed to the country.

Stock yards who contribute to trade journals on market topics have been urged to aid the trust campaign. A sheep handler who recently wrote a plausible defense of the trust in a monthly devoted to the wool and mutton interests, on being remonstrated with, replied suggestively:

"I'm not getting the worst of anything, am I? You don't see me carrying any stock over night."

and stockmen find that their energies can be better and more profitably directed to breeding, feeding and marketing, and to looking after legislative conditions of the live stock business than to the factory or meat end of it. The packers do not raise stock for the business reasons that keep stock raisers out of the slaughtering field.—National Provisioner.

Commissioner Garfield has expressed his willingness to rewrite any portion of that celebrated beef trust report that is shown to be wrong, and in that event he might just as well begin to fix up a new report altogether. In this connection it will not be out of place to state that the cattlemen of the country ascribe no ulterior motives to Commissioner Garfield. They simply believe that he suffered himself to be imposed upon by adopting the figures the packers had arranged for just such an emergency.

The beef trust inquiry has been resumed in Chicago; and the talk is now that the command has come from Washington that indictments must be returned in every case in which there is a probability of making them stick. It is reported that about thirty have already been agreed upon. Perhaps Commissioner Garfield is getting ready to modify that report.

Denver & Rio Grande Railroad

HAS more scenic attractions, mountain resorts, mineral springs, hunting and fishing grounds than any other railroad in the world. It reaches all points of interest in Colorado and Utah.

IT IS the only line passing through Salt Lake City en route to and from California and North Pacific Coast.

IT IS the most attractive line to the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore.

It has a superb dining car service.

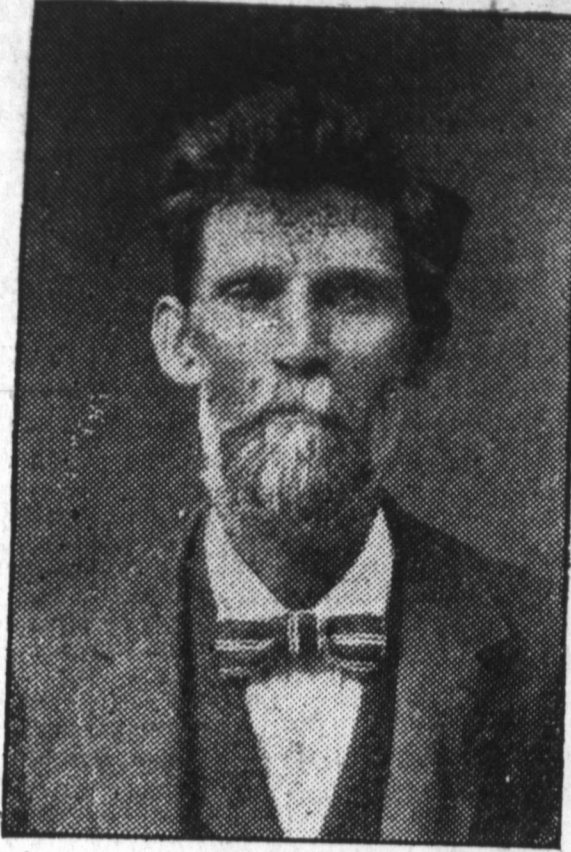
Low Summer rates prevail.

Send for beautifully illustrated descriptive pamphlets.

S. K. HOOPER,
G. F. & T. A., Denver, Colo.

Our Texas Cattle Are Not What They Should Be

By J. D. WULFJEN, Colorado, Texas



J. D. WULFJEN,
Shorthorn Breeder, Colorado, Texas.

As you requested an article on improvement of our cattle, will say that it looks almost useless to say anything more about improving our live stock interest in Texas after so much has been said on the subject.

But the facts in the case are that nearly all our cattle show improvement, yet we still have thousands of cattle all over our country that are not what they should be, while many of our breeders took time by the forelock and went to work in earnest to raise the grade of their cattle to a higher plane, and did so by using the best bulls in their herds that they could get, while a great many were content with only ordinary grade males and of course the results were disappointing as a rule; while others selected altogether on color and to some extent missed their expectations, as color don't weigh. While I like a good color, it is only one of the marks of good breeding.

To improve a herd one should use that class of cattle that will meet the demands of the feeder, who is looking

for an early maturing, well-developed, deep color bullock, let him be a Durham, Hereford or Black Muley, just so they are a fine specimen of their breed, and are always willing to pay for them, and to let the other man feed out the lower class of cattle.

Now, my idea is for each breeder to be sure that he has his males well bred and developed, if he does cost a few dollars more, for he is half of the herd when it comes to raising the grade of the cattle and when the grade is raised the value is also raised in the same ratio. And as it costs no more to raise and provide for the better class of cattle that will mature one or two years earlier, it certainly would be a great saving to the producer, as he would get a better price much sooner, and thereby be enabled to carry more stock on his range than he could expect to if he has to carry his raising for a longer period of time for maturing, leaving out the pleasure of looking at a finer bunch of cattle as they come around the feed box with their majestic appearance.

Now, my advice to all breeders who have not already done so, is not to be content with just as good bulls, but get the best, by going to some good breeder that raises the best and cares for them in a way to develop and bring out their best qualities, which will show itself under reasonable conditions.

Texas has now got her grass lands too high to raise cheap cattle on; that has passed. Just as sure as the railroad has supplanted the old ox teams, and took charge of the freight business and sent the old ox to the slaughter house.

As conditions change and new methods come in use we have to adopt them in the cattle industry just as in all other things, and to try raising a low type of cattle on Texas soil now at the present price of land would be just about as big a failure as it would be for me to put an old horse car on the track and ask you to ride on it over the city of Fort Worth, while the electric car goes whizzing by, at a high rate of speed.

Now, I only have this suggestion to make with regard to grading our cattle, and that is for each breeder to be sure to get better males next time, and change them every three years, and be sure that the next change is better and don't mix your Durham, Hereford and Black Muley together,



ILLINOIS STOCK CONDITIONS

W. C. Garrard, secretary of the Illinois state board of agriculture, has just issued a statistical report on live stock conditions in the state May 1. It says in part: "The number of horses reported on May 1 is almost up to that of last year, being 96 per cent as compared with 1904. But little sickness is reported among horses. There is a deficiency of 6 per cent in the number of mules in the state this year as compared with last. Their May 1 condition is 98 per cent of normal. In northern and central Illinois the number of cattle reported this year is 93 per cent of that for 1904, but in Southern Illinois there is an increase of 4 per cent, making the total number for the state 97 per cent of that of last year. Their May 1 condition is 97 per cent of normal, being 95 per cent in Northern Illinois, 97 per cent in the central division and 98 per cent in Southern Illinois. The number of hogs on hand May 1 as compared with last year is 90 per cent. In Northern Illinois the number of sheep this year as compared with 1904 is 96 per cent and their May 1 condition 98 per cent of normal. In central Illinois their number is 94 per cent of that of last year and their condition 98 per cent of normal. In the southern division of the state the number reported is but 90 per cent compared with that of last year and their condition 92 per cent of normal. There is no disease reported among the sheep."

MAKE LOW PRICES

In view of the government investigation of the beef trust the prices quoted on beef and other meats by members of the combine to the government in bidding for contracts for furnishing two large eleemosynary institutions in Washington become interesting, especially to the ordinary consumer. The secretary of the interior advertised for bids for 350,000 pounds of fresh beef, 15,000 pounds of lamb, 24,000 pounds of mutton and large quantities of cured meats. The 350,000 pounds of beef will be furnished by Armour & Company of Chicago at 6.44

cents per pound. The institutions which will consume this meat are the Freedmen's hospital and St. Elizabeth's, the government hospital for the insane. Other bids which were accepted are as follows: Golden & Company, Washington, 95,000 pounds corned beef, 3½ cents per pound; J. A. Whitfield Company, Washington, 35,000 pounds of bacon at 9.48 cents per pound; Swift & Company, Chicago, 15,000 pounds of lamb at 9 cents per pound; J. A. Whitfield & Company, Washington, 40,000 pounds of ham at 8.85 cents; Golden & Company, Washington, 55,000 pounds of lard at 6¼ cents and 72,000 pounds of shoulders at 7½ cents; Nelson Morris & Company, Chicago, 40,000 pounds of veal at 7.48 cents.

RAILROADS WILL HELP

Railroad officials interested in live stock traffic met at Chicago to lay plans for relief from the order recently promulgated by Secretary Wilson, directing the strict enforcement of the law with regard to disembarking cattle and live stock in transit to water and feed them. The law says that live stock must be unloaded every 28 hours while in transit. The penalty is a minimum fine of \$100 and a maximum fine of \$500 for each violation.

Until recently this law, obviously absurd, was observed only in the breach. The measure was a compromise when passed. The Humane Society of America tried to establish a 24-hour limit. The railroads insisted that about thirty-six hours was about the right time. The result was the twenty-eight hour law.

In this contest the Trans-Missouri roads are mainly interested. The range cattleman also has a grievance. The meeting appointed a committee to try to secure relief through legislation. It was agreed that the fastest practicable schedule between points where cattle can be disembarked properly is from thirty-two to thirty-four hours. An effort will be made by the committee to secure the endorsement of the department of agriculture for the amended law, making thirty-six

hours the maximum which live stock may be kept in transit.—Chicago Live Stock World.

FORT WORTH YARDS

Ben Gleeson, a prominent stockman of Whitehall, Ill., was in Fort Worth Wednesday, inspecting the stock yards. It is understood Mr. Gleeson is preparing to build a stock yard at some point in Illinois, and is making a tour of the principal yards in the country. He left Wednesday evening for St. Joseph, from there he will return to the east.

Asked how the Fort Worth yards compared with other live stock centers, Mr. Gleeson said:

"I have visited all the principal yards in the country, and I have found none more complete or better equipped for business than the Fort Worth yards. True, I have seen larger yards, but for a given area, these yards have as great a capacity as any I know of."

Mr. Gleeson has not yet decided at what point he will build his yards, nor did he care to say what sources he expected to derive his support. There are large shipments of cattle going through Illinois to Chicago, and as the packers at this point are very alert when it comes to watching cattle after their arrival in the yards to prevent them from being watered and allowed to stand for awhile until they again appear normal.

Mr. Gleeson hinted that stockmen had suffered from this for sometime and they were in need of a place where cattle that has been shipped from a distance could be unloaded and allowed to yet a day's rest before going on to the market.

The marine board of Trieste, Austria, has issued a circular in which all Austrian marine officers are instructed to stimulate the killing of sharks. Premiums are offered as follows: For each specimen of shark, of whatever species (the eatable ones excepted), up to 5 feet in length, \$2.30; for larger ones, \$4.06, and for every large specimens of the species *Oxyrhina spalanzani* and *odontaspis ferot*, \$11.50. For the capture of man-eating sharks premiums of from \$9.50 to \$230 are offered. Fishermen making application for payment are to exhibit the specimens to the nearest harbor officer.

ALBERTA, CANADA, RANCHES

FOR SALE—Splendid ranch of 80,000 acres under "closed" lease from the Canadian government for twenty years, not subject to homestead entry or sale during term of lease. Fine summer and winter grazing with ample good water, hay and shelter. Can be cheaply fenced if desired. Is in the finest cattle country in Western America. This lease is subject to an annual rental of 2 cents per acre, payable to the Canadian government. Price of lease \$40,000.

We are also prepared to take 5,000 head on grazing contracts at a rate per head. For particulars apply to The Imperial Rancho Company of Alberta, P. O. Box 658, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FELIX S. FRANKLIN

LIVE STOCK AGENT, AMARILLO, TEXAS.

CATTLE OF ALL CLASSES FOR SALE

I have a personal knowledge of almost every brand of cattle in western Texas. If you want to buy or sell, I will be pleased to meet you in person or by letter. More buyers and sellers meet in Amarillo than any other town west of Fort Worth.

RATES ARE LOW...

Where Will You Go?

To Colorado's majestic mountains, with their tonic air that adds zest to every pleasure?

To the Golden West by the shores of the great Pacific?

To Portland and its mighty Exposition?

To Chicago, the greatest of all summer resorts because of unnumbered advantages?

To Michigan, Wisconsin, Canada, New York, Minnesota, with their charming lakes and quiet rivers, fascinating landscapes and temperate climates?

To the Southeast, with its mineral springs, its long loved hills and crystal streams?

Wherever you go, the Rock Island can take you there, and its train service from Texas is unsurpassed.

THROUGH SLEEPERS TO DENVER AND CHICAGO DAILY.

Quickest and Best Service to Nebraska and Western Iowa.

Write me now, stating about when and where you wish to go, and I will immediately give you full information. I have descriptive literature regarding Colorado, California, Oregon, also northern and eastern resorts, that I will gladly send free.



Write

PHIL A. AUER,
G. P. & T. A., C. R. I. & G. RY.,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

A NEW WAY TO MEMPHIS AND SOUTHEAST



To Randolph and then Rock Island.

Leave Fort Worth 10:50 a. m., arrive Memphis 8:00 a. m. next morning.

It's every day with the best of service.

C. W. STRAIN, G. P. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

CORN BELT FEEDERS

Each year the bond between the southwestern stockman and the feeders of the corn belt, especially of the states of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, is becoming closer. A good many feeders in the states named last year for the first time purchased calves from the Texas ranges, and their experience has been so satisfactory that this trade will undoubtedly assume large proportions in the next two or three years, not only for calves, but for yearlings and 2-year-olds as well.

For this reason it is to the advantage of the Texas and southwestern stockmen to get in closest possible touch with the men who finish their stuff in the feed lots of the Mississippi valley. Believing in this so thoroughly, we have made an arrangement with the publishers of Wallace's Farmer, the leading agricultural and live stock paper west of the Mississippi river, by which we are enabled to offer The Stockman-Journal and Wallace's Farmer, both one year for only \$1.50, or we can send both from the date the subscription is received until Jan. 1, next, at the especially low rate of 85 cents.

Wallace's Farmer has probably done more for the live stock interests in the matter of railroad rate legislation than all other agricultural papers combined. It was its editor, Henry Wallace, who forced Congressman Hepburn, chairman of the interstate commerce committee in the house of representatives, to finally come out squarely on the stockman's side. We feel, therefore, that we are doing our readers a service in giving them this opportunity to secure Wallace's Farmer in connection with The Stockman-Journal.

Profits Actually Made With Improved Range Cattle

By ELKINS & HENRY, Colorado, Tex.

Replying to your request of April 21 relating to our experience in raising fine blooded or high-grade cattle, will give you our experience for four years. On Nov. 1, 1900, we bought from the lamented S. E. Townsend of Midland, one of the best men also one of the best stockmen in the state, 226 high-grade Hereford cows, 100 high-grade Hereford yearlings and 11 registered Hereford bulls, paying in round figures exactly \$15,725 for the 337 head of Hereford cattle, and right here let us say that a number of our neighbors, old stockmen, said: "You paid too much for your cattle; you will never make them pay." Now, let us give you the exact record for four years of depression in prices and three years of drouth, as bad as this country has ever experienced, and then you may decide if it paid or does pay to raise fine cattle:

We have sold 747 head at an average of about \$22 per head, making a total of receipts \$16,434. We lost from poverty and other causes 76 head and have on hand now 650 head, nearly all grown cows, including 20 registered bulls worth \$200 each. The average value of our herd today is fully \$35 per head, making \$22,500. Our calf prospects for this year is fully 90 per cent, or about 350 calves at least, value \$25 per head, \$8,750. Now, add all these items together and as we include the present calf crop, we will call it five years' experience; so here it is:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| First cost of herd, Nov. 1, 1900 | \$15,725,000 |
| 747 head sold at \$22.00 | 16,434.00 |
| 650 head on hand now, \$35.00 | 22,750.00 |
| 250 calves for 1905, \$25.00 | 6,250.00 |

Total \$47,934.00
Difference for gross profit.. \$32,209.00
Now this record speaks for itself and we venture that no herd of common long-horn cattle in Texas counted at \$12.50 average for first cost five years ago have paid more than one-half of the profit on the investment.
Experience has taught us that the Hereford cattle are better for the

range than common cattle, also better than the Durham cattle, for about same reasons:

1. Hereford cattle can live on less feed than the Durham, which makes them more thrifty and less death rate than same grade in Durham.

2. Hereford cattle breed a larger per cent of calves than any other range cattle. Ours have averaged 25 per cent more calves in five years than any of our neighbors have gotten from Durham or common cattle.

3. Our full blood Hereford cattle die less from blackleg than other breeds, especially less than common cattle.

We have demonstrated to our satisfaction that a full-blood Hereford or Durham cow is cheaper at \$50 than a common scrub cow is at \$15. We have gone into figures and facts and details, hoping to inspire confidence in the fact that high-grade blooded cattle pay.

