

DALE A. GASTON'S SOUTHERN TICKS

Conditions Which Made Government Intervention Expedient, Together With Discovery of Cause of Splenetic Fever, Which Has Caused Great Annual Loss to Stockmen in Texas

(By Dr. Arthur Hughes, Ph. D., D. V., M.)

The last fifteen years' experience of a quarantine against splenetic fever among cattle has caused stockmen to think much of the national importance of the presence of that disease in the south. As time has gone on during that period there has come about a changed opinion on the part of the stockmen, on the intent and purpose of the quarantine, and with it a changed attitude toward the measures set in motion by the national government for control of the disease. Instead of even open or covert antagonism to preventative measures, we find an accordance with the plans and purposes of the government. The majority of stockmen thought only of the disadvantage of the quarantine; they are now seeing that the quarantine regulations were promulgated for the good of the live stock trade as a whole. They are coming to a realization of the fact that the seeming hardships imposed by the quarantine were in reality a blessing in disguise; for the regulations were instituted for the purpose of reducing the death rate caused by the disease, and to restrain its ravages—a purpose making for the good of the whole live stock industry. Let us, therefore, study first the conditions which led to a quarantine of the affected district, secondly, let us trace the events previous to 1889 when the quarantine was started, and subsequent to it, which made a quarantine expedient and reasonable; third, let us consider the advantages which the quarantine offered to the live stock producing community as a whole.

Conditions Which Led to the Quarantine. If we study the conditions which led to the quarantine of the affected district, two great facts are to be found, which confront the industry: First, the presence of an alarming disease, or rather a capability of the disease being propagated through animals of the affected district; second, the fact that the disease was not understood, and even the existence of this disease, by cattle owners, notwithstanding the presence of a disease little understood, known to be widely prevalent and extending its ravages from cattle elsewhere, coming into proximity with southern cattle in the more northerly states, in places where they had been, soon came to be demonstrated. This demonstration of the presence of the disease was making. Some of its destructiveness to cattle which was ascertained caused great alarm amongst cattle owners northeast and west of the quarantine.

Known Early as 1814. As early as 1814 it was known that cattle from South Carolina, though themselves apparently healthy, when brought into contact with cattle from Europe or the interior, conveyed a disease to them which generally proved fatal. In 1850 cattle began to be driven from Texas through Arkansas into Missouri and Kansas or feeders. Persons having cattle near where these cattle had been trailed, reported losses from a mysterious disease which they termed "Texas fever." In 1850, when cattle driven into the states of Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa and Illinois were grazed with native cattle, the latter were swept away by a disease similar in appearance and effects.

At the close of the civil war in 1865, the herds of Texas cattlemen driven into Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York, caused the most disastrous losses in the history of the live stock industry. For example, at Tolono, Ill., where 15,000 of them had been landed that summer, every native animal of the township lost 5,000 head in the county. Loda, Ill., lost 1,800 head, Warren county, Ind., 1,500 head, Jasper county, 400 head, and Marion county, 100 head. Between 1850 and 1860, when cattle driven into the states of Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa and Illinois were grazed with native cattle, the latter were swept away by a disease similar in appearance and effects.

Events Making Quarantine Reasonable. The facts which made a quarantine reasonable are: First, the discovery of the disease in the live stock trade; second, the fact that a particularly careful study by the bureau of animal industry showed that the disease was spreading across the country which separate the affected from the unaffected section; third, the discovery of the cause of the disease, which confirmed the origin of the disease. Between the years 1865 and 1884 it began to be established beyond controversy that there was such a thing as Texas fever, and that it was caused by the various types of murrain, acclimation, southern, Spanish or Texas fever. It was known to devastate many regions, and the losses caused by it brought about the passage of a law which made it reasonable that the national government should take hold of the problem. The reasonableness of such a proposal consisted in the fact that there was a dispute as to the existence of the disease. If it existed, there were doubts as to the accountability of southern cattle. The greatest difficulty of southern cattle, the industry, or one of the greatest industries of the series of states covering the northwest was becoming an array of disagreement with a view of states in the southern cattle raising climate further the south.

trict, contracted the disease and suffered with the same symptoms as those which contracted it in the non-infected district from exposure to the infection of the country, that the native cattle of the infected districts enjoyed an immunity from the disease, and, as a rule, did not suffer from it, either on their native pastures where they were raised, or on the non-infected section. To determine whether a certain region was infected the following had to be established: First, that cattle from this region contracted the disease; second, that native cattle of this region contracted the disease; third, that cattle from the non-infected section brought into this region contracted the disease? To determine whether a region was non-infected the following had to be established: First, that cattle from this region do not contract the disease; second, the cattle of this section when introduced upon pastures where cattle from the infected regions have recently grazed contract the disease; third, cattle brought to this section from non-infected sections of the country, which grazed on or near the trail over which Texas cattle had passed, or with these cattle, and that this disease caused infection at any time—30, 60 or even 90 days after the occurrence; together with the fact that the symptoms before death and the appearance of the organs of the carcasses in every instance were the same. Indeed, so well understood did these facts become that the states through which these animals were likely to pass, from dread of the disease, enacted quarantine measures against it. Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, and eventually many other states passed laws, some of them probably too stringent, regulating the movement of cattle through their territory. Here, indeed, was a problem, involving possible animosity between the states. There were millions of cattle in Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and through the stretch of the south, which sought a market in St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and other centers of trade. On the other hand, there were millions liable to destruction from a fatal disease which these animals carried.

