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## TEXAS CATTLEMEN DISCUSS THE NEW FEDERAL SHIPPING ORDER

Some Very Emphatic Statements by Southwestern Stockmen Who Are Most Affected by Dr. Salmon's Recent Order

Dr. Salmon's order for shipping cattle "The only way," as it is widely known since its publication in the press last Saturday, is bringing forth unqualified protests from shippers generally. Captain John T. Lytle's interview in the Express Tuesday morning covered the case pretty fully, but there are many cattlemen who are inclined to use more vigorous language than did the conservative secretary of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association. An Express representative called on a number of cattlemen who were in the city Tuesday, and the following interviews show the drift of sentiment and deal more in detail with the subject than did Captain Lytle:

John W. Kokernot, president of the San Antonio International Fire Association, and senior member of the firm of Kokernot & Kokernot, with ranches in Brewster and Lubbock counties, said: "The machinations of alleged trusts and the apprehension of the railroads sink to positive insignificance when compared with the irreparable injury to the live stock industry throughout the range country if the order is put into effect and the shipper has no alternative except to ship under its rulings. The cattlemen pay hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to shippers who are sent along with the cattle to see that they do not lie down, and Dr. Salmon proposes to have one-third of them loaded so that one-third of them can sleep at a time, but he has made no provision for keeping the other occupants of the car from falling down over them. If there is a re-deeming feature of the order I have failed to discover it."

Robert Driscoll Jr. of Nueces county, said: "The crying need now is a schedule of twenty miles an hour including stops, and a penalty of sufficient proportions to induce the railroads to maintain it. Railroad employes have a very bad habit of taking the waste out of the boxes to start a fire in the caboose stove during the winter time, and in summer time they spit on the axle whenever they thirst. The result is that when a train of cattle gets out eight or ten miles from point of origin all hands must get out and do business with hot boxes. Dr. Salmon and Secretary Wilson seem to have unlimited power to promulgate orders. Governing the cattlemen, suppose they take a 'try' along these lines. We will not ship anything under the provisions of the order unless the government makes it a felony to refuse."

W. J. Moore of Moore & Allen, with ranches in Uvalde county and who is chairman of the state live stock sanitary board, said: "Dr. Salmon evidently did not think it worth while to call any of the western cattlemen for a consultation before issuing his order. If he had he would have saved a lot of valuable time, and perhaps have derived some means whereby the range interests would have been benefited. His intentions were all right, but he lacks the familiarity with conditions which one would naturally expect a man occupying his position. It is a clear case of 'love's labor lost.' The greatest burden that would fall on the cattlemen (I say 'would' for the reason that I do not believe the order 'will' be enforced) is the increased freight rate. Still if that was equalized the loose loading would prevent us from shipping cattle in the manner, number and under the conditions he prescribes."

Sol West, who has a ranch in Jackson county, said: "I shall not take the order seriously until I am up against a proposition to either ship my cattle in Dr. Salmon's improved cars to market or drive them overland. Either alternative would indeed be distressing. We do not like the twenty-eight-hour law a little bit, but I would prefer several feeds between here and Fort Worth, St. Louis or Kansas City, to having my cattle subjected to the inhuman methods as, unconsciously, no doubt, set forth in the new order. The cattlemen who know his business is aware that the more humane

he is in the handling of his cattle the more he may reasonably expect from them when they reach the markets. The Humane Society stepped in like Dr. Salmon, without consulting us, and passed the twenty-eight-hour law, without giving us an opportunity of defending ourselves. Truly it looks like we are 'despised and rejected' of men—at least some men."

Martin O'Connor of Victoria, with ranches in Victoria, Goliad and several other counties, said: "I don't know whether Dr. Salmon intends for a train of cattle to water in five minutes or whether the five minutes are only allowed for filling the water trough, but it doesn't make much difference anyway, as neither could be accomplished in that time. Even if it could the water in a shallow trough would slop out before any of the animals got a drink, and if the trough was deep the water would splash around so that the steer would not drink. It is about as reasonable to suppose that he would drink from a hydrant running full force as that he would drink from a trough where the water is constantly in violent motion as a result of the car's motion. This is one of the least evils of the order."

H. N. Pollard, representative of Greer, Mills & Company, said: "I was just thinking what shippers would do in the winter time when the water which covers the floor of the car in which cattle were shipped freezes over while en route to market. Dr. Salmon doesn't say anything about who is to provide shoes or skates for the occupants of the car. Seriously now, the excessive freight rates that would be forced upon the cattlemen is the overshadowing evil of the order. This arises, of course, over the proposition to prohibit the loading of cars to their full capacity."

A. T. Schultz of the Cassidy Southwestern Commission company, and who has fed, grown and shipped cattle from south Texas for years, said: "The railroads of the country years ago conceived the idea of fitting up stock cars with the proper equipment for feeding in transit. This was done, too, after consulting the cattlemen as to the best methods to adopt. The cattlemen all know that the experiment was a failure, and that the plan was finally abandoned, mainly because it is impossible to water and feed cattle in the same car while it is in motion. Dr. Salmon seems to have taken no cognizance of this experiment. Again, as mentioned by Captain Lytle in his interview in the Express of yesterday, there is no rule governing the shipment of calves and of which a large number go to market every year from this section of the country."

R. B. Pumphrey of the Evans, Snider, Buel company, who have been in the cattle business in Texas for the past twenty-five years, said: "The order is oppressive in its every feature, but the great mistake Dr. Salmon makes is in presuming to dictate how many cattle of a given weight shall be loaded to the car. In the first place, there is no way whereby the stockman can tell the weight of the steers he has to load when he makes his round up, and it is therefore an impossibility for him to segregate them and get a certain number of the different weights that shall constitute a car load. Should he make an attempt to do so, and find on his arrival at the shipping pen (in the event the railroads had scales there, which they have not) that he had too many, he would be put to the expense of taking them back to the ranch again. In addition to this and the other evils of the order, the shipper must pay freight on 3,000 to 6,000 per car for which he gets no return."

L. B. Allen of Moore & Allen, says: "I don't know that I could do the sub-

ject justice, but I will state that Dr. Salmon is presuming a good deal when he thinks that an order that would call for no protest from a farmer in the corn belt who lives within one hundred miles of the northern markets and who doesn't care to load more than eighteen or nineteen big steers in a car, would meet the unqualified approval of a shipper 1,000 miles distant. The Eskimo is wearing fur lined clothing now, but wouldn't you protest against having to wear one buttoned up to the neck in San Antonio today?"

Felix Shaw, with ranches in Dimmitt and La Salle counties, said: "I have never been proud particularly of my knowledge of animal husbandry, but I believe I could give Dr. Salmon some pointers that would be of immense help to him when he gets out his next order. The Texas steer likes to take his case, but he prefers to take it under the shade of a big elm tree after he has drunk from the babbling brook and has his little insides full of new mown hay. The advocates of the twenty-eight hour law got their humane ideas from the Texas cowman. We it was who first loaded them compactly so they would ride comfortably; now why does Dr. Salmon want to disturb our plans and make us pay so dearly for it in the way of increased freight?"

Dr. C. F. Simmons, who manufactured "liver regulator" for the universe before he embarked in the cattle business in Live Oak county some six years ago, said: "I was in St. Louis Saturday when Dr. Salmon's order was made public. I was immediately impressed with the impracticability of the plan as a result of the shipment of my last train of cattle. I loaded twenty-two to the car, but was compelled to put only twenty head in the last car, as two head escaped before I got them to the shipping pens. These twenty head were in bad shape on arrival at the market, and brought a lower price per hundred pounds than the other cattle. The order needs several blue pencil marks run through it."

S. W. Pimm, commercial agent of the Santa Fe, said: "Since the order was promulgated, I have been discussing it some with the cattlemen, and especially the experiment of several years ago with cars equipped for feeding in transit. The same objections obtain to the plan now as then. The railroads discontinued the use of the cars for the reason that the cattlemen would not load cattle in them. I am not engaged in the cattle business and perhaps I had better not discuss other features of Dr. Salmon's order"—San Antonio Express

### THE STATE'S LAND

John Z. Means of Valentine is here on his way to Austin, where he goes to look after some land matters. He has not been down this way since last fall, but one of his excuses is that the country out west is good enough for a man to stay all the time except when he is compelled to move to the settlements for school purposes.

"I have been out there for twenty-one years," said he to the Express Thursday, "and this is the best year we have ever had. Cattle were fat in June, and usually they are just about ready at that time to hope that they will pull safely through another year. We sell our young steers, you know, to go to the northwest, and the splendid season there this year will insure a clean up of the ranges. Buyers have already been out our way wanting to do business. One of them followed me around several days just before I came down, wanting to know the very best I would do on my stuff, but as I lean strong to the proposition of doing my very worst I concluded he was not quite ripe enough to pluck just now."

Asked as to whether he was going to buy any land offered by the state at a minimum price of \$5 per acre, he said: "No, there will be very little in my immediate section offered. There is a big territory out in El Paso county, mostly alkali flats, that goes with the 6,000,000 acres to be disposed of. I would like to have some of that if the state will bore two wells for me on each 160 acres. I would want one well to flow water and the other guano. I don't know whether the state has such a plan in contemplation or not. If I get any of it under the conditions which I shall prescribe I will let you know about it."—San Antonio Express.

## STOCK ARE INJURED BY THE FLY PEST

Some Writers Contend to the Contrary, But Experience Proves Bad Effects

The results of a number of somewhat incomplete experiments carried out at the agricultural experiment stations seem to show that flies do not cause any great detriment to the health, happiness or profit of farm animals, and, indeed, one writer on the subject rather hints that flies may be a positive benefit, in that they remove exudates from the skin that may be considered a positive annoyance to the animal. All of which we prefer to take with a large grain of salt, writes Dr. A. S. Alexander of the University of Wisconsin. We have all seen cattle get just as far away as possible from pestering flies. They enter water not merely to cool themselves, but to protect themselves against fly attacks. They stampede when certain flies buzz about them, and threaten to sting, suck or deposit their eggs. The cow does not stand quiet to be milked when flies are attacking her body. She is peaceful in comparison when milked in a screened and darkened stable.

When it comes to horses we are ready to state confidently that flies are certain torture during the hot months. Turn a horse out in the timber where flies abound and see if he does not lose flesh and injure his feet by constant pawing and stamping. Flies, to our mind, are a nuisance and a detriment to all animals. It is quite possible that milk flow and flesh or fat formation are not seriously retarded or lessened by fly annoyance, but the animal tells us as plainly as a dumb beast can say that flies make life miserable in many instances. We know, too, that disease germs are spread by the attacks of flies. Anthrax in the form of malignant carbuncle is conveyed to man, and the same disease as well as some others are communicated in the same way, while the mosquito has been known to carry the germs of yellow fever and malaria. Experiments to the contrary, we still believe that flies should be kept out of stables and from the backs of cattle, so far as possible. They congregate in millions about the barn yards, the manure pile and the feed and watering troughs. These attractions to flies should be as far as possible from the shade supplied in the pasture. Shade trees at the distant fence or corner of the fields should be seen on every farm, and an attempt should be made to keep the manure hauled out and the conditions as clean and sanitary in and about the stables. The use of fly repellents is to be advised. By their use cattle may be effectively protected against the attacks of the ox warble fly and sheep against the similar annoyance and actual torture of the gad fly. We have nothing to say against the value of experiments—they should be made more complete. Meanwhile the fly should be considered a pest and treated as such.

### PANHANDLE CATTLE FAT

S. Burke Burnett returned yesterday from an extended trip to his 6666 ranch in King county, where he had been to look after the shipment of sixteen cars of cattle to the St. Louis market, about 353 head. Mr. Burnett stated that conditions were never finer in that section of the country; cattle are fat, with plenty of grass and water. "Later on," said Mr. Burnett, "I intend trying the Fort Worth market with a train load of fat steers. I never saw things looking any better than they are in the Panhandle at present."

The mechanical traction is increasing in some lines, chiefly in automobile lines, but bringing little relief to many classes of over-worked horses, and the demand in all the cities for better horses is far greater than the supply regardless of the high prices.

## MOVEMENT MADE FOR RECIPROCITY

### National Conference of Various Cattlemen's and Other Or- ganizations Announced

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The adoption by several of the principal European nations of retaliatory tariffs for the purpose of excluding American products and manufactures is operating to rapidly crystallize a movement by important manufacturing, farming, and cattle raising interests of this country to promote the negotiation of reciprocity treaties to preserve American export trade from the dangers which threaten it. This movement has sprung up spontaneously in widely separated parts of the country and is spreading over the entire United States with great rapidity.

A national reciprocity conference has been called to be held in Chicago, Aug. 16 and 17. Although this movement was organized principally by live stock breeding interests, the immediate co-operation of many important commercial and manufacturing bodies was tendered. The following names were signed to the call:

- National Live Stock Association.
- American Stock Growers' Association.
- The Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association.
- National Live Stock Exchange.
- American Short-Horn Breeders' Association.
- The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.
- American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.
- American Galloway Breeders' Association.
- American Hereford Breeders' Association.
- Millers' National Federation.
- Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.
- Chicago Commercial Association.
- Illinois Manufacturers' Association.
- National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers.

Among the numerous organizations which have adopted resolutions favoring reciprocity and taking action to co-operate in the conference are the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York, the Merchants' Association of New York and the Produce Exchange of New York. These organizations are representative in the highest degree of the most important business and manufacturing interests of the metropolis, as well as a large part of the eastern states. They will be represented at Chicago by strong committees authorized to voice the sentiment of their constituents in favor of reciprocity.

The sentiment of the Merchants' Association of New York was declared by the following preambles and resolutions recently adopted unanimously by its board of directors:

"Whereas, The principal nations of Continental Europe, following the example of the United States, have adopted, or are about to adopt, high tariff rates of duty on many products of the soil and of manufacture, the imposition of which on the products of the United States can not fail to most injuriously affect the welfare of the varied interests of this country; and

"Whereas, These European countries have also adopted or have in contemplation a system of preferential tariff rates of duty to be accorded to those nations that are willing to offer similar reciprocal reductions in their rates of duty which would enable countries so favored to underbid our products in European markets; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Merchants' Association of New York heartily favors the conclusion of reciprocal treaties of commerce between the United States and these European countries by which an enlarged trade and extended markets for our products may be secured; and be it further

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the president, which committee shall urge upon the government of the United States, and upon the congress of the United States, the importance of the adoption of such reciprocity treaties, and shall place itself in communication with all commercial and agricultural associations or bodies throughout the United States for the purpose of soliciting their co-operation in securing the conclusion and ratification of such commercial treaties of reciprocity."

In accordance with the resolutions cited, the Merchants' Association of New York appointed a reciprocity treaty committee, instructed to carry on an active campaign of education throughout the United States with a view to influencing the action of the United States senate, house of representatives and the administration at the forthcoming session of congress, in favor of reciprocity treaties.

This committee has prepared an address, which has been very widely distributed to the principal merchants, manufacturers, and producers throughout the United States. It states, concisely, the reasons why reciprocity is

essential to the prosperity of America, and requests business, manufacturing and agricultural interests to appeal to their representatives in congress to support the movement.

Many commercial and trade organizations have written the Merchants' Association of New York expressing their approval of the sentiments embodied in the resolutions cited, and pledging their co-operation.

It is remarkable how widespread among people of all classes throughout the country, and particularly among the agricultural and manufacturing interests, the sentiment for reciprocal trade relations with foreign countries has become, but as, after all, the accomplishment of this purpose to make their wishes known is for every merchant, manufacturer and agriculturist to write personally to his representative in congress, expressing his views and desires in this matter.

## REVIVING QUESTION OF STATE'S RIGHTS

### Under New Law, Department of Agriculture Can Quarantine Cattle in Any State

Last winter during the closing days of congress, there was rushed through at the request of President Roosevelt, a law which gives to the secretary of agriculture the right to quarantine any state or territory, or any portion of a state, whenever in his judgment such a course is necessary. A number of protests were filed against the passage of the bill, but it went through without discussion and became a law. There is a grave question as to whether or not such a law is constitutional, as it attempts to give the federal authorities a power within a state that has always heretofore been exclusively held by the states themselves. The chances are, however, that there will be a good chance to test the law this coming fall, as it is understood to be the intention of Secretary Wilson to enforce a quarantine upon those sections that have cattle infected with scabies and have not been exercising due diligence in dipping. Dr. Lowell Clark, in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Animal Industry, is busy just now receiving reports from inspectors in various part of the state and these reports show a few sections where little or no attempt has been made to dip the cattle. Some of the cattlemen in those sections have been in favor of dipping, but because some of their neighbors refuse to dip, they say there is no use dipping, only to be reinfected.

It is now up to the state board of Stock Inspection. Under the regulations made, the state has promised to dip all cattle that show signs of mange and Dr. Lamb, the state veterinarian, is now in the field inspecting. But complaint is made that Dr. Lamb cannot alone get over the infected district before the shipping season commences.

"We are waiting now to see what the state is going to do," said Dr. Clark. "If, in the district where we have mange reported, the state dips the cattle, we shall be satisfied on inspection to let them move if they are apparently clean. But where no dipping is being done, or where it is not being done properly, we shall certainly declare a quarantine before the shipping season commences, and will allow nothing to move until it is dipped twice according to regulations. Cattlemen have certainly had warning enough and if they will not make the effort to clean their cattle, there is nothing else for us to do but put them under quarantine."

It is reported that cattlemen in some sections have been dipping their cattle in any old solution, with the idea that if they dip they have complied with the law. The regulations of the State Board are that cattle must be free from the infection. Wherever infected cattle are found the state may order them dipped at the expense of the owners. The State Board has already ordered this done and it is probable that a number of additional inspectors will shortly be put in the field to assist Dr. Lamb, who is now busy in the southern part of the state investigating.—Denver Record Stockman.

### CATTLE RAISERS FILE PETITION

Wood Brothers of Bastrop County Ask Benefit of Bankruptcy Law—Liabilities \$16,334

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 1.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the Federal court by James Albert Wood and George Washington Wood, cattle raisers of Bastrop county, also as cotton ginners at McDuff, Bastrop county. The petitioners ask to be discharged from their debts as a firm of Wood Brothers, also individually.

The liabilities of the firm are scheduled at \$16,334, with no assets. The individual liabilities of James Albert Wood are given at \$3,661.85, of which \$2,147.25 are secured claims. His assets amount to \$4,090.26, all of which are claimed to be exempt from

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#### NOTICE

All persons coming to Dallas for treatment are requested to inquire of any commercial agency, bank or business firm as to who is the best and most reliable specialist in this city.

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the operation of the law. The individual liabilities of George Washington Wood amount to \$5,593, of which \$193 are secured claims, and his assets are fixed at \$3,480, of which \$2,480 are claimed to be exempt from the operation of the law.