You can't afford to run a scrub cow on \$2.50 to \$4 per acre land. Fewer cattle and better cattle is the watchword. Native bulls and cows for breeding are better than imported ones, from Missouri, Kansas and northern points for two reasons: First, they are acclimated and do good service from the beginning. Second, a large per cent of the imported bulls die and those raised here seldom die while young.

Third, Buying at home is in keeping with the just principle of "patronizing home industry," which is right in all departments of trade, all things being equal. Considering the extreme drouths and short grass, we have not fed our entire herds exceeding an average of \$65.00 to \$75.00 per annum. Counting 10 per cent on our money and \$2.50 per head per annum for grazing and we have a profit net for five years of \$17,309 on \$15,725. Our original cows and helper yearlings were 15-16 Hereford, bred from a Durham herd, consequently the larger part of our 600 cows are 63-64 Hereford and our present calf crop will be 127-128 Hereford or in other words, full-blood Herefords. Our cows are very large, averaging when fat about 1,000 pounds.



SCENE ON ELKINS & HENRY R ANCH, SCURRY COUNTY, TEX.

Texas Needs More Cattle Together With More Feed

By BEN VAN TUYL, Colorado, Texas

The advisability of putting high-grade bulls on the range was for some time doubted by stockmen generally and some still have their doubts in spite of ample demonstrations of the great benefit of well-bred stock. Some stock raisers claim that the old-time scrub or native cattle were much harder, freer from disease and better able to take care of themselves during drouths, hard winters and severe conditions generally; to a certain extent this is true, but with improved breeding and care we can now make a 1,200 pound bullock in a year and a half instead of five or six years, as used to be the case with the old-time longhorn and while there was much more actual profit in the latter range conditions have so changed that it is impossible to continue along the old lines—the free open range is a thing of the past in most of the United States and will soon be entirely gone and with its passing expenses are increased and to off-

set this something must be done to keep the business on its feet and the logical course seems to be to turn off beef cattle in a much shorter time and this can be done by selecting cattle that mature earlier and giving them a chance to develop by providing ample territory and water for the offspring of choice bulls of any of the recognized beef breeds and from well graded cows. It is amply demonstrated here in Mitchell county, Texas, that cattle of the highest grade take on flesh quicker and easier and hold it better and breed more regularly than others. We have actually made high grades weigh 1,000 pounds on the same range that makes 750 pounds of scrub and the carcass is worth about the same proportion more in the market. I have just seen scrub helper yearlings in a pasture with high-grade Herefords, the scrubs weighing one-third less than the good ones and both having had exactly the same chance since they were born.

From actual tests it is proved that the high-grade will stand range conditions equally well with the old native and with a little help will make much better returns in money under present conditions, though we can hardly compare the present with the old-time free grass and open markets, a fair field and no favors. The good old times are past and the range man must look for his profit in grading up, not better cattle and less of them, but better cattle and more feed.

FARM TELEPHONES
Book Free. How to put them up—what they cost—why they save you money—all information and valuable book free. Write to J. Andrae & Sons., 933 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Stockmen! Studebaker

That Name Stands for Sound Work

Our Line is Very Complete
Never Better

If You Contemplate Buying a Wagon, Runabout, Phaeton, or a Vehicle or Harness of Any Kind let us Hear from you. We will be glad to send you photos and prices

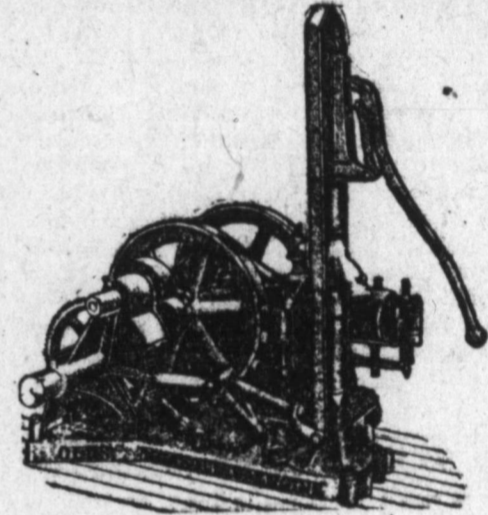
Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.,

J. M. TAYLOR, Mgr.

317-319 Elm Street

Dallas, Texas

OLDS Gasoline ENGINES



FOR ALL POWER PURPOSES.. The Olds Gasoline Engine has been adopted by the U. S. Government. Write for catalogue and prices.

HAWKINS AUTO AND GAS ENGINE CO., Houston Texas.
Mention The Stockman-Journal.

AN EARLY MOVEMENT

J. P. Daggett has returned from a trip to Archer and Baylor counties, looking after his ranch interests in that section. Mr. Daggett says he finds the ranges in better condition than for twenty years and cattle fat and fine. Grass cattle will commence moving marketward from there by June 15, which is a month or six weeks earlier than usual. This will be possible this year because of the excellent range and fine condition of the cattle. Shipments from there this year will be heavier than last, says Mr. Daggett, and the Fort Worth market will get a larger per cent of them than heretofore, as cattlemen in that section are looking with favor upon this market.

While there, Mr. Daggett purchased 2000 steers, 1s and 2s, at \$14 and \$19 respectively. He has 1200 fat grass steers in Archer and Baylor counties which he expects to commence shipping June 15. Mr. Daggett also has 300 head of steers there on grass, which he bought while on feed in Fort Worth last December. They had got to stampeding here, and the owner sold them. These cattle were in bad condition when they left here, but are now in fine shape. He expects to market a part of them here next Friday.

SAVE 25%

By calling at the Fort Worth Marble and Granite Works, the leading monumental manufacturers of the southwest, we can supply your demands, as we always have on hand an extensive and elaborate stock of finished monuments to select from.

E. T. BERGIN

NORTH MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Rogan & Simmons

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Rooms 9, 10 and 11, First National Bank Building.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Kidney Troubles Cured Free

If you are a sufferer in any form and will send us the name of your druggist, we will furnish you—through him—free, one dozen bottles of West Eaden Bitter Water, which will relieve or entirely cure any case of kidney trouble. This offer is made to a limited number of sufferers for the sole purpose of introducing this wonderful water into your neighborhood. The only condition being the privilege to refer to you (when cured) in corresponding with prospective customers in your locality.

No Testimonials Solicited. No Names Published.

All that is required is your name and address, the name of your druggist and full particulars regarding your case, accompanied by this offer.

ASSOCIATED DRUG STORES

Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

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

REC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION

TELEGRAM COMPANY
Fort Worth, Texas.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

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

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

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

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.
OFFICERS:

President—W. W. Turney.....El Paso
First Vice Pres.—Eke T. Pryor.....

.....San Antonio

Second Vice Pres.—Richard Walsh.....

.....Palodura

Secretary—John T. Lytle..Fort Worth

Treasurer—S. B. Burnett..Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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 TEXAS SHEEP INDUSTRY

There was a time when Texas was one of the greatest sheep producing states in the union, but that was back in the day when the sheepman and the cattleman were continually battling over the question as to who was to have the use of the free range. It was this memorable contest that really developed the lease law proposition out in the range country, the result of which was to cause the men who were grazing the public domain to have to pay for that privilege, and when this occurred the sheepmen were forced out of business to the great loss and detriment of the country.

Back in the early '80s it will be remembered that west Texas was a great sheep growing country. Old settlers can recall the days before San Angelo had railway facilities and Abilene and Colorado City were great wool centers. The big blue prairie schooners would come to town pulled by from twelve to sixteen small Mexican mules, and the great wool sacks piled high above the decks, the wagons coming in an almost endless stream. Twice each year the wool season was in vogue, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were brought into the country and placed in circulation, adding to the general prosperity.

But the country settled up, the sheepmen were crowded further west and the business became a decadent industry from the fact that it seems to have been the general idea that a free and open range was essential to the proper conduct of the sheep business. The Texas sheep gradually found their way to the Pecos valley country of New Mexico. The wool scouring mills that had been located at Colorado City were moved to Carlsbad and later to Roswell, and in the Colorado country the sheep business practically passed out of existence, as it had done earlier in the Abilene country. In the San Angelo country the sheepmen have held on to a considerable extent and have generally made money by the operation. Down in that country a number of the cattlemen have combined cattle and sheep raising with very satisfactory results, and the money that has been made out of the sheep thus handled during the past year has revived interest in the industry to a very considerable extent.

There is no reason in the world why sheep growing should not again become a leading industry in west Texas. There is just as much land in that section now as there was years ago, when it was an open range country. The

only difference is that it is in different shape and sheep will have to be handled differently from the manner in which they were handled in the past. It is only necessary to handle the flocks in smaller numbers than in the past. Every farm and ranch in west Texas should carry its full quota of sheep, for there is money to be made every year out of the proposition. Wallace's Farmer says:

We have been insisting for the last ten or fifteen years that it will pay every farmer who has any part of his farm fenced with a sheep-tight or hog-tight fence to keep a small flock of sheep, commencing with twenty-five and limiting the number to 100. A flock of this kind can be kept on the farm with little or no expense and he is repaid many times by the aid which the sheep give in keeping down weeds, which for the last three years have been one of the greatest pests with which the western farmer had to contend. A flock of this kind properly managed will yield from six to nine pounds of wool per year per head, and from twenty-five to thirty-five to thirty lambs, which, if they are dropped early and pushed on with a little grain, will sell, when they can be offered in car load lots, at about \$5 per head in Chicago, or in any of the great markets. If they are dropped on grass in May and fed on grass alone until September and turned into the corn fields they can be fattened largely on what would else be wasted and will bring about \$5 per head in the market then. We do not know of any one thing managed in a small way that will yield better returns than twenty-five sheep on a quarter-section farm.

This article was suggested by the call of one of our subscribers at the office. He has a small flock of sheep; has always found them profitable, and some movers came along a few days ago and one of them asked him what he would take for his lambs. Without thinking, he said three dollars. One of the movers immediately picked out his best lamb, killed and dressed it, and weighing the carcass, found it weighed sixty pounds. The farmer's conclusions on the subject were something like the following:

"I have sold sixty pounds of first-class mutton at 5 cents per pound. If I wanted to buy a leg of mutton in Des Moines they would charge me 18 cents per pound; what a fool I am selling the best meat in the market at about half price I pay for it. Hereafter when I want any good feeding I will go to my own flock, and in the future will double the size of it."

Many farmers now are not buying beef on account of the retail price. The family is too small to handle even a yearling steer at this time of year, but they can at any time have the best kind of meat by killing a sheep or lamb, and if they have ice can keep it safely until it is all used. In fact, a small flock of sheep, in addition to furnishing an excellent profit and keeping down weeds, furnishes also the most practical meat supply for the farmer at this season of the year, or in fact, at any season. Think it over, and try to get these money-makers to help you for their health's sake to keep down the weeds.

STOPPED LAND RUSHES

There is one good deed that stands to the credit of the last state legislature, and that is the action taken with regard to the land law which changed the manner of filing upon the public lands and put a summary quietus upon what has come to be known as land rushes.

In the western portion of the state, where the bulk of the state school land is located, there have been many disgraceful scenes enacted in the process of filing upon the land as it came upon the market. Men would camp in court houses for weeks and months, at a time, stretching out in a long line and patiently waiting for the time when the land would come on the market and they could file their application to purchase. When the time came and the attempt was made, there was usually a knock down and drag out procedure, and brute strength often settled the question as to whom the land would be awarded.

There were also a number of killings out in that section as a result of the bad blood engendered, and animosities created that will endure for many years yet to come. Hereafter filings will be made at the land office at Austin by mail, and all lands have been taken off the market until the first of September. In the meantime, the home hunter is spying out the land that is to come on the market.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

The commissioner of the general land office at Austin announces to the public that he has prepared a list of all the state school lands that will come on the market Sept. 1, and that list is now in the hands of the printer and will soon be ready for dissemination. The intention of this announcement is to give notice to those who

desire to purchase these lands for homes that the opportunity will soon be at hand to do so.

These lands are sold at a very low valuation and on long time. In fact, the state has heretofore been so liberal in selling her lands to the homeless that it has created something of a sentiment that Texas owes every homeless man a home, and it is considered almost a crime to think or argue differently.

The facts of the case are that Texas owes no man anything. Opportunity is simply extended those who desire to buy these lands and use them for a home to do so on very favorable terms. It is business on the part of the state, and it is expected that these homes will be bought in good faith, occupied, improved and paid for at the maturity of the obligation.

Texas owes no man a home who is unable to eventually pay for it. No man should covet a portion of the public domain and enter upon it with the expectation of getting something for nothing. The land is there. There is plenty of it and it is sold cheap and on long time. But there will finally come a pay day, and when that time comes the state will expect to obtain all that has been promised.

TOMLINSON TALKS

T. W. Tomlinson, newly elected secretary of the American Stock Growers' Association, has just given out an interview relative to the possibilities of a change in railroad rates, in which he said:

"While there can be no doubt but that the railroads would like very much to have no special session of congress called next fall, I feel confident from the information reaching me that there will undoubtedly be a special session for the purpose of considering the desired railroad legislation.

"The sub-committee in the senate will undoubtedly report a bill that will not be satisfactory. To avoid delay it will be necessary for the shippers to submit a bill embodying their views as to the necessary amendments to the present law. This will be done, and it is expected that such a bill will have the indorsement of all organizations and shippers who honestly desire this much needed legislation.

"The hearing before the sub-committee of the senate committee on interstate commerce brought out a great mass of valuable information from the railroads, and it is now generally conceded that this information was more favorable to the shippers' side of the controversy than to the railroads. The railroads are doing everything possible to prevent congress giving the interstate commerce commission the additional power asked for, but if the shipping interests of the country stand firmly together in their demands, I am of the opinion that they will win surely.

"The railroad interests have done everything possible to make the people think that the proposed legislation will upset business and do much damage. Yet, by their own testimony, it was shown before the senate committee that for ten years the commission exercised the very power we are now asking for it, and no damage was done and business was not disturbed. Every one supposed when the original interstate commerce act was passed, that the commission had power to make rates. It was ten years before the question was raised and the courts decided that the act did not give them the power. Now we want the act fixed according to the original idea, and there has been ample evidence submitted to the senate committee to show justice of this demand from the public."

Midland has just finished a four days' wild and barbarous entertainment, consisting of roping contests, riding wild horses and cattle. There is a certain amusement in watching a man ride a wild horse or rope and tie a cow, but when it comes to riding and roping simply for the amusement of a crowd it is nothing short of barbarism and should be prohibited by law. May the day soon come when we will never hear of a roping contest in Texas.—Childress Post.

The cattle roping contest has already been prohibited in Texas, the last legislature having enacted a law to that effect. The occasion at Midland is among the last of the kind that will be seen in Texas, as the law goes into effect ninety days after its passage, and the limit will soon expire. There will be but few more roping contests in Texas.

CHEAP BEEF IGNORED

Ex-Senator Harris of the National Live Stock Association feels that one of the great needs of the cattle producers is to have the consumers educated so that they will not continue to concentrate about 80 per cent of the demand upon about 15 per cent of the supply of beef.

The coachman of a member of the Chicago Commercial Association, recently asked for a substantial raise. When asked why he wanted it, he said on account of greater cost of meats and other living. His employer, having known him in the old country, where he was glad to get kidney stew or boiling beef once or twice a week, asked what kind of meat he was buying that was costing more. "My wife will only cook the best, sir, and we have to pay 22c to 25c for sirloin and porterhouse," was his reply. "That," said Senator Harris, "is the keynote of the whole situation. Through false pride a large number of people, whose income should cause them to consider the cost of things are unwilling to go to a butcher shop and ask for anything but choice or prime cuts. In my own experience the past winter I have found that there is a great difference in shops, that by looking around a

little I could save 5c to 6c a pound on prime cuts, but, for the purpose of being able to do something besides theorize on the subject, and also being very fond of stewed meats when properly prepared, we have had no trouble in buying good meat at retail shops in the heart of the city as well as at the stock yards at 8c to 10c. Short or round bone steaks have sold within that range all winter, but, I presume, if one was a coachman or laborer it would never do to go in and ask for such meats."

Even in England they have trouble in working off the lower half of beef carcasses even at cost, and that is all the more reason why American producers should urge the opening of continental markets to our animals and animal products.

The people of Germany, Belgium and especially of France, know well how to make the most out of the less desirable cuts of meat, and with their ingenuity and taste in making meat pies and other toothsome preparations of parts that American laborers' wives scorn to buy, it would be a great thing for our farmers if we could induce the powers that be to cease their discrimination against animal food products.

Two valuable experiments have just been completed on the economy of beef production, each bearing on a different phase of the subject.

The Kansas experiment station studied the effects of several different feeding materials on cost of gain. The result shows that alfalfa hay fed with cornmeal is the most economical ration for the corn belt farmer who can grow alfalfa. With this combination the cost of 100 pounds of gain was \$5.13. Kaffir corn was almost equal to corn in feeding value.