Establishment of Definite Line. That correct data could be obtained relative to these points, a request was sent out in 1885 by Norman J. Colman, then commissioner of agriculture, to thousands of cattlemen in all the counties of Texas requesting definite, reliable and abundant information which would lead to a correct demarcation between the infected and non-infected regions of the state. When a multitude of answers to the set of questions of the kind which were requested had been received, they were collated, studied and compared. The result was a line of demarcation accordingly drawn, based upon the observations of cattlemen as to the effect of moving cattle from one part of the state or country to another. In that year it was found that 1,557,553 cattle or one-fourth of the total assessed in the state in 1885, were free from the infection, that they caused southern fever. The line of demarcation between the infected and non-infected regions of Texas was exercised east of the Mississippi. Through the information furnished by the cattlemen and through agents and inspectors, the government came into possession of abundant evidence on the location of the disease. Discovery of the Tick as Agent. Shortly after the obtaining of this information came the discovery of the cause of southern or splenetic fever, backed up by a series of facts which corroborated the location of the agent. The permanently infected district had just been completed, and maps made marking out the line, which between 1889 and 1890 the discovery was made that the tick was the agent which chiefly aided in carrying the disease from one animal to another. Without going into details, it may be said that the discovery of this tick was discovered in support of this opinion, it is enough to record Dr. Kilborne's observation, made after careful experiment in Washington. These were that northern cattle pastured in a field with cattle from the infected region which were infested with ticks contracted splenetic fever; that northern cattle pastured in a field with ticks from the infected region that were carefully freed from all ticks by hand picking did not contract splenetic fever; that southern cattle pastured in a field where no cattle from the infected

plero-pneumonia careful examinations of the carcasses were made for tuberculosis. Of 300 head killed near Edinburg, 120 or 20 per cent, were tuberculous. Of 4,160 killed near Edinburg 20 per cent were tuberculous. Of one of these lots of cattle (451 animals) the president of the Lancashire farmers' association, who was in the country, heifers, and growing stock—a thoroughly mixed lot. Twenty per cent of these animals had tuberculosis. Of 398 heifer animals, members of a herd in the city of Manchester 120, or 30 per cent, were tuberculous. Among these animals were 168 cows, and 12 calves, all tuberculous, and 2 having diseased udders.

Royal Herd Tuberculous. The result of testing the queen's herd at Windsor was that 36 out of 40, or 90 per cent, were found tuberculous. The investigations made by the British Dairy Farmers' association deserve particular attention, coming as they do directly from a cattle owners' organization. The council of this association resolved to submit the general consideration of the question to a committee, with a view to some more definite understanding as to some possible extent to which tuberculosis exists in dairy cattle. The secretary was instructed to write to a number of the principal live stock breeders, and to ask their co-operation in the use of their herds for the application of the tests. Of the herds offered, 9 were selected containing 461 animals, 12 bulls, and 188 of these animals reacted, being 40.8 per cent. There were among these cattle 335 Shorthorns, of which 73, or 22 per cent, reacted; 67 cross-breeds, of which 28, or 42 per cent, reacted; 47 Ayrshires, of which 37, or 78 per cent, reacted.

Question of Vital Importance. It is a matter of most vital importance to all stockmen. We may say that we are already on the threshold of the knowledge of the disease, and that the countries of Europe with tuberculosis among their animals. History shows that the murrain starting in their herds in a small way has spread rapidly, and is now a serious pest. The murrain measures were adopted to repress it, until in England today the disease is said to be so prevalent that one-fourth of the stock of the country is affected, while in Germany the figures are even more alarming. A few years ago a royal commission was appointed in England to inquire into the prevalence of the disease. The result of their investigations only tended to confirm the widespread existence of tuberculosis.

Returns from Investigation. The returns from testing British cattle with tuberculosis, supplied by a royal veterinary college, showed that among 15,892 animals tested 4,105, or 26 per cent, reacted. During the slaughter of cattle for

regions had been, but over which had been scattered a large number of ticks, contracted splenetic fever. This shows that ticks of a definite species were the carriers of the disease, and that splenetic fever to susceptible animals, a definite kind of tick was at the bottom of the mystery.

Moderation and Prudence of Regulations. Even though there was much evidence on hand, which because of the disturbances in the public mind about the disease, because of the investigations which had definitely settled upon the murrain as the cause of the disease, because of the discovery of the tick, made government intervention reasonable; nevertheless not for three years, namely until 1889, before the government was able to promulgate an order imposing so far-reaching a quarantine.

On July 3, 1889, however, the first splenetic fever act was passed. Jeremiah M. Rusk, issued the first order, by which motion a quarantine against the deadly murrain. The main points of the order were similar to those at present in force. It required that all cattle from the southern states en route, the unloading into separate pens and disinfection of cars—except the requirements that Southern animals be shipped only in the winter months, in compliance with the above order will insure comparative safety to Northern cattle, and render it unnecessary to the absolute prohibition of the movement of Texas cattle, except for slaughter during the season of the year that this disease is fatal. In consequence of the above, a stringent regulation has been added, and it is in force today.