Young men in China who have some smattering of English are opening what they call Anglo-Chinese schools in Shanghai and neighboring towns. One of these schools frankly advertises its limitations, "English taught as far as the letter G."

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,  
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It is just as good for pigs.

Mr. G. B. Bothwell,  
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A Chicago man says he can fly from Chicago to Washington in ten hours. Anybody who can fly from Chicago and doesn't do it deserves no sympathy.

# ROPING CONTEST THING OF PAST

## Prohibitive Law Urged by Cattle Raisers Now in Full Force

Roping contests are no longer fashionable in the state of Texas. In fact, this relic of wild western days has been relegated to the things that were, by legislative enactment and hereafter the tneederfoot and newcomer to this section can only be regaled with the stories of how cattle were roped, thrown and tied in a few seconds back in the good old days which such exhibitions were permitted as adjuncts of county fairs and wild west carnivals.

### Started Wild West Shows

The roping contest is the father of the so-called wild west shows that are now touring many sections of the country. They were evolved in Texas many years ago as tests of skill between aspiring cowboys, each of whom desired to hold the world's record for the fastest time that could be made in roping, throwing and tying a wild steer, and some of the records made are but little short of the marvelous. Purses for as much as \$1,000 have been hung up for the man who could do this work in the quickest time, and all over the western portion of this state the roping contest has been a great annual event often sufficient to inspire the presence of thousands of admiring people. The best time made in these contests has been a fraction less than a half minute.

It fairly makes the blood tingle to watch the wild steer come out of the enclosure in which he has been confined and start in a dead run across the open space provided for the roping. As the wild steer makes his dash for liberty, with a wild Indian whoop, the cowboy, seated on his trusty and wiry little cow pony, is after him in a perfect cloud of dust. Whirling the rope over and over above his head, the cowboy is precipitated after the flying steer with almost the force of a catapult, and when he throws the rope over the horns or feet of the steer, the carefully trained cow pony immediately performs the part that has been assigned to him. He comes to a dead halt so quickly and braces himself so readily for the terrible shock he knows is coming, that the flying steer is hurled to the ground with great force. Before the dazed animal can recover its wit the cowboy is upon him and has his legs tied in a jiffy. He raises his hand as a signal to the judges of the contest, time is called, and often a new world's record is then made.

The popular interest taken in this sport was such as to encourage a perfect horde of embryo cattle ropers, who invaded the pastures of the big cattlemen in the western portion of the state, and roped the cattle peacefully grazing therein indiscriminately for the sake of the experience and practice afforded. Hundreds of cattle thus treated were maimed and injured for life and some of them killed by being thrown to earth with such force by these amateurs. So great was the evil that the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, the largest, wealthiest and most influential organization of the kind on earth, declared against it and passed a resolution demanding that the state legislature pass a law prohibiting any and all forms of roping contests in this state in the future. In response to that demand the last state legislature enacted the following measure:

"Any person who shall engage in a roping contest with other persons or alone in which cattle or other animals are roped as a test or trial of the skill of the persons or person engaged in such roping contest, for money or prize of any character, or for any championship, or for anything of value, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and every animal roped or attempted to be roped, shall constitute a separate offense."

### Law Now in Force

This new law is now in full force and effect in Texas, and has been made the basis of similar laws in New Mexico, Arizona and other states and territories where the range cattle industry flourishes.

The lead of Texas in the matter threatens to become so generally followed that the roping business will be knocked out all over the range country, and the cattlemen and stock raisers generally are delighted that the end has come.

The ropers are kicking, but that fact cuts no ice so far as the real cattlemen are concerned.

### CONDITIONS IN MONTANA

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 3.—"Whatever prices the packers pay for the cattle of western ranchmen this year they are to get beef of much better weight and quality than they received from the northwest last year," said Pierre Wibaux, the big Montana cattle rancher,

who came from Montana today. "Of course we are hoping for much more satisfactory prices than the low values that were forced upon us last year, but the crop of cattle is to be a big one, and in weight and finish the cattle to come this year will, I believe, compare favorably with the best season's supply of beef that ever came out of the northwest."

Mr. Wibaux is here direct from the range. He is heavily interested in mining in the region of Deadwood, as well as in cattle ranching, and passes his summers in the northwest and most of his winters in his native city of Paris.

"I came from France earlier than usual this season," said Mr. Wibaux, "and early in the season conditions in the Montana range country were a little bit discouraging owing to lack of rains, but during the later spring and summer months the supply of moisture has been away above the average and the grass in nearly all sections is bigger and better than I have seen it in many years."

"Some complain that grass is too green and rank, but my opinion is that the season is working out just right. Steers have made big growth and it will take only a few weeks of seasoning weather to put them in the best beef condition that has been seen in years. Our cattle will all be about as heavy and fat as in the best season of twenty or more years that I have been ranching in the northwest, and all we need now is appreciative prices at market to make it a very prosperous season for the ranchers."

### RAILWAYS ARE SATISFIED

That the secretary of agriculture has made a final ruling as to the feeding, watering and resting of live stock in transit is hailed as a relief by traffic and operating officials of western roads. Various constructions have been placed on the federal statute prohibiting railroads from keeping live stock in cars more than twenty-eight hours without food and water, while a number of lines wholly ignored the law. Suits by the department of agriculture and heavy fines for the offenders were the result.

One disputed point was whether a railroad company, under a rigid interpretation of the law, could keep live stock in cars more than twenty-eight hours, even if the cars were provided with troughs for feeding and watering. The secretary of agriculture rules that the railroads need not take cattle out of cars which are provided with food and water troughs of certain dimensions, provided there shall be room in each car for at least one-third of the cattle to lie down at the same time. Food and water must be supplied to cattle at intervals not exceeding twenty-eight hours, and in supplying water each car must be stopped at least five minutes and the trough kept filled with clear water.

"Now that the railroads know just what the government requires in the transportation of live stock they will make the necessary changes immediately," said a traffic official of one of the big western systems.

### WORK OF ASSOCIATION

As illustrating the protective features of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association the remarks of Charles Hamilton, the inspector for the association in Kansas City, to a Drovers' Telegram reporter, are opportune. He said: "We are getting fewer strays and stolen cattle each year. This shows what has been accomplished by this association in the way of remedying the wrongs and keeping cattle matters straight between ranchmen all over the state of Texas. A few years ago we could find hundreds of strays every month, and we frequently ran across stolen cattle in herds shipped up here, but stolen cattle are now almost a thing of the past, and fewer strays are being found each month in the year. This condition speaks well for the association, and shows what a great benefit it has been financially to the members."

### MECHANIC AND COFFEE

The Old Coffee Troubles Left When He Quit

"Since quitting coffee I am hearty and well at 63 and go to my work every day and feel stronger and better in every way than I used to when I was considerably younger."

"I am a mechanic and have been a great lover of coffee and used it all my life until a few months ago, when I made up my mind that it was hurting me. I suffered from constipation, indigestion and kidney troubles and I used to bloat up and have pains in my back."

"Something had to be done, and I quit coffee, the old kind. I mean, and began to use Postum Food Coffee. In a few weeks I was a well man again. My bowels became regular, my food digested comfortably, the bloating and pains in my back no longer troubled me and my kidneys resumed healthy, normal action. That improved condition remains. I am sure I owe it to Postum Coffee, for I have used no medicines."

"I like Postum much better than the old kind. It seems to be more satisfying and I and my whole family drink it morning, noon and night. This is my honest statement of what Postum has done for me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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## STOCK PEN LAW IS IMPRACTICABLE

Difficulties in Observance of 28-Hour Regulation Are Pointed Out

"Neither the railroad companies nor the stockmen agree to the justice in the carrying out of the twenty-eight hour law promulgated by the agricultural department of the Federal government as it applies to cattle shipments," said a well-known railroad man this morning.

Continuing, he said: "It is beyond all human power for the railroads to provide the necessary facilities for handling shipments in an effort to carry out the provisions of the law to the letter. It is simply impossible to do so. The law is so unreasonable. Railroad companies will be unable to provide pens at all points for the unloading of stock en route to market at such points where the limit of the twenty-eight hours ends, from the simple fact that cattle originate at so many different points or a road, making such action on the part of the roads a matter of impossibility, and as a result the railroads are up against a question they will be unable to solve. The railroads have no desire to violate the law, but there is not a railroad company in the United States that the law will not affect. Pens are being constructed all over the country and millions of dollars will be required for these improvements. The penalties apply even in cases where shipments are delayed in reaching pens one minute or a fraction thereof. There is no variation. This makes the law a hardship on the shipper as well as the railroads, for in many cases the owner of the cattle desires that his stock shall go through on as quick time as possible. Where a shipment is delayed in transit for wrecks or other causes, the government thus far has refused to accept any excuse, and has imposed fines, the minimum of which is \$100 and the maximum \$500. This fine is for each offense and is applied to each car of stock—not as a train load."

### ENFORCED TO MINUTE

"The government is literally enforcing the law to the very minute. All cattle are timed to the second when put into cars and when they leave them. The law compels cattle to remain in the pens five hours. To this railroads do not complain, but it is the exaction of stock reaching such pens within the prescribed limit of twenty-eight hours that objection is offered, as it is not within the power of the roads to arrange for the precise movement of stock trains so that they will reach designated pens on the dot in order that the law may not be violated, however much the companies may wish to do so."

"Stock is held in the rest and feed pens just five hours from the time the last animal leaves the car. Each waybill must show the exact time each car is loaded and unloaded."

### OBSERVANCE IMPOSSIBLE

"It is impossible to observe the law literally from the fact that a train load of cattle does not, in every instance, originate at the same point. A part of the load may be from one town and the other part from another point, which would force the railroad company to unload at different pens in transit. There might be a pen at the first unloading point, but none at the second, so that it will be readily seen that an injustice is forced upon the roads by a strict interpretation of the law, which is absurd in many respects."

"We find that in many cases the owners of cattle are just as anxious to hurry their shipments to market as are the roads, but in these cases there is no distinction and a shipper is subject to the imposition of the minimum or the maximum fine just as the railroads."

"There will have to be a modification of this law if the railroads are permitted to haul live stock at a profit."

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## 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 beef 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 Heppburn, 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.

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Stockmen will probably keep their cattle off the market at prevailing prices, as they find there is nothing in selling. The Concho country ranchman can do so and still have a little left to live on, for this has been a good year for the majority of them.—San Angelo Standard.

The stockmen all over the range country are in fine shape to hold their stuff off the market this season, from the fact they have abundance of both grass and water, and few of them are now operating on borrowed money. If market conditions were what they should be all the stockmen would now be living on Easy street.



**IN TOM GREEN COUNTY**

San Angelo Standard.  
 J. B. Murrah sold on Monday afternoon 100 head of goats to L. D. Brooks at \$2 a head. The goats were delivered to Mr. Brooks here Tuesday morning and taken to his ranch in Coke county.  
 Willis Johnson shipped on Monday morning two cars of calves to the East St. Louis market. Wootton & McNeil shipped a carload of horses to Fort Worth and E. R. Smith shipped three cars of beef cattle to the same place.  
 J. N. Cobb of Irion county sold to W. E. Newton of Ozona on Monday 1,100 sheep at \$3 a head and 800 lambs at \$2.50 per head. Mr. Newton is to engage in the sheep business on an extensive scale. He was formerly the owner of the Ozona stage line out of this city and is one of the progressive and steady young men of the Concho country. His father years ago was a prominent sheepman, making San Angelo his headquarters.  
 George Richardson, the wool commission merchant, returned Sunday from Water Valley and vicinity, where he has been spending some time on his ranches. Mr. Richardson reports conditions never better in that part of the state and stated that he was really surprised at what he found. "Up there," said Mr. Richardson. "I never found things in better shape in the twenty-six years that I have lived in the Concho country. Around Water Valley two rains fell last week, doing all kinds of good. Take the oats, corn, milo maize and cotton, and one never can find them better than now. Sheep, too, are in most excellent condition and, of course, I am glad to see this. The sheep are fat and simply doing fine and they already indicate that the wool crop for next year is going to be fine, if present conditions keep up," said Mr. Richardson.

**IN KENT COUNTY**

Clairmont Enterprise.  
 N. N. Rodgers has sold his ranch, consisting of ten sections of land, to T. B. Cross of Taylor county. The purchase included all cattle with the exception of fifty cows and calves reserved by Mr. Rodgers. The ranch is well stocked in high-grade cattle. Consideration \$26,584. The place is situated due west of Clairmont, and is known as Rodgers' home place. Mr. Rodgers informs us that as yet he is undecided as to what he will do in the future, but we trust that his other interests in the county, which are very extensive, will be the means of retaining him as a citizen. He has been in the county a number of years and has, with the exception of three years, been sheriff of the county ever since its organization, and by his untiring, enterprising energy has, with the help of others, made this country a quiet, law-abiding country, and if he should leave this community the county would lose one of its best friends and the people one of their best citizens.

**IN EDWARDS COUNTY**

Rock Springs Rustler.  
 Stock business of all kinds is at present a very attractive field for investment. Cattle, horses, sheep, goats, hogs and all being in good demand, at fair prices with bright prospects for the future.  
 M. M. Parkerson bought of Cary Lynn eight fine bucks.  
 W. T. Ford bought of Cary Lynn three fine billies.  
 Ira L. Wheat and J. J. Ford bought of George Baylor of Montell eleven head of registered Angora billies at \$20 and of Kirchner & Weaver of Barksdale nine head for \$190. Of these Mr. Wheat gets five head of the Baylor purchase and one head of the Kirchner & Weaver purchase.  
 Parkerson & Ridgeway sold to H. W. Dockery of Del Rio 800 yearlings to be delivered at the Parkerson ranch Aug. 5.  
 Parkerson & Ridgeway bought steers, ones to fours, as follows: Of S. H. Guthrie forty head; in Prio Canyon 300 head; of A. W. Merriett, A. Yoas and Andy Welch 300 head.  
 H. W. Dockery bought of A. H. Zuberbueller 200 ones and twos.  
 Ira L. Wheat bought yearlings and twos as follows: Of C. W. Warren, 235; of J. M. Benskin, 206; of E. A. Hearn, 62; of A. Yoast, 166; of Lindsay & Edwards, 79; of Ira Walker, 55, at \$12 and \$16.  
 J. A. Ward of Sutton county bought of Allen & Arnett 1,275 stock sheep at \$2.50, and Ben Hill bought 1,276 at \$2.50. Mr. Ward was down this week, moving Allen & Arnett's flock to L. M. Doyle's pasture, where the Hill flock is located.

**IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY**

Hereford Brand.  
 John C. Johnston this week sold three sections of his Castro county ranch to Mr. Easter of Itasca, consideration being \$4.50 per acre. We are informed that Mr. Easter will move here about the first of January.  
 On last Saturday J. B. Stone, who came here last year from Missouri and purchased the McKinney two-section ranch north of town, sold said ranch as follows: The improved section to J. P. Chapman of Independence Mo., consideration, \$3,000; the unimproved section to John P. Burch

for \$2,400. Mr. Chapman will move here in a few months and make this his home. The copious rainfall which visited this and surrounding counties on Friday night of last week and which kept up almost continuously till Wednesday morning, has put new life and energy into everything and Panhandle prospects are now all that could be desired. The fact that it has remained cloudy the greater part of the week has been very beneficial to crops, inasmuch as it gave them the full benefit of all the moisture which fell and protected them from the hot rays of the sun. Every part of the country heard from reports a good season and it is said by those in a position to know that the rains came in time to save the Indian corn crop and insure the largest forage crop ever harvested in the Panhandle.  
 Owing to the favorable weather during this month, crops are all well cultivated and the farmers now having nothing to do but sit back and watch their crops grow.

**IN SUTTON COUNTY**

Sonora News.  
 Blackstone Huggins sold to Montie Mills one mare for \$100.  
 B. C. Huggins bought Lee Carter's black team for \$150.  
 O. T. Word sold 1,200 muttons and dry ewes to Will Nolke at \$3 per head.  
 Ben Hill sold to J. A. Ward of Sonora, 1,276 sheep at \$2.62 1/2 per head, everything counted. There were about 430 lambs in the bunch.  
 W. Strackbein was in from his ranch Saturday and reports that Charles Schreiner of Kerrville sold his wool for 22 1/2 c.  
 M. J. Brown reports that March Bros. of San Angelo sold the Brown & Stephenson wool at 22 1/2 c.  
 T. V. Denwoody bought from W. L. Watters his four section pasture and improvements for \$1,665, also 109 cattle at \$10 per head.  
 W. L. Locklin was in Sonora Saturday on his way home to Sherwood, and reports having bought 3,200 sheep from parties in Edwards and Val Verde counties at an average of \$2.75.  
 J. R. Hamilton & Son of San Angelo shipped 521 shorn wethers from Del Rio last Saturday to Fort Worth, average 91 pounds, and sold for \$4.75.  
 Max Mayer bought the following steers, ones and twos, for the Val Verde Land and Cattle Company: From W. H. & J. T. Gardner of Llano, 300; from T. A. Wilson of Juno, 150, at \$12 and \$16.  
 James Mitcham of Malakoff bought the T. C. Cahill residence on the court house square for \$1,100. Max Mayer gets the commission.  
 Nat Sandherr was in from the ranch Tuesday and reports having sold his fifteen section ranch and improvements to W. E. Dunbar of Felix, Glasscock county, for \$8,500. Nat released nine sections for \$1,000 for one year for his cattle, and has the use of all the range for his sheep. He also reserved all the hay he has cut and stacked.