The most expensive ration was Kaffir cornmeal and sorghum hay. With it 100 pounds of gain cost \$11.74. Kaffir meal and Kaffir hay produced 100 pounds of gain for \$11.37.

Kaffir corn, Kaffir hay and sorghum and cornmeal all contain an excess of carbonaceous, or fat forming food. Alfalfa contains a large amount of protein, or muscle forming food. A combination of alfalfa with one of the above grains contains a proper amount of both flesh and fat forming material, and makes an economical ration. Scientists have been urging feeders to adopt some such ration, and this experiment proves their contention to be right.

Where alfalfa or clover hay cannot be had, gluten, oil or cottonseed meal should be added to the corn ration.

Whether to feed cattle a heavy ration of grain, or a small amount of grain and more roughage, has been discussed a great deal by feeders. The Iowa station has just concluded an experiment on this subject.

Fifty head of steers were fed on heavy, 50 on medium and 50 on light rations, for 189 days. At the close of the period all were marketed. The figures show that one pound of grain cost less with light grain rations, but that the most net profit was made by feeding heavy rations, the difference in cost of gain being more than offset by the higher selling price of the heavy fed cattle.

The Colorado country is fast coming to the front as a stock farming country, and for high grade cattle it can not be excelled. Smaller ranches and better cattle is the key that will unlock the door to prosperity in West Texas.—Colorado News.

The Colorado country is rapidly developing along proper lines, and the time is not far distant when it will become the most prosperous portion of Texas. The combination of agriculture and stock raising will surely win.

RANGE REPORTS SHOW CONDITIONS ARE GOOD

Condition of cattle and range continues good throughout the state, according to the weekly reports of the inspectors of the Cattle Raisers' Association, which have just been received by Secretary J. T. Lytle.

From Beeville and Skidmore the inspector reports range and cattle in excellent condition. Twenty-one cars shipped out.

"Fat cattle and range good," is the report from Del Rio and Langtry. The inspector covering Roswell and Elkins, N. M., reports range good, all classes of stock in fine shape and plenty of water.

"The Panhandle is looking fine and crops are good," writes the inspector covering Canadian and Amarillo.

From Pecos the inspector reports rain Monday of last week; range fine, stock in good shape.

Rain at San Angelo Wednesday is reported by the inspector there, with cattle in good condition.

Good weather and all classes of stock doing well is the report from the inspector at Perrell, I. T.

Santa Anna and surrounding country, according to the report of the inspector, needs more rain. "A light rain Monday refreshed grass and crops," he says, "but more rain is needed."

"Good weather and everything fine," is the report from Lawton.

GOVERNMENT HELPS IN EXPERIMENTS

A series of investigations in animal breeding and feeding have been undertaken by the bureau of animal industry in co-operation with the state experiment stations in four general sections of the country—west, central states, east and south. The fifty-eighth congress in its second session made an appropriation of \$25,000 for such an investigation and the work was begun at once. In the western states the work has been going on and some very good results have obtained. As animal breeding is not greatly affected by local conditions and very few investigations had been carried on by the department or the various state stations, it was decided to give special attention to this problem in planning the work.

The feeding of animals is influenced by a great variety of conditions and a great deal of work has been done along this line, so that more particular attention will be given to principles of nutrition.

The Pennsylvania station has been chosen for the animal nutrition work under Professor Armsby, the Iowa station for sheep breeding under Professor Kennedy, the Maine station for poultry under Professor Woods, the Colorado station for the horse breeding under Professor Canby, the Alabama station for beef and pork production under Professor Duggar, and the Texas station for feeding beef cattle under Professor Craig.

A division of expense has been made so that each station will be financially interested in the success of the work and will give a reasonable return for the assistance it receives.

SEEK ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION

In co-operation with the Alabama station experiments are being inaugurated to study the economy of beef and pork production under southern conditions. The work is to be directed along three general lines. (1) a feeding experiment with southern steers on southern feed, (2) the establishment of a herd of beef cattle, (3) pork production.

Fifty steers have been on feed the past winter. They were selected from a herd of Alabama steers in which there was considerable improved blood and were fed to study the value of southern feeds in beef production. This experiment is intended to be a preparation for more extended work which is contemplated in the future.

In the establishment of a herd of beef cattle about twenty cows and one pure-bred bull will be purchased. The cows will have been bred in the south and will be immune from Texas fever. They will be grades of one of the beef breeds, if such animals are obtainable, in which case the bull will of course be of the same breed. The cattle will be placed on a farm leased for the purpose under the care of a competent man. The object of the work will be a demonstration of the advantages of grading up a herd for commercial purposes and a study of the economy of such methods in the south. The most rigid culling will be done and the offspring will be fattened and sold from time to time.

ALABAMA EAGER TO CO-OPERATE

The work in pork production has not yet been decided on very definitely, but will probably include among other things the study of the value of cassava in hog feeding. A crop of cassava and seed canes of cassava will be procured for this purpose.

The Alabama station has turned its entire available fund for animal industry into this co-operation.

Plans have been perfected to co-operate with the Texas station in the feeding of low-grade rice to cattle. In the rice growing districts of the south there is considerable loss each year from the fact that a certain percentage of the crop is unmarketable owing to damage in harvesting or while in storage. The by-products of rice mills, such as rice polish and rice meal, have been found to have considerable feeding value, and it is thought that the rice grain itself may even be more valuable than the by-products.

If rice can be profitably fed to live stock it will provide for the consumption of any surplus which may exist and thus the danger of overproduction may be avoided. This investigation will have an added interest to southern feeders for the reason that one of the feeding problems in that section is to obtain an economical carbohydrate concentrate which can be used to supplement cottonseed meal and nitrogenous roughage.

FINE HEREFORDS

We will have this season about three hundred fine blood Hereford calves for sale. The grades are 127 and 128 Hereford bred from a Durham heard. This heard was bred from high graded Durham heard beginning in 1884, using high quality Registered Hereford Bulls for 21 years. Our bulls and heifers are really better for the range than registered animals from other states. There is not more than two or three other herds of any size in the state equal in blood to our heard. We refer you to D. S. Combs Cattle Co., of San Antonio, Texas, to whom we sold

181 head, also to Fred Flemming of Dallas, Texas, president of Western Bank & Trust Co. to whom we sold 140 head of calves and yearlings for his big ranch near Quanah, nothing but this calf crop for sale as our demand is greater than we can supply. Prices reasonable, car load lots a speciality.

We also refer to W. P. Anderson, Silver City, New Mexico, who bought 120 head of mixed yearlings this spring.

Apply early if you want fine calves as we contract now and deliver November 1, 1905. See the record we have made in five years in this issue of this paper. Ranch in Kent Co. Elkins & Henry, Colorado, and Snyder, Texas.

FEEDERS WILL BE IN SINGLE CLASS

KANSAS CITY, June 19.—There will be no classification for carlots of native or grain-fed feeding cattle at the American Royal Live Stock show this year. This was one of the results of a meeting of the directors in this city yesterday. At a previous meeting it had been agreed to abolish the dividing line between native and range-bred feeding cattle, which was the 98th meridian. Early this week it was decided to do away with all distinctions between feeding cattle in carlots save those of breeding and age. There will be two general divisions in the carlot exhibit—fat cattle, 15 head to constitute a carload, and feeding cattle, 20 head to constitute a carload.

The classifications in the carlot division will be the same for each of the four breeds—Hereford, Shorthorn, Angus and Galloway—but, as heretofore, each breed will compete by itself.

ONE CLASS FOR FAT CATTLE

There will be but one class for fat cattle in each breed and this for all ages. Three premiums will be offered. For feeding cattle there will be three classes with three premiums in each. The classes will be 2-year-old, yearlings and calves. In each of the four breeds \$900 will be offered on carlots. In addition there will be a number of specials and trophies, making the total premiums for carlots upward of \$4,500.

Feeding cattle are defined as cattle that never have had any grain, cotton seed meal, oil cake, gluten meal, or like concentrated food. Fat cattle for the competition may be fed on any kind of food in any manner and at any place.

The following judges for the horse department were selected: Professor C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.; Professor W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Ia., and Colonel R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago. Dr. D. V. Duckey, state veterinarian of Missouri, and Dr. T. W. Hadley of Kansas City, Kan., were appointed official veterinarians.

One of the arguments advanced by certain interests in the west who have opposed the policy of national irrigation and the saving of the public domain in small tracts for actual settlers has been that the development of the west along these lines would result in the destruction of the stock raising industry in the west, causing in time a great shortage in the meat supply of the whole country, with consequent higher prices to the consumer. Those who have been gobbling up the public domain in large tracts for stock ranges or for speculative purposes have said that stock raising could not be successfully carried on except upon very large ranches or the free public range. But the fact is that actual experience goes to prove that their claims are not well founded. While irrigation will undoubtedly in time do away with the range system of stock raising, it will not destroy the industry nor lessen its importance or reduce its profits.

The Herald-Journal, published at Kalspell, Montana, advances one of the strongest arguments in favor of irrigation and smaller bunches of cattle and feeding as against large herds and running them on the range. The work of cutting down the herds in Montana has been going on for several years, but that fact neither reduces the output of the state in beef animals, nor does it reduce the profits of the business. The small ranchmen are multiplying in number, and the aggregate of their holdings keeps up the beef product of Montana.

As showing the advantage of running a few head of cattle and feeding them over the range system, the Kalspell paper quotes the experience of a successful stockman. This man said that when he was running his cattle on the range if he could get them through the winter with loss in weight on 3-year-olds of not more than 200 pounds, he considered himself fortunate. He had several thousand head of cattle and he did some figuring. He found that in the animal loss he was losing the value of a big herd of cattle every year.

"He had 640 acres of land under a ditch," says the Herald-Journal. "This he plowed and sowed in alfalfa. Since then he has been cutting about six tons per acre per year, or 3,840 tons, sufficient to feed 1,600 cattle during the winter with the following result: A gain of 150 pounds per head, or 240,000 pounds, instead of a loss of 200 pounds per head, or a loss of 320,000 pounds. A difference of 560,000 pounds, which at four cents per pound, live weight, means a gain over the old way of \$22,400. Thus did he discover that the new road was better than the old rut."

Young Cattle Pay Best as Feeders

An important cattle feeding experiment has been in progress at the Illinois experiment station since Jan. 4, 1905, at which time a car load each of calves, yearlings and 2-year-old range cattle were put on feed to determine primarily which, everything considered, is most profitable for the corn belt cattle feeder. This experiment does not presume to investigate the question as to whether calves bred, raised and finished on the high-priced lands of the central west are more profitable than yearlings or 2-year-olds similarly produced, but was undertaken rather from the standpoint of the average cattle feeder, who buys locally, in the open market, or upon the range feeding cattle to finish.

The cattle used in this experiment were purchased by Professor Mumford, at the time of the last international, great care being taken to get the steers of the various ages of the same quality or grade. They all graded as choice stockers or feeders.

The calves cost \$22.50 per head, the yearlings and 2-year-olds \$4.35 per cwt., on the Chicago market. They were shipped to the university feed lots during the first week of December, 1904, and from that time until the experiment proper began they were accustomed to the lots which they were to occupy, and the rations which they were to receive. The experiment began Jan. 4, 1905, and the steers at that time had cost, including commissions, freight, shrinkage, feed, etc., as follows: The calves weighing 384 pounds, \$6 per cwt.; the yearlings, weighing 712 pounds, \$4.60, and the 2-year-olds, weighing 1,032 pounds, \$4.60.

The 2-year-olds marketed have therefore been on feed for five and one-half months, the yearlings are on grass and grain and will be marketed when finished, which will be approximately ninety days. The calves are on grass with grain and will be finished and marketed in four or five months.

Hogs have followed each lot to recover the waste in the droppings of the steers. At present 14 pigs follow the 2-year-olds, eight the yearlings and five the calves. No extra feed was given the pigs.

The ration fed the steers consists of cracked corn, cotton seed meal and when in the dry lot alfalfa hay. The cracked corn was prepared by running through a Blizzard ensilage cutter. This was done at the rate of 125 bushels per hour and at a cost of not to exceed 30 cents per ton. In addition to the alfalfa some oat straw and shredded corn stover was fed.

The Champaign weights showed that the 2-year-olds had gained an average of 2.09 pounds per steer per day, the yearlings 1.78 and the calves 1.61 pounds per steer per day.

The average weight per steer in Champaign for the 2-year-olds was 1,353 pounds, the yearlings 986 pounds and the calves 712 pounds.

The total gain on 19 steers was as follows: For the 2-year-olds 6,104 pounds, the yearlings 5,208 pounds and the calves 4,717 pounds.

The amount of pork produced in each lot to date is as follows: Calves, 235 pounds; yearlings, 375 pounds, and 2-year-olds, 797 pounds. Deducting the value of the pork at \$5 per hundred weight from the total cost of feed fed the steers, we have the net cost of feed of the steers: to be as follows: Calves, \$192.86; yearlings, \$291.25, and the 2-year-olds, \$401.16. This makes the net cost of a pound of gain on the steers: For calves, 41 cents; for yearlings, 5.6 cents and for 2-year-olds, 6.6 cents.

Not crediting the pork produced to the cattle, the gains cost as follows: Calves, 4.33 cents per pound gain; yearlings, 5.95 cents per pound gain, and the 2-year-olds, 7.22 cents per pound gain.

These figures show conclusively that the gains on calves and yearlings are made much cheaper than on 2-year-olds, but until the other lots or ages are marketed, it can not be said that they are more or less profitable than the older cattle that have the advantage of a higher initial weight.



IF
you are going to take a trip it would be
A GOOD IDEA for you to see a representa-
tive of the

H. & T. C. R. R.

before you decide on the route.

Summer Excursion Tickets on sale daily at low rates.

QUICK TIME BETWEEN SOUTH and NORTH TEXAS

2—Through Trains Daily—2

PULLMAN SLEEPERS between Houston and Austin, Waco, Fort Worth, Denver, via H. & T. C. to Fort Worth, F. W. & D. C. (The Denver Road) and Colorado & Southern to Denver. Galveston and Dallas, Denison, St. Louis via G. H. & N. to Houston, H. & T. C. to Denison and M., K. & T. to St. Louis.

For further information see ticket agent or address

M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. A., Houston, Texas.

A COLORADO SUMMER

IS A PERFECT EXPERIENCE

Spend your Vacation in the Mountains. Breathe the Crisp, Pure, Piney Air. Gather Strength and Health from the Great Out-of-Doors, and come home happy. From June 1 to September 30 the Santa Fe will sell you round trip tickets at very low rates. Ask the Santa Fe Agent for particulars.



W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A.

Galveston, Texas.

FARMERS PACKING COMPANY ORGANIZED

With a Capital Stock of \$1,500,000 Will Engage in General Packing Business

CHICAGO, June 13.—The Farmers' Packing Company has been organized in Chicago with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, the intention being to enter the packing business in combination with the Chicago packing industry. The company is a part of the National Farmers' Exchange.

The corporation is composed of farmers, stockraisers and retail dealers in meats. It has an option on ten acres of land and a packing house near the Hawthorne race track and after stock is sold expects to lease 300 acres of land.

BEEF TRUST CLIMAX

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The president has been in consultation with Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, former attorney general, in regard to the beef trust investigation. Senator Knox was sent for, it is understood, to assist in bringing about some sort of a conclusion as to the course to be pursued by the government in its action against the packers. The district attorney of Chicago, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Pagnin, the indictment expert, had been in daily consultation with Attorney General Moody for two weeks, and nothing definite seemed in sight. Mr. Knox, true to his record, left no uncertainty in the president's mind in the course he recommended. The president became impatient at the delay, and called in Mr. Knox for the express purpose of "getting action" quick. This was quickly brought about, as seen in the developments of yesterday.

Naturally, the greatest secrecy has been thrown about the action of the president in this latest development. The delicacy of the situation indicated is contributed to by some subsidiary considerations having no bearing on the beef trust case.

United States District Attorney Morrison of Chicago has left for that city, after spending more than two weeks in this city in almost daily consultation with Attorney General Moody. Positive developments in the beef trust case are expected upon his arrival in Chicago. The fact that he was accompanied to that city by Mr. Pagnin, the special attorney for the department, who is skilled in the drawing of indictments, and has done such service for the government in connection with the land fraud and other important cases in the west, has led to the conclusion that the department of justice has at last decided to act, and indictments will be forthcoming soon after the arrival of the pair of legal lights in the Windy City. It has been known here for some days that the grand jury there has been waiting to adjourn, and that its disposition was entirely dependent upon the recommendations of the attorney general.

CONCHO COUNTRY SHEEP

S. M. Oglesby of San Angelo, a prominent sheepman of that section, is running 7,500 head of sheep in Iron county.

"Speaking of lambs," said Mr. Oglesby, "I don't think I ever saw a better crop than we have had this spring. I have 2,100 lambs, after losing quite a few, and have less than that number of ewes. Besides the large per cent of lambs, they are of excellent quality, as the ewes have had good grass all spring. They are large and fat and will beat anything I ever saw for their age. But when it comes to the number of sheep in that country as compared with other years, I think that it is safe to say there are fewer. This is due to the short lamb crops we had the past two years, and the heavy runs of sheep during that same period. At the present time the bulk of the mutton sheep have been sold there for this season.