Considerable progress has been made since 1889 in the control of the disease, and the accounts for the constant modification of the regulations for the transportation of cattle. Progress is being made in lessening the area of the infected district, and in the control of the disease, which were originally placed below the quarantine line, have been released from the restrictions, for the reason that through the intermediation of the cattlemen, the ticks have been destroyed and the danger of infection thereby removed. The state authorities usually near the quarantine line are the cattlemen, and their counties of ticks; so that year by year the quarantine area is diminishing instead of being extended as was the case before 1889. The federal authorities cooperate with the cattlemen, and further their desires in the matter of the elimination of the ticks; indeed, the federal government invites the cooperation of states for the elimination of the ticks, and has been applying an embargo on the trade of the South with the North. It virtually encourages the eradication of the disease on the part of the states, and any individual who pushes the quarantine line southward; they may co-operate through the live stock interests, live stock associations, and individuals, and individuals; for the dipping of animals to rid them of ticks, which would allow them to pass northward with safety to the animals which they wished, especially cows, which have sucked down by calves in the fall. Range steers are holding out very well on roughness. The major part of the stock will be taken over until spring.

Every cross in the upward direction improves the quality of flocks as multiplication sheep.

Work with Texas Fever. When the bureau of animal industry was organized, in 1884, Texas fever had existed in the southern states for a thoroughly established in the southern portion of the United States. It was known under a variety of names, but its true nature was not then understood. This disease was at that time the cause of heavy losses to cattle owners throughout the country, and it is today a serious handicap to the cattle industry. The bureau's work was organized, immediately recognized that one of the most important duties of the bureau was the control and possible eradication of this disease. A quarantine line was at once established for the protection of northern cattle; this line was afterward extended across the entire continent and is still in force. The bureau's work was organized, immediately recognized that one of the most important duties of the bureau was the control and possible eradication of this disease. A quarantine line was at once established for the protection of northern cattle; this line was afterward extended across the entire continent and is still in force. The bureau's work was organized, immediately recognized that one of the most important duties of the bureau was the control and possible eradication of this disease. A quarantine line was at once established for the protection of northern cattle; this line was afterward extended across the entire continent and is still in force.

East Texas Cattle. J. T. Overton, who, with his father, S. A. Overton, sells and raises cattle and mules in Smith county, their home being in Tyler, said: "My father is hunting just now at Rockport and I am here visiting friends. Cattle in Smith county are cheap now. All contract cattle were sold early in the fall. A few orders for early delivery in the spring are about all there is for market. It is a rather hard proposition to carry cattle through the winter in our country, as the grass is not sufficient to do any good. We have a ranch about nine miles from Tyler, but it would take all the grass on it to support three head of cattle. The grass conditions are nothing like West Texas, and we have to depend upon feed, and naturally fall in price when winter comes on. We feed cotton seed and hulls, hay and peas vines, the latter being fine for filling up stock when they do very well, yielding about seven tons to three acres or two tons to a cutting. We have had our share of rain, you may say, and Texas always does, but that will make things better in the spring and with such a season in the ground, not so much rain will be needed as usual."

Extirminating the Tick. A dispatch has been received in this city stating that Congressman Smith of the Sixteenth congressional district introduced a bill in the house of representatives to appropriate \$25,000 to be used in a test to exterminate the tick that inoculates cattle with splenetic fever. The contents of the bill introduced is not known, yet it is very possible that the conduct of the experiment will be placed in the hands of the department of agriculture, and through test given to the early of the United States, their protection and also inquire into and report the causes of contagious, infectious and communicable diseases, and the means for the prevention and cure of the same, and to collect such information on these subjects as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country. Thus it will be seen that the field is a broad one, and the experience of the bureau in this matter is now being done in the various lines indicated in the law than can be undertaken with reasonable appropriations of money. Several important matters have always received prompt attention, however, and even where success has not yet been attained, our investigations have been pursued persistently.

New Commission Rules. Gossip in and around the Fort Worth Stock Exchange inform the listeners that as yet no trouble has been experienced by commission men as a result of the promulgation of the rules relating to telegram and telephone messages which became effective Jan. 1. A number of telegrams and telephone messages have been received by the commission firms since the new year, but shippers realizing that these firms were only obeying orders of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange of which they were members, had been apprised by circular letters sent out by the commission houses and by the newspapers, have taken no offense.

Callahan County Conditions. Campbell Bros. & Rosson have just received a letter from W. E. Wilson, a ranchman of Callahan county, which informs them that while the range is good, yet cattle are not in as good condition as they were a few years ago. Cows, which have suckled down by calves in the fall. Range steers are holding out very well on roughness. The major part of the stock will be taken over until spring.

Lesson to American Breeders. While it may be claimed that of the comparatively large supply of live stock in this country, the number of affected animals is small, which is all very true, yet the persistent and rapid rate at which the disease has spread in recent years cannot but incite alarm and call for prompt and strenuous action to save us from the fate of England, Germany and other European countries, and maintain the prestige of our meat products in foreign markets. Present conditions prevailing in European countries were only brought about by neglect to take proper measures to counteract the disease, and the experience of those countries is being pointed to now as an object lesson for American live stock breeders.

Stands Ready to Eradicate Tick. The most recent publication on this subject is bulletin No. 78, bureau of animal industry, now in the printer's hands. This work contains all the information concerning the disease, together with methods for its prevention. It is known to the bureau. It contains also a chapter on the economic aspects of the situation as it affects the cattle industry of the south, with a conservative estimate of the annual losses caused directly and indirectly by this disease through the enormous total of millions of dollars. The important announcement that this bureau is prepared, whenever congress shall confer upon it the necessary powers, and suitable and furnished by various interested states, to undertake entirely to eradicate the disease from such states.

Inspection in Slaughter Houses. Practically all the meat products that enter into interstate trade in the United States come under cognizance of the meat inspection service of the bureau. This service is now maintained at 151 slaughtering establishments, located in 52 cities. Animals are examined before and their carcasses for any viscera at the time of slaughter. This work has given such excellent results that the percentage of loss at sea is reduced to a minimum, being for the year 1905 but 0.138 per cent, and for the year 1904 but 0.133 per cent for sheep.