**IN NEW MEXICO**

Carlsbad Current.  
 The Pool outfit, which left Hope two weeks ago, is now at Elk and has not worked a day yet, owing to incessant rain.  
 Dick Eaton, who lives ten miles south of Hope, says the bronco busters corralled at his well Monday night with 400 horses in the herd.  
 Pierre Getswiller, a prominent cowman of Hope, is going the rounds of the Pool outfit.  
 Joe Getswiller is with the Cross S outfit and they camped near Bill Cole's Tuesday.  
 Pete Marty, the urbane sheepman of French descent, has sold his sheep and is here for a proper "tout ensemble."  
 Late McDonald, a former sheepman, has sold his ranch and is building a new one on North Seven Rivers.  
 Parson Mart Fanning of the fine cayuse, berragos and Kine families is here as usual on business bent.  
 Colonel Rubes Segrest is remaining quietly at the ranch, while the other fellow skins 'em.  
 Joe Wood, the blacksmith, has sold about 600 Herefords to R. B. Segrest at \$13 around, his entire stock, and is now attending to a \$3,000-a-year orchard and playing the blacksmith shop mit in the house.  
 A. J. Crawford, a local commission merchant, has recently disposed of all his wool, representing 150,000 pounds, to Ed Seay of Roswell at 20 and 25 cents a pound for the different clips and grades. The only grade selling as low as 20 cents was 4,000 pounds of buck's wool, the entire amount netting Mr. Crawford the neat sum of \$37,300.  
 This represents only a part of this spring's clip for the immediate vicinity of Carlsbad. The Acre Brothers' clips from 16,000 head of sheep are not here included, as well as those of a number of other extensive sheep owners. Neither does this represent the wool from about 75,000 head of sheep bought by Texas buyers and driven across into that state.  
 The sheep industry alone about Carlsbad represents no insignificant item and

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should be considered by those who wonder at the gradual growth of this city and the substantial character of her business enterprise.  
 Mr. Crawford says the outlook for sheep industry of this section is the finest ever in the history of the country; that the lamb crop is something wonderful and conditions generally are perfect.  
 Following represent the sheep owners for whom Mr. Crawford sold wool: Buckeye Sheep Company, F. E. Bryant, N. H. Cessna, S. C. Reynolds, B. M. Mitchell, J. E. Eaves, J. B. Martin, George Dublin, Harry Gather, Charley Harbert, S. F. Crockett, P. C. Akin, J. C. Couch, Stayton Brothers and W. H. Grove.

**IN BREWSTER COUNTY**

Alpine Avalanche.  
 The big R. B. Neighbors ranch in Pecos county, near Fort Stockton, has been sold to J. H. Nations of El Paso for a consideration in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The ranch comprises 3,500 head of cattle, ninety sections of leased land and sixty head of good horses. The price paid was \$500 for the ranch itself, \$12 around for the cattle and a good figure for the horses.  
 J. D. Jackson bought of Kokernot & Kokernot eighty calves and shipped them to Fort Worth Saturday.  
 Albert Cockrell bought of Kokernot & Kokernot thirty bulls for the Nations ranch in Pecos county.  
 Albert Cockrell bought of Kokernot & Kokernot two cars of cows and calves and shipped them to El Paso Monday.  
 Stockmen say that screw worms are worse this year than ever before.  
 J. A. Hanson has bought a dozen horses from the O2 ranch at private terms.  
 J. A. Hanson has bought 150 horses from Tom Riggs at private terms.

**IN STERLING COUNTY**

Sterling News-Record.  
 J. M. Slator was among our pleasant callers this week. Mr. Slator says that his range and stock are in prime condition. He says the Territory, where he has been recently looking after cattle he has there, is in fine condition and has the heaviest corn crop he ever saw.  
 A few weeks ago one of J. T. Davis' registered Hereford bulls got one of his fore legs broken. Walter Fisher, who has had much experience with cattle and horses, was brought in and set, splinted and bound the leg of the wounded animal after the same manner a surgeon would treat a human. After this the bull was kept up, fed and watered and in a remarkably short time the animal was on his feet and is now quite well. Most people think if an animal gets its leg broken it might just as well be killed; but from experience we find, by giving proper attention, it can be brought around again with less trouble than one would expect.

**IN MITCHELL COUNTY**

Colorado News.  
 A. B. Robertson has returned from a trip to his ranch on the "Yellow House" having been absent nearly three weeks. A part of this time he says was spent in riding over the range in Crosby, Lubbock, Lynn and Garza counties. The recent rains, he stated, were heavier in that section of country than here, and that conditions out there were never better.  
 "All the people with whom I talked,"

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said Mr. Robertson, "were exceedingly hopeful and in good spirits and seemed to be making big preparations for the future, but the one thing lacking in that country is railroad facilities. The country adjacent to Lubbock is so far from any railroad that development will necessarily be slow until the whistle of the "iron horse" can be heard by the people of that progressive little city. That they will get a railroad in the near future is generally conceded, but one is needed now and needly badly to enable those people to ship out their fat cattle and get in supplies and to create a better market for the products of the soil."  
 Mr. Robertson said the land tributary to Lubbock is very productive and all kinds of agricultural crops he found to be growing prolifically and that the price of land in that section is comparatively reasonable. He said Lubbock derives a very good trade from the country and would get much more if the wagon roads were put in a more passable condition.  
 T. G. Brennard was in from his Sterling county ranch Monday. He said it was very dry in his pasture and unless it rained soon he would have to move his cattle.

T. A. and Will Morrison came in Sunday after a trip to the Nunn ranch on the plains, where they with several others carried a bunch of cattle.

**IN REEVES COUNTY**

Pecos Times.  
 F. W. Johnson and nephew, Lee Johnson, left yesterday for the W. ranch, as they are to commence branding at once.  
 John A. Edwards, a cattle buyer from Eureka, Kan., was in the city again the first of the week. He went out through the country to look after cattle, but we have not learned whether he purchased any or not.  
 W. D. Hudson returned from his New Mexico ranch Sunday. He had been up there gathering cattle which he had sold to W. R. Tanday, but was compelled to turn them loose again on account of high water. It was a great disappointment to W. D., but he says what cannot be cured must be endured.  
 W. R. Tandy, the jovial cattle buyer from Canadian, Texas, who was up to the W. D. Hudson, Sid Kyle and other ranches to receive cattle he had purchased of them, was compelled to return to the city Sunday on account of the washout on the Pecos Valley. He does not know just how soon he will be able to ship out.  
 The big R. B. Neighbors ranch in Pecos county near Fort Stockton, has been sold to J. Nations of El Paso for

a consideration in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The ranch comprises 3,500 head of cattle, 90 sections of leased land, and 60 head of good horses. The price paid was \$500 for the ranch itself, \$12 around for the cattle and a good price for the horses.

**IN POTTER COUNTY**

Amesbury Herald.

C. B. Rider, a well-known ranch and cattleman, was almost instantly killed near his home, nine miles east of Canyon, Tuesday morning. Mr. Rider had brought a bunch of cattle from J. F. McCarty and was receiving them when the accident occurred, his horse turning a somersault and throwing him heavily. He was unconscious when picked up and continued so for two hours, when he died, although everything was done for him that could be done. The remains were shipped the evening of the same day to the old home at Weatherford for interment. Mr. Rider leaves a widow.

Colonel P. R. Stephens has just closed a deal with Serelle of Clinton, Bosque county, Texas, in which he has disposed of his ranch and cattle, horses and farming machinery for a little over thirty thousand dollars cash. The ranch is an ideal place for raising cattle about six miles south of Groom, and well watered by Salt Fork of Red river. The Colonel will doubtless feel when he turns his possessions over to his successor a little like Othello, when the gallant Moor found his occupation gone. He has been one among our most successful stockfarmers. He came from Missouri to Texas about six years ago, and since casting his fortunes in the best state in this glorious union has amassed quite a competency of the good things of life—for there is nothing very visionary about \$30,000 or \$40,000 cash, besides, by his genial, courteous disposition and manly bearing toward his fellows, has endeared himself to a host of friends. He thinks something of embarking in the banking business at Groom, and we would all say amen to such a venture, for a bank is a greatly felt want with us.

**IN LLANO COUNTY**

Llano Times.

Wyckoff Brothers brought a bunch of 162 head of cattle to Llano last week, 107 head of which were calves. They sold to D. W. Rouse.

The following stock shipments were made from Llano the past week: J. C. Avery, 2 cars of calves to Fort Worth; Gray & Ashley, 2 cars of cattle to Fort Worth, 1 car of cattle to Galveston; J. H. White, 1 car of cattle to Fort Worth; C. B. Sweeney, 2 cars of cattle to New Orleans, 2 cars of calves to St. Louis; Charles Gray, 1 car calves to Fort Worth.

**IN DONLEY COUNTY**

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

J. L. Harrison, H. J. Lippold and George Masters came from St. Joseph Sunday, where they had been with cows and calves. The cows weighed about nine hundred pounds and brought \$2.25, the calves \$7.50.

A train of cattle was shipped from Southard to the Kansas City market Saturday. T. S. Bugbee had fifteen cars of cows in the train. Dick Walsh had two cars of calves and there were several other shippers interested in the balance of the train.

**IN TAYLOR COUNTY**

Ablene Reporter.

T. B. Cross has bought a ranch of ten sections eight miles west of Clairmont, in Kent county. It is mostly level agricultural land, but he will use it principally for a ranch. Much feed has been grown out there this year.

J. E. Chandler returned from Midland today, where he found things looking very well indeed. He met an old Kentucky neighbor, who is in bad health, and who came home with him and will go out with Mr. Chandler to his ranch for a few days.

**MEXICAN CATTLE FOR SOUTH AFRICA**

Re-establishment of Major Maud's Enterprise Promised—First Shipment to Be Made Sept. 1

Mexican cattle are to find a market in South Africa, and a company headed by Howard M. Maple of El Paso has been organized to begin shipments to that country at once.

The first consignment is now being gathered together. The first shipment will be made Sept. 1 and will include cattle valued at about \$60,000. The project is the same as that in which Major Maud of Fort Worth was engaged two or three years ago.

Some of the cattle thus shipped are to be used in replenishing the ranges in South Africa, while a certain number of them are to be used for slaughtering.

The first consignment will be sent to Cape Town.

**CATTLE MOVING SLOWLY**

TOPERA, Kan., Aug. 4.—John B. Baker, live stock sanitary commissioner, says that the records in his department show that Kansas grass fed cattle are not moving to market rapidly. He attributes the delay in starting this class of cattle to market to the recent rains which have greatly improved the condition of the pastures.

"The indications are," said Dr. Baker, this morning, "that Kansas will have one of the biggest corn crops of its history and the owners of grass fed cattle know that there will be a demand this fall for feeders. There is no reason why grass fed animals should not be kept at home two or three weeks yet. I have been over the eastern two-thirds of the state and pastures are looking unusually well."

**THE MODERN COWBOY IS NOT UNDERSTOOD**

In the East He Is Regarded as Something to Be Studiously Avoided

What a reputation the cowboy has in the north and east! We used to hear of him when but a little boy, long before we ever saw Texas, and the report always was exaggerated. Why to be among the cowboys—you were safe among the wild Indians in comparison.

The stories that would be told of a winter's evening when the wood fire burned low, and we children huddled close together around the glowing hearth for protection and for company, the hasty and fearing glances that we cast toward the dark corners of the room—what a strange fascination those same dark corners held for us, to be sure! and with what absorbing interest we listened to the story of the traveler from the city who got lost on the plains, and night came on, and the clouds rolled black and gloomy, and the moon went down. There came a moanin' an' a sighin' in the air, and a moanin' with eyes of fire a-ridin' on a black horse with a white mane an' tall went before an' led him on an' on. It was a cowboy, an' he was never heard of again." What absorbing interest! And we looked fearfully over our shoulders and huddled closer together, while the firelight flickered low. But what became of the traveler? "The cowboys got him." It was said in a convincing whisper, and how we all shuddered.

But we have learned better. The reality would be about like this: The belated and bewildered traveler hears the rapid hoofbeats of a horseman approaching, and when he tells the stranger who approached his trouble a cheery voice invites him to accompany him to the ranch which may be one mile or ten, away. He is made heartily welcome and given the best the place affords. To ask for his bill in the morning is almost an insult; and if he is really white—in principle—he may stay and rest for a week, if he choose, as free to go and come as the breeze that hourly kisses his cheek in our glorious liberty-loving west Texas. This is the cowboy as we know him. The wild-eyed, haired-over, splithoofed specimen that grew horns and bellowed like a bull, and had a "six-shooter" and bowie knife forever in evidence, passed sixty years ago, and our own cowboy has no marks of his calling upon him save his spurs and leather leggings. He is still ready to "rope" a cow, and can ride anything that "wears hair," but he is a gentleman that knows the meaning of "on the square," who has been to school, reads books and papers, keeps up with the times, and whose check is worth \$5,000. Do you think you can beat him?—Ozona Texan.

**CONDITIONS IN NEW MEXICO**

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 4.—Light showers were general throughout the territory during the last week, and heavy rains occurred in many southern localities, causing considerable flood damage in the southeast counties and the lower Pecos valley, says the weather bureau report.

Several bridges were washed out and railroad and general travel interrupted. Generally, however, the streams of the territory are very low, especially the Rio Grande. The temperature of the week averaged about 5 degrees daily below normal, considerable cloudiness prevailing. Much benefit has resulted to corn, beans, gardens and range grass, also to second crop alfalfa in northern counties. Some damage to the latter is still reported by insects but mostly by grasshoppers.

Thrashing continues, also wheat and oat harvest in the higher northern districts and second crop alfalfa harvest is progressing slowly in southern counties.

**BABY'S INSTINCT**

Shows He Knew What Food to Stick To

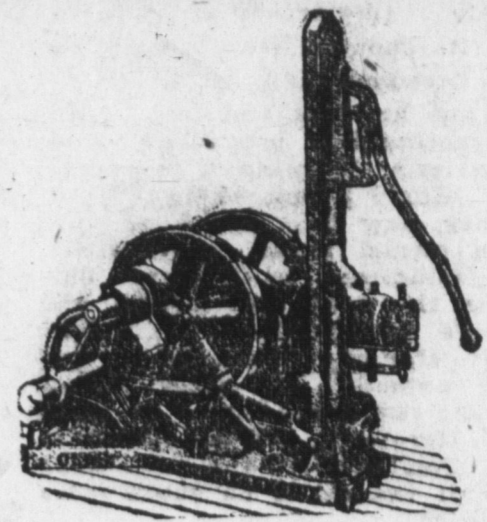
Forwarding a photo of a splendidly handsome and healthy young boy, a happy mother writes from an Ohio town: "The enclosed picture shows my 4-year-old Grape-Nuts boy."

"Since he was 2 years old he has eaten nothing but Grape-Nuts. He demands and gets this food three times a day. This may seem rather unusual, but he does not care for anything else after he has eaten his Grape-Nuts, which he uses with milk or cream, and then he is through with his meal. Even on Thanksgiving Day he refused turkey and all the good things that make up that great dinner, and ate his dish of Grape-Nuts and cream with the best results and none of the evils that the other foolish members of the family experienced."

"He is never sick, has a beautiful complexion, and is considered a very handsome boy. May the Postum Company prosper and long continue to furnish their wholesome food!" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

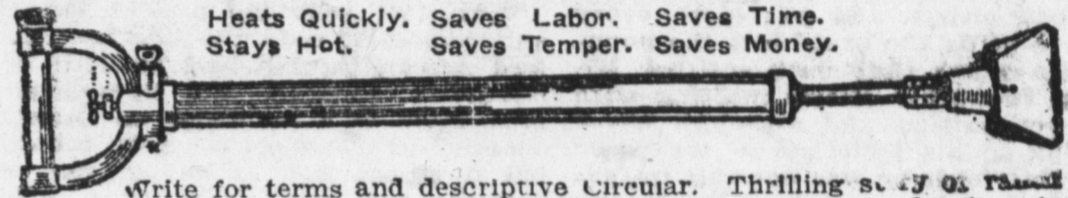
**OLDS Gasoline ENGINES**



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.

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

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

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

**H. & T. C. R. R.**

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Summer Excursion Tickets on sale daily at low rates.

QUICK TIME BETWEEN SOUTH and NORTH TEXAS

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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.

**THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE**

John K. Rosson is back from Buffalo, where he attended the meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange. Speaking of the meeting, Mr. Rosson said:

"We got everything we went after except the positive indorsement of a law providing for a longer period of cattle on cars than twenty-eight hours; on this subject the exchange merely passed the whole matter up to a committee, on which I was appointed, which committee will visit Washington this winter to urge an amendment to the law by congress.

"The national exchange voted to recommend to the various exchanges that the employing of solicitors be limited to one man for each firm and with this one man is to solicit only for fifteen days every month.

"In addition to this the national exchange voted to recommend to the various exchanges an increase in the commission charges at live stock centers. The present charges of \$6 per car on hogs and sheep will be increased to \$8 per car if the recommendations of the national exchange are adopted by the various live stock exchanges in this country. In addition to this the national exchange further voted to recommend that the commission on the sale of cattle be increased to the extent that the minimum charge per car shall be \$10 per car and the maximum commission \$12 per car. Under the present schedule each head of cattle pays a commission of 50 cents. In some instances only fifteen head of cattle are shipped in a car. This recommendation, even if adopted, will not affect the market.

"We had a most enjoyable time and everything that could be was done for our pleasure and comfort."

The following officers were elected: President, A. L. Keechler of St. Louis; vice president, Charles Fitch of St. Paul, Minn.; G. B. Van Orman of Milwaukee, Wis.; W. M. Ward, Sioux City; Morace Wood of St. Joseph, Mo.; W. K. Sidler of Cleveland, Ohio; R. H. McNutt of Fort Worth, Texas; P. J. Brinkman of Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Robinson of Kansas City, Charles Kelly of Chicago; secretary, C. W. Baker of Chi-

cago; treasurer, P. S. Graves of Indianapolis.

**FINDS ALFALFA PARASITE**

TECUMSEH, Neb., Aug. 4.—Richard Gibb, living east of Tecumseh, has brought in to town a sample of a parasite plant which he found growing in his alfalfa, which is a new thing to the alfalfa growers in this section. It is a yellowish transparent vine which grows in and through the alfalfa, binding it into a solid mass with its many tendrils, so that a large area of the grass is bound together by the tiny, tender vines. The plant is a parasite having no roots, apparently feeding on the alfalfa, and bears thousands of tiny blossoms which, under a microscope, shows them to be white in color with a yellow center, wax-like in appearance and very beautiful. The vines near the ground seem to be dead, having turned brown, but higher up it is yellow, almost transparent, but the little vines are strong and tenacious and are hard to break or to tear from the alfalfa plants. Just what the parasite will do to the alfalfa is hard to tell, but it makes the hay when hard to handle, as it binds great bunches of it together so that it cannot be rated without tearing it apart with the hands.

**DEAD GAME**

"What makes you so cranky?" asked Mrs. Smithers. "Oh, I'm tired out," replied Smithers. "I need a rest. I've not lost a day in the last year." "But I can't see what makes you so cranky." "I suppose if I'm cranky it's on account of the grind. Does that explain it?"

**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 subdivided 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.

# THE AMERICAN HEREFORD BREEDERS

The facts in this article are furnished by C. R. Thomas, secretary of the Hereford Breeders' Association.

Nearly one hundred and forty years ago a farseeing and progressive yeoman, Benjamin Tomkins by name, living in King's Pyron village, Hereford county, saw in a breed of cows which he owned great possibilities, which he undertook to develop. This breed was the now well known and world wide famous Hereford cattle, which now stands at the head of beef producing animals. No other farmer at that time saw what could be made out of the Herefords, and for over fifty years Mr. Tomkins had the field clear and sold all the cattle he could raise at high prices.