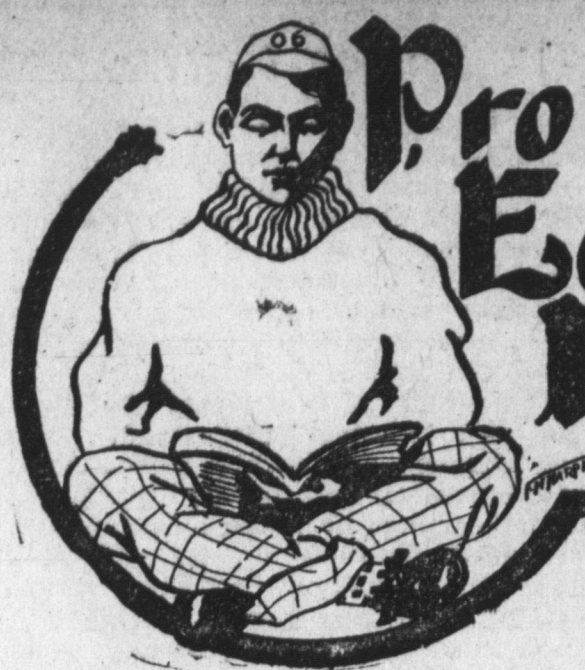
"San Angelo is the great wool center of that district, and it is there that we do all our selling. This spring we have had good prices, and the sheepmen have made good money on the wool alone. I have not sold mine yet, and am holding on for 25c, which I think I will get. I have refused an offer of 23c, and with my sheep averaging close to ten pounds per head, that will make a nice sum of money on the flock. I might just state, however, that I did not clip in the fall as is customary there. But there are no sheepmen in all that country but what have received over \$2 per head for the wool on their sheep during the past year."

OUTLOOK IS ENCOURAGING

W. F. Anderson, special live stock agent Pecos Valley lines of the Santa Fe system, en route from Guthrie, stopped over at Bliss, the headquarters of the "101" ranch. He says that he met acquaintances from Kansas, Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas, and that the composite conclusion derived from their stories fresh from the field and the pasture was that during June thus far the grass was varying on the plains, is in ideal shape in the long grass pastures, and that while wheat is spotted or too "thin and thin" stooling, that the crop will average up with that of last year, while the corn crop, with greater acreage, has shown wonderful promise during the past

4c POSTAGE will mail us your old Stetson Hat, which we will make look like new and satisfaction guaranteed.

WOOD & CO.,
Men's Practical Hatters, 710 Houston.
Fort Worth, Texas.



Prominent Educational Institutions



Ft. Worth Kindergarten College

Two years' course, gives thorough professional training as well as general culture. Send for catalogue. Address Miss Florence E. Ward, Principal, 612 Lamar St., Fort Worth.

CARLISLE MILITARY ACADEMY



A High - Grade School Stands for best instruction, discipline, physical development. For two years we have had all the boarding boys we could accommodate, though we build last year sixteen rooms for boys. Write early for particulars and fine catalogue.

J. M. CARLISLE, A. M., LL. D.,
Arlington, Texas.

Tennessee, Sweetwater. Founded in 1874.

TENNESSEE MILITARY INSTITUTE
On main line of Southern railway, in mountains of east Tennessee, the Switzerland of America. Prepares for college, the government academies or business. Cultured and refined community. Southern mountain climate. Moderate terms. MAJOR O. C. HULVEY, Supt.

BUSINESS EDUCATION -135- FREE SCHOLARSHIPS

Clip this notice and present or send to

DRAUGHON'S

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Fort Worth, Austin, Waco, Denison, Oklahoma City or San Antonio

and receive booklet containing almost 100 misspelled words explaining that we give, ABSOLUTELY FREE, 135 scholarships for PERSONAL instruction or HOME STUDY to those finding most misspelled words in the booklet. Most instructive contest ever conducted. Booklet contains letters from bankers and business men giving reasons why you should attend D. P. B. C. Those who fail to get free scholarship will, as explained in booklet, get 10 cents for each misspelled word found. Let us tell you all about our educational contest and our

GREAT SUMMER DISCOUNT
(Clip from Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth)

two weeks. "Harvesting," said Mr. Anderson, "has commenced in Oklahoma, and the most of the corn will be laid by this week. The general consensus of opinion was to the effect that both Kansas and Oklahoma farmers should successfully cope with an excess of weeds this season."

WILD MEXICAN CATTLE

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., June 19.—It is not generally known that in the high Sierra Madres westward from the Mormon colony of Pachuca are quite a number of wild cattle which have been hunted just as other game in that section. The Mormons, particularly, have killed off a great many of them in the last few years. It seems that these cattle are the remains, and the increase of a herd of graded stock, principally bulls, which were being taken through the mountains some 15 years or more ago, and was stamped by the Indians. Scattered in the mountains the cattle soon became as wild as deer. They are said to make the finest kind of beef will all the good qualities of wild meat.

HAGENBARTH MAKES REDUCTION

"Within a few years Texas will be buying stock cattle from Mexico," said Frank J. Hagenbarth who has large interests in Chihuahua and Sonora. "The duty will not handicap trade with Mexico when the time is ripe. I venture the prediction that Sonora and Chihuahua will furnish Texas feed lots with feeders. We are going right along breeding up our cattle and increasing the output. Conditions have been very favorable, our ranges being green at a time when verdure is usually scarce. The whose southwest has been abundantly supplied with humidity this year and if we could depend on a continuance of it we could effect a radical change in our methods."

NEW MEXICO SHIPMENTS

SILVER CITY, N. M., June 7.—Quite a large number of cattle are being loaded at the local stock yards this week. There were two good train loads shipped from the pens Saturday and Sunday, consigned for Colorado points by way of El Paso and over the Rock Island. Shipments of cattle will continue dur-

New Mexico Military Institute

A strictly Military Boarding School for boys and young men. Healthiest location in the union. Owned and supported by the Territory of New Mexico. For catalogue address: New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N. M.

THE KANSAS CITY VETERINARY COLLEGE

Catalog giving full information sent on request.

DR. S. STEWART, Sec., 3671 E. 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

You Are Eligible to Attend

The Annapolis or West Point

Military School



If you are an unmarried American boy between the ages of 17 and 23, of good habits and can pass the necessary physical examination, have a knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography and history of the United States. Unlike most schools, the government allows you about \$500 per year to defray all expenses. You receive a thorough military and academic education, and upon graduation may resign or accept a commission as lieutenant with promotion in the regular service.

Further particulars for four one-cent stamps by addressing,

H. W. PHILLIPS, Louisville, Ky.

North Texas Female College and Conservatory of Music and Art

The success of this school attests its excellence. We have for the last six years enrolled more pupils than any other school for girls in the southern states.

SHERMAN, TEXAS

MRS. LUCY KIDD-KEY..... President

A Conservatory of National Reputation Seventh Year Opens Sept. 5, 1905

Students from twenty-eight different states. All branches and grades of music taught by thorough musicians having proved teaching powers of the highest order. Faculty unsurpassed by any conservatory in America. Six Graduating Courses with Diplomas. EDWARD BAXTER PERRY will give a course of finishing lessons. Open all the year. Home Boarding Department with active religious influences. Address Landon Conservatory, Box 591, Dallas, Texas.

Author of the Landon Methods

ing the month of June in large numbers. The shipments have been greatly retarded by the Santa Fe being unable to furnish cars, but it is thought that it will now be able to secure the required number of cars as an arrangement has been made with the Rock Island and Santa Fe whereby the former allows the Santa Fe to handle its cars from Silver City to El Paso.

three-year-old steers, regardless of quality, at prices that were eminently satisfactory to breeders. They paid \$32 for stuff of ordinary quality and the decline in fat cattle values since makes these cattle a tough proposition.

EYE AND EAR BOOK FREE

Tells how all Eye and Ear Diseases may be cured at home at small cost by mild medicines. It is handsomely illustrated, full of valuable information, and should be read by every sufferer from any eye or ear trouble. This book is written by Dr. Curts, originator of the world-famed Mild Medicine Method, which without knife or pain speedily cures most hopeless cases. Dr. Curts offers to send the book absolutely FREE to all who write for it. Address Dr. F. G. Curts, 421 Gumble Building, Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS WAS SPECULATING

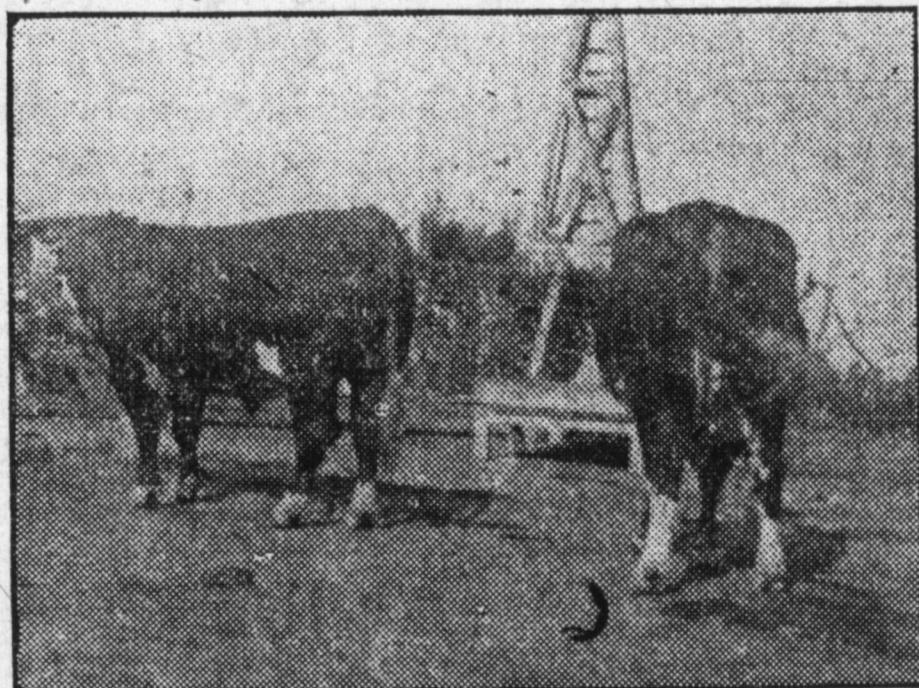
Kansas is credited with having bought a lot of Texas cattle, while the boom was on recently, that will probably show disappointing results. During the rise of March and April Kansas invaded the Panhandle, taking

Open Range Not Conducive to Cattle Improvement

By FRANK NUSOM, Charco, Texas

The open range has never been conducive to the improvement of cattle. Owing to the system of indiscriminate rounding up, driving and branding, commonly practiced at that time in the history of the industry in the southwest, there was no inducement to herd owners to make any effort to improve their herds, either by selection or the introduction of new blood. However, in the early '70s conditions arose which threatened ruin to the business as carried on at that time and some of our progressive cattle raisers realizing that the days of free range were numbered and believing that in order to continue in the business they would be compelled to own their range so as to better control and protect their interests, began to buy up land, the introduction of wire for fencing purposes making it practicable to fence their lands at a cost that was not prohibitive. Soon others followed and before many years had elapsed there was no open range in southwest Texas and the whole system of handling cattle was changed with great benefit to the country at large. From this time dates the improvement of cattle in southwest Texas. For a number of years the grading process was very slow, owing to the fact that material for that purpose was not always available and when available was very often not desirable, Texas having about that time become a dumping ground for inferior cattle from the northern states. Our people as a rule knew nothing of improved cattle and were victimized to an alarming extent, and anything with a small, slender neck, whether red, blue, black or brindle, was called a Shorthorn and in many instances sold as a pure-bred. Fortunately, however, for the stock interest a few meritorious Shorthorn bulls were brought in and distributed throughout the country, and wherever these survived the fever they accomplished wonders in the improvement of the native cattle of the country in that immediate vicinity, their increase being largely sold to neighboring ranches, and while the improvement from these sources was not so great, still it was very considerable and contributed in no small degree to overcome the evil effects of the introduction of so many delicate, inferior cattle, which, if they were so fortunate as to survive the fever would perhaps linger for a year or two and finally succumb to the great benefit of the herd; but to the great detriment of the Shorthorn breed and to the industry at large, as the cry was soon

raised that even the first cross from the improved breeds would not live and thrive on grass alone. This opinion largely prevailed for many years, and still prevails to a limited extent; this more than any other influence has been the great deterrent factor in the general improvement of the range cattle of Texas. A few, however, have never lost faith and have pressed forward from the first, using every available means for the improvement of their herds and have attained very satisfactory results. I cite a case in point: A neighbor of mine owns a very choice little herd of Shorthorn cows, which started many years ago from native Texas cows. The foundation was well laid by the use of a Shorthorn bull of good quality. These cattle have had one outcross of Devon blood—about eight years ago he fed his crop of steers the winter after they were 1 year old, these were shipped the next spring as 2 year olds, some of them being short, and weighed 920 pounds in Chicago. A few days ago I had the pleasure of seeing account sales of nine cows out of this herd, shipped off grass to Fort Worth to fill out a car of steers. Four of these were 3-year-old heifers and yet the nine head averaged over 1,000 pounds in Fort Worth. Does anyone need a better argument than this to prove that we can raise good cattle in Texas? I think not. For a number of years the Shorthorn was the only improved breed to be found in southwest Texas and was an almost universal favorite. Finally, a few Devons and Herefords were introduced. The Devons as a general rule were discarded principally on account of their small size, although their hardiness and general adaptability to range conditions was generally recognized. The Herefords, although larger and equally as well adapted to range conditions, did not meet with much greater favor for a long time, being so dissimilar in their general makeup to the Shorthorn, with which all were acquainted, and which was generally adopted as the standard by which to judge all other brands. A few of them, however, were finally sold and scattered through the country and wherever placed the result proved so satisfactory, their rustling qualities were so great, their adaptability to any and all conditions and their value as herd improvers has been so marked that they have gradually fought their way into general favor and now bid fair to take premier position among the beef breeds of the country in a few years.



American Flag, 108,682, Hereford Bull, 2 1/2 years old, owned by Frank Nusom, Charco, Texas.

HELPING THE AMERICAN

The action of the members of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in contributing the sum of \$1,400 to the support of the recently organized American Live Stock Growers' Association, was very proper under the circumstances. It is a conceded fact that an organization of the kind cannot grow and flourish unless it is amply provided with the sinews of war, and as the American association had its inception in Texas, it is entirely proper that Texas should take the lead in financing the new organization.

There is a great work ahead of this new organization—a work in which every cattleman in the entire southwest is directly and vitally interested. The adverse influences with which the stock interests of the country have to

contend are banded together generally in a very compact organization, and experience has demonstrated that the best method of fighting organization is with organization. The great Texas organization has done the proper thing, even if the money contributed was the result of individual donation. It shows the proper spirit on the part of Texas cattlemen.

IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Colorado News.

V. W. Allen sold last week to W. D. Irvin and W. A. Johnson of Scurry county, three head of high-grade Hereford heifer calves and two Hereford bull calves at \$100*per head.

Why not Colorado get up a fine stock show and an agricultural exhibit this fall? It would create additional interest among our stockmen and farmers and besides be the means of bringing the Colorado country to the front as never before. It is a matter that should be given a serious thought by our business men.

It is reported on good authority that the Spur ranch, located seventy miles north of Snyder, in Dickens county, and embracing 1,000,000 acres of land, has changed hands, passing under the control of E. P. and S. A. Swenson of New York, who own extensive land interest in Jones and other West Texas counties. The Spur ranch was owned by a Scotch syndicate and the deal is said to have reacred \$3,000,000.

WITH THE STOCKMEN

BOUGHT CALIFORNIA STEERS

Just before leaving California about a week ago, Nelson Morris, the packer, who had spent several months in that state, purchased in Mercer county a big string of grass steers, averaging between 1,000 and 1,200 pounds, at \$3.25 per hundredweight. They were railroaded off to Chicago and 140 head, averaging slightly over 1,200 pounds, were good enough for export. This is the first time on record that California cattle have been sent through to the British market on hoof. Estimating the cost of running these cattle at \$1.50 per hundredweight, they cost Mr. Morris \$4.75 laid down in Chicago, and as their value was \$5 to \$5.50 per hundredweight, the speculation netted a neat sum.

CATTLE ARE ALL SOLD

J. C. Edwards of Richard was on the market Thursday with a car of steers that appeared in fine condition.

"Practically all the cattle in my country have been shipped," said Mr. Edwards. "We are principally farmers down our way, and such cattle as are raised are usually fed stuff and bring a fair price on the market."