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Successful War on Sheep Scab. Sheep scab is one of the most widespread animal diseases in the world, and America is no exception in the distribution. The disease is not usually difficult to cure, but there are so many sheep raisers who will not make a serious attempt to eradicate it that it is not only perpetuated but is also enabled to spread. There has been only a few years since this bureau has been in position to take hold of the matter of scab eradication effectively, and the success that has been attained is due largely to the fact that certain sections of the country co-operated with us. The work done with the aid of these authorities has enabled the bureau to practically eradicate the scab from Wyoming and to commence vigorous measures in New Mexico, Arizona and Idaho. Other states will be requested to co-operate as soon as it is possible to do so. Before this year the bureau's work in the bureau served the sheep interests in restricting the interstate traffic in scabby sheep.

SEVERE WINTER WEATHER. L. C. Beverly of Clarendon reports that the cold of the state has had some rather severe weather. Rather heavy snow fell New Year's night and grass has been damaged to some extent. Cattle, however, are looking well. The opinion is expressed that there will be a lot of small feeders among the farmers, both of cattle and hogs, which will be on the market in the spring.

LOST IN SNOW IN NEW MEXICO. Man and Boy Found Dead. Sheep Suffer. By Associated Press. SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 9.—James Yates, living near White Oaks, Lincoln county, a half-blind ranchman, perished in a snow storm yesterday. His body was discovered in the snow drift two miles from his cabin. As a pillow he used his hat and scarf and his hands were folded on his breast in the attitude of prayer. Charles Newton, a thirteen-year-old goat herder, perished in a snow storm in the Sacramento mountains. Heavy losses are being sustained by sheep owners because they made no preparations to feed sheep during the present severe cold weather. It is not the cold weather that hogs sheep so much as getting wet.

INCREASE OF TUBERCULOSIS MENACES OUR HERDS. The increasing prevalence of tuberculosis among live stock of the United States is one of the most serious questions confronting the live stock industry today. It is a question with which the bureau of animal industry and many other agencies connected with the industry have been occupied for several years; but right at the present time it has assumed a condition which is causing more agitation among students of domestic animal diseases than most stockmen are aware of. Without intent to unnecessarily alarm the live stock community it cannot be denied that this disease has made alarming progress in the last few years; and the only purpose in a statement of the facts is to show the need for more careful consideration of the question by stockmen and individuals having in charge the protection of the health of the herds and flocks of the country—not only as a safeguard to public health but also for purely commercial motives. The bureau of animal industry has been carrying on extensive investigations into the subject with a view to discovering the cause of the problem and how best to control the spread of the disease and to evolve some means for its ultimate eradication; and it might be said in this regard that everything possible has been done within the limited funds at hand; yet the disease goes on increasing at such a rate that it would not be surprising if some sort of administrative measures become imperative in the next few years. If a more general dissemination of the contagion is to be avoided, many state sanitary boards have taken the matter in hand and are pushing investigations with the hope that by showing the gravity of conditions they may get their respective legislatures to adopt some means of assistance in stamping out the disease. It is a matter of most vital importance to all stockmen. We may say that we are already on the threshold of the knowledge of the disease, and that the countries of Europe with tuberculosis among their animals. History shows that the murrain starting in their herds in a small way has spread rapidly, and is now a serious pest. The murrain measures were adopted to repress it, until in England today the disease is said to be so prevalent that one-fourth of the stock of the country is affected, while in Germany the figures are even more alarming. A few years ago a royal commission was appointed in England to inquire into the prevalence of the disease. The result of their investigations only tended to confirm the widespread existence of tuberculosis.

THE LEADERS

Terse Tales of the Movements of Cattlemen All Over the Great Range Country of the Entire Southwest

CATTLE COMPANY UPHOLD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The United States supreme court today affirmed the decision of the supreme court of Arizona in the case of H. C. Herrick and others against the Bouquillas land and cattle company, the decision being in favor of the latter. This case involved a controversy over the Bouquillas land grant in Cochise county, Arizona, embracing 17,365 acres. The action was brought by about thirty settlers, who claim twenty years' occupancy. They ask for the restoration of the lands, \$10,000 in damages and \$10,000 a year rental since 1901. The cattle company purchased the property from W. R. Hearst, and he from the claimants under a grant made in 1833.

FOR FAT STOCK SHOW

J. F. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth was at the Chicago International. Upon his return home he stated that he had received a donation of \$2,000 to be expended in the Show-brook exhibits at the Fort Worth Fat Stock show, which is the largest amount the National association has ever given for this show. Heretofore the amount donated was \$1,500. Mr. Hovenkamp also received a promise from the Aberdeen-Angus association of a large donation for the exhibits in the Fat Stock Show of that class of cattle. The Hereford association has given for the exhibits of that class of stock the sum of \$1,500. Mr. Rothschild, the head beef buyer for Armour & Co. at Chicago, will be the judge of beef cattle in car load lots. A. Rensick of Winchester, Ky., the noted Shorthorn expert, will act as the judge of the registered Shorthorns.

ABOLISH CATTLE TAX

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Jan. 6.—Indian Inspector Wright was today instructed by the secretary of the interior not to demand collections of the tribal cattle tax in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations, nor of the Creek tribal tax after Dec. 1, 1905, until further orders by the secretary. He has recommended to congress to abolish such taxes. This tax is the same that caused such trouble here last spring and brought about conflicts between the Indian police and city officials.