In America up to 1816 or 1817 the breed was unknown, and in one of these years Henry Clay, the great statesman and silver-tongued orator, imported two pairs of the breed for his home in Ashland. From 1817 to 1861-2 various importations were made, but stock raisers did not take kindly to the breed and very little progress was made in them.

The man who imported most of these cattle in the sixties was W. H. Sotham of England, who became an American citizen and put forth every effort to bring the breed into the popularity to which they were entitled. Mr. Sotham found his efforts meeting with scant recognition and although never altering in his belief as to the value of his Herefords he was not able to further their claims or make them in any way popular.

It was not until 1875 that a staunch and vigorous champion was found in P. L. Miller of Beecher, Ill. Mr. Miller had all that was needed to bring the breed into good repute. He had untiring energy, a firm faith and what really counted more, the means to carry out his faith, and to Mr. Miller to the present owners of the majestic white faced animals owe their popularity and renown. As was perfectly natural indomitable courage, fearless championship and unflinching zeal for the day and Mr. Miller began to be gathering around him a constantly increasing number of breeders coming out in a short, man rush which were set out by the force of its own impetuosity, but a steady growth which culminated in a healthy demand for Herefords.

In the next few years the breed began to show what it could do in the way of beef production, and more and more cattlemen deserted breeds to which they had hitherto nailed their standard and became converts to the Herefords, singing their praises wherever they went. All this enthusiasm resulted in concerted effort to get together, and in 1881 in the parlor of the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, the Hereford men formed themselves into a body under the name of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

The meeting was called June 21, by C. M. Culbertson, who was made president of the association, with the following officers: Vice president, A. H. Swan, Wyoming; W. H. Todd, Ohio; William Hamilton, Michigan; R. W. Sample, Indiana; B. Hershey, Iowa; W. H. Sotham, Illinois; treasurer, Adams Earl, Lafayette, Ind.; secretary, T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill. The board of directors were J. M. Studebaker, A. H. Seabury, W. S. Van Natta, N. Abbe, G. S. Burleigh, A. D. Raub, H. Norris, Charles Gudgeon and E. R. Price.

The meeting was called for the purpose of promoting the interest of the Herefords and bringing them more generally before the cattlemen in the beef producing sections of the country. A second meeting was called Nov. 11, 1881, and the old officers were all continued by resolution until the next annual meeting. At this second annual meeting the roll call showed thirty-four breeders, representing eight states and territories, and out of these thirty-four, thirty-two were present, all pledged to do their best for their favorite breed.

At this meeting was considered the purchase of the American Hereford Record, a history of American Herefords, begun in 1881 by Mr. Miller and giving the pedigrees of about 3,500 animals. A committee was appointed to look after the matter and the meeting adjourned to meet Nov. 22, 1882, at the Sherman House, Chicago, when Mr. Culbertson was re-elected president, C. K. Parmelee, vice president; T. L. Miller, secretary, and C. B. Stuart, treasurer. The three directors whose time had expired, H. Norris, Charles Gudgeon and E. R. Price, were re-elected for a term of three years.

The chief feature of this meeting was to promote the exhibits of Herefords and fat stock, and for this purpose \$2,000 were raised for special prizes at their shows. The committee on the purchase of the American Hereford Record reported unfavorably on the purchase of the book, but suggested that it be made the standard and all entries be based on its requirements.

The next meeting of the association was held at the Sherman house, Chicago, Feb. 23, 1883, and was for the purpose of considering Mr. Miller's renewed offer to sell his Hereford record to the association. The deal was closed, \$5,000 being the purchase price, the money to be raised by per capita assessment upon all Here-

fords owned by the members of the association on July 1, 1883.

At this meeting defined rules were adopted, governing the entries to the standard and Mr. Miller, who was about to visit England, the home of the Herefords, was authorized to confer with English Hereford breeders, and if possibly adopt a uniform standard of registry for both herd books.

At this meeting the association decided to incorporate, and Messrs. Culbertson, Price, Van Natta, Stuart, Miller and Burleigh were appointed to incorporate the same under the laws of Illinois before the next annual meeting.

Nov. 15 and 16, 1883, saw the association again in session at the Sherman house, Chicago, and the committee on incorporation reported their successful efforts and the association was now a corporate body, of which W. S. Van Natta was elected president and H. H. Clough vice president.

The most important feature of this meeting was the report of Mr. Miller of his failure to come to an agreement with the English Hereford breeders in regard to a uniform herd text book, the Englishmen suggesting that the only way to reach uniformity was for the American body to be guided by the English standard.

From 1884 until the present time, as an incorporated body, the American Hereford Association has held together with increasing members and corresponding prosperity. It is no longer an uncertain quantity in the ranks of cattle breeders, but it stands now as one of vast importance and great magnitude. Where comparatively few years ago state fairs and fat stock shows made no provision or provided no premiums for Hereford cattle, today they are considered pre-eminent and given due and appreciative consideration at every important cattle show.

From thirty-four members in 1881 the association has now about 3,000 enrolled, and its treasury is always in a plethoric condition. It is now a recognized industry with a business office and a paid clerical force, carrying on its great volume of affairs with a precision of system that is necessitated by its size, and keeping the records of over 210,000 pure bred animals of which it is estimated about 100,000 are now living.

In February, 1884, when the present secretary, C. R. Thomas, became connected with the association he did all the work himself, and now it takes a clerical force of nine men to handle the business, which has grown to the extent that a volume of \$40,000 is handled annually.

Of the men who had the courage to keep this association alive during years of uncertainty and discouragement no words can adequately express what they have done. They have fought the fight and won. It was no veni, vidi, vici business with them. It was hard and uphill work, breaking down barriers of prejudice and enmity and trying against tremendous odds to gain a foothold.

Success has crowned the great work of these men and now they have the pride and pleasure of knowing that they take off their hats to no other breed of cattle. Many changes have taken place in the personnel of the officers and directors, and but few of the original men are left. Some of the most prominent members have gone over the Great Divide or have given way to younger men, but to the originators is due the standing of the Hereford in today's cattle world.

Charles R. Thomas, the present secretary, has been worth a mine of gold to his co-workers. He became secretary in 1884, taking the position upon the resignation of Mr. Gudgeon, whose assistant he was, and since then he has given his most devoted attention to the labor. For twenty-two years Mr. Thomas has worked faithfully, and it is safe to say that his efforts are fully appreciated by the association as being invaluable.

Owners of herds are now preparing their exhibits for the three great shows to be held in Hamline, Minn., Sept. 4 to 9, Kansas City, Oct. 9 to 14, and Chicago, Dec. 4 to 8, for which the association has appropriated the following sums: The National at Hamline, \$2,000; American Royal at Kansas City, \$4,000, and International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, \$4,000.

Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, spent a portion of the day Sunday and all of Monday in the city on association business. He reported the affairs of the association as in satisfactory shape and the work toward a high degree of perfection as encouraging, to say the least of it. "The market is not as good as members and cattlemen generally would have it," said he to the Express, "but this is not necessarily a piece of news, and it is with some regret that the association must announce that it has not reached that point where it dictates the selling price in the markets." The Express' representative interrupted him at this point to inquire what he thought of the order just promulgated by Dr. Salmon and Secretary Wilson for facilitating the shipment of cattle to market with the intent of evading the onerous provisions of the twenty-eight-hour law. "The order was pretty thoroughly discussed in Fort Worth Saturday," said he, "and I am frank to admit that I am disappointed in it. I am not in a position to discuss it thoroughly as there are many points in which I would like to be advised before going into a detailed statement regarding it. I do not know whether the order is intended to com-

## Mr. PIANO Buyer



Have you observed that sometimes a young man loves his sweetheart so intensely before marriage that afterwards he has no affection left for the wife? Have you also observed that some merchants before effecting a sale will talk mighty sweet and make many promises, but after the sale is made, interest is lost in the buyer and in the article sold, and the promises forgotten? We believe in saying some of the pretty talk and good treatment of our customers so that it will continue throughout all dealings with us. We believe in doing, not promising. As a rule we don't make promises; when we do, we keep them. For forty years we have been selling reliable pianos, and our honesty is well known. If you like our policy, write for catalogue 180.

**Thos. Goggan & Bro., Dallas,**  
Galveston Houston Austin Waco San Antonio

### THE COOL WAY

NORTH



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ELECTRIC FANS

in Chair Cars: 1 Sleepers all the way to  
**ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.**

Best Service, Best Rates to All Lake Resorts. Write for information.

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

## 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.

pel railroads to fit all their stock cars with water troughs and hay racks or whether it is to be left optional with the shipper to transport his cattle in that manner. Dr. Salmon has made no provision for the shipment of calves or yearlings unless perchance he reckoned the minimum weight of these animals as covered by the provisions for transporting animals of 700 pounds weight. Another feature which the development seems to have overlooked is that the facilities for weighing cattle in the range districts are limited to the newest cattle markets. The weights of cattle shipped from Texas to market will include the four first classes mentioned in the order, viz: Those weighing 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 pounds and the average weight will run, say about 800 pounds, for all the cattle marketed during the year from Texas. The minimum weight on interstate shipments is 22,000 pounds. It seems therefore that the shipper would be compelled to pay an excess of 4,400 pounds on twenty-two head of 800-pound steers, which would make a difference of \$15 to \$20 per car. The shipper, of course, could not afford this. Another thing, before the order could be put into effect it would be necessary for the railroads to make an enormous outlay in equipment which would be followed by an increase in the freight rate. The roads claim now that freight rates are too low. The railroads are giving us a much more satisfactory service now and we are not particularly infatuated with the idea of having any further dissensions arise in this respect and which would surely follow an attempt of the government to saddle this burden upon them. The plan does not seem feasible for the reason that the only redeeming feature it promises a relief from excessive feed bills and too much handling of the cattle en route. The proposition to water them in troughs and load them so light that they will be injured by the lurching of the cars are the serious objections. The cars would become slippery by the splashing of the water from the troughs and cattle could not stand up in them even if they were not compelled to go through the ordeal necessary for switching and coupling and uncoupling of cars. I feel sure that the cattlemen would prefer the observance of regulations of the twenty-eight-hour law than avail themselves of this opportunity to go through the market without unloading."—San Antonio Express.

### A RANCH TRAGEDY

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 1.—A. K. Auld, a prominent stockman, was fatally hurt Monday. He lived about thirteen miles above Leakey on Paint Head. With his little son, Willie, he was driving a bunch of cattle from one of his pastures to another, when the cattle divided. He told his son to take part of them to a certain point and he would bring the balance to meet him there. The boy waited at the designated place and his father failing to meet him, he finally went in search of him and about 5 o'clock discovered the horse his father had been

riding about three miles from the ranch on the head of Grapevine creek. He found his father lying close by the horse, unconscious and badly bruised. The horse's bridle was broken, the bits mashed, the stirrup broken as well as the gun hanging on the saddle and the rider's leggins torn. The supposition is that the horse fell with and on Auld, the horn of the saddle striking him heavily above the hip. The horn of the saddle probably became fastened in the belt of the leggins and the horse after rising probably carried Auld some distance until the belt tore and Auld fell to the ground, where his son found him. All that possibly could be done for him was done, but it was beyond human power to restore him to consciousness and death relieved his sufferings at 8:20 a. m. Thursday.

### TEXAS CATTLE WRECKED

Julian Bassett, manager of a large cattle ranch in Crosby county, Texas, was on the market today with two carloads of steers that were mixed up in a stock train wreck on the Missouri Pacific at Stillwell, Kan., at an early hour yesterday morning. On the train were about a dozen carloads of cattle and a few hogs. About half of these cars left the track, and two carloads of steers were dumped into a corn field. The other cars that left the track did not turn over, and but few of the cattle were hurt, and only a few head were killed. Mr. Bassett and other stockmen in the caboose, who were shaken up, hurried out as soon as the train came to a stop. Mr. Bassett and another man at once went forward to the engine, where they pulled from the wreckage the engineer, who was ground to pieces. One car of Mr. Bassett's steers came in last night and the other carload reached the yards this morning, but little worse for the shakeup.—Thursday's Drovers' Telegram.

Moderate exercise should be begun quite early, but full service of no kind should be required until the fourth year.

## Start a Mail Order Business

MAKE MONEY ON THE SIDE. Our plan for starting beginners in a "sure winner." We furnish everything. Money comes with orders. Enormous profits. Start on small capital and increase the business from profits. You can make big money attending to the work evenings, in your own home. When business grows, drop other employment and devote your entire time to your own business. We tell you how for a two-cent stamp. FRANKLIN-HOWARD CO., Dept. D., Kansas City, Mo.

## PACKERS SQUEALING OVER INDICTMENTS

Denounce Government Action  
Taken at Chicago as Sop  
to Public Opinion

"Facts About the Beef Trust" is the title of an article contributed to the National Provisioner by General Michael Ryan, president of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company. The contribution is all the more interesting as the company of which Mr. Ryan is head is an independent concern. The main features of his article follow:

"I cannot be accused of partiality to the large concerns commonly called 'the beef trust,' connected as I am with an independent house. My company has had a hard time competing with those gigantic western houses—they have covered the field so thoroughly, they are so splendidly equipped and organized for extensively conducting the meat business throughout the length and breadth of this broad land that close competition with them means continuous and strenuous effort, with but small margins of profit. We have been an open and keen competitor to these people for many years and we know how hard a fight it is, but nevertheless I will say in all justice that we have not at any time experienced unfair treatment at their hands. It is true that their immense purchases of live stock at all points hold prices high as a rule, while their facilities for general and unlimited distribution to every city, town and hamlet in the country keep margins of profit for all competitors down to a small compass.

### MUCH WORK, LESS PROFIT

"I can safely say that by reason of the active and almost urgent demand for live stock at the present time and the keen competition in the sale of the products there is now more hard work, more risks taken, more worry and annoyance and less profit in the packing industry than in any other business in the country. What, may I ask, has become of the large army of country packers who operated in the winter season in the hog-growing sections and at one time had to be reckoned with as an important factor in the trade?

"The disappearance of the country packing house is due to the fact that the higher prices prevailing at the large centers induced the farmer to seek the big market for his stock and the rural slaughterer had to succumb to the inevitable. It may be remarked in this connection also that the custom once prevailed with farmers to slaughter enough hogs to supply their own wants. That practice has long been abandoned by reason of the honest countryman discovering that he could market his live hogs to better advantage and buy his meat from the large packers for much less than home manufacturing would cost him.

"Those, therefore, who derive the greatest benefit from the enterprise of the western packers are the farmers, stock growers and meat consumers generally. The low price for the product as compared to the high price for hogs at present prevailing is due to the enterprise of the packers in finding a way to utilize the offal which in old times went to waste.

### MR. GARFIELD'S REPORT

"One of the fairest, most far-reaching, impartial and unprejudiced statements on the beef trust question is the report of James R. Garfield, who was appointed by President Roosevelt to sift matters in the packing line to the very bottom. The packers welcomed such investigation. They put their whole business before Mr. Garfield. No books, papers or documents of any nature which could throw light upon the subject were withheld. We have it all in his report that elaborate and interesting state paper which goes to the very crux of the matter and stamps the author as an able writer, a correct and truthful statistician and an honest man. So far as I can hear the packers are willing to rest their case on this celebrated report.

"One would think that after the Garfield report the penny-a-liners would subside, but no, they keep it up. Their policy is 'throw all the dirt you can and some of it will be sure to stick.' Were they to drop the 'beef trust' how could they fill their papers with sensational matter? The relentless, malignant persecution persevered in all along the line resulted at length in moving the machinery of justice and bringing about the indictments of nearly a score of the most progressive, enterprising and public-spirited men in this country.

"I have the greatest admiration for President Roosevelt. He is a typical, ideal American; bold, courageous and honest; a lover of justice and fair play. I believe he is sincere in the belief of the existence of a beef trust that seeks to crush out competition by illegal and unfair means and that the public good requires that such a monopoly be held under restraint by the strong hand of the law. To this, if it were true, all good citizens would say 'Amen.' But when our worthy President comes to a full understanding of the case, when he discovers that the information which came to him

was based on ignorance, falsehood and prejudice, we know that he has the manliness and courage to admit his mistake and to do what he can to right a great wrong."

### THE CATTLEMEN COMPLAIN

linal industry, has made a serious blunder in promulgating the order for shipping cattle to market on the feed in transit plan. Secretary Wilson made an error in not taking the shippers into his confidence before he without warning authorized the strict enforcement of the twenty-eight hour law. We shall not quarrel with him in this instance for good citizenship calls for a strict enforcement of all the laws after they have been placed on the statute books. Albeit if the secretary was a long time in realizing that the rigid enforcement of the twenty-eight hour law was necessary to save the country. Perhaps the telegrams that have already been received by Dr. Salmon has convinced him that the loading of nineteen or twenty head of cattle onto a car which has originally carried twenty-five head will not suit the cowman unless a proportionate decrease is made in the freight rate. Dr. Salmon's idea was no doubt to relieve the shipper of the burdensome provisions of the obnoxious law and for which he is entitled to the thanks of shippers throughout the country. It is a recognized fact that cattle loaded closely in a car ride much more comfortably than when they have room to gore each other and be tossed from one side of the car to the other during the process of switching and uncoupling cars en route. An expectant and more or less excited public is waiting to see what Dr. Salmon is going to do next. In the meantime, the railroads need not put in the water troughs and hay racks.—San Antonio Express.

## PACKING BUSINESS SHOWS HEAVY GAIN

Statement of June Shipments  
of Local Plant is Is-  
sued Here

A statement for the month of June showing the shipment of packing house products by the Swift and Armour companies from their Fort Worth plants, makes a remarkable showing of the rapid increase of the industry since the establishment of the houses here a few years ago.

There were shipped by these companies to points in Texas and other states, besides the export business to Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Germany and Sweden, a total of 974 cars of packing house products, which included beef, lard and tallow. The consignments for the month exceed those for the same period in 1904 by 157 cars. Exports were made through Galveston, New Orleans and San Francisco.

### SOUTH TEXAS CATTLE

P. E. McAnelly was here Monday from Medina county with cattle. This was Mr. McAnelly's first visit to the Fort Worth market and he expressed himself as being agreeably surprised with the immensity of the yards and manner in which the business is carried on here. Mr. McAnelly says cattle are getting very scarce in the San Antonio country and that on account of the fine condition of the range, he looks for a large demand there for stockers a little later on. He brings in highly favorable reports of crop conditions in that section, saying that in the thirty years he has lived in Medina county he has never seen as fine a corn crop as has been made this year. Cotton is also in good shape. Mr. McAnelly says the boll weevil has done comparatively little damage and that a half crop is now assured. The gins are already in operation.