BELIEVES IN HEREFORDS.

W. C. Backwoodton of San Antonio was in Fort Worth Wednesday looking after cattle interests. He recently purchased several fine bulls and received them at this city. The bulls were shipped from Freeport, Ill., and are fine bred Herefords.

Speaking of the shipment, Mr. Backwoodton stated that they were some of the finest stock he had ever seen, that they had cost considerable money, but he figured that in time they would be worth much more than he originally paid for them. "I suppose that I will lose some of them, but I am taking every precaution to prevent it. I have made arrangements with a veterinary surgeon to attend them daily until they will have become accustomed to the climate. This seemed to me to be the best way out of it. I have long since reached the conclusion that the Hereford is the best breed for Texas, for the simple fact that they are better rustlers than the average breed. This is the one reason that Texas has raised scrub cattle for so long, they were fairly good rustlers and the range country was so large that it was impossible to give them much attention, therefore the pioneer cattlemen clung to the stock that would do the best.

In my opinion I believe that well bred Herefords turned loose in the range will do equally as well as the longhorn did, and while the expense attached to the change will necessarily make it a long time coming, I hold that the time is not long off when Texas will raise nothing but the best grade stuff.

"I recently visited a farm in Illinois where over a thousand head of Herefords were grazing, and I have never in all my life seen a prettier sight than I did that day. There is no question but the appearance of these cattle would add materially to their selling price.

"My experience with the Short Horns was not satisfactory in the least, for some reason I never accomplished much with the few I started with as an experiment. They did not do well without constant feeding and attention. I had eighteen head, and one winter I carried some corn to them, as it was impossible for them to get any grass. That seemed to ruin them, as from that time on they would not leave the feed lot. I became so thoroughly disgusted with their lazy habits that I sold what few I had and decided that the Shorn Horns were not just what I was looking for."

CONDITIONS ARE PROMISING

M. N. Thompson of El Paso was in the city on business Thursday. He reports conditions in and around El Paso as very promising and that in his opinion there is everything to make the stockman feel happy.

"True, the market is again unsteady," said Mr. Thompson, "but we have become accustomed to this, and while as a rule we are unable to comprehend why such changes occur, nevertheless they do."

"We have good grass this year," he continued, "and in a measure cattle have done as well as could be expected of them. I have not placed my string on the market as yet, but may do so in the very near future, as I can see no reason for holding them longer. Should they sell for the figure that many other bunches have commanded this year, I will be making a small profit, and for the first time in three years."

SOLD OSAGE STEERS

C. E. Shults and Ira Knykendall of Llano, two prominent cattlemen of that section, were in the city Monday morning, looking around to see what the prospects were for a pasture down this way. The fine grass down here this season has made quite an impression on them and they concluded to see what the opportunities were in the way of grass and water. They came in Saturday night, but up to Monday noon had heard of nothing that would meet the requirements. These gentlemen took a big string of cattle to the Osage country this spring, but sold out a few weeks ago and have recently finished their deliveries. "We were modest," said Mr. Shults in discussing the sale Monday. "We accepted an offer which gave us a fair profit. We do not know whether we could have done as well had we waited

until now to sell, for there is a general tendency among buyers to hold off when the market is on a decline. We at least hope that the purchaser will make plenty of money, but one of the reasons why we sold out was that we could not foretell market conditions. It takes a mighty smart man to do this and we do not claim anything beyond ordinary intelligence." Speaking of their experience in dipping, Mr. Shults said: "Our loss as a result of dipping in Beaumont oil was about 1 per cent. It would not have been that heavy but for the fact that we had a good many cows in thin condition and among which the mortality was greatest."—San Antonio Express.

BACK FROM SOUTH TEXAS

John K. Rosson has returned from a business trip to South Texas. He is a delegate to the meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange, which meets this year in Buffalo, N. Y., for a three days' session, beginning on June 29, and desires to do what he can while there looking to the repeal of the twenty-eight hour law, or at least a modification of it, and he suggests that if the cattlemen of the country will circulate petitions urging that prompt action be taken, not only by the national body, but by the individual exchanges composing its membership, and forward them to him at Fort Worth, he will do his utmost to arrange for a committee to go to Washington and confer with the proper authorities looking to relief from the burdensome enforcement of the law as it now stands.

WILL CONTINUE INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Attorney General Moody denies that there has been any differences of opinion between him and District Attorney Morrison growing out of the investigation of the Chicago packers, and said the report that Mr. Morrison would resign was without foundation.

Mr. Morrison said that he would not talk about the matter at all, referring all inquiries to the attorney general. He has taken the same course heretofore whenever he is asked anything concerning the investigation. This policy of absolute silence is being insisted upon by Mr. Moody.

The general impression in Washington is that Mr. Morrison's opinion as to the weight of the evidence brought out before the federal grand jury has been accepted by the attorney general and that indictments are in course of preparation. These will be taken back to Chicago by Mr. Morrison and nothing, it is understood, will be done as to bringing formal complaints against the packers until he gets back.

The evidence of the 300 witnesses examined at Chicago has taken a long time to sift. Attorney General Moody has given the matter most of his time during the past week. It is reported here that the general form of the indictments has been agreed upon, and that they are now in course of preparation by the clerks of the department. Who will be included in the government's net is being carefully guarded.

There is no absolute certainty that the formal complaints being drawn up here will be adopted by the Chicago grand jury. Much of the evidence was taken over two months ago, and before acting the jurors will undoubtedly go over the testimony, which would defer a report to the court for perhaps another week.

A SPRING HOUSE FOR YOUR GALLERY

Made of Galvanized Steel

In winter a safe. In summer a refrigerator. Requires no ice. Thermometer stands 20 degrees below the atmosphere in hot weather.

Sold on trial and approval. No agents wanted. We sell direct from factory and save purchaser agent's profit. Write for catalogue and special introductory offer. Address:

MILK COOLER AND STOVE FACTORY
Rogers, Bell County, Texas

HEREFORD, TEXAS,

Ranch and Farm Lands

In any size tracts to suit buyer, from \$3 to \$5 per acre.

Write me before buying.

W. H. RAYZOR

Hereford, Texas.

Why Pay Rent

When a 4 per cent interest contract with us will pay for your home or property at less than ordinary rent? Agents wanted. Write us for particulars. Equitable Home Association, 510 Juanita Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

SIMPLEX

HAY PRESS

IN A CLASS BY ITSELF
Fastest, Most Economical and Convenient
HORSE POWER BALER
Send for Hand and Horse Power Catalogue Machines

Little Giant Hay Press Co., Dallas, Tex.

Dan Black, Ohio Feeder

At the time of the last International at Chicago two lots of cattle among the show pens in the yards interested many visitors. One of these consisted of fifteen head of 2-year-old Texas-bred high-grade Hereford steers, the other of a car load of calves of the same general breeding. The former was the grand champion car load lot of the St. Louis Exposition the same season and was fed and exhibited by D. W. Black of Ross county, Ohio. The other was the champion car lot of range steer calves of the International, and these had been bought by Mr. Black to be shipped to his farm for feeding during the next year. In view of the fact that Mr. Black has an international reputation as a feeder of fat cattle, that he has won the grand championship against some of the best American feeders, it is only natural that these cattle should have attracted unusual interest in the yards.

The International show occurred during the freezing days of early winter. Changing the scene, let me take the reader to different surroundings. It is down in Ross County, Ohio. There is a rich blue-grass pasture of eight acres, through which flows a small creek, furnishing plenty of good water for stock. An every day sort of barn crowns a slight hill, and near by at the foot of the slope, adjacent to comfortable shade trees, is a self-feeder. Over in the lush grass stand seventeen Texas-bred grade Hereford steers, looking with quiet curiosity on Dan Black, the writer, and an Ohio State University live stock student. These were the calves of last winter at Chicago, as smooth and well-fed a bunch as you might wish to see. We had come to pay our respects to the man and his cattle. These handsome steers, full of Hereford quality and style and promise of the future, necessarily required much examination, comparison and discussion.

As a rule the successful man is an educational medium for his fellows. Others profit by his experience. There is reason in what he does and he accomplishes where many others fail. But the wise man builds in part on the experience of the successful. Then wherein lies the success of our host as a feeder? Mr. Black is not a breeder. He has kept a pure-bred Hereford breeding herd, but at the present time his stock consists of 185 head of steers, a Jersey family cow and two grade Hereford cows with calves at foot. His business is feeding and fattening cattle. He buys range calves almost exclusively. These come from Texas and are of superior breeding and selection. The point is important that he only buys select feeders. As we drove about among the cattle in various fields, on several occasions he commented on individuals that he ought not to have and must get rid of as not up to his standard. He has a type and does not wish to feed stock outside of that class. You know what that type is—broad-backed, thick-framed, deep-bodied, short-legged Herefords of quality. I noticed that mellow skins predominated here. Excessive depth of neck and abundance of dewlap seemed to meet with much disfavor. The calves are taken to Ohio from the range in October and at once go on to grass. They are also taught to eat a little shelled corn and bran from the first, perhaps a pound a day. Within a month a 300-pound calf may be getting three pounds of grain a day with all the pasture or roughage he will consume. The general policy for average feeders is to feed about one pound of grain to 100 pounds live weight. This grain to consist of corn and bran and perhaps some oilmeal. If oats are cheap they will be used. The favorite roughage is shredded cornstover and clover hay. During the winter the young steers are given the feed named, the grain being increased with increase in size of the animals.

When the calves go on to grass about May 1 they weigh around 850 pounds and will be fed sixteen to seventeen pounds of grain a day. Mr. Black is a great believer in green feed, and endeavors to have some soiling corn always ready by July 5, and he keeps green feed before his stock as long as it lasts. Along in August, September and October the heaviest amount of grain is being

fed, so that in dry weather in fly time the steers may be getting thirty pounds a day each of grain, representing a mixture for the show steers of twenty pounds of clear cornmeal, five pounds of bran and five pounds of oilmeal. This grain will vary some in proportion, according to appetite of the cattle. More bran would be given in a change. For regular market steers less grain would be fed.

Should these cattle be carried into 2-year-olds they would go through the second winter with considerable corn fodder given with the ears on, and be fed bran in addition, but they would not be heavily grained. Just before going on to grass as late yearlings, ground feed will be fed to some extent, and the market cattle will get corn-and-cob meal while on grass at the rate of about one pound to 100 pounds live weight. These steers would be turned off the market in June, after six weeks or so of grain on grass. These same animals, held over for show as 2-year-olds, would be treated much as the yearlings, though it would be desirable not to have them too fat at the start.

Several things impressed me regarding Mr. Black's method of feeding. He is a great believer in oilmeal. During heavy grain feeding he likes to give his steers all the oilmeal they will assimilate. The manure is watched carefully, and should an animal show signs of being out of condition it is given the consideration desired. The oilmeal gives a finish to the skin and hair which stands for quality.

Self-feeders are a well-established factor here. These are home made, are eighteen feet long and hold about 160 to 170 bushels. The construction is simple, such as any farmer can make. Mr. Black remarked: "Tom Sotham said I could not make a good load of show cattle with the self-feeder," but he uses it right along with his show stuff, and has amply demonstrated its success. The cattle usually patronize the feeder three times a day with much regularity, though in their heavy form as the show season approaches it is usually necessary to drive them to it to see that they eat more grain. After graining, while on pasture they usually drift off and lie down and ruminate until ready to graze. To mix the grain for the self-feeder, first a layer of cornmeal is spread on the barn floor, then bran is spread over this and then oilmeal or other grain if used, and this is then shoveled into the wagon and hauled to the feeder, when a second shoveling removes it to the feeder and also more thoroughly mixes it.

Mr. Black believes in comparatively small groups of cattle in a lot. He had about eighty head in one field and in other fields were smaller bunches, dwindling down to fourteen in one case. He would prefer the smaller number as giving better returns in feeding. No barn stabling is given in the day time. The show animal may go to the barn in summer if he wishes to, suiting his own pleasure. In winter all the cattle have access to sheds or barns. He is but little troubled with horn flies, which he considers due to the fact that hogs following in every field nose over the manure and thus break up the breeding ground of the fly, a fact well recognized by entomologists.

What is the capacity of the American pasture? Mr. Black says he can carry one steer per acre, in fact nearly two, for sixty to seventy days, on his blue grass sod, when the steers are grain fed and his grass is in its usual strength. The pastures on his farm strongly show the effect of stock farming and maintaining fertility. The farm has 700 acres; and this spring 190 are in wheat, 160 in corn and sixty in clover for hay. The soil is a clay loam, the land slopes away from the highway toward the north, east and west in a gentle decline, furnishing excellent drainage and a charming prospect. From the highest point on this beautiful farm the eye may glance over wide fields and in every direction groups of steers meet the gaze. Mr. Black's neighbors as well as himself are handlers of beef cattle.

What influence may a man have in a community? Dan Black is a young man, hardly yet 40. Ten years ago in this region historic in Shorthorn story he introduced a few cattle as feeders from the far west, a pioneer in the movement. The old Ohio Importing and Breeding Company had its birth three score and ten years ago in this country at Chillicothe. Mr. Black brought in the improved Texas steer. He has fed him for years and with success.

HALL COUNTY CROPS IN GOOD CONDITION

Cotton Acreage Increased—Oats Making from Fifty to Seventy-Five Bushels to the Acre

MEMPHIS, Texas, June 20.—The crop prospects in Hall county are finer now than they ever were before at this time of year. The acreage of cotton has been greatly increased this year over last and it is growing rapidly. Cotton is several weeks earlier than it was last year and is putting on forms nicely. The prospects are that the Panhandle and Hall county especially will break the record this year on the yield of cotton per acre.

Corn and all feed crops are in fine

The Easiest The Handiest



The Best
STIRRUP
Made


Every Rider Who Has Seen This
Stirrup Says That.

WE MANUFACTURE A HIGH GRADE OF GOODS; THEY ARE PRETTY WELL KNOWN; IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT CARRY THEM IN STOCK, WRITE US AND WE WILL QUOTE PRICE OR REFER YOU TO THE NEAREST DEALER.

Kellner-Durrett Saddlery Company,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Wholesale Retail Jobbers



BLACKLEGOIDS

THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG.

No dose to measure. No liquid to spill. No string to rot. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin by a single thrust of the instrument.

An Injector Free with a Purchase of 100 Vaccinations. For Sale by All Druggists. Literature Free—Write for it.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis, U. S. A.; Walkerville, Ont.; Montreal, Que.

ACT QUICK THREE BIG PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR 50c

One year's subscription to The Fort Worth Weekly Telegram
One year's subscription to The Farm and Home, a semi-monthly magazine
One year's subscription to The American Farmer, a monthly magazine

ALL ONE
YEAR
For 50c

Think of it—a year's subscription to three first-class publications for the price of one alone.

The Telegram is a live, up-to-date eight to twelve pages weekly newspaper, ably edited and interesting throughout. The Farm and Home is a semi-monthly and is the most practical farm and family newspaper published. The American Farmer is an up-to-date first-class farm and home publication.

DO IT NOW.

shape and it will take but little more rain to insure these crops, as there is now a good season in the ground and the weather is ideal for growing crops. Although there were more than 150 cars of grain shipped from Memphis last season the prospects are that the shipments will be doubled this year.

The wheat and oat harvest is now on here. Wheat will make all the way from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre, and oats will make from fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre. The old crop is excellent. A fine crop in the Panhandle this year means a great influx of home-seekers this fall and Hall county is prepared to take care of her share of them. This country proved what it could do last year under the most adverse condi-

tions, producing a crop unequaled by any other section of grand old Texas, and this year it is showing what it can do under the most favorable conditions.

The fruit crop here is the heaviest for several years.

CANCER AND TUMORS

All kinds of cancer and tumors treated without pain. No knife or plaster used. Pay when cured if desired. Book of nearly 100 illustrations with testimonials free: the greatest book ever sent out by any doctor. Call or address Dr. J. C. McLaughlin, suite A, 308 Junction building Ninth and Main sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Chamberlain's COLIC, CHOLERA AND Diarrhea Remedy

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhea.

It has been used in nine epidemics of dysentery with perfect success.

It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

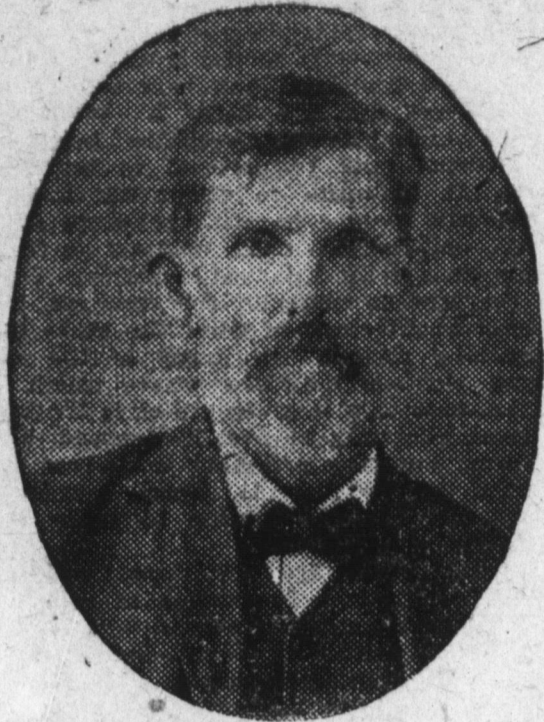
When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. It may save life.