STOCKMEN PROTEST

Polites played a prominent part at the gathering of the Arizona Cattle Growers' association at Phoenix. The probability that the federal congress will force New Mexico and Arizona jointly into the union inspired some emphatic expressions of opinion which terminated in resolutions earnestly opposing jointure of Arizona and New Mexico as one state. The stockmen viewed the bills now pending "in the light of an attempt to force the people of Arizona to be subjected to the domination of a more numerous people of another country." They declared that the "proposed union would delay and hamper our further progress, that it would result in confusion of laws and disastrous disturbances of business."

They asserted their willingness to submit to the continual evils of territorial government rather than assume "those incomparably greater evils which we fear will follow jointure." The cattlemen elected as their officers: J. E. Bark, president; G. L. Coffee, secretary; J. J. Riggs, first vice president; N. W. Bernard, second vice president; O. H. Christy, treasurer.

MONTANA MOVEMENT

Word comes from Helena, Mont., that the annual report of the state board of stock commissioners for 1905 was completed by Secretary W. G. Preuit and submitted to Governor Joseph K. Toole. The report was signed by President John T. Murphy and Secretary Preuit, goes into the work of the board during the past year in detail, and presents many facts of interest concerning the cattle industry of Montana.

After summarizing the proceedings of the annual meeting of the board and detailing the appointments of the inspector for the year, the report says:

"The board has maintained the largest inspection force in its history this year, and a perusal of the results of their work is most convincing of the efficiency of the inspection system."

"The inspectors' reports for the year show a total of 129 shipments of cattle for the year, mostly for violation of the stock laws."

"The year 1905 was considered an exceptionally unfavorable one for stock interests, and because of market conditions in 1903 a large number of cattle were held over to be shipped the next year; but during 1904 the packing house strike occurred, and after that was settled the shortage of cars prevented a large number of cattle from going to market, and they were held over till this year, which brought lots of cattle on the market from Montana, the total shipments out of the state numbering 267,966, of which number 257,417 went to the eastern markets and 8,008 to Pacific coast markets and 1,541 to Canada."

SNOW IN MONTANA

John T. Murphy, Jr., Helena, Mont., one of the big pioneer cattlemen, was a visitor here yesterday afternoon en route with his sister to join their father, who is sojourning on the east coast of Florida, to which state Mr. Murphy, Sr., usually goes each winter. Mr. Murphy was a caller at the Drovers

JOURNAL OFFICE AND SAYS PRESENT PROSPECTS IN THE RANGE COUNTRY FAVOR A POOR WINTER FOR CATTLEMEN.

"Some heavy snows have been had in the country during the past two weeks," said Mr. Murphy, "and cattle here already experienced some hard scrapes. Shipments were made pretty close in the past season, however, and there were few poor, thin steers to be carried over by the big rangemen. Most of the big outfits cleaned up pretty well last year and they will market a considerably smaller number in the present year."

"The general opinion prevails among many of the rangemen that the year 1905 will stand as the last big year of the straight range cattle trade, although the growing tendency to hay-fed cattle will likely result in larger outputs of the better fattened classes at the range country, which should offset the depreciation of grass-fattened herds."

"Sheepmen are crowding onto the Musselshell cattle range, and a considerable number of big herds will be moved farther north in the spring, seeking better grass."

Mr. Murphy is actively engaged in the range industry during the spring and summer months, looking after some of his father's vast interests. He enjoys an extensive acquaintance among Montana cattlemen and is also well known here.—Chicago Drovers Journal.

CATTLE INSPECTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The annual report of the chief of the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture shows that more than 53,000,000 sheep were inspected and nearly 17,000,000 dipped. The inspections of cattle were 14,085,267 and the dippings 583,334. The bureau's inspectors at the different abattoirs and other places throughout the country, it is stated, inspect practically all the meat that enters into the interstate and foreign commerce of the country.

STONING BEEF TRUST.

Some of the country press have not yet discovered that the policy of throwing stones at the so-called beef trust and blaming the big packers with all the troubles of the stockmen is no longer popular. At least it is not popular with the stockmen. When, a few years ago, the big packers undertook to consolidate all of their interests into a gigantic trust, the stockmen and the public very properly jumped upon the proposition with both feet and it died a-borning. Without going into the matter of past methods of the packers, there is no question but that at the present time there are conditions affecting both the packer and the producer that will require the united efforts of both to relieve. The almost certainly glutted markets of the past two years is sufficient evidence that the country has reached the limit of the local demand and that a broader market is the only solution to the situation in the future. This means the building up of foreign market for our surplus. Not only is the producer interested in securing this result and there is every reason why they should work together in harmony to secure it. The organized stockmen of the West understand this situation and the efforts of the petty politician to carry favor with the stockmen by throwing stones and calling names, only expose their ignorance of the real situation.

The stock producer may in the future, as in the past, have his differences with the packers, but in the future he will be quietly settled along business lines, and, it is hoped, without the intervention of the politicians.—San Antonio Express.

WANT SHOW CHANGED.

Advices from Helena, Mont., are that the state board of sheep commissioners adjourned after a day's session in which many matters of interest to the industry in the state were discussed. One of the acts of the commission was the adoption of a resolution memorializing congress to amend the laws relating to the shipment of stock. Under the present law stock in transit must be unloaded in from twenty-eight to thirty-six hours. The commission desires that the minimum be raised to thirty-six hours. The commission desires that the minimum be raised to thirty-six hours, experience having shown that the minimum that cat-arrive at their destination in better condition when not unloaded so frequently on their journey.