In June a sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was held by A. C. Binnie, at Alta, Iowa. His females averaged \$150 and his bulls \$144.35. The top of the sale was \$320, paid by G. E. Thornton of Millersburg, Ill., for the Erica cow Silte Erica, five years old. The top of the bulls was \$255, paid by Williams G. Price of Holstein, Iowa, for the yearling Elmora of Alta.

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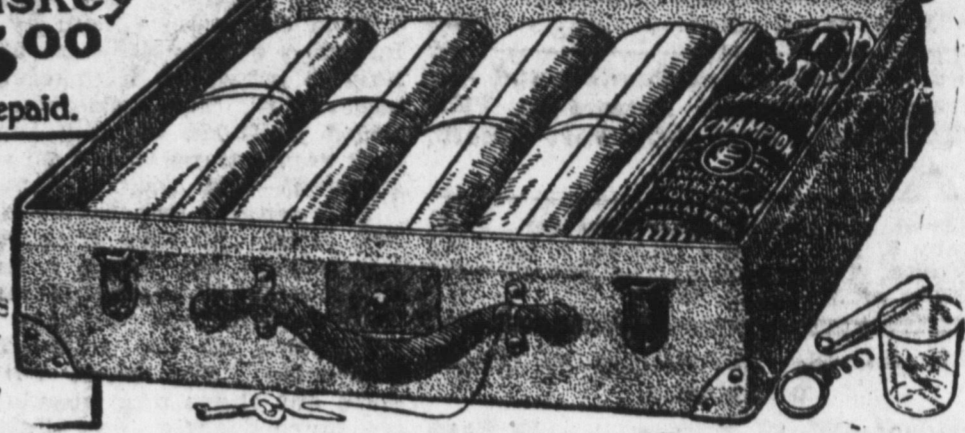
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## TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

REC. A. McEACHIN..... Editor

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.  
OFFICERS:

President—W. W. Turney..... El Paso  
First Vice Pres.—Ike 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.

### TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly authorized traveling representative of this paper, and as such has full authority to collect subscription accounts and contract advertising.

### TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

It is our aim not to admit into our advertising columns any but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from responsible people. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us. We accept no "fake" or undesirable medical advertisements at any price. We intend to have a clean paper for clean advertisements. Our readers are asked to always mention The Stockman-Journal when answering any advertisements in it.

### TEXAS LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS

Texas live stock shippers are not very well pleased with the regulations for the shipment of live stock under the twenty-eight-hour law in the matter of feed, rest and watering of stock in transit, as promulgated by the department of agriculture.

The regulations require that cars containing cattle shall be equipped with hay racks and watering troughs and that food and water shall be supplied at intervals not exceeding twenty-eight hours while the shipments are in transit. Also that in all shipments there shall be room in each car for at least one-third of the cattle to lie down at the same time, and to that end the number of cattle of a given weight is specifically designated.

To limit the number of cattle to a car as the new regulations contemplate would impose a burden upon the shippers whether they pay so much a head or by the carload. In the latter event they would be at an expense equaling the difference between the number of cattle carried in a car under the existing regime and the lesser number carried under the new regulations. If the shipper pays so much a head the railroad company would consider it necessary and proper to increase the rate, because of the need of a greater number of cars and increased cost of equipment to transport the same number of cattle.

As to the benefits to the stock in transit afforded by the lighter loading of the stock cars a prominent stockman of San Antonio says: "The cattlemen pay hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in the employment of men to accompany cattle shipments for the purpose of preventing the cattle from lying down while in the cars and thus running the chance of being trampled upon and otherwise injured." Others say that instead of having the cars so loaded that one-third of the number of cattle can lie down, at a time it would be far better to have it so that there would not be room for any of them to lie down and that the cattle

would suffer no hurt from standing during an entire journey if the cattle trains were run through from the point of shipment to destination on schedule time and without any unnecessary stops or delays.

Perhaps Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, would have done better to consult some of the live stock shippers before deciding to put into force a law that has been a dead letter on the statute books for more than a quarter of a century because it had not sufficient merit to impress itself upon the officials or anybody else and for the revival of which there is no apparent good reason now. The humane societies are supposed to be behind the order issued by Dr. Salmon, but they appear to have acted without having informed themselves as to the effect of it. The cattlemen say the proposed methods of shipping under the new regulations would be anything but humane.—San Antonio Express.

The general impression among Texas live stock shippers appears to be that Dr. Salmon has taken a hasty step in the matter of promulgating new shipping regulations without giving the exigencies of the situation due consideration. The haste with which he gave out those new regulations, which are more drastic than those heretofore in effect, lends some coloring to the suspicion that he is more disposed to lend an ear to the different humane societies of the country than he is to the cattlemen who are engaged in the production and marketing of the stock. If he had consulted the stockmen, or even given out an intimation that he desired information along this line the matter would have been presented to him in concise form for his consideration, and the stockmen would at least feel that they were accorded the courtesy of a hearing.

As matters now stand there is serious revolt against the new regulations all over the range country. Coming so soon after the determined stand taken by the government for the rigid enforcement of an antiquated law, passed a quarter of a century ago when the conditions prevailing were vastly different from those of today, it has appeared very much in the guise of an imposition, and this has in turn created a feeling of decided resentment on the part of the cattlemen. They feel they are in better position to judge what is best for them and their property than a man located far off in the city of Washington. If their stock is not handled properly while in transit they are the sufferers from a dollars and cents standpoint at least, and the matter of losing a considerable number of dollars and cents will always be sufficient to insure the proper attention in matters of this kind.

These things are bringing about a very decided movement to obtain a repeal or modification of the existing law, and the cattlemen of the country will be on hand at the next regular session of congress armed with the necessary facts and figures to set themselves right before the country in this matter and obtain what they want. The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is already at work on the matter, and will have the active support and co-operation of all other organizations of a similar nature in the west. Some important conferences are being arranged for the early consideration of the situation, and the live stock forces of the country will soon be working unitedly in the same direction. Of course, the humane people will be on hand at Washington with their usual compilation of facts and figures but the stockmen believe they will be able to prove to congress that they have just a little more at stake than a matter of mere sentiment, even if that sentiment is founded on principles of humanity.

It is a matter that is eliciting much discussion, and stockmen all over the country feel a lively interest in the situation and the outcome of the efforts that are being made for a change in the enforcement of the law.

### THE RAIN CURE IN TEXAS

The rain cure is now being tried by a number of persons in that city whenever opportunity is offered for taking the treatment, says an Austin, Texas, dispatch to the Kansas City Journal. Some of those who have taken it say that it is a panacea for chronic diseases as well as many of the lesser ills of the body.

There is nothing complicated about the rain cure. All that is required of the patient is that he shall stand in the open, with his body bare of all clothing, and let the falling rain pour on him.

The sensation is said to be very agreeable. Those who have tried the new treatment assert that the rain falling upon the bare body invigorates the whole system and is especially strengthening to the nerves.

There is no set rule for taking the treatment. Some of those who began it several months ago, at the early break of winter, have stood in the rain for several hours at a time without suffering effects of a disagreeable character afterward.

Devotees of the rain cure welcome the appearance of a black cloud which forebodes a terrific downpour of rain. It is then that they strip to the skin and get out in their back yards, which are enclosed by high board fences, and let the water come down on them in torrents.

It is declared that the rain cure is a sure remedy for rheumatism and that decided improvement has been noted in cases of persons afflicted with tuberculosis. For nervous disorders the treatment is said to be infallible. One treat-

ment, it is said, will cure a severe cold.

The treatment is believed to have had its origin in Austin. So far as can be learned, John Durst, a young business man of that city, was the first person to give it a trial.

A few months ago he was suffering from a severe cold. A rainstorm came up, and while it was in progress he decided to strip and get out into it to see if it would help his cold. There is a high board fence around his back lot. After groping in the barn he went into the lot and let the rain fall upon his bare body.

The experiment was a success. The one treatment cured his cold. Since then he never misses taking the rain cure when at home during a rain. He has perfect health.

He related his experience to some of his friends, and the fad, if such it can be called, has spread rapidly.

It is recommended that weak persons who take the treatment should not remain in the rain too long at a time and that a vigorous rubbing should follow the wetting.

It is the theory of those who have taken the treatment that its efficacy lies in the fact that the rain drops contain peculiar medicinal properties and that, coming through the air as they do, they are charged with electricity, which has a direct effect upon the body. Physicians who have been questioned on the subject say that the treatment may have merits in its application to certain ills.

It is out in West Texas that the rain cure is the most effective. Out in that section of the state much depends on the amount and regularity of the precipitation. When there is an abundance of rain the people are happy and progressive. But when the sluice ways of Nature become clogged and Old Sol comes up day after day and slowly and witheringly passes across a brassy sky, the hearts of the people become oppressed and sore within them. The business man stands in front of his open door and ponders on the uncertainties of human hopes as he listens to the tale of woe from the son of the soil who reports his crops burning up from the awful heat. The banker figures on the outlook for decreased business and vigorously studies astronomy in an effort to locate a rain cloud. The stockman greases his windmill, and pumps water from the bowels of the earth, wishing there was a method of raising the grass he needs in his business the same way. The average citizen goes about with an elongated countenance and the look of apprehension that will not come off. The people are suffering, and looking forward to the rain cure, which is to transform the brown prairies into veritable wheat fields so far as verdure is concerned, and the long hot days passing as unbrokeably as clockwork, only add to the fierceness of this general summer complaint. But a dark cloud rises in the northwest and swoops across the sandy plains with all the force of a legion of Japanese soldiery upon a masterly retreating body of the Little Father's sore-footed myrmidons. There is a rattle of windows, a cloud of rapidly moving real estate, a few big chunks of rocks and then the blessed rain.

God and the people of West Texas only know the joy of it.

Those long faces disappear as if by magic, the merchant gets busy, the banker reduces his rate of interest, the stockman buys another herd, the granger lets weeds grow in the path he has worn around his humble cabin home while studying the clouds in search of rain signs, and the fertile soil responds as only West Texas dirt can answer the sweet dew that seem to descend from heaven's own portals.

The country is safe. The rain cure has been administered, and henceforth West Texas will rejoice in the fatness that comes from an abundant precipitation. It is not in Austin that the rain cure does things. It is out in the free and booming west, where every man you meet is one of nature's true noblemen.

### CAUSE OF LOW PRICES

Whenever there has been a big run of cattle to the markets during recent years, there has always been a break in price, and, of course, the packing houses and commission people have assumed sorrowful faces and proceeded to hand out long-winded explanations of how it happened, but these same old cut and dried stereotyped explanations have about served their usefulness. The cattlemen know full well that the beef trust is at the bottom of the whole matter and that he will have to stand it as long as men like Garfield find that the trust is harmless.—Collingsworth Citizen.

When the cattle business began to pick up the first of the year and market prices showed a very considerable improvement, the commission men of the country gave the cattlemen some very good and timely advice when they advised them to hold back their cattle and not rush them on the market in such quantities as would surely result in forcing down prices. A demoralized market from an excess of shipments is just exactly what the big packing concerns want, as it enables them to pick up their supplies practically at their own figures. But the producers of the country did not profit by the advice extended them by the commission men. They appeared to labor under the apprehension that improved market conditions were but temporary and better prices would only be enjoyed by those who got their stuff there first. The result was such a rush of half-fat and sappy stuff to all the markets as to cause a big slump in values, and there again arose the old cry of market manipulation by the beef trust in the most aggravated form.

This paper does not undertake to deny the existence of a beef trust. In fact, since the action of the federal grand jury

in returning so many indictments against the packers, there seems to be pretty good grounds for alleging there is a combination existing among the big packers in restraint of trade. But when it comes to the matter of the demoralized markets that have prevailed this season, it is but just to place a portion of the responsibility where it so legitimately belongs. The producers of the country in their haste to market their surplus stuff, have played directly into the hands of the enemy by affording the desired opportunity to buy beef on the hoof at almost any old price. The packers are not to be blamed for taking advantage of that opportunity. It is human nature to make a dollar when the opportunity is extended, and when the producers extend the opportunity for the making of a dollar at their expense it is not right to get up and abuse the other fellow for taking advantage of the same.

The commission men of the country did their plain duty in the premises, from the fact that they not only recognized the fact that these conditions would arise, but warned the producers of the very contingency that has so unerringly presented itself. If the producers had received that advice in the proper spirit and marketed their stuff in a moderate manner, only sending it out as it became in proper condition, then they would have avoided market demoralization and would have much more coin to show for the stuff that they really sacrificed. It is a well known fact that during all the time that complaint has been made as to the prices received for the half-conditioned stuff thus forced upon the market, cattle that were in prime and proper condition have been bringing very satisfactory prices. The man who was ready to sell the stock that was in real condition to sell has had a very fair inning.

When we take the proper view of the situation it must become very apparent that the solution for these difficulties rest to a very large extent with the producing cattlemen of the country. They must learn to market their stuff in proper manner, waiting until the cattle are in proper condition, and avoiding the practice of rushing them to market whether conditions are favorable or not. Discretion should be exercised in these matters, and the man who exercises the proper discretion rarely has occasion for serious complaint.

Out in the range country there are large numbers of cattle ready for market at this time which are not going forward, from the fact that owners do not consider it an opportune time to ship them. The range is in such fine condition that they can be held indefinitely, and they are making money for their owners every day they are being held.

### RECIPROCITY MEETING

Texas will be well represented at the reciprocity meeting to be held in Chicago next week, for the purpose of devising some methods of promoting an outlet for American live stock and meat products. Delegates have already been appointed, consisting of some of our leading stockmen, and these will go to Chicago thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the occasion. The objects of the impending Chicago meeting are well portrayed in the resolutions passed by the National Live Stock Exchange in its annual meeting at Buffalo recently. Those resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, Germany and other nations of Continental Europe, in retaliation for real or fancied grievances against the United States, by reason of some features of our present tariff schedules, propose increases in the present import duties on our live cattle and meat products from 100 to 400 per cent or more; and

"Whereas, Said proposed changes in these tariff rates will seriously cripple, if not wholly destroy, our export trade with said countries, thus entailing untold loss and damages to the entire live stock industry of the United States; and

"Whereas, We believe that reciprocity treaties negotiated with due and proper regard for the interests of both contracting nations, offer the best and most practical means of counteracting, if not wholly averting, the threatened and impending blow to the industry in which we, as well as millions of our citizens, are so vitally interested; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the National Live Stock Exchange, representing as we do fifteen of the leading live stock markets of the United States, do hereby earnestly request and urge the congress of the United States at its next session to take prompt and effective steps looking to the negotiation of reciprocal trade treaties with Germany, as well as other nations of Continental Europe, to the end that any just cause for complaint on their part be removed, so that we may not only retain our present foreign markets for our live stock and its products, but that the same may be extended and enlarged."

The cattlemen have also brought the matter involved in this meeting to the attention of President Roosevelt, who has shown his interest in it by requesting Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Live Stock Association, to prepare for his use a brief to be used in bringing the matter before congress when it assembles in December. President Hagenbarth has completed the brief, and its leading features are as follows:

As no vessel is stronger than its weakest part, so is the value of any commodity fixed by its surplus product, says Mr. Hagenbarth. A study of our foreign trade relations and the prices of export com-





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modities for the past 100 years proves the axiom. Decline in foreign trade and low prices go hand in hand. History demonstrates that large exports mean increased prices, advanced railroad earnings, increased bank deposits and general prosperity.

The low prices of the ordinary grades of cattle prevailing the past few years have resulted in loss and oftentimes failure to the cattle interests. Various causes have been sought out as the primary source of the present depression. Market manipulation and excessive railroad freights have been urged in explanation. However, further investigation discloses that a surplus of supply is also a great, if not the greatest, single difficulty to be overcome; deeper research into the economics of the case discovers the fact that this surplus of supply or overproduction is a result of the apparent loss of a great part of our foreign export meat trade, amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$100,000,000 per annum.

Our beef and beef products exported to France, with a population of 39,000,000 people, now amounts to only about \$850,000 per annum; to Germany last year, with over 56,000,000 people, we sent only \$406,905 worth of beef, salted and cured, and \$365,594 in tallow. Our exports of meat products, including pork and pork products, to Germany in 1903, totaled \$19,454,424, and in 1904 had fallen to \$14,941,826, decrease of over 23 per cent. Our loss in France in the same period and from same sources was nearly 50 per cent. In our foreign trade relations generally we find a loss varying from 10 to 20 per cent.

These figures, supplemented by the fact that Europe generally and Germany in particular have served notice upon us that we must trade fair or face prohibitive tariff enactments on their part, should awaken us to decided action. Germany, beginning March 1, 1906, will put into effect a discriminatory tariff practically prohibitive in its terms. A comparison of the present heavy duties imposed by that nation with the proposed schedule affords food for thought:

Tariff per 100 lbs.—	Present, 1906.
Bacon .....	2.16 3.89
Lard .....	1.09 1.35
Beef, fresh .....	1.62 4.87
Beef, salted .....	1.84 6.45
Hides .....	1.95 3.25
Sausages .....	1.84 7.57
Oleomargarine .....	1.73 3.24

With our agricultural and live stock exports for the past fiscal year showing loss approximating \$100,000,000 it is not a comforting prospect to face the proposed German or similar prohibitive tariffs, nor can we fairly state that our neighbors are open to censure in the course they are pursuing. Up to date our policy has been exclusion and the closed door. We have angered commercial Europe by a series of "tail-twisting" exploits, especially in 1894, when the Blaine conventions were wiped out without notice to the other legal contracting parties, and again in 1897, when the sugar producing nations of Europe were practically served notice that they could not sell their product to the United States. The patience of Europe under the commercial conditions which we have imposed upon them in the past has been marvelous.

Since 1897 they have awakened and apparently, taking their cue from Count Goulochowski's "Appeal to Europe," have set about to retaliate in kind against our hostile tariffs, and thus in a measure we are simply paying the penalty for our own transgressions. Heretofore our motto seems to have been "Retaliation without cause," from now on let it be "Reciprocity first, retaliation afterward."

With our packing houses stacked up for years ahead with surplus export products and the cattle and hog interests on a basis where the selling price does not equal the cost of production, these branches of live stock industry cry aloud for relief.  
 Though recognizing the fact that the principle of protection is established as the permanent policy of this country, and accepting it so far, as it covers the difference existing between wages here and abroad, yet when it is made prohibitive and a bulwark of manipulation and the fruitful cause of retaliation and hostilities against us by continental na-

tions, greatly reducing in most instances and annihilating in some cases our foreign market for agriculture and live stock products, we protest against the abuse of the principle and demand a speedy resort to the principle of reciprocity, and that, following the example of President McKinley and Mr. Blaine, reciprocal relations by treaty or otherwise be entered into with the continental nations.