PRICE, 25c. LARGE SIZE, 50c.

Texas Must Raise Best Beef Producing Cattle

By E. W. PERMINTER, Big Springs, Tex.



E. W. PERMINTER,

Aberdeen-Angus Breeder, Big Springs, Texas.

I have been requested to contribute what few ideas I have in connection with my experience as a breeder with pure-bred cattle. I wish to say in my opinion the time has come in the cattle business when we must raise the best beef producing cattle that is possible to produce. Now what I shall say will be for the betterment of the cattle industry of West Texas and not to dictate to any man what particular breed of cattle he shall raise. 1. The demand

for a better beef cattle is on us. 2. Grazing lands are advancing so rapidly in value we can not afford to raise scrub cattle, but we must procure the very best sires possible and when I say sires I do not mean merely a registered sire, but I mean a sire with a pedigree. And also with the individuality that it takes to make a beef producer. While I am a breeder of Angus cattle and I think them the best beef producers to be had, I would not say to my neighbor what breed to breed, but would suggest you select your breed of cattle and breed them pure. Now, for two or three years past the depression in price of cattle has to a great extent discouraged the cowman, but I have claimed all the way through and it may not be through yet, but better, that this was the time to breed up. Some ten years ago we western cowmen took up a craze for color. We thought if we had a cow red with white face or red, we had a high-grade cow, but this is not true and we have come to see it. A grade sire may give his get a good color and be very inferior so far as a beef producer is concerned. It is quality we want and not quantity. We want to cut our herds down, take some pains in breeding instead of getting 4 per cent of calves we want 98 per cent, which we can get by proper breeding. You understand it best. No more to raise a pure bred steer than it does a scrub, and you get mere money for your pure-bred. Now, perhaps, some of your readers will think I am on the extreme when I say pure-bred; that is exactly my idea of cattle raising; but if you can not raise a pure-bred, raise as near it as possible. As I have said, quality is what we want and not quantity. Let us stir up in cattle breeding.

Breeder Brown Prefers the Aberdeen-Angus

By C. E. Brown, Willis Point, Tex.



EXCELLO GREAT LOOKNOW,

Aberdeen-Angus Bull, at Head of Herd of C. E. Brown, Willis Point, Texas.

The subject of improved cattle is interesting and important to every breeder of cattle in the state, whether on a large or small scale. A well-bred animal eats no more grass or feed and requires no more care or attention than the scrub or inferior animal, and the superior results obtained in grazing and feeding high-bred animals are well known to all experienced breeders or feeders. The high-grade steer or cow takes on flesh far more rapidly, at less cost, matures earlier, and will bring 50 per cent and upwards better returns on the investment than the scrub or common animal. The demand for better bred, high-grade cattle has been increasing rapidly the past few years, and now it is practically imperative. And the fact is evidenced daily in the great cattle markets by the low and unremunerative prices obtained for common cattle. They do not return the breeder the cost of raising and the man who feeds them has lost money. Whereas, well bred, high-grade animals, properly fed, at all times bring remunerative prices, and often pay the owner handsome profits. Why not grade up your cattle, breed and raise good blooded stock and get on the money-making side of the proposition. The cattle breeder must recognize these facts, the sooner the better, for his bank account. Your stock must be improved by introducing good blood by using pure or high-grade bulls. Your stock must be graded up in this way to meet present and future requirements. The bull is the important thing. You must have pure or high-grade bulls to accomplish the result. The breeder must make up his mind to pay a good price for a good high-grade or registered bull. The registered bull is always the best to buy, as his blood and pedigree is a matter of record. Then you know what you

are getting. And remember blood will tell. It always has and always will. You must not expect a fine-blooded animal at an inferior price. You must pay a good price for a good thing. A cheap price gets a cheap article in all lines the world over. A well-bred registered bull is the best investment a cattle breeder can make irrespective of cost. A common bull is dear at any price. Some people prefer one breed of cattle and some another. I prefer that grand breed of cattle known as the Aberdeen Angus. I looked about the country carefully for two years before I decided which breed I would adopt. I chose the Black Muleys. The Aberdeen Angus, no horns, advantageous about handling and feeding, mature early, are hardy and tenacious, are prolific and make good mothers. They stand both heat and cold remarkably well and are healthy, vigorous animals, and bring top prices in the markets.

Mr. Piano Buyer!



If you want a real bargain in a piano, now is the time to buy. This is bargain month with us. We have a number of good upright pianos we have received in exchange, among them is a Chickering, Emerson, Knabe, Steinway, Fischer, and others. All are in first-class order. Several fine new pianos that are only a little store-worn. We offer these pianos at especially low prices and upon very favorable terms. If you want one of these bargains, write for catalogue 182. We have been in Texas forty years; reference, any bank.

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.

DALLAS, Galveston, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Waco.

The breeder below quarantine line should be careful and purchase immune animals, otherwise he takes certain chances of great loss by death from fever. The Aberdeen Angus cattle are very popular in the north, and are becoming popular in the south. The better known the better liked. I believe in a few years they will be the top cattle in this country. You can make no mistake in buying a registered Aberdeen Angus bull—one that is immune, for below the line. I have on my ranch at Willis Point, Texas, a choice herd of both registered and high-grade Aberdeen Angus cattle. All my cattle are immune, and safe to go anywhere in the state.

IN McLENNAN COUNTY

B. Y. McMorrough of West was in Fort Worth Monday and stated to a representative of The Telegram and Stockman-Journal that the range conditions in that country was never better. "We have plenty of water at this time, but the supply is becoming exhausted, and we must have a rain soon or we will suffer from drouth," said Mr. McMorrough.

"We have not had a rain since May, one little shower last week was the only rainfall since that time, and this shower was so light that it did not relieve the situation in the least.

The cotton crop is practically ruined, the boll weevil has committed great depredations already, it is no unusual sight to see three and four squares underneath a single stalk. The dry weather will, of course, kill the weevils in these squares that have fallen, and this will reduce the number that will be present to prey upon the next crop, but even then, I fear that the cotton proposition will never be of much value in this section for many years to come, unless some remedy can be found to check the spread of the weevil. We have a good corn crop, and it is fortunate for the farmers that we have, for this is altogether a cotton and corn country, and the failure of the cotton crop makes the farmers dependent upon the corn.

"Reports from all through this section say that live stock are doing well and that there are more cattle on feed there this year than for several years past. The price of cattle has encouraged the farmers to raise more live stock, and for this reason many of them retained all they had for a basis to increase their herds."

STOCKING WITH CALVES

George D. Bernard of El Paso was in Fort Worth Monday looking for calves with which to stock a new section of his Mexico ranch, which he recently purchased. Mr. Bernard's ranch lies in the northern part of Mexico, not far from the boundary line.

"I am going to stock this new section with young calves," said Mr. Bernard. "The younger the better. I am of the opinion that three or four thousand cheap calves will grow into money just as fast as any other kind of cattle investments, and not a great deal faster.

"I have made arrangements with several commission men to pick me up a few cheap calves from time to time. I am going to fill it with the very cheapest I can find for the simple reason that I will not be able to pay close attention to the ranch, and I am going to allow them to look after themselves in a measure.

"The only difficulty I have so far experienced has been in obtaining sufficient water, but just at this time there is a plenty, and should the supply give out I suppose that I will have to sink wells and put in a gasoline engine. I tried windmills on one part of the ranch a few years ago, but they would not do the

work. It lies in between two ranges of hills, and there is not enough strong wind to keep the mills going; but I find the engines more satisfactory on the whole, as I have three now on the ranch; the foreman starts them in the morning and closes them down in the evening, that is, when the water supply is sufficient that day running will keep the supply up, but there has been times in the past when the three engines have run day and night to keep the dirt tanks filled.

"The land is so dry that the dirt tanks lose much of the water pumped into them, but I have never found anything else able to stand the hot sun, that did not cost too much money in the first place."

INDIAN TERRITORY CONDITIONS

"We have had plenty of rain this season and the best range in many years," said J. M. Lewis of Ryan, I. T., who was at the Fort Worth yards Monday with a string of stuff from the territory.

"There are lots of cattle in that country at this time," continued Mr. Lewis, "and they are moving fast for this season of the year. While no large sales have been reported, many buyers have collected about all the loose stuff there is and will finish the shipping this month. A good crop of calves has made the stockmen feel very much pleased at the results of the season.

"Stock has commanded a very satisfactory price in the main, and I do not know that many cattlemen have complaints to make. Of course there could have been better prices, but the slight improvement over last year has more than satisfied them with the situation."

REPORTS GOOD GRASS

J. Baggett of Eastland was at the Fort Worth yards Monday with a bunch of cattle from his section. He reports grass in fine condition, and plenty of rain. No large sales have been reported from this district for some time, and but little trading is being carried on. Cattle are pretty well shipped out.

COOKE COUNTY CATTLE

"But few cattle are left in the Gainesville country," said J. J. Raiser, who was in Fort Worth Monday looking after cattle interests. "Most all the country is now devoted to farming. There is some grass land left, and that is well covered with a good growth of grass, the cattle that have been kept in the country up to this time have fared well and there are no complaints to register.

"We had a splendid rain a few days ago, and crops are looking fine in that neighborhood. Good cereal crops will be raised, unless something unforeseen happens to prevent it."

IN ROBERTSON COUNTY

T. H. Whatley of Hearne, Texas, was at the Fort Worth yards Monday with a small bunch of stuff from his section. "Of course we have but few cattle in our section," said Mr. Whatley, "but what few we have are doing well and the price offered has tempted many to hold for next year.

"This is a farming country, and the crops are all in fair condition. Corn is behind to a great extent, but the large crop of oats will make up for this. Wheat is not so well as it might be."

LAND AS GOOD AS YOURS

For Sale at \$4 to \$8 Per Acre on Easy Terms

The well known lands of the Loving Cattle Company are being sub-divided and sold out. Fuel near by and plentiful; good water near the surface; Graham, a fine market close by, for what you raise. Let me tell you about it. PHIL A. AUER, G. P. A., Rock Island Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

W. H. POMEROY, "The Old Reliable"

STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE. THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS. (Across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Missouri.)

THE LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD.

We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world and have been engaged in this business for over 33 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 25 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.

POMEROY & HANDLEY, National Stock Yards, Illinois.





THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

LAND INFORMATION WILL BE GIVEN FREE

Commissioner Terrell Says List Will Be Received From Printer About July 1

AUSTIN, Texas, June 17.—Judge J. J. Terrell, commissioner of the general land office, with reference to the unsold portion of the public land, said to The Telegram correspondent yesterday:

"I have delivered to the state printer a list of the tracts of land that will be on the market for sale Sept. 1. With the list is included all necessary information about how to proceed to buy the land. It amounts to about six million acres, and ranges in price per acre from \$1 up, one-fortieth cash, balance on forty years time, with 3 per cent interest. It is all the land in many of the counties, but is only about-third of what the state has remaining unsold. In many of the extreme western counties where much is leased, that only is given which is thought to more probably be first in demand. The printing company promises to deliver the printed list by July 1. Then it will be ready for free distribution to every one who will ask for it.

"These lands are for those wanting homes on them. The terms of sale are easy. Every homeless person with a few dollars will have an equal chance with those of larger possessions. I am determined that this information shall reach those most desirous of taking advantage of the state's liberal terms. To that end you are asked to kindly give this a place in your daily and semi-weekly paper, and suggest that all your exchanges publish it for the benefit of their readers. In addition to this effort I shall mail copies to every county and precinct officer and postmaster in the state. It has been and is yet my purpose to bring reliable information from the land office to the people of the state as is possible through every available means. If any reader wants a list just write me a card or a letter to that effect. As a medium for disseminating reliable information newspapers have no competitor, hence their co-operation is asked in this effort in behalf of their readers. The public ought to know more about our public lands, how they are disposed of and where located.

"This information being given free by this department, there is no necessity for any one to notice any advertisement of agents who propose to sell information concerning the state's lands."

THE ALPINE COUNTRY

ALPINE, Texas, June 17.—J. H. Nations of El Paso has bought the Bol Neighbors ranch and about three thousand head of cattle, located in Pecos county, at private terms.

Louis Granger has completed a large dirt tank for Dr. Beakeley and will start work on two for George Miller and two for Roy Stillwell.

Dr. G. W. Beakeley shipped a car load of calves to New Orleans last week.

W. O. Smith has bought the Featherstone four sections and intends to stock it right away.

W. H. Kokernot of Gonzales has been here, receiving the cattle and ranch recently purchased from Jackson & Harmon. Mr. Kokernot expresses himself as immensely pleased with his deal.

Albert Cockill was here last week, looking for fat cattle for the Nations market at El Paso.

W. T. Henderson bought in Missouri a fine large mule for \$150 and refused an offer of \$200 for it in Kansas City.

Guy S. Combs bought twenty-five Hereford bulls from S. J. Hurt. These bulls were brought from Missouri.

Murphy & Co. are still making heavy shipments from Marfa, having shipped another train load of cattle Monday.

Bill Cleveland shipped three car loads of 3-year-old steers to Kansas last week to pasture. They were purchased from Henry Reynolds.

Judge W. W. Bogel has returned from a visit along the river from Paloo to Candelaria, and reports the raging Rio Grande very high and some damage done to the wheat crop. The crop is a very fine one and as yet the damage is not great, but will no doubt be if the river continues to rise. There have been a number of heavy showers recently and grass is coming out nicely.

The stockmen have much cause to be thankful this year for the excellent season and good prices cattle are bringing.

The coils are being gradually tightened in the beef trust investigation at Chicago, and late information is to the effect that a big lot of indictments will be returned the last of the week. And still the big packers are insisting that they are not a party to any kind of agreement operated in restraint of trade.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Cattle receipts have been very much lighter than for the week previous, and the steer trade has exhibited a stronger tendency in consequence, the market closing, perhaps, 10c higher. Cows of the better kind have not exhibited any disposition to advance, but medium cows have lost 10c to 15c. Vealers are 25c to 50c lower than the closing prices of last week.

Best hog prices have run about as follows during the week: Choice sorted, \$5.10@5.20; mixed packers, \$4.90@5.10; lights, \$4.65@5.10; pigs, \$4.75@4.85; stags and roughs, \$3.50@4.25.

Sheep receipts have not been excessive for the week. Hardly any market has developed, and the few sales have been mostly in small lots. The top price for lambs was \$4.85. The general quality of the offering has been of low grade.

Closing quotations ran about as follows: Strictly choice heavy steers, \$3.80@4.00; best grass steers, \$3.25@3.65; common to medium grass steers, \$2.50@3; strictly choice cows, \$2.50@2.75; good butcher cows, \$2.10@2.30; canners and common kinds, \$1.50@2; strictly choice veal calves, \$4.50, with fair light calves at \$3.75@4.25; heavy calves and steer yearlings, \$1.75@2.25; bulls, \$1.75@2.25.

Considerable improvement is noted in the week's volume of hog receipts, and prices ran on all fours with last week's closing up to the middle of the present week, when a big run of prime hogs came near overloading the market. The tendency from then on was towards a lower level, until Saturday, when an improvement was noted, the week closing fully steady with the opening. Pigs 25c lower.