Also the memorial asks congress to pass laws that will compel the railroad companies to handle stock in transit more expeditiously.

The commission passed an order requiring that the hucks be inspected before they are distributed, and the date of inspection was fixed at from October 1 to October 30 in each year.

A communication was received from Idaho cattle growers asking their neighbors in Montana to patronize a salt plant near Salt Lake, which is owned by Idaho woolmen. The commission looked with favor upon the proposition if it is possible to secure the same freight rate given the Idaho people. It is figured that with this rate there would be a saving of about \$9 a ton on the salt.

FEED TOO HIGH.

J. T. Deacon of Fort Worth is spending several weeks in South Texas. He has been quite an extensive feeder at Fort Worth three years past, but feed got too high for him this season. He had just as soon feed sheep as cattle and operated quite extensively on the range and after that was inspected by the live stock center. He has recently been casting about for a good bunch of sheep and has found several of them, but the owner was not willing to sell at a price that would leave him a margin worth the while. Mr. Deacon attributes his inability to get close to the stockmen either on cattle or sheep deal to the fine condition of the range and comfortable financial condition of the stockmen as a whole. He does not talk complainingly, however, and does not intimate that he hopes to find them hard up and anxious to dispose of something. He is said to find a section where to all outward appearances at least, the business on such good footing, which may stay down this way until spring.—San Antonio Express.

CONDITIONS IN ARIZONA.

A. Johnson, one of the most prominent cattlemen of the northern part of the territory, and since its organization an enthusiastic member of the Arizona Cattle Raisers' association, accompanied by his family, arrived in week here. Mr. Johnson is an ex-shepherd of Cocino county. The range of the north, he says, is in excellent condition and the cattlemen are so-

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The sales for the year were on an average with former years. The last shipment from Phoenix went out from the station about a week ago.—Phoenix Republican.

DIPPING SHEEP FAVORED.

A Nodaway county, Mo., man says: "Sheep dipping is not as common here as it ought to be. I find by experience if I dip my sheep early in May, and then dip them again before they go into winter quarters, my flock comes through winter with less loss than if I do not. The second dipping is not always necessary, but I find that it pays. If ticks get into sheep during the summer, the lambs are most seriously affected and there is much loss from unthriftness in young stock. Just now our people are taking great interest in collecting exhibits for our local and state fairs. The work is somewhat difficult, as many farmers are not willing to contribute to a collective exhibit, or think it useless to try for prizes. I always believe in trying whether I secure any premiums or not. The experience I have had demonstrates that I learn enough to more than pay for my trouble."

KANSAS LIVE STOCK

TOPEKA, Jan. 6.—The annual report of the state live stock annual report commissioner shows that 148,376 southern cattle have been inspected in the state since last April. No inspection fee is now charged. This relieves the cattlemen of that tax, but compels the state to pay the cost of the live stock inspection. The total expenses of the department for the year was \$4,368, against \$8,000 for the old commission the preceding year. The old commission was composed of three members; the new one composed of three members; the old commission, with its three members and \$8,000 expense was made self-sustaining by the charge of an inspection fee on southern cattle.

In regard to the diseases among horses and cattle, now prevalent in the state, Commissioner Baker says:

In regard to the disease of scabies or mange existing in the western part of the state, we have adopted vigorous efforts to eradicate the same and have met with prompt success. The inspectors at the different abattoirs and other places throughout the country, it is stated, inspect practically all the meat that enters into the interstate and foreign commerce of the country.

I have been notified of numerous cases of contagious disease among horses and cattle during the past few months. The state veterinarian has requested by me to investigate, and found twenty-seven thoroughly developed cases of glanders, resulting in the destruction of the animals. These calls in which no contagious disease was discovered. During the last three or four months a considerable loss of horses in the state has been reported from dour or moulty corn in the stalks, fodder and ears of corn; also a loss of many horses as a result of infection by the pallid worm. This trouble has evidently been introduced by the importation of horses from the east, and is making application to this office or to the state veterinarian, at Manhattan.

BREWSTER COUNTY CONDITIONS

"Sheepmen and cattlemen of Brewster county have few complaints to make on an annual report. The county is a prominent sheep raiser of that county. The only thing that is bothering the flockmaster is that they are short on sheep, there being only about one sheep there where there were twenty a few years ago. The range was never in better condition and both cattle and sheep are in fine shape. I am informed that the market for the wool and next spring's lamb crop are valued too high by the sheepman for him to send any mutton stock marketward. Land is in demand for Brewster county dirt is growing every day. Four years ago I bought from George Lovings, just before the latter's death, a tract of 200 acres of land at 30c an acre. This land is now worth \$1 an acre. I have other ranch land there for which I sold 6000 acres that I have been offered \$1.50 for."

CATTLEMEN FIGHTING TRUST

ATLANTA, Texas, Jan. 6.—A. A. Ball, formerly in charge of the cattle business in Throckmorton county, spent a part of the holidays here. He stated that one of the main things that he wanted to see done was to fight the beef trust, and the railroad combine, and that the cow men had a close organization and were putting up money in order to get the trust and the combine broken up. They are following the lead of President Roosevelt, he states, and while some do not think the plan pursued is exactly the right one, he is ready to follow the lead of any man who is thought to be making a fair, square fight for better conditions.