The interests injured are awake to the fact that the United States senate has heretofore stultified every effort toward the amelioration of these hurtful conditions, and we cite notably the fate of the Kasson treaties. A few years' continuance of the senate's tactics and the growth of the agricultural and live stock interests in the United States will be seriously impaired if they do not fall into decay.

**CONGRESS IS BLAMED**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Secretary Wilson has laid at the door of congress the responsibility for the aid given to the beef trust by the present administration of the meat inspection service of the department of agriculture. Mr. Wilson declares that in having the inspectors examine only the meat of the large packing houses he is simply trying to carry out the desires of congress.

The house committee on agriculture, of which Representative James Wadsworth of New York is chairman, is declared to have frequently cautioned the bureau of animal industry, of which Dr. H. E. Salmon is head, not to extend the inspection service to the small packing houses. This has made it impossible for many independent packers to get their meat inspected. Butchers who buy of the trust usually make use of the advertisement, "All our meat inspected by the government," especially if they have a competitor who kills his own beef and pork, or who buys it from a small packer.

The beef trust in 1904 forced two companies out of business in Kansas City. The beef trust influence is strong in Kansas City and suddenly an ordinance was passed prohibiting the sale of any but government inspected meat. The Missouri Milling and Cattle Company asked the chief meat inspector, Dr. Bennett, to assign inspectors to its plant. Answer was made that there was no authority for the inspection of meat of companies not doing interstate business or export business.

Dr. H. E. Salmon, the chief of the bureau of animal industry, said he had favored inspecting the meat at all packing houses, but that the tendency of the committee on agriculture had been in the opposite direction. Time and again he said the committee had warned the department not to extend the meat inspection service to the small packing houses. "What is the smallest house to which you will send an inspector," he was asked. "Generally speaking, those which kill at least fifty cattle a day. It would cost \$1,500,000 to inspect the meat of all houses, large and small.


The expense to which the government is put in making beef inspections is from \$8,000 to \$9,000 in excess of the appropriation made by congress for that purpose, according to Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry. Under the circumstances the inspection of the output of small firms has had to be discontinued and the attention of the department inspectors is chiefly given to the killing of the big plants owned and operated by the beef trust. This statement was made by Dr. Salmon in explaining away the charge that the beef trust was being officially favored by the government in its meat inspections. Dr. Salmon says that the big concerns do practically all the export trade, though he does not want to be understood as saying that a thorough inspection of meats for domestic use should not be given equal attention. He claims the department is not receiving enough money for the purpose of carrying on this important work.

**THE ALPINE COUNTRY**

President John W. Kokernot of the fair association is back from a visit out to the ranch at Alpine. "That is a great cow country out there," said he to the Express Saturday, "and conditions have never been so good in a quarter of a century. Cattle are fat enough to go to market, but they are not going. The market is not such as to encourage cattlemen with plenty of grass to get in any hurry about shipping. Steers will easily take on another hundred pounds of flesh by fall and this would pay the freight even if the market does not improve. We are expecting a better market this fall and if signs count for anything we will get it, as the territory run will be smaller than for years. The pea vine has been growing all over our range this year and in this respect our cattle have fared better than they have on the Lubbock county ranch, but letters received from there about the time I got to Alpine, stated that cattle were taking on flesh rapidly. In fact, there is no portion of the range country in Texas this year that is not faring sumptuously every day."

On June 8, 1905, M. E. Jones of Williamsville, Ill., sold twenty-five female shorthorns at an average of \$273 per head, and thirteen bulls averaged \$346.50. The general average was \$298 for thirty-eight head. The top-price female was Imp. Edelweiss, calved April, 1901, sired by Star of Destiny. Her cow calf by Lord Banff helped to bring her price up to \$705, and she was sold to John Regier, of Whitewater, Kan.

One of the best plans of selling sheep is to put those to be sold into a flock by themselves.



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**BIG CATTLE RUSH WILL BEGIN SOON**

Extra Engine Sent to San Angelo to Handle Cars—Stockmen Want Rain

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Aug. 5.—A good hard soaking rain is needed badly all over the stock country at present. The farmers say if rain falls in the next few days there will be a splendid cotton crop, but that if it doesn't fall in good quantity, the crop will be very short, as this is the very time cotton needs rain the most. Stockmen want stock water and say the range is needing rain badly.

**PREPARING FOR RUSH**

A switch engine was brought in here today to remain here permanently. It is brought in now to handle the stock rush which is expected to open up on the 15th of this month, but it is thought this switch engine will be required here permanently hereafter because of the growth and settlement of the country, the increase in the freight handled from and to west Texas and the number of cattle and other live stock shipped out along from time to time. In this connection it is not without interest to note that where the stockman finishes his own stuff at home, as so many have done this year in west Texas, there is likely to be some shipments of fat stuff along from time to time, and it is not all sent out at once, as the stockmen did from their territory pastures when their stuff was taken there to be finished.

**CATTLE DIPPING A SUCCESS**

The first cattle ever dipped in Reagan county were successfully put through the operation by Ingham & Son at the ranch of G. W. Tankersly, three miles east of Stiles, the county seat of Reagan county, one day this week. They were 300 head of yearlings belonging to Ingham & Son and were dipped in the vats recently built by Mr. Tankersly, the operation being inspected by State Sanitary Inspector Gardiner, who reported that it was a success in every particular, all ticks having been exterminated, while the cattle suffered no ill effects from the treatment. Gradually these dipping vats are being established all through the west and the "tick problem" may work out its own salvation in time. The cattlemen find that their cattle do so much better after being dipped and rid of the ticks that they are studying the processes of dipping, ascertaining those most feasible and most economical, and at the same time most devoid of danger to the stock, and these dipping vats are being installed on not a few of the big ranches throughout west Texas.

Will Newton of Ozona, former owner of the Ozona-San Angelo stage line, has purchased of J. N. Cobb of Irion county 1,106 sheep at \$3 per head and 800 lambs at \$2.50 per head. Mr. Newton has had years of experience in the sheep business and he believes that sheep will continue to do well for the next eight or ten years, at least. Many of the old shepherds believe that sheep will never again get down to their former low prices.

**HOMESEEKERS NUMEROUS**

Many more homeseekers are coming into west Texas almost daily. They always come in parties and are usually from

central or east or southwest Texas. Many German and Bohemian farmers are selling out their farms in central and southwest Texas and getting a good high price for their farms and then moving out to this section, they buy up cheap lands and turn them into farms and raise very profitable crops. There are also, of course, a great number of American farmers moving in here from central and north and east Texas. A party of twenty prosperous farmers from Rockwall and Denton counties was here this week prospecting and many of them will locate hereabouts with their families, as several farm locations were purchased.

**MARTIN A CANDIDATE**

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 3.—Congressman E. W. Martin, who was active in securing the investigation of the "beef trust," has decided to become a candidate for the senate. Senator Gamble will in all probability be a candidate to succeed himself. There are few shrewder politicians in this state than Martin. He has carried everything before him in past campaigns. He will have the united support in the Black Hills of not only the republicans but a great many from the other parties.

The Black Hills people demand the senatorship. The Black Hills are rapidly becoming equal in resources to the eastern half of the state. Over \$1,000,000 is now being expended in the irrigation scheme at Belle Fourche. The gold output of the hills this year will be close to \$10,000,000. There are thousands of acres of mineral land here as yet unexplored. The cattle interests are gigantic, the shipping station of Belle Fourche being the largest in the world. Every station along the railroads is receiving wool for the eastern market. The plains on all sides of the hills are covered with sheep, which are doubling the money each year for their owners. Railroads are being built in several places into coal and oil fields and there is an unlimited amount of available timber and building materials.

**COWMEN USE AUTOMOBILES**

A Houston man who was in the city recently said that he used to think he knew Texas until he made a trip out west across what used to be known as "Llano Estacado." He is now sure that no man who has not visited west Texas quite recently has a very good idea of the progress made in that section.

"The automobile has made a greater change in west Texas than would have been deemed possible when autos were introduced in the ranch country. By the use of automobiles points 100 miles away from railroads are now in close touch with civilization. What used to be several days' travel between ranch and railway station is now a matter of but a few hours.

"Automobiles are used on nearly all the ranches. The cow pony has almost passed with the passing of cowboys. On several big ranches I saw men rounding up cattle using automobiles instead of ponies. On the lines of the Texas and Pacific and the Southern Pacific, as well as along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver automobiles are to be seen from car windows standing at stations where ranch wagons and ambulances used to await the coming of the train."

And now Dr. D. E. Salmon, head of the federal bureau of animal industry at Washington, admits that for several years he was partner in a printing establishment that did much of the work of the department of agriculture. It begins to look like there is no end to the misconduct of the minor government officials at Washington.

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**ANDERSON TALKS OF THE PANHANDLE**

Progress in Buffalo Breeding and Other Notes of Interest in That Section

Editor Stockman-Journal.

I see by the Stockman-Journal that you clipped a little article on the Amarillo stock yards, for which thanks.

Everything on the plains is as desirable as one could wish. The birth of a quarter-bred Buffalo heifer calf from a quarter-bred cow by a quarter blood sire proves that at least that much can be perpetuated for ever. Progressive breeding from the quarter Buffalo and three-quarter and full-bred on three-quarter, seven-eighth and two full-blood buffalo heifers has been carried to such an extent that animals have been produced by this breeding which have nine-sixteenths of buffalo. When the same fixidity of blood is completed in the quarter-blood calf above alluded to, then it will be demonstrated that sufficient blood will be held in promise to breed back the buffalo. The experimenting has been carried on with enduring patience by Mr. Goodnight. I promised you to write to you extendedly on the subject of this cattle breeding, but would rather you would some time talk to Colonel Charles Goodnight himself on the subject.

Bugbee & Knorpp has commenced shipping a string of fat red steers on the market. Fifteen cars went out yesterday from Southard, the first station east of Goodnight. Cattle never looked better than now, but the grass of the plains has been so green all spring that cattle are not hardly in flesh, but are what they call on the market "washy" or "sappy," etc. But what I would like you to have you make mention of is the passing of the Goodnight school.

One of the incidents of the week in the Panhandle of Texas was the meeting at Goodnight of the board of trustees of the Goodnight College, under the new regime, that is, under the auspices of the Baptist general convention of Texas. It has become one of the correlated schools of the Baptist denomination, of which Baylor University is at the head, and has the full sympathy and support of the denomination of the whole state. This, together with the sentiment of appreciation which surrounds its pioneer founders and Mrs. Charles Goodnight, coupled with its strategic location on the summit of the principal peninsula of the northern plains of Texas, up which runs the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, making Goodnight the natural gateway between the country below and above the Cap Rock of the Staked Plains, renders this one of the most desirable locations in all Texas for the upbuilding of a great school and a residence city. The climate at an altitude of about 3,300 feet is one of the most healthful on the continent. This road, both wagon and rail, at this point, when this college was founded, was right in the heart of the "Big Ranch" country and many of the families on the ranches

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For complete information and descriptive literature, see I. and G. N. Agets, or write,

L. TRICE, 2nd Vice. Pres & Gen. Mgr. D. J. PRICE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent. "THE TEXAS ROAD," Palestine, Texas.

were twenty miles apart. The Goodnight home was headquarters of the best civilization of the Panhandle country during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Mrs. M. A. Goodnight, yielding to the instincts of the practical educator, having been a pioneer Texas school teacher at Weatherford, in Parker county, and foreseeing that it would be many years before the public school could become practical, the necessity of a centralized school was manifest and with the view of providing this the Goodnights founded this school, from which several hundred boys and girls from homes so isolated that had it not been for the wise provision of this cheap and convenient school many of the very brightest of Texas' scholars would not have been developed. The rapid strides made in the settlement of the Panhandle counties during the past three years has changed the status of Goodnight College as an emergency school into a full-fledged Alma Mater, with all of the attachments and contingent literary accessories, and under the auspices of one of the greatest religious denominations of liberal education in the country. At the meeting on Friday W. H. Fuqua of Amarillo presided and the whole board was enthusiastic and generous in arranging for repairing, extending and improving facilities for the ensuing season, the first term of which commences on Sept. 12. W. H. Fuqua endowed the literary section with a \$25 medal. The personnel of this board is W. H. Fuqua, president; C. E. Oakes, secretary; J. L. Smith, treasurer; Rev. Bennett Hatcher, L. T. Lester, Rev. J. T. Burnett, Q. Moore, S. C. McCarty, C. Goodnight, Rev. Wilson, C. Rogers, H. D. Ramsey, Rev. R. E. L. Farmer, W. E. Slaughter, representing the towns of Amarillo, Channing, Canyon City, Claude, Goodnight, Clarendon, Memphis and Dalhart. Yours truly, W. P. ANDERSON, Goodnight, Texas.

**IN SOUTH AFRICA**

J. B. Walker, for some time engaged as a sanitary inspector for Colorado and for the past three years engaged by the British government to receive cattle at South Africa, is in Denver. Mr. Walker was located at Delagoa bay and received about 10,000 head of Texas cattle shipped over.

"It was the intention of the government to take over about 100,000 head," said Mr. Walker in the Record-Stockman, "but owing to the many diseases there the importation has been stopped for the time being until some of the disease problems can be solved. The worst disease is called east coast fever. It is somewhat similar to Texas or splenic fever, and is conveyed by a tick known there as the blue tick. This disease is worse than the splenic fever, however, and cattle do not become immune. It is fatal in practically 90 per cent of the cases. They also have the regular Texas fever, which over there is called Red Water fever.

"The war left South Africa in bad shape. There are very few cattle left, and it seems impossible to stock up. Horses are scarce and about the only animals that seem to thrive are the donkeys, which seem to do very well. About every disease known can be found there. We had a little foot and mouth disease brought in from Argentina, but it was stamped out upon arrival. Rinderpest occasionally makes its appearance, but it is not feared as much as the east coast fever. Rinderpest can be handled by inoculation and is not as bad as generally thought.

"We got our meat frozen from Australia. Milk we get from cans, as there are practically no dairy cows left. "Conditions there are about as bad as they could be, and it will take years for the country to recover from the war. The government is doing every thing possible to solve the many problems, and sooner or later it will find a way to introduce live stock. Sheep suffer about

as bad as cattle. On the high veldt stock is fairly healthy, but there is feed there only in summer and there can be little done until the stockmen can raise feed enough to rough the cattle through the dry season."

**NEW CATTLE LAW WORKS HARDSHIP**

**Carload Shipping Regulation Will Be Protested By Texas Stockmen**

Cattlemen are complaining that when the recent order of the bureau of agriculture relating to the number of cattle that make up a carload goes into effect, it will work a hardship on them.

Under the new law a certain number of cattle weighing 700 pounds each will constitute a carload. Heretofore the total weight of a car of cattle did not exceed 22,000 pounds. If the ruling becomes effective shippers will be forced to pay for at least 2,000 pounds more freight than can be shipped in a single car.

"It is like paying for something the cowman cannot use and is no benefit to the stock being shipped," said Sam Davidson referring to the ruling of the agricultural department.

In some instances, he says, shippers will pay for as much as 4,000 pounds that is not in the car. He says that Texas stockmen will make a vigorous protest against the law.

**THE MONTANA RANGE**

Reviewing the range situation in eastern Montana the Stock Growers Journal, published at Miles City, says:

Cattlemen are of the opinion that shipping will be a little late this year, the bulk of the business going in September, October and November. Miles City and Fallon on the North Pacific and Oswego on the Great Northern will catch the most of the shipments from Custer and Dawson counties. The range immediately north of the Yellowstone is in good shape at present for cattle that are driven in for shipment, but already a couple of sheep outfits are reported as ranging near the Yellowstone bridge. At Fallon the cattlemen have induced the railroad people to establish a rule that no sheep shall graze on the railroad sections in that vicinity and that keeps the sheep out. They have obtained promises at sundry times of having the same rule enforced in this locality, but it has never been pushed. The number of cattle that will be shipped will be large, it is considered, but no accurate estimate can be found at present, as there is an uncertainty among the cattlemen individually as to how many each outfit will ship.

Another thing in this connection that interests the shippers is what handicap will arise this year to operate to their loss. One year it is grasshoppers, another prairie fires, another low prices, another no grass, last year it was low prices and a strike.

**GRAIN YIELDS WELL**

STRATFORD, Texas, Aug. 3.—Pronger brothers, near Stratford, threshed their grain last week. Their oats averaged forty-five bushels to the acre and the wheat sixteen. The oats on the old land made sixty-one bushels per acre and the wheat twenty.

Aside from the wool, if a sheep is not making a good growth, raising a lamb or coming into market condition, it is not enriching its owner.



## PLUNGER GILLETT PROMISES TO SETTLE

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 8.—Harry F. Trower, treasurer of the Trower Brothers Live Stock Commission Company, which is said to have been the largest individual creditor of Grant Gillett, the Woodbine, Kan., cattle plunger, had a meeting with Gillett about a week ago in New York.

"Gillett did not pay us what he owed us," said Mr. Trower last night, "and any reports to that effect are not true. The meeting was not a pre-arranged one. I was in New York on other business and met Gillett by accident and we went over his business affairs pretty thoroughly.

"I believe that Gillett will some day settle with his creditors," continued Mr. Trower. "He hopes to do so, and he is working toward that end. He expects to be able to pay out in five or six years. He may be able to do it in four or five years. He is depending on mining property he has in Mexico to enable him to do this."

Mr. Trower said that Gillett did not make him any definite proposition for a settlement.

"The plan of giving us mining stock in payment of what he owes us was discussed," said Mr. Trower, "but he did not make me any definite offer and I made none to him. I consider, however, that Gillett has some mining property that looks very good.

"He has some very well known and very substantial New York men backing his enterprise, too. I was really surprised at the class of men who are interested with him. He has not deceived them any, but has told them, I understand, all about his Kansas transactions. His adviser is S. Harrison Wagner, a corporation lawyer, well known in New York, who has interested a number of his other clients in Gillett's mines."

Mr. Trower's meeting with Gillett was a week ago last Friday.

"I was in New York on other business," said Mr. Trower, "and I learned by accident that Gillett was in the city and that he was to have a meeting with Mr. Wagner, his attorney, at the Imperial hotel at a certain hour. I went to the hotel and waited and met Gillett face to face. He was considerably surprised to see me.

"We had a long talk, and I went over his business affairs with him. He convinced me that he is now trying to do the right thing. He has not paid off any of his creditors yet, however, and all reports to that effect are 'fakes.' I do not believe that he has any great amount of cash at this time."

"What has he done with all the money he borrowed before he left for Mexico?" Mr. Trower was asked.

"Gillett admitted to me and incidents that I have learned myself bear out what he says," was Mr. Trower's reply, "that supposed friends of his made more out of his transactions than he did."