WEEK'S SALES

| STEERS | | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| No. | Ave. | Price. | No. | Ave. | Price. |
| 48..... | 1,258 | \$4.65 | 32..... | 1,258 | \$4.65 |
| 33..... | 1,285 | 4.65 | 23..... | 908 | 2.65 |
| 5..... | 1,022 | 3.25 | 23..... | 1,006 | 3.30 |
| 53..... | 1,272 | \$4.50 | 49..... | 740 | \$2.50 |
| 15..... | 584 | 2.05 | 40..... | 773 | 2.55 |
| 23..... | 1,024 | 3.80 | | | |
| 28..... | 812 | \$2.90 | 28..... | 842 | \$2.60 |
| 43..... | 920 | 2.85 | 49..... | 1,052 | 3.30 |
| 25..... | 1,017 | 3.15 | 25..... | 1,094 | 3.75 |
| 2..... | 970 | \$2.25 | 27..... | 895 | \$2.85 |
| 1..... | 1,120 | 3.25 | 37..... | 1,046 | 3.75 |
| 4..... | 1,052 | 3.10 | 5..... | 886 | 2.50 |
| 26..... | 896 | 2.80 | | | |

| COWS | | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------|
| No. | Ave. | Price. | No. | Ave. | Price. |
| 10..... | 731 | \$2.00 | 20..... | 793 | \$2.30 |
| 1..... | 1,000 | 2.35 | 23..... | 892 | 2.25 |
| 5..... | 930 | 1.50 | 11..... | 735 | 2.00 |
| 15..... | 712 | 1.50 | 3..... | 1,033 | 2.65 |
| 2..... | 990 | 1.75 | 25..... | 675 | 2.30 |
| 30..... | 824 | 2.05 | 29..... | 801 | 2.30 |
| 19..... | 904 | 2.50 | 21..... | 812 | 2.30 |
| 2..... | 1,010 | 2.50 | 47..... | 779 | 2.15 |
| 45..... | 796 | 2.15 | 26..... | 768 | 1.90 |
| 30..... | 876 | 2.40 | 4..... | 679 | 1.75 |
| 7..... | 831 | 2.10 | 16..... | 734 | 2.15 |
| 5..... | 654 | 2.15 | 2..... | 935 | 2.50 |
| 6..... | 643 | 2.20 | 45..... | 747 | 2.20 |
| 45..... | 735 | 2.20 | 5..... | 746 | 1.75 |
| 4..... | 832 | \$2.25 | 121..... | 728 | \$2.20 |
| 9..... | 646 | 1.60 | 28..... | 796 | 2.25 |
| 27..... | 807 | 2.25 | 4..... | 717 | 1.90 |
| 4..... | 860 | 2.15 | 8..... | 836 | 2.45 |
| 2..... | 1,085 | 2.80 | 15..... | 815 | 2.00 |
| 17..... | 717 | 1.65 | 4..... | 877 | 2.30 |
| 12..... | 517 | 2.00 | 9..... | 811 | 2.24 |
| 33..... | 784 | 2.35 | 28..... | 735 | 2.25 |
| 4..... | 662 | 1.10 | 8..... | 588 | 1.10 |
| 3..... | 653 | 1.10 | 18..... | 807 | 2.25 |
| 1..... | 780 | \$2.75 | 10..... | 592 | \$1.55 |
| 26..... | 705 | 2.10 | 8..... | 841 | 2.50 |
| 7..... | 737 | 1.90 | 10..... | 933 | 2.35 |
| 17..... | 803 | 2.25 | 8..... | 811 | 1.75 |
| 44..... | 735 | 2.10 | 19..... | 705 | 1.55 |
| 12..... | 807 | 2.25 | 6..... | 705 | 2.15 |
| 10..... | 891 | 2.50 | 10..... | 796 | 1.90 |
| 37..... | 737 | 2.15 | 11..... | 832 | 2.20 |
| 9..... | 733 | 2.10 | 5..... | 768 | 1.90 |
| 17..... | 724 | 2.05 | 9..... | 644 | 1.80 |
| 24..... | 724 | 2.15 | 13..... | 990 | 2.55 |
| 26..... | 587 | 1.80 | 23..... | 714 | 2.10 |
| 26..... | 872 | 2.30 | 34..... | 726 | 1.90 |
| 27..... | 731 | 2.15 | | | |
| 5..... | 717 | \$1.65 | 5..... | 719 | \$1.65 |
| 9..... | 877 | 2.25 | 4..... | 840 | 1.75 |
| 15..... | 849 | 2.00 | 4..... | 640 | 1.40 |
| 15..... | 782 | 2.25 | 12..... | 717 | 1.75 |
| 16..... | 781 | 2.05 | 4..... | 825 | 1.75 |
| 17..... | 778 | 2.25 | 4..... | 734 | 2.05 |
| 5..... | 786 | 1.65 | 5..... | 752 | 1.65 |
| 5..... | 752 | 2.30 | 6..... | 778 | 1.75 |
| 58..... | 727 | 2.20 | 58..... | 742 | 2.20 |
| 30..... | 809 | 2.50 | 34..... | 775 | 2.25 |
| 18..... | 836 | 1.90 | 38..... | 687 | 1.85 |
| 20..... | 836 | 1.85 | 12..... | 769 | 1.80 |
| 3..... | 835 | 2.40 | 15..... | 682 | 1.70 |

| HEIFERS | | | | | |
|---------|------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| No. | Ave. | Price. | No. | Ave. | Price. |
| 2..... | 610 | \$1.85 | | | |
| 5..... | 502 | \$2.50 | 2..... | 513 | \$2.00 |

| CALVES | | | | | |
|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|
| No. | Ave. | Price. | No. | Ave. | Price. |
| 64..... | 187 | \$4.15 | 35..... | 194 | \$4.25 |
| 5..... | 344 | 3.00 | 10..... | 162 | 3.75 |
| 3..... | 245 | 3.00 | 50..... | 190 | 4.25 |
| 5..... | 316 | 3.00 | 4..... | 135 | 3.75 |
| 65..... | 188 | 3.85 | | | |
| 10..... | 163 | \$4.00 | 8..... | 306 | \$3.25 |

| | | |
|---------|-----|--------|
| 7..... | 120 | 3.00 |
| 6..... | 266 | 3.00 |
| 4..... | 282 | 3.00 |
| 99..... | 160 | 4.25 |
| 18..... | 166 | 4.00 |
| 26..... | 157 | 4.00 |
| 6..... | 151 | 3.75 |
| 10..... | 309 | 2.75 |
| 40..... | 182 | \$4.25 |
| 6..... | 240 | 2.50 |
| 9..... | 196 | 4.00 |
| 58..... | 124 | 4.25 |
| 3..... | 156 | 3.75 |
| 10..... | 294 | 2.50 |
| 6..... | 170 | 4.00 |
| 4..... | 160 | 3.00 |
| 2..... | 105 | 2.50 |
| 11..... | 158 | 4.00 |
| 12..... | 147 | 4.00 |
| 20..... | 183 | 4.35 |
| 1..... | 110 | 4.25 |
| 13..... | 192 | \$3.50 |
| 57..... | 142 | 4.25 |
| 10..... | 361 | 3.00 |
| 9..... | 236 | 4.00 |
| 1..... | 180 | 3.50 |
| 3..... | 116 | 2.75 |
| 11..... | 130 | 2.00 |
| 62..... | 128 | 4.25 |
| 16..... | 153 | 3.50 |
| 5..... | 254 | 2.50 |
| 60..... | 186 | 3.85 |

| HOGS | | | | | |
|---------|------|----------|-----|------|--------|
| No. | Ave. | Price. | No. | Ave. | Price. |
| 44..... | 224 | \$5.10 | | | |
| 61..... | 207 | 5.15 | | | |
| 93..... | 173 | 5.25 | | | |
| 24..... | 192 | 5.05 | | | |
| 68..... | 205 | 5.15 | | | |
| 68..... | 242 | 5.25 | | | |
| 94..... | 185 | \$5.20 | | | |
| 64..... | 246 | 5.17 1/2 | | | |
| 77..... | 221 | 5.20 | | | |
| 77..... | 181 | 5.15 | | | |
| 81..... | 205 | 5.15 | | | |
| 13..... | 188 | 5.10 | | | |
| 10..... | 240 | 5.12 1/2 | | | |
| 79..... | 198 | 5.15 | | | |
| 44..... | 157 | 4.87 1/2 | | | |
| 13..... | 146 | 4.87 1/2 | | | |
| 64..... | 271 | 5.27 1/2 | | | |
| 90..... | 166 | 5.12 1/2 | | | |
| 82..... | 161 | 5.12 1/2 | | | |
| 79..... | 199 | 5.17 1/2 | | | |
| 75..... | 214 | 5.22 1/2 | | | |
| 69..... | 208 | 5.22 1/2 | | | |
| 72..... | 243 | 5.27 1/2 | | | |
| 1..... | 270 | \$5.00 | | | |
| 72..... | 197 | 5.12 1/2 | | | |
| 85..... | 203 | 5.15 | | | |
| 36..... | 215 | 5.10 | | | |
| 78..... | 180 | 5.02 1/2 | | | |
| 42..... | 185 | 5.07 1/2 | | | |
| 12..... | 138 | 4.50 | | | |
| 78..... | 161 | 5.05 | | | |
| 96..... | 167 | 5.07 1/2 | | | |
| 29..... | 175 | \$5.00 | | | |
| 49..... | 174 | 4.90 | | | |
| 49..... | 177 | 4.85 | | | |
| 64..... | 214 | 5.00 | | | |
| 81..... | 229 | 5.10 | | | |
| 75..... | 182 | \$5.15 | | | |
| 1..... | 190 | 4.75 | | | |
| 70..... | 175 | 5.00 | | | |
| 43..... | 167 | 4.90 | | | |
| 5..... | 90 | 4.25 | | | |
| 9..... | 101 | 4.25 | | | |
| 66..... | 211 | 5.12 1/2 | | | |
| 4..... | 182 | 4.95 | | | |

| PIGS | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|----------|------|--------|
| No. | Ave. | Price. | No. | Ave. | Price. |
| 1..... | 90 | \$4.24 | | | |
| 9..... | 100 | \$4.50 | | | |
| 11..... | 115 | 4.80 | | | |
| 30..... | 95 | 4.40 | | | |
| 11..... | 106 | \$4.02 | | | |
| 7..... | 123 | \$4.55 | | | |
| 15..... | 109 | 4.25 | | | |
| 6..... | 108 | 4.25 | | | |
| 51 wethers | | 96 | \$4.25 | | |
| 15 lambs | | 78 | 4.75 | | |
| 11 yearlings | | 71 | 4.27 1/2 | | |
| 39 stockers, per head | | | 2.67 | | |
| 240 wethers | | 83 | \$4.15 | | |

COW HAS NO UPPER PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 19.—Mrs. M. J. Moore of New York bought a house at Monticello five years ago and fitted it up in fine style. She bought a horse, chickens a cow. The cow was of high breed and cost a snug sum.

When Mrs. Moore went to New York recently for a short stay she left her brother in charge of the place. He fed the cow a hot mash on the recommendation of a neighbor. Next day he was astonished to find that she had no upper front teeth.

On Mrs. Moore's return she was much incensed that her brother should have been fooled into feeding the cow the hot mash and destroying her upper teeth. "Poor Bossy," said she, "how will she eat now?"

She sold the cow and went out to find another. Much to her astonishment she found that every cow she saw had no upper front teeth.

She told her troubles yesterday to George Armstrong, a veterinarian. "Why," Mr. Armstrong told her, "no cow has upper front teeth."

Mrs. Moore bought Bossy back.

ST. JOSEPH MARKET

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 15.—

Regardless of the fact that aggregate receipts at the five principal markets this week were around 20,000 less than for the preceding week, values have caught a lower level on account of excessive supplies in Chicago Wednesday. Chicago markets show a general decline of 15c to 25c, but the local market did not suffer as severely, inasmuch as supplies were only inadequate for packers. During the first half of the week the good to choice export and dressed beef steers of medium to heavy weight showed a little activity, but the 10c to 15c decline today practically put prices back to where they were at the close of last week on this class of cattle. The good to choice light and medium butcher and dressed beef steers are right around 10c to 15c lower than a week ago, while the common to fair grassers and short fed light medium grades are 15c to 25c lower. A great many cattle have sold on this market 10c to 15c per cwt, higher than they would have brought in Chicago, and this was illustrated by steers which received a bid of \$5.60 on this market Monday selling in Chicago at \$5.45 Wednesday, and there is no question that the steers of light and medium weight in a grassy condition have been selling better here than they have at any other point. The trade in cows shows very little change during the first half of the week, but on account of the severe slumps elsewhere, the market today broke very sharply, good kinds of cows selling 10c lower with common to fair qualities of grassers anywhere from 15c to 25c lower than the close of last week. The demand for bologna and export bulls of good quality has been fair and prices show no material change from a week ago, while the commoner classes exhibited a decline of probably 10c. Veal calves are off 25c and the supply has been quite large. There has been a healthy tone to the stocker and feeder trade throughout the week as receipts were not sufficient of supply the demand, the call is for good to choice yearlings and calves and two year olds, and there is also some inquiry for fleshy feeders having some weight. The market on quarantine offerings indicates a general decline of 10c to 15c and the demand has been excellent.

The hog market is generally working lower, values are fluctuating within a very narrow range. It is now the season of the year when the prices of light and heavy hogs are shifting, and it is only a matter of a short time until the light weight hogs will be shown a preference, which will naturally cause a much wider spread in the market. Shippers should bear this in mind and make their calculations carefully. The market today was strong to a shade higher, prices ranging from \$5.20 to \$5.27 1/2, bulk selling at \$5.22 1/2 to \$5.25. Quality continues very good and everything indicate that there are still a great many hogs in the country, therefore, dealers are looking for no permanent improvement in prices, but naturally lean to the idea that they will work considerably lower, especially on the heavier grades.

Trade in sheep shows little change from last week, woolled lambs are still quotable at \$7.10 and shorn lambs are bringing \$6.15, while sheep range from \$4.00 to \$5.75. Receipts have been only moderate and packers could have used more than were available.

THE ODESSA COUNTRY

ODESSA, Texas, June 17.—Another nice rain. Fruit and vegetables are coming in. Grass is fine. Cattle fat. Eighty-six cars of cattle shipped from here to Dakota points within the last week. Odessa is to have a grand barbecue and roping and riding contest on June 23 and 24.

The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co.

(Incorporated)
STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns
A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN

Parker-Garnett Self-Heating BRANDING Iron

Heats Quickly. Saves Labor. Saves Time.
Stays Hot. Saves Temper. Saves Money.

Write for terms and descriptive circular. Thrilling story of real life, "The Tenderfoot's Triumph," sent to any address for 4 cents in stamp. Liberal terms to agents.

Parker-Garnett Branding Iron Co., 1008 N. Y. L. Bldg. Kas. City, Mo.

THE LEADING BREEDERS OF THE SOUTH-WEST

HARPER

SHORTHORNS

CRESCENT HERD of registered Short-horn cattle, also high grades young stock of both sexes for sale. Chas. Maloney, Haslet, Texas.

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

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

FOR SALE

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

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

GOOD plains land for sale, in quantities from 160 acres to four leagues. Correspondence solicited. B. Frank Bule, Canyon City, Texas.

TWO RANCH BARGAINS

Two of the finest ranches in Stone-wall county for sale at a bargain. No. 1 consists of 1,992 acres school land, 332 acres railroad land, 500 acres good smooth farming land, fine grass, everlasting water in creek and tanks, two sets of houses and other improvements, 100 acres in cultivation, about twelve miles three-wire fence. Price of school land \$2.25 per acre, including improvements; 57c yet due state. Price of railroad land was \$2.75 per acre, two-fifths of which has been paid. One section railroad land leased. Land all in one body. Price of entire ranch \$4,500. Terms on part. 200 head of good grade cattle can be bought with this ranch.

Ranch No. 2 consists of one section school land, 90 acres in farm, good sandy land, six good tanks, five-room house, cistern, orchard, outhouses, eight miles three-wire fence. Two and one-fourths sections railroad land leased; 37c due state on school land. School and church one-fourth mile. Price \$2,500. Some terms if desired. An ideal small ranch.

Also other good farm and ranch property. THOMAS & FORRESTER, Aspermont, Texas.

POULTRY

BEST POULTRY PAPER—Sixteenth year, 36 to 112 pages; beautifully illustrated; 50 cents year; shows how to make poultry pay; large illustrated poultry book free to new yearly subscribers; 3 months' trial 10 cents. Poultry Success, Dept. 96, Springfield, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Fourteen horsepower traction engine, in good repair. F. H. Campbell & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

Durham Bulls!

I have 60 head of yearling Durham bulls for sale. Bred and raised in Mitchell county, and in suitable condition for service this year. Address, J. D. Wulfjen, Colorado, Texas.

R. C. Burns

Breeder of registered Hereford Cattle. Both sexes for sale at prices to suit the times. Lubbock, Texas.

RED POLLED

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

REGISTERED RED POLLS—50 head cheap for quick sales. W. C. Aldredge, Route 4, Pittsburg, 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.

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

HEREFORD BULL AND HEIFER CALVES.
We will have this season about 300 full-blood Hereford Calves for sale. Apply early if you want fine calves, as we contract now to deliver Nov. 1. ELKINS & HENRY, Colorado and Snyder, Texas.

GOATS

FOR SALE—400 Angora goats, 300 fifteen-sixteenth breed, 100 three-fourths breed. Address Interstate Commission Co., Fort Worth, Texas, or J. P. Parks, Rural Route No. 4, Fort Worth.

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

HAGENBARTH AT WORK

Frank Hagenbarth, president of the National Live Stock Association, secured considerable publicity while in the east recently, says the Chicago Live Stock World. It was publicity not for himself, but the cause. As a matter of fact the limelight is a good thing, especially when the case is a meritorious one. Would it not be good policy for both the associations to cultivate the newspapers of the country? The best sphere of activity is the promotion of publicity. Once public sentiment is aroused the rest is easy. Congressmen invariably wake up when properly prodded and the most effective stiek for prodding purposes is the newspaper. Once western congressmen are made to understand what's what they will get busy in the interest of their constituents and not before.

IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner—Stockman.
F. N. Page returned last week from the Santa Rosa country in New Mexico, bringing with him a train of big steers for Lewis & Molesworth. They were placed in the old Curtis pasture at Gilles. J. T. Sneed of Amarillo was here Tuesday receiving from W. E. Barrow of Stonewall county 700 two-year-old steers, which he bought at \$18. He also received from Lee Bros. 400 twos at about the same price. The cattle were taken to pasture near Pampa.

While handling cattle in New Mexico last week Will Lewis was marked and branded in the latest approved style with an overslope on the nose. The accident was the result of him coming in contact with the hoof of an unruly steer, and his nose was pretty badly broken, but we are glad to say will leave no serious results.

Texas lost out in the election of a commander for the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the honor going to the state of Alabama for the next year. And Texas does not think unkindly of her friends for their action. These honors should be equally distributed.

HEREFORDS

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.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM, Geo. B. Root, Proprietor. "The Texas Home of Halts and Hamiltonians." Registered Hereford Cattle. Poland China Hogs. Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens. A choice lot of young stock for sale at all times. 7 high class trotters and pacers. Colorado, Texas.

V. WIESS
Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

B. N. AYCOCK,

Breeder of

Hereford Cattle
MIDLAND, . . . TEXAS

LONE STAR HERD

Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas. Registered Hereford cattle. Acceptance of orders for car lots or single animals.

For Sale at a Bargain

200 full blood Hereford cattle, 100 bulls, 100 heifers 1 and 2 year olds, all registered stock, located near railroad. Address, William Powell, Channing, Tex. Correspondence solicited.

W. S. and J. B. IKARD

Registered and Graded Hereford Cattle, Henrietta, Texas.

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.

C. T. Graflienried
HEREFORD BREEDER,

BOTH SEXES FOR SALE
CANYON, TEXAS

W. G. Low

BROWNWOOD, TEX.,
Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

MISCELLANEOUS

ROYALLY BRED POLAND-CHINAS—All ages. Descendants of my \$1,575 sow Anderson's Model. Null's Top Chief Radum 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.

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

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth Texas. Hereford Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire hogs, cattle any age for sale, yearling Shropshire bucks, Berkshira pigs. Come and see or write for information.

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

REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

A choice herd of 80 head, all immunes. Will sell all or any number. Address C. E. Brown, Wills Point, Texas.

HOGS FOR SALE—In car load lots, coming feeders. L. E. Locke, Corrigan, Polk County, Texas.

Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm, breeders of registered and high-grade Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Some of the leading families represented. Young stock of both sexes for sale at all times. E. W. Permynter, proprietor, Big Springs, Texas. Farm 16 miles south of Big Springs. Phone 273.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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.

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.

LADY wishes to teach in a family; English, music, drawing, painting and elocution. Address, Miss Grace Lemin, Stamford, Jones County, Texas.

MRS. LILLIAN WRIGHT—Please write this office for good news. J. G., care Stockman-Journal.

Japan may now imagine herself the mistress of the seas so far as Russia is concerned, but it cannot be successfully denied that since the war with Japan began Russia has developed the finest submarine navy there is in existence.

LIVE STOCK CONDITIONS

J. B. Kerr, the popular and efficient traveling representative of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, while here last week, said that he had just come from Arizona to San Angelo and that he had recently been traveling over the western part of the United States and had found conditions in the live stock business to be extremely prosperous all over the west. Everywhere the cattle and sheep and other stock are fat, said Mr. Kerr, and the stockmen are all feeling highly gratified over the splendid conditions in their business.

"Why," said Mr. Kerr, "they had more rain the past winter in Arizona than you had here in Texas, and you know that is saying a lot. They had regular floods in Arizona and the result is that this year they had the fattest sheep they have ever had and they have now got the finest range, the finest grass and weeds they have ever had in the history of the territory. California, Nevada, New Mexico, Idaho, all the western states are faring equally as well. Why, in New Mexico this year they had grass muttons to go to market for the first time on record. As a rule, New Mexico sheep never get fat enough on the range to go to market. They have to be taken to Colorado feed lots and fattened for the market, but this spring they had a few sheep to get fat enough on grass to go direct to market.

"They are shipping 500 carloads of muttons from Arizona to Eastern markets this spring. The shipping season is a month late there owing to the heavy rains, and they have about concluded their shipments by this time.

"California and Nevada muttons have been going to Eastern markets this year for the first time in many years, if such has ever been the case before. The sheepmen out there found that they could send their stuff to the east and even with the heavy freight rates get better profits than by taking them to Frisco and the western markets.

"The lamb crop all through the west has been a tremendous heavy one. New Mexico had a whopping big lamb crop this year. Idaho and all the other western markets had big lamb crops. There will be a tremendous lot of northern and western lambs shipped to market this year. Why, I have a friend out in Idaho who will ship 90,000 lambs this spring. He has the Wood Live Stock Company, Spencer, Idaho, one of the biggest outfits in the west, probably the largest. They a lamb crop this spring of 120,000 and will send three-fourths to market along in August when they are good and fat. They will fatten on the mountain feed there and will be in fine shape by August. They will get \$2.75 to \$3.00 a head for these lambs, net, and that will pay them well, you may be sure.

"Why can't the Texas sheepmen get such prices for their lambs?"

"Well, for one thing, the Texas sheep are all better graded sheep than those northern sheep and are raised for their wool-growing qualities, while the Idaho sheep are coarse wool sheep, esteemed for the mutton qualities. They have Cotswolds, Lincolns and Shropshires instead of the Merino grades you have down here. Then, too, you can't get sheep fat in Texas in August, the time when those northern lambs will go on the market. Texas sheep are fatter now than they will be by August.

"There were immense shipments of New Mexico sheep which had been fattened in Colorado feed pens last year. This year the New Mexico sheepmen are holding their sheep so high they are scaring off the feeders. But if Kansas and Nebraska make a big corn crop, as it seem now that they will, there will be just as many sheep fed in Colorado as ever.

"You know Colorado people pride themselves on the climate and they say that with Colorado climate and Kansas corn they can produce the finest and fattest sheep on earth, but I think its mostly Kansas corn.

"Lots of old ewes are fed at the beet sugar factories in Colorado. They feed there old ewes on the beet sugar pulp which they get very cheap and they fatten the old sheep up and get a handsome profit on them. There are nine beet sugar factories in Colorado and they will make 10,000,000 pounds of sugar this year. The beet sugar

industry is becoming a great thing for Colorado.

"In southern Colorado they are having great success feeding lambs on field peas. They fatten the lambs at a great rate with those peas and that is also becoming a great industry.

"There is a big revival of the horse industry over the west. The stockmen are turning their attention raising horses. It is the big, heavy, draft horses that they are raising and they are getting big profits, too, for that class of equines. Many importations have been made to the west of fine French coach stallions from France. These stallions were expensive, but they bring fine horses. One stock company in Colorado which raises fine stallions exclusively for the breeding of heavy horses has sold 100 of these fine stallions this year at an average price of \$4000 each. One method of this company is to go into a town and get twenty farmers or stockmen to sign notes to pay \$200 each at the end of the season, thus buying a stallion jointly. At the end of the season the farmer or stockman pays the \$200 while he has received more than that in value from the service of the horse besides having a one-twentieth interest in a valuable stallion and getting much finer colts than otherwise would have been his fortune.

"Steers are scarce in the west?" said Mr. Kerr, "why you can't buy a steer anywhere in the west. The bovines are as scarce as hens' teeth. There are lots of fat cows but the steers are being held and they are very scarce besides. There will be heavy shipments of cattle from the west to the markets this year. Fat grass cattle will be shipped in numbers from all over the west, and the market is bound to go down and go down perceptibly. Still, I don't believe that it will stay down, for the inevitable shortage on the range which the heavy shipments will bring about will naturally cause the market to react."

"If so many northern lambs and muttons will be shipped to market, what will cause the price of sheep to stay up?" was asked Mr. Kerr.

"Well," he replied, "I don't see how the mutton market can stay up with so many heavy shipments to be made. However, sheep are bound to bring a good price as long as wool stays up like it is now, for the sheepmen can always keep their sheep to grow wool with."

When Mr. Kerr first came in last week he said that he estimated there were about 20,000 fat range muttons yet to go to market from this place. Several heavy shipments were made last week, but even then that would leave a lot of fat sheep in the country.—San Angelo Press.

EXPERIMENTS ON BEEF COMBINATION

Heavy Grain Rations Show More Profit Than Light Feeding

Two valuable experiments have just been completed on the economy of beef production, each bearing on a different phase of the subject.

The Kansas experiment station studied the effects of several different feeding materials on cost of grain. The result shows that alfalfa hay feed with cornmeal is the most economical ration for the corn belt farmer who can grow alfalfa. With this combination the cost of 100 pounds of gain was \$5.13. Kaffir corn was almost equal to corn in feeding value.

The most expensive ration was Kaffir corn and sorghum hay. With it, 100 pounds of gain cost \$11.74. Kaffir meal and Kaffir hay produced 100 pounds of gain for \$11.37.

Kaffir corn, Kaffir hay and sorghum and cornmeal all contain an excess of carbonaceous, or fat forming food. A combination of alfalfa with one of the above grains contains a proper amount of both flesh and fat forming material, and makes an economical ration. Scientists have been urging feeders to adopt some such ration and this experiment proves their contention to be right.

Where alfalfa or clover hay cannot be had, gluten, oil or cottonseed meal should be added to the corn ration.

Whether to feed cattle a heavy ration of grain, or a small amount of grain and more roughage, has been discussed a great deal by feeders. The Iowa station has just concluded an experiment on this subject.

Fifty head of steers were fed on heavy, fifty on medium and fifty on light grain rations, for 189 days. At the close of the period all were marketed. The figures show that one pound of gain cost less with light grain rations, but that the most net profit was made by feeding heavy rations, the difference in cost of gain being more than offset by the higher selling price of the heavy fed cattle.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS

An effort is being made to enforce the 28-hour law, and a committee representing western railroads has gone to Washington to confer with the secretary of agriculture.

The law prohibits the continuous confinement of stock in interstate transportation in cars for a period

The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank

OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Can't we serve you? We pledge you courteous, prompt and conservative treatment.

J. W. SPENCER, President.

H. W. WILLIAMS, Vice President. BEN O. SMITH, Cashier.
M. P. BEWLEY, Vice President. BEN H. MARTIN, Assistant Cashier.

longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading for feed, rest and water, unless cattle are carried in cars in which they can and do have feed and water and opportunity for rest.

It is the purpose of this committee to devise means to enable the roads to comply with the law and co-operate fully with the department.

It is stated to be the desire of the agricultural department not to mulct the roads in fines, but only to secure compliance with the law, and the secretary of agriculture has in some instances where he was satisfied that particular roads had arranged to comply with the law in the future, agreed to report a percentage of the violations and to withhold prosecution on the remainder of the cases during the continued observance of the law. The operation of this arrangement, it is said, has been satisfactory to the department.

As a rule the roads of Texas have endeavored to observe the provisions of the law as was developed during an investigation held some time ago in this city by the interstate commerce commission.

Colonel Pryor Here

Colonel Ike T. Pryor, first vice president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, is in the city from San Antonio. He reports the condition of the ranges in South Texas first class with a good movement of fat cattle to market from that section of the state. Colonel Pryor says that the movement of cattle from South Texas is about over, but that there are still some fat cattle to go.

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

MIDLAND, Texas, June 17.—In no country could there be seen more rapid change than on the western plains. The longhorns have passed away for the short horns. The short horns are now leaving their places for the hornless. It is no rarity to see the cowman becoming an expert dehorner. The muley cattle are in the lead, not only in prices, but in demand. The demand cannot be supplied, hence men take other cattle in their place. The cattle interests that have been so drooping for some months has given rise to a better demand. Quite a number of large western orders have been filled. One great reason for the rush here is that our grades are so much better as a rule than elsewhere. Stock buyers who come from a distance are surprised to see such fine blooded stock on the range. Cattle that can hardly be equalled in the eastern states are found out on the open range, with only grass for feed and without shelter. They had years ago considered it an impossibility, but today it is a fact to be seen by their own eyes. The time of '38 and '48 is a thing of the past. The demands are all in line of young cattle. The feeders want and the market demand them, hence Midland has become a regular incubator for the raising of baby cattle for market.

The range has been plowed up so that you cannot find but a few stockmen who are not making an effort to raise their feed. Some who were never known to raise feed for winter use have so much as one hundred acres in corn, milo maize and sorghum. Corn is doing very fair this year and the prospects are good for an abundant crop. The cotton is doing well and the man with the hoe is looking in hope to gather a good crop. The seed will be in good demand, so the stockmen are in hope that a good crop will be gathered. The seed will be put to good purpose in feeding young cattle for market. This is the beginning of a new era that will bring a new revenue into the hands of the stockman, to which he can look for financial assistance in the fall time.

The fall feeding is all new to these frontier stockmen, but they will soon learn. When they do they will be amply repaid for their new experience.

The values in land has been raised, which will force the issue that the old stockman must take lesson from the new. He has already changed the long horns, now he must get down to run cattle on business principles. If there is money in it he must get it out or fail. The free range has departed, the 3-cent lease has escaped his fingers, hence he will be compelled to dance to the tune of high tariff.

The four-section men have held on with a tenacious grip. It takes money to move them. They are determined to hold for three years or die in despair. There is not much fear of dying, for everyone that wants can get money for his holdings. A number of claims here have been sold for \$2,000 bonus. How long it will last we cannot tell, but the future prospects are bright.

SHEEP MEN ARE HAPPY

Shortest Wool of Spring Clip Brought 22 Cents

SAN ANGELO, Texas, June 17.—J. S. Todd of Kansas City, but whose ranch is in the Indian Territory, was here this week, looking at some cattle. He bought ten head of saddle horses from W. F. Coates of Ozona for \$500.

The sale of the spring wool will undoubtedly result in placing all the sheepmen and lots of the merchants in a prosperous financial condition. The sheepmen will now pay up all their debts and will still have a comfortable roll left. While the wool buyers, with their usual foxy manner, endeavored to keep anybody from finding out the price the wool sold at, they did not succeed in their vain attempts. Wool, and the shortest wool at that, brought up to 22 cents a pound. The twelve months is yet to go. The wool buyers will be here next week and the twelve months clip will likely all go in a lump the first part of the week and a fine price will be paid for it, too. Sheepmen say if they could get the prices paid this year for the next year or so they would become independently rich and would never again feel the pinch of poverty. The prices this year show an increase of 6 to 8 cents a pound.

Charles W. B. Collyns, wife and little son, Cecil, are on their way to New York to take steamer for England for a four months' trip. John Hassard, the well-known cattleman, is now touring Europe.

R. R. Wade, the old-time cattleman, is here from Ireland on his annual visit. His brother, Burton P. Wade, will soon come out from the old country also. These old-time cattlemen, now retired, cannot forget the land of the Lone Star state and they come every year to revive old memories.

C. W. B. Collyns shipped two cars of fat range steers, one car fat range cows, one car fat range calves to St. Louis.

McKenzie & Ferguson shipped twelve cars of fat range muttons to Kansas City.

The range is in need of a good rain now. Grass is in good shape, but a rain would do lots of good at this time.

CATTLEMEN THANKFUL

Interstate Commission Official Addressed by Secretary Lytle

Captain J. T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, this morning addressed a letter to Hon. E. P. Bacon, chairman of the executive committee of the interstate commerce commission, expressing the thanks of the association for his work in behalf of the cattlemen and other shippers and expressing the hope that his efforts would soon be rewarded with success.

This letter was in acknowledgment of one received by Captain Lytle from Mr. Bacon Thursday, in which the writer spoke of his work before the United States senate in behalf of the Esch-Townsend bill, which provides for the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission. His letter contained a copy of the speech delivered by Mr. Bacon before the senate committee on interstate commerce May 17 last in behalf of the bill.

The Esch-Townsend bill is now in the hands of the senate committee on interstate commerce and will be reported back to the senate at the next session of congress. The supporters of the bill are sanguine of success, believing that the majority report of the committee will be in favor of the passage of the bill.

RANCH LAND SOLD

Ranch land containing approximately a half million acres in Coahuila, Mexico, formerly owned by W. W. Baughen, has been sold by the Winters-Daniel Realty Company of this city, through R. G. Johnson, to Messrs. Billy of Missouri and Wisherd of Nebraska. Terms of the sale are private.

Printed Stationery

EXPRESS PREPAID

1000 Letter Heads,.....\$2.30
1000 Note Heads,.....\$1.60
1000 White Envelopes,....\$1.92

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

Cash Stationery Co.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.