"It costs to raise a steer from birth to Chicago than it did twenty years ago," said Mr. Poage, "and this condition is unnatural and unjust, as railroad operation surely is not as costly now as it formerly was, and every thing has cheapened. We think there is something wrong, and propose to have it righted. The railroads say 'Well, if that's true we cow men will fight the rebate system a little, too.' We want to get at the root of the matter, and propose to do it, too. All right, we will stand up with the President on this matter, it is not a party question at all, but simply a question of right and wrong, which should be settled by the operation and investigation. President Roosevelt is really delivering members of his party a blow in following the lead of the Democrats should come to his aid. This question is one which should be settled right, while it is up for consideration."

CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED

W. T. Carpenter, the former Pecos county cattlemen, but who is now in the newly organized county of Beckwith in the city with Mrs. Carpenter, who is in the city temporarily, will leave for the west again today. Mr. Carpenter was a citizen of the Pecos county in the early 80s when it was then, as it is now, the cow town of north Texas. Bill was in a retrospective mood Tuesday when the Express representative met him at the Southern. "Things have changed around wonderfully since twenty-five years ago," said he. "Every cow man in the country had free grass and plenty of money then. Free grass was not a luxury in those days, as the cow man thought it was. He had no pasture and had kept a

lot of men hired to ride the range, to say nothing of the extra outfits which had to attend the roundups on the adjoining ranges every year. Yet he always had money, and he was a better hand to spend it foolishly than he is now. The prices obtained in the markets were about the same we get now, but he does not flash his roll so frequently as he did then. He was a pessimist, but it does seem that with all the economical measures adopted during the past twenty-five years, the cattlemen ought to be increasing his bank account steadily. He would not, in those days, hurt a banker's feelings by intimating that he wanted to pay less than 12 per cent when he was a loan, and now he is pawns up the earth and swears that he has been robbed if he is compelled to pay 8 per cent. He doesn't run any expense account like he did then, and the cost of his fence, stocks and leases is practically the only expense he has yet he is not prosperous. There is something in the matter, but what it is I don't know. The cow man took more stock in his cow than he does now. We ought to do a whole lot of things and among them is to make the stuff we make look like a sorry lot to them."—San Antonio Express.

CALF FORAGE TEST

An experiment to test the relative values of alfalfa, prairie hay, cane, alfalfa and prairie hay and alfalfa and cane with a small grain ration for the wintering of calves is to be carried out this winter at the Nebraska experimental station. The test will be on the test 100 grade Shorthorn and Hereford calves will be used. They will be divided into five lots of twenty calves each. This lot will be as nearly uniform in weight and quality as possible to get them. In each there will be a run of a half-acre corral containing water and an open shed 22x24 feet. Each lot will be weighed out and fed all the forage it will consume, with 26 2-3 pounds of corn and 13 1-3 pounds of oats each day. The hay will be fed morning and evening, and the corn two pounds of corn to one pound of oats and thoroughly mixed. Then each lot will be weighed out forty pounds for each feed. The calf will be kept in each lot and the shed will be kept with straw to keep them clean and dry.

In keeping the records the greatest gain once a day at a set time. The grain will be weighed out in a large care and accuracy will be observed. Each lot will be weighed on three consecutive days under the same identical conditions as to feed, water and bedding. No matter what the weather conditions are, the old Hereford cow is found about every twelve months turning out a good, strong, healthy calf. It is but a short time where the Hereford is gaining more for each day. If one will take the pains to ride over the southern and southwest range country, he will be surprised to find the very large number of white-faced calves to be found there.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the Hereford is the most profitable animal upon our extensive ranges, being able to stand more hardships than any other breed. No matter what the weather conditions are, the old Hereford cow is found about every twelve months turning out a good, strong, healthy calf. It is but a short time where the Hereford is gaining more for each day. If one will take the pains to ride over the southern and southwest range country, he will be surprised to find the very large number of white-faced calves to be found there.

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SOUTHWESTERN RANGE

John Dyer, manager of Evans-Montague Commission Company, has very recently made a tour through Southwestern and South Texas, visiting the cow country. He has seen the condition of the state," said Mr. Dyer, "in what was called good condition in the past, but I must confess that in all my experience I have never seen anything that is like today. Fine ranges have fallen in all portions of that territory, and the range is in splendid shape, not alone with grass, but the fallow weeds are coming on, and the present conditions remain with that section there will be the fattest range cattle turned out this spring that were at all in that section. There is not a particularly good range down there that does not exist in the North Texas cow country, and that is that all kinds of weeds that come in the spring are succulent and nutritious and are eagerly eaten by cattle. The only exception probably is the well-known and universal broom weed. I was as far east as Victoria and found that the broom weed had done considerable damage to the range grass, but as it is mostly a sage grass country, it is not unusual for the grass to rot when there is an unusual amount of wet weather.

"With all the good conditions, however, marketable cattle will be, from all estimates made by reliable men who know their business, very short. The shortage this year is calculated to be as great as 50 per cent. Every one sold who could, and as the market was good, all cattle that were fit for market were sent forward. However, grass will assure fat cattle and this will to some extent overcome the shortage, if not in numbers, then in weight."