Mr. Trower said that the mines now being promoted by Gillett are part of a mining property purchased from Judge Christman of the Jackson county court and Coeyer Brothers, the contractors, by a company promoted by Gillett. This company, Mr. Trower said, was not able to operate the mines, and Gillett negotiated the sale of a part of the property to some New York men.

"The men who bought the property are able to work it, and will make lots of money out of it," said Mr. Trower. "Gillett made some money on the deal and he saved some of the property. He expects this property to furnish the money that will enable him to pay off all he owes."

### HIS HERD

"Sorter funny thing happened at my place day before yesterday," said a certain prominent resident of the 'Possum Trot, Ark., neighborhood. "Wife 'lowed, she did, that it 'peared to her that the children were makin' considerable more noise than common out in the yard; they were playin' hoss-thief or lvn-hin', or some innocent game that-a-way—four or five of 'em figger on bein' deputy sheriffs or something of the sort when they grow up. I said I reckoned the fracas was just about normal; but wife 'lowed—and you know how set women are when they

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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.

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

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set hold of a notion—she 'lowed, also, that there 'peared somehow to be more of 'em than was customary around there.

"Aw, I reckon not, Magnolia," says I sorter soothingly. "I reckon not."

"But nothin' would do her but we must go out and investigate. The yard did seem to be pretty thickly populated, for a fact, and when they heard us comin' several

myra children crawled out of the ash-hopper and from under the house and such places; and when we had tallied 'em all up, burhanged if there wasn't nineteen of 'em, when wife 'lowed—and I reckoned she knowed—that there oughtn't to have been more than about fourteen. It shorely looked as if there was a bug under the chip, as the sayin' goes, and nothin' would satisfy wife but to find out what was wrong. She added 'em up and she ciphered 'em out, and there shore was nineteen of 'em, and no mistake about it! I says probly that was right, after all, but wife wouldn't bear to it. She stuck and hung—and, as I said before, you know how women are that-a-way—that there was too much liberality as it were, in the census roll.

"She was a good deal aggravated about it, too, and the upshot of the matter was that she took soft soap and warm water and washed the faces of every last one of them children. And, behold you, when the operation was over, dinged if it didn't prove that wife had been right all the time, as she 'most generally is. In the pack was two children of Lab Juckett's and one of Tut Springer's, or two of Tut's and one of Lab's—I fergit which, now—and two more that wouldn't tell where they belonged. Two of the extra layout had been livin' at our place for three days or so, another one didn't 'pear to know when he'd come there, and them two contrary children that wouldn't tell where they came from got their backs up and refused to say how long they had been with us. And in the case of all of 'em, none of their folks had made any signs of havin' missed 'em."—Tom Watson's Magazine for August.

### AFTER CATTLE HAUL

Frisco Surveys Line to Roswell, New Mexico

The Frisco Railroad Company contemplates building a line from some point on the Fort Worth and Denver City through several of the best counties in Texas to Roswell, N. M., a distance of between 300 and 350 miles.

Two surveys have already been made, one from Vernon and the other from Quanah, but the former route will likely be chosen should the extension be built, as it furnishes the easiest route and the most feasible to construct.

The road would run through Cottle county and strike many of the big ranches, among them the 3D, the Matador and the OX. Heretofore these ranches and many others have been far removed from a railroad station, consequently shipment of cattle has been to a great disadvantage. A road through this as well as other cattle counties would be hailed with delight by the large stockgrowers of these sections.

Representative Witherspoon of Cottle county has made the trip over the line with the railroad men from Quanah and says that he feels confident the company will build the road.

Crops in this part of the state are very fine. Cotton, it is said, will make three-fourths of a bale to the acre. Vegetables are also excellent this year in Cottle county. The country is rapidly settling up with a good class of people. Plenty of rain has fallen and altogether conditions are fine.

### MARION SANSOM'S VIEWS

Marion Sansom in discussing the new shipping order said: "In the matter of the new shipping rules prescribed by Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, it would seem that in promulgating this rule there certainly is not a practical man connected with the bureau of animal industry. This is like most rules—they are formulated by theoretical men and not by practical men. They do not figure the cost and who pays it. Orders of this kind are usually formulated without consulting those who are most interested. It will increase the freight rate almost one-third. To load cattle, twenty-three head of 700-pound cattle in a car they would not ride as well as to load them reasonably full, as every practical shipper knows that a load of cattle with a proper number to fill the car will ride better than where there are so few. In the sudden stops and jerks these cattle do not have the swing that they would have when there are only a few in the car. Really, this rule is too ridiculous to be put into effect. It is too much government interference, making jobs for people who ought to be getting some actual experience by working on ranches or farms. From a humanitarian standpoint cattle fared much better before the twenty-eight hour law went into effect than they do now, as every practical shipper knows."

### 17,713 ACRES OF GRASS LAND FOR LEASE

The commissioners' court of Llano county requests bids for the leasing of the 17,713 acres of Llano county school land, situated in Tom Green county, within five miles of San Angelo.

All bids to be filed on or before August 17; lands to be leased for a period of five years; lease to begin Sept. 1, 1905, unless otherwise agreed upon. All bids to be accompanied by certified check, payable to A. E. Moore, County Judge of Llano county, for \$300.

The court reserves the right to reject any or all bids. For further particulars address County Judge of Llano County.

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FURTHER FACTS UPON REQUEST A. A. GLISSON, G. P. A., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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  - To Portland and its mighty Exposition?
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  - 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.

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

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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.

## COLONEL POOLE AT MENARDVILLE

Editor Stockman-Journal.

A heavy rain fell at Brady and the surrounding country last Sunday evening a week. The streets were knee-deep in water. At 1:30 o'clock on Monday the conductor called out all aboard and nine of us boarded the mail hack—three in a seat. Judge Charence Martin was one of the number. It was a jolly crowd, all bound for the Menardville reunion. The roads were very heavy and muddy. We made slow progress for the first nine miles, where we changed horses and after which we struck a dusty, dry road from there on and made good time.

Out three miles from Brady we passed John Wallis' pasture. He has a fine herd of high-grade Hereford cattle. They all looked fat and sleek. The grass on both sides of the road was simply fine for a stretch of forty-five miles, which is the distance between Brady and Menardville. We passed hundreds of wagons, hacks and buggies, all trying to get into Menardville first. Oh, but it was dusty and hot.

We told yarns and sang all the way through. Judge Martin and others of the party are always loaded with good yarns. Out fourteen miles from Menardville we passed Mrs. J. C. Wilhelm's ranch. I paid this ranch a call last year. She has sixty sections of patented land, well improved. Her barn at headquarters cost her \$4,000. It is a perfect model. She has six other large barns on the ranch. Everything is first-class. There are 3,000 high-grade Hereford cattle, several thousand sheep and a great many hogs on this ranch. Six hundred acres are in cultivation. The proprietress lives at homes and boards at the same place. She is one among the best business women in Texas.

We arrived in Menardville at 7:30. The town was alive with people from a distance. The first thing I did was to rush for a drink. I mean water. But it was distilled. I did ample justice to one of Mrs. Russell's good suppers at the Russell hotel. If you go to Menardville and want something good to eat you will always find it at the Russell hotel. All night one could hear the wagons and hacks pulling in for the reunion grounds, one mile northwest of town. I believe this is one of the best reunions I have ever attended in Texas. All the services were good, including the speeches, songs, marches and music. The old veterans were all prompt in attendance, as their camp ground was near the grand stand. I was much amused to see the old boys in gray meet who had not laid eyes on each other since the surrender. They cried and hugged each other fondly, which was all right. However, my taste does not run that way. If I am ever caught hugging any one it will not be a man.

I had the pleasure of meeting Newt Bryson and his good wife and C. P. Gray and wife, who were camping together. Mesdames Bryson and Gray treated me with samples of their cakes, pies, preserves and other good grub. When it comes to eating I can make a full hand. I promised these good ladies to keep an eye on their hubbies while there, as both these gentlemen have a weakness for flirting with the girls, and I cannot blame them much, as I am afflicted with the same weakness. The girls look awful sweet to me.

My old friend R. E. Woods of San Saba and his family were camping on the grounds near the Bryson and Gray location, and I spent part of my time with the Woods. Mr. Woods is an old veteran. Mrs. Woods was well supplied with tomatoes, peaches, cakes, pies, preserves, etc., which she had brought from her home. Their daughter, Miss Polky, yet in her teens, is a very pretty little miss of fifteen summers, the youngest and pet of the family. Misses Lou Greer, Maud Faundren and Polk, all very pretty young ladies, from San Saba county, were with the Woods family. Mr. and Mrs. Woods and family have my good wishes for so many nice attentions during my stay there.

I was surprised to see so many people from a distance here. They came from all parts of Texas and New Mexico. Billy Wilks, from Snyder, Scurry county, was here, all dressed up in town clothes. I had always regarded him as one among my best friends, yet how easy it is to get fooled on that line.

On Friday morning I was at the grounds, promenading with a dashing, sweet widow, having a good time, when Mr. Wilks appeared and at once took her by the arm and made a bee line for the flying jennie and left me looking like a poor boy at a country dance. This lady and Mr. Wilks rode the hobby horses the balance of the day, to my utter disgust. I'll get even with him if I ever fire another cannon. I will be in Snyder in October. Mrs. Wilks is one of my good friends, and I intend to tell her all about how he treated me. She will make him sup sorrow by the ladle full for this mean trick he played me.

There was some extra fine stock on the grounds. Russell & Bevans had on exhibition a lot of fine Durhams. They are all registered and are perfect models and beauties of the Durham family. I was surprised to see such high-grade cattle out here in Menard county.

A. H. Murchison had a strong of registered Herefords on hand, equal to any I have seen in all my rounds. Mr. Murchison has been here twenty years and has amassed a handsome fortune in cattle and mercantile business, and is making money rapidly. He has a host of friends all over this country.

Tom Palmer from Schleicher county was on hand with a string of fine mares and

colts. They are tip-top. I have not seen such a fine lot of colts in years; perfect in every respect. The sire of them is Pondo horse and the mares are Steeldust. They caught the eye of every one who saw them. Lee L. Russell offered him all kinds of money for one of them, but Tom refused to part with any of them. He ranches six miles west of Eldorado and has a little herd of fine cattle, also. Yet he is an old bach, but I understand he is making visits to Eldorado every Sunday with great regularity. I know her, Tom. You are dead right in loving such a pretty, sweet girl. Today I am to take dinner with the family, and will say a good word in your behalf, for I know how bashful you are.

While at Menardville I had the pleasure of meeting William Bevans, one of the founders and president and general manager of the Bank of Menardville, one of the most solid banking houses in the west. Mr. Bevans is one of the cleverest and most obliging gentlemen I have ever met in all my round. He is plain as an old shoe, notwithstanding his great wealth. He said many good words for The Stockman-Journal, and when any of the boys did not have the required amount in their pocket, Bevans went into his pocket and loaned it to them. Russell & Bevans own and control more land and cattle than any firm in West Texas. Yes, Dick Russell and Billy Bevans are very successful business young men and right here I desire to thank Dick Russell and L. Luckenbaugh for lending me a helping hand to catch my dog. Mr. Luckenbaugh is a large hardware dealer in Menardville, a jolly, well-met gentleman. At 6 o'clock Saturday evening Charles F. Adams and myself pulled out toward Sonora. We drove eleven miles and camped in one of Bevan's pastures on the banks of the beautiful Clear Creek, about two hundred yards from Jesse Graham's. I found Mr. Graham a very nice, obliging gentleman. His good wife sent me two nice quilts and a pillow, which made a very comfortable bed. Adams had some bedding, consisting of a pair of harness and a horse collar. I make it a rule never to sleep with a man if I can avoid it. We had lain in a supply of grub before leaving town early next morning. Mrs. Graham sent us a bucket of big, hot biscuits, which we enjoyed very much. We passed through Fort McKavett, the government post, the old rock buildings of which are still standing. Almost all of them are occupied by families and business men. General Robert E. Lee once commanded this post. Colonel Black has a beautiful residence one mile west of town, where the big springs burst up at the head of San Saba river.

Oh, but it was a hot and dusty road. We nooned at a tank in Middle Valley. Adams got out his shotgun and killed nine big bull frogs. Then the frying and eating took place. We had a frying pan and plenty of bacon. I want to say right here that Charley Adams can eat more frog legs than any man who ever hit West Texas. We landed in Sonora just before sunset. I was soon located at the McDonald hotel. I had stopped here before. Mrs. Josie McDonald is proprietress and always has something good for the inner man, nice clean rooms, first-class meals. When you come here, stop with her. She is a very deserving lady and you get the worth of your money. On Sept. 1 and 2 the Sonora Carnival takes place. There will be a free barbecue, several beeves, goats and sheep will give up their lives in honor of the occasion. I understand Captain John T. (or Uncle Johnny) Brown as all the boys call him has donated some of his famous Angora goats to be used. I am going to be on hand on purpose to sample some of Uncle Johnny's goat mutton, and if I do not get filled up there will go home with him and stay until I do. This will be a great gathering of the stockmen and I want you Edwards and Crockett county people to meet me there with the required amount for The Journal. Money, yes, gentlemen, nothing like giving The Journal Kid a little lift. I will appreciate it ever so much.

Now, Mr. Editor, for fear you get to kicking hard about a long letter, I will close, but reserve the right to give you something to kick about next week, as I am not half through with Sonora and her generous people. It is awful dry in Sutton, Crockett and Schleicher counties, two months' drouth. However, stock are looking fine. C. C. POOLE.

Eldorado, Texas, Aug. 2, 1905.

### THE BRACKETT COUNTRY

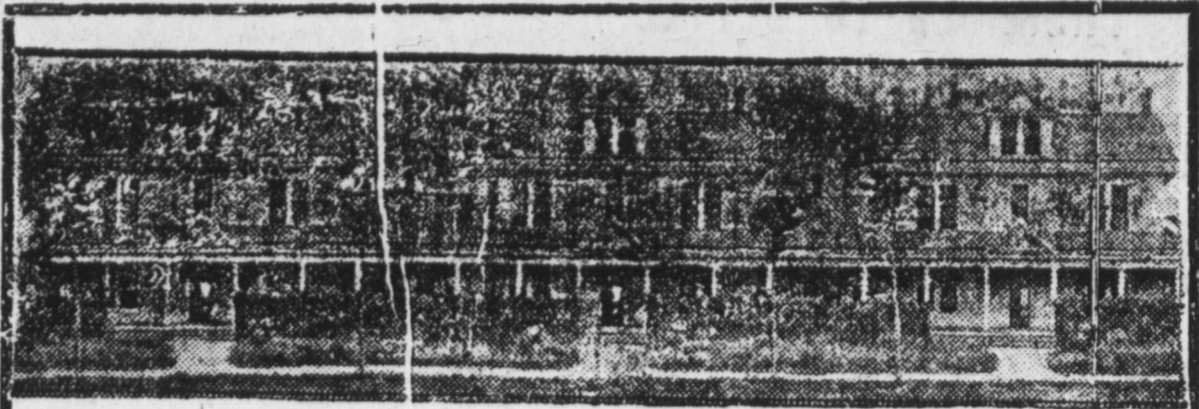
BRACKETT, Texas, Aug. 5.—James Clamp has bought 700 head of stock cattle of George Herzog at \$13.

George Schwandner has sold 2,000 head of very good grade Angoras to a Mr. Rainey of Edwards county at \$1.85, including kids at the same price.

A. B. Cox has sold his 160-acre irrigated farm on the Pinto to Henry Veltmann of this place for \$2,500. The place was well stocked with hogs, chickens, etc. It also had a pumping outfit on it.

The Vick ranch has recently been stocked again, 1,600 steers being put on it. E. L. Witte, the big Angora goat man of Montell, has leased range near Brackett and has moved 5,500 goats on it. He is also bringing 300 stands of bees.

The Dolores cattle pasture, lying south of Brackett, is being sold in small tracts to farmers. It covers 80,000 acres of good land.



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NO PAY UNTIL CURED.

WE PUBLISH BELOW SOME TESTIMONIALS WHICH WERE GIVEN TO US FOR PUBLICATION FOR THE GOOD OF OTHERS.

The following are a few printed statements cheerfully furnished for this paper.

Rev. G. S. Hardy, president of the Clarendon College, and Rev. Jas. M. Sherman, presiding elder Clarendon district, have the following to say:


Clarendon, Tex., June 1, 1905. This is to certify that we personally know White Sanitarium of Dallas, Texas, and commend these gentlemen in their work. We have seen this treatment demonstrated and know of some remarkable results. We had a church member who would fall periodically in spite of all that could be done; he claimed his trouble was inherited, and we believe it was. Your treatment soundly cured him. We know of some homes made happy by your cure, where drugs had robbed humanity of all that was good. We have known each of the White brothers for some years

and have found them to be honorable and upright—men worthy of the confidence of the public. Very truly,

G. S. HARDY,  
Pres. Clarendon College.  
JAS. M. SHERMAN,  
P. E. Clarendon District.

Forney, Tex., July 28, 1905.  
R. F. D. No. 1.

White Sanitarium, Dallas, Tex., Dear Sirs—The treatment you gave me last December for drug habit was a perfect success, and I think your remedy for whiskey and drug habit the grandest thing in the world. A few days cured me of morphine habit, and elevated me from a physical wreck to a well and stout woman. I am in fine health, and to all I praise your work to the highest, and am willing that you publish this for the good of others. Sincerely yours, (Signed) MRS. J. M. JARVIS.



## 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.

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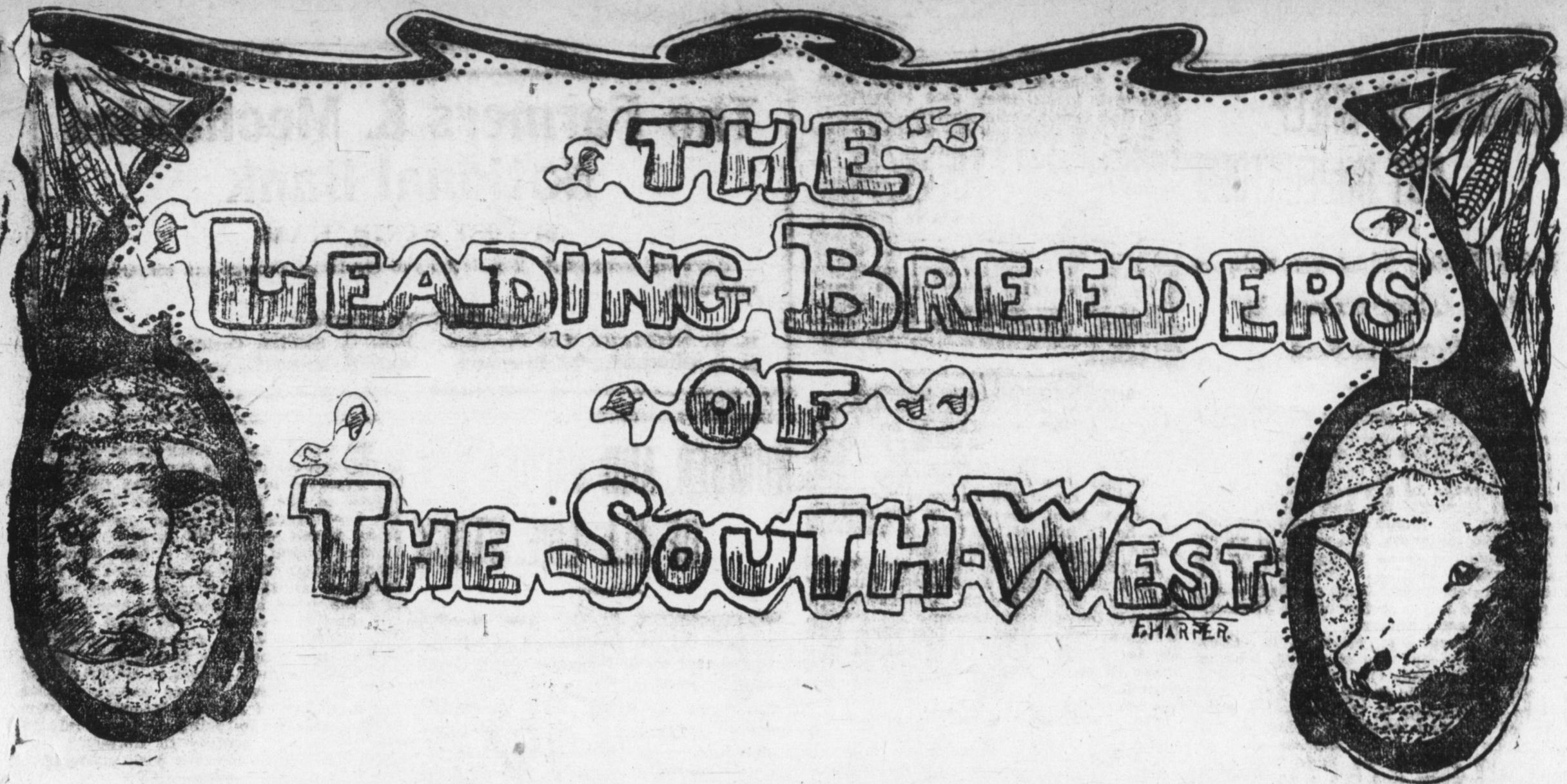
The Telegram is a live, up-to-date eight to twelve pages weekly newspaper, ably edited and interesting throughout. The Farm and Home is a semi-monthly and is the most practical farm and family newspaper published. The American Farmer is an up-to-date first-class farm and home publication.

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**B. N. AYCOCK,**  
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**LONE STAR HERD**

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

**W. S. and J. B. IKARD**

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From 1000 to 1500 high grade Hereford and Shorthorn calves. Bred and located above quarantine line. For prices address

**BERT SIMPSON,**  
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 Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

**R. C. Burns**

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

**John R. Lewis**

Sweetwater, Texas.  
 Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safe.

"Hello, Bill, what're you carrying that umbrella for?"  
 "You certainly can ask more fool questions than any man I know. What do you wish me to do—leave it some place where you can pick it up?"

It is said that Senator Lodge is no longer received with warm cordiality at the White House. If anybody is still looking for that lodge in some vast wilderness he ought to find it easily.

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

**ABERDEEN ANGUS**

**For Sale**

REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

A choice herd of 80 head, all immunes; some choice young bulls. Address C. E. Brown, Wills Point, Texas.

**Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm**

Breeder 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. Perimeter, proprietor, Big Springs, Texas. Farm 16 miles south of Big Springs. Phone 273.

**SHORTHORNS**

**M. & W. W. HUDSON,** Gatesville, 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., Alledo, Tex.

**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.

**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.

FOR SALE—Wolf cat and fox hounds. A. L. Primm, Primm, Tex.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**ROYALLY BRED POLAND-CHINAS**—All ages. Descendants of my \$1,578 sow Anderson's Model. Bull's Top Chief Radium and Missouri's Dude head my herd; nothing better in the herd books. Twenty-five years a breeder. I can please you; write. George W. Null, Odessa, Mo.

**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.

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

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WANTED—Six hundred head good ewes, 1 to 4 years of age. Address, Chas. E. Hicks, North Fort Worth, Texas.

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**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.

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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."

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**POULTRY SUCCESS CO.,** Dept. 96, Springfield, Ohio. Sample free. Please mention this paper. The latest count against the automobile is that it is helping to spread the pestiferous gypsy moth beyond its present abiding places in Massachusetts.

The working day in Chinese cotton mills lasts thirteen and a half hours; night shifts working ten hours. Many mills in Shanghai pay by piecework, and the wages earned amount to about 12 cents a day.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**

**P. O. RANCH,** Valera, Coleman county, Texas. The finest stock farm and hog ranch in the state, joins and surrounds the town of Valera; Santa Fe railroad runs through property; 1,500 acres owned, 1,500 leased; 100 acres in farm, rock house, cost \$5,000; good orchard, ten watered pastures; \$20 per acre, easy terms, 6 per cent interest. Part of this land adjoining Valera now bringing \$30 to \$40 per acre, in five-acre blocks. Special inducements on unsold part of town property. Also 12,000 acres farm lands for sale in pasture, 160-acre blocks in six miles of Valera. Write for further particulars. Wm. Anson, Proprietor, Valera, Texas.

**FOR SALE**

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

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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.

**HAT AND DYE WORKS**—Largest factory in the southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. Wood & Edwards' Hat and Dye Factory, 103 South Akard street, Dallas, Texas.

**CORN** Harvester cuts and throws in pile on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts equal to a corn binder. Price \$14. Circulars free showing Harvester at work. New Process Mfg. Co., Lincoln, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE**—Choice twenty-two-section ranch, near Fort Davis, Texas; well watered. Also 700 or 800 head of high-grade and thoroughbred cattle. John Adair & Sons, real estate agents, Galveston, Texas.

**OLD-TIME SHEEP RECOLLECTIONS**

When Texas paid taxes on 9,000,000 sheep the editor of the National Farmer and Stock Grower was editor of a paper called the Texas Wool Grower, published at Fort Worth. It was the only sheep paper of any consequence at that time and by getting up a petition to the Chicago Live Stock Exchange and to the live stock exchanges at other markets, the Texas Wool Grower was the direct means of obtaining for sheepmen the double-deck rate for sheep which sheep raisers now enjoy.

Before the rates were arranged with some regard to distance and double-decks were permitted for sheep shipments it cost as much to ship 120 sheep to market as it now costs to ship 200 head. The sheep rate from Denison, Texas, to St. Louis, and from Laredo, Texas, to St. Louis, was the same, and both rates were prohibitive.

Many sheep raisers in Texas will recollect signing the petition referred to. In those days the best railroad friend the Texas sheepraisers had was the late Colonel John Nesbitt, the general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton road. It is well to remember old times in the sheep business now that good times have come again.—National Farm and Stock Journal.

## LAMENESS IN SHEEP NOT UNDERSTOOD

Belief Exists That Trouble Is  
Very Often Caused by  
Worms in Feet

There is quite a common belief among sheepmen who have not learned the structure of the sheep's foot that this part of the body of sheep is subject to the injurious attacks of a worm which enters into and occupies the foot between the toes, with the result of causing inflammation and lameness, one result of which is to cause the sheep to go about on its knees while feeding. This is one of those quite common beliefs current among persons who are ignorant of the anatomy of the domestic animals.

Instances are very common in which sheep go lame and the shepherd, looking for the cause, finds the feet are hot and tender, and searching for the cause, discovers an opening in the inside of each claw of the foot which is inflamed and tender by reason of the inflammation in which, by probing, he finds what he thinks is a worm, and this he naturally attributes the soreness. It is no worm, but it is the cause of the lameness. For this supposed worm is a passage or canal connected with a gland in the interior of the foot by which an oily lubricating fluid is secreted, that causes the strenuous functions of the slender feet, which in the active motions of the sheep undergo severe strains and concussions.

Necessarily, any disturbance of or injury, not to say destruction, of this very important part of the foot is a serious damage and leads to the inability of the sheep to go about in a natural manner and to the device of using its knees instead of its feet.

Thus when a sheep is seen to be so moving about the fact should be understood that the feet are tender and sore and that this lameness is due to the injury or destruction of this very important part of the foot. Then on examination and discovery of the cause of the trouble proper remedies are to be used at once. These are to wash the feet in warm water, carefully cleaning and opening the passage of this gland to restore the proper action of it.

There is a very frequent necessity for this attention. In a recent journey of some hundreds of miles there were several instances seen of this disability due to the cause mentioned, in the pastures passed by. The loss due to it is by no means inconsiderable, or single. There were damage to the ewes in several ways. Loss of condition leading to loss of wool depending on the good health of the sheep was one to be thought of. Loss of milk needed by the lambs, and stunted growth of these due to it was the most important because it is far reaching in the result and is reflected in future generations. Waste of food, thus diverted from its purpose, may be added, for pain causes increase of nervous action and wasteful exercise of all the vital functions. The lambs suffer through the decreased yield of milk by the ewes, and on the whole the accumulated loss is considerable.

### DENVER'S BIG SHOW

DENVER, Col., Aug. 5.—Interest in the big live stock show to be held in Denver next January is increasing, and the affair is commencing to take on the appearance of an event of national importance. The first intention was to make it an exclusively state affair, but the demands all over the west for a chance to get in has resulted in throwing the competition open to the whole west. The board of directory met at the Union Stock Yards and completed the work of organization. The board was increased so as to include representation from other western states and territories. It was decided to call the show "The Western Live Stock Show," and the week of Jan. 29, 1906, was set as the date of first show, for it is now generally agreed that if the first show is a success it will result in a permanent organization and an annual event to be held at Denver. The big national live stock organizations have already given the show their hearty endorsement and promise to co-operate. It is expected that the annual live stock conventions will be held here during the week of the show, and the combined events will bring thousands of visitors to Denver.

The finance committee will meet this week and get to work to secure the necessary funds, and the premium list will be made public in a few days.

The question of finance for the show was discussed, and it was agreed that for the first show Denver would have to raise the money. It was agreed by the business interests represented that there would be no difficulty in accomplishing that, as the business men of Denver thoroughly appreciate the advantage of making Denver a live stock center for the west, and there is no proposition that will do more to bring about such a result than an annual event of this kind. It is proposed to make the show one of the big live stock events of the country, and in line with the American Royal held at Kansas City every year and the International Live Stock Exposition held in Chicago.

It was agreed to admit stock from all of the west, taking the eastern boundary

line of Colorado as the eastern limit. This will bring stock into competition that was raised under similar conditions. It is to be a show for the western range industry. The western part of Nebraska and South Dakota and the Panhandle of Texas will be admitted. The competition will be open to fat cattle, feeder cattle and breeding cattle, the four breeds of Aberdeen-Angus, Calloway, Hereford and shorthorn being recognized in the breeding class. There will be premiums for fat sheep and breeding sheep and fat hogs. The classes will include car lots and individuals. There will also be a horse show for breeding classes in various popular breeds.

### SHIPPING MEXICAN CATTLE

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 5.—Mexican stock is to find a market in South Africa. Shipments will be made from Tampico by a company in which El Pasoans are chiefly interested. Howard M. Maple, who is in the cattle business in Aguascalientes, is at the head of the project, and he is said to have made favorable terms for shipments monthly.

Associated with M. Maple are Colonel C. F. Hunt and Ed Pennebaker. Mr. Maple is in the city from Aguascalientes, and will leave in the morning for Mexico, where he will collect the first lot of cattle for South Africa. The initial shipment is to be made about the first of September. Mr. Maple will accompany the shipment.

"It is too soon to say anything for publication regarding our plans," said Mr. Maple. "Within a few days I hope to be able to give more definite information regarding the outcome of our project."

The first shipment of stock, it is said, will reach an aggregate value of \$60,000. The project is the same as that in which Mr. Maple was interested a year ago. For a number of reasons, last year's plans did not materialize.

Whether the cattle will be placed in pasture or used for packing house consumption has not been determined, Mr. Maple says. The primary purpose of the company with which he is negotiating is the re-stocking of the ranges near Cape Town, but it may be found practicable to turn a part of the stock into packing house products.

## CATTLEMEN WILL DISCUSS NEW LAW

Question to Be Brought Before  
Joint Meeting With the  
Railroad Interests

Captain S. B. Burnett of this city has been advised by Secretary Tomlinson of the American Stock Growers' Association that he has been selected as one of a committee to represent the association at the Chicago conference of cattle interests and the railroads to be held at Chicago July 15.

Matters in connection with the 28-hour lay regulating the movement of live stock to market will also be considered at the conference. In connection with this subject there will be several others of vital interest to the live stock industry discussed.

Other representatives of the cattlemen who will be at the Chicago conference are: Murdo MacKenzie, J. C. Johnson, M. K. Parsons, C. M. O'Donald, J. M. Boardman, A. B. Robertson, A. L. DeRieques, H. C. Wallace, H. S. Boyce, A. L. Ames, W. G. Comstock, Ora Haley, L. H. Humphreys, E. M. Ammons, W. W. Turney, S. H. Cowan and W. J. Todd.

### CHECKING FEED DEALERS

C. O. Moser of College Station, who is to be the stock feed inspector for North Texas, under the new law (McKamy law) is here. His work will call him to the flouring mills of this section of the state, and it will also be his duty to see to it that the merchants who sell stock feed also comply with the law.

Mr. Moser has an inspection tube with which he will take samples from bags. He will take samples of the entire lot inspected.

Mr. Moser says that he has already been informed that notwithstanding the fact that the new law went into effect the middle of last month merchants are handling feed stuffs in violation of the law in that bags do not contain tags showing that the tax of 1c per bag has been paid; that the chemical analysis is not printed nor is the place where the stuff manufactured shown, or the net pounds given. He says it is a \$500 fine for tags that are used to be utilized a second time, and while there is no provision in the law to have the tags canceled, he does not believe reputable mills such as those operating in the state, will make any effort or take any chance in violating the part of the law.

The inspecting work is being done under the direction of Professor John A. Craig, dean and director of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, a man who is regarded as an expert on feeding and who has contributed some very valuable articles on live stock judging. He is also known as an eminent authority on sheep.

Professor Craig has named B. C. Pittuck as state feed inspector to have charge of the samples that are forwarded to the college.

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## NUMBER AND VALUE OF ALL LIVE STOCK

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The year book of the department of agriculture for 1904 gives the statistics of crops and live stock up to Jan. 1, 1905. The comparisons are based on the figures for 1901.

The number of horses is given as 17,057,702, and their value at \$1,200,310,000; an increase in numbers in five years of 2 per cent, and an increase in value on the farms of 40 per cent.

The number of milk cows is given as 17,572,464, and their total value at \$482,272,203; an increase in price of 4 per cent and a decrease in total value of 3 per cent, all of this occurring, and more, in the last year.

The number of other cattle is given at 43,669,443, and their total value at \$661,571,308; a decrease in numbers of 4 per cent, and a decrease in total value of 26 per cent.

The number of sheep is given at 45,170,423, their value at \$127,331,850; a decrease of 24 per cent in numbers and 28 per cent in total value.

The number of hogs is given at 47,320,511, their total value at \$283,254,978; a decrease in numbers of 17 per cent and in value of 19 per cent.

Inasmuch as the increase in population is not far from 2 per cent per annum, the increase in the last ten years has been somewhere in the neighborhood of 9 or 10 per cent. It would therefore seem, if the statistics furnished by the department of agriculture are reliable, that we have not only a considerable decrease in most lines of live stock, but a very considerable decrease as compared with the population to consume them. This being the case, if the data are correct, there should be an advance in the price and in the total value, instead of a decrease, as in most cases.

According to the export statistics furnished by the same authority, comparing 1904 with 1900, there has been an increase of about 33 per cent in the number of cattle exported and of about 40 per cent

in the value, and a very great decrease in the number of hogs exported, the number exported in 1904 being less than one-eighth of the number exported in 1900. We sent abroad only about one-tenth as many mules as we did in 1900, and are sending about two and a half times as many sheep. In the same period we have fallen off about 10 per cent in our export of fresh beef, and about 7.5 per cent in our total beef export. The most remarkable decrease is the amount of pork exported, the exports in 1900 amounting to \$76,000,000 pounds, in 1904 to \$84,000,000, or over 30 per cent. These export figures are a matter of especial interest in view of the efforts now being made to enlarge our markets, especially in Germany, our second best customer for pork products.

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

### RANGE IS PASSING

"The range is a thing of the past," said W. E. Skinner, general manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, who was in St. Paul making arrangements for the stock show at the fair and to subsequently assemble a train of show cattle for the Portland exposition, in the South St. Paul Reporter. "Twenty-two years ago at Cheyenne more than 300 raisers of range cattle used to assemble for the round-up. Last year only five men attended and they were members of the state live stock board. The squatters have put the free range out of business. They have taken homesteads around the water holes, and thus rendered it legally impossible for rangers to water their cattle. Without water the range is of no use.

"As a result of the passing of the range the cattle industry has passed into the hands of thousands of farmers, who raise anywhere from one to twenty head a year. Naturally cattle raised in such small numbers can receive personal attention and better care from their owners than could range cattle which were bred by the thousands.

"The quality of farm stock consequently is much better and is improving every day. But there are a great many breeders who have not yet come to see the importance of pure bred stock, of better beef and butter cattle, and the purpose of our exhibit is to give a demonstration of what all cattle should be like."

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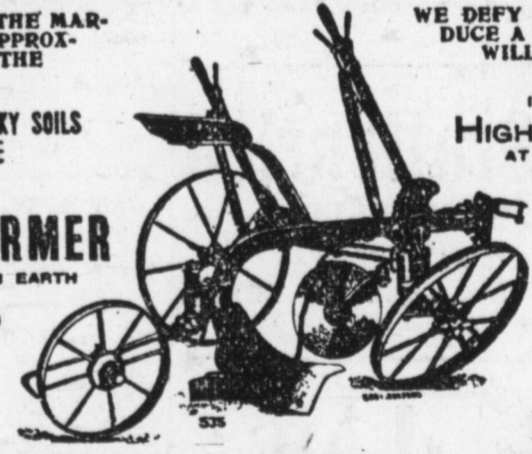
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