GRASS HAS SUFFERED
R. R. Riddels, who has a ranch and breeds and feeds cattle in the Indian Territory, at Ada, said in reply to a question: "We have had too much rain in our part of the country and consequently the grass has suffered and the mud adds to the difficulty of handling cattle. There is a scarcity of stock in our territory and of course this results in few feeders. The cause of this was that there was such a heavy demand for corn that the price we had to pay, 40 and 45 cents per bushel, made feeding unprofitable and stockmen were caught with stock on hand and had to unload, consequently they shipped immediately to market at light weight. We have as a rule plenty of other feed stuffs besides corn such as cotton seed, sorghum and hay and pea vines, but these have not become universal in use, although they are good feed and fine fillers. It is a good country for stock raising and when we get a steady statehood it will be better. The tax on cow cattle is 25 cents per head, which is paid to the territorial government. "Yes, the non-residents of the Territory will be delighted when joint statehood is at last a fact. At the present time men like stockmen who have invested capital in the lands and stock of the Territory are always the under dogs in the fight when it comes to a contest for their rights in the courts, for invariably the officers and the courts are against the citizens or resident, and the non-residents have to suffer in consequence. "As to the question of single or joint statehood, every non-resident in for joint and against single statehood. The non-resident citizens would be the taxpayers and as they are but 10 per cent of the population, there would be a mighty little tax money or very high taxes. Among the residents all property is subject to the treaty made with the United States by the five tribes when they removed to the Territory. There is no individual ownership, as with us, and nothing can be taken for any purpose except by

common consent. The non-residents, therefore, realizing that such a state of affairs would force them to bear the tax burden, are determined to have joint statehood."

FEED IS TOO HIGH
Kelley Brothers, extensive operators and feeders of cattle at Chickasha, I. T., whose postoffice is Waukeha, I. T., were visitors at the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange Friday and were looking over the market with a view to purchasing. They do not care to talk much for publication, but have the usual good opinion of range and stock conditions up Chickasha way. Corn is a little too dear for profitable feeding just now, so cotton seed hulls and oil meal cake are fed to finish up for market.

C. M. Clark of Walworth county, Wis., reports that during the month of December, 1898, his thirteen shorthorn cows and eight two and three-year-old heifers produced 14,218 pounds of milk, making an average of 23 1/2 pounds of butter per head for the month, which

is being carried on systematically by the farmers who hope to reap a good profit next spring. The county pays \$2 for every cub wolf scalp presented at the auditor's office and \$5 for every old wolf scalp. It has been noticed for several years that certain farmers have been reaping a harvest each spring on bounties wolf scalps. Rarely was an old wolf's scalp presented and the fact served to arouse the suspicions of the county officials. A farmer from one of the townships where the wolves have been particularly plentiful was in the city the other day and informed himself of a few facts concerning the wolf-raising industry.

"It is more profitable to raise wolves than it is hogs," said this farmer. "If you have noticed the scalps of the old wolves are never turned in for bounty. There is a good reason for this, as the elimination of the old wolves would put an end to the propagation of the species and the collection of wolf bounties. Why, I know a farmer who has considerable timber land on his place who has several old wolves that are as tame as sheep."

"It costs little or nothing to keep them and every spring when the young wolves are born the lair is invaded by youngsters knocked on the head before their eyes are open. They mean \$2 apiece at the auditor's office."

"It is surprising how a domesticated pair of wolves will make rare scalp. I'll tell you, if it were made I would warrant that every wolf in the country could be exterminated in a short time. But what is the use of exterminating them when a little encouragement will keep them alive and the bounty will be made by county officials into this state of affairs and the wolf breeders will be prosecuted."

FINES HEREFORD YEAR
(By C. R. Thomas, Secretary American Hereford Breeders' Association.)
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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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HEC. A. McEACHIN Editor

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS:

President—W. W. Turney.....El Paso
First Vice President—Ike T. Fryor.....San Antonio
Second Vice President—Richard Walsh.....Palodora
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.

SPECIAL OFFER

Through a special arrangement with the Breeders' Gazette, The Stockman-Journal and the Breeders' Gazette can be secured through The Stockman-Journal one year for \$2.50. Recurrence price \$3.50. Send orders to the Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

FEEDING LIVE STOCK

The intelligent handling of live stock in Texas during the winter months is a matter that does not receive the attention it deserves from our stockmen, and the same neglect largely extends to the small stock owners throughout the state. There is a too general disposition to let all classes of stock run down in flesh during the hard months of the year, under the mistaken belief that no actual loss occurs, as the flesh will soon be regained when grass comes in the spring.

As a matter of fact, this winter deterioration in condition involves a very large loss annually to the stock interests of the country as it consumes just exactly half the life of each animal so treated. While Texas has the richest and most nutritious grasses in the world, it is well known that about six months grazing thereon is required to get an animal big fat and in the pink of condition. After that has been done, the animal runs down for six months, and the same time is required to regain get it in proper condition. This is repeated indefinitely, and the losses from this source are piled up continually. And all this could be readily overcome by proper attention and winter feeding. The Twentieth Century Farmer, in discussing economic live stock feeding, says:

The economic feeding of live stock does not mean the putting of animals upon a starvation ration in order to save feed, or to make a certain supply of feed reach over a specific time. Economy of feed means a saving of feed from loss or extravagant use. The turning of stock into meadows and where they have access to hay stacks is a waste of feed, and therefore a violation of system and economic methods in handling live stock. The shoveling of corn out into muddy yards for the hogs to gather up is not an observance of economy; it is a waste of food and a damage to the health of the swine.

All grains and feed products of all kinds that are produced on the farm or brought into it as commercial feeds have a feed value, and should be turned to some account in maintaining the farm stock. The economy of feed and feed products on the farm is the great source of profit in farming. It matters not how much is produced on the farm, if it is not harvested and properly taken care of to save it from loss and damage, the farm industry will suffer and farming will be pronounced a failure on such farm.

The economical management of what is produced on the farm has as great a bearing on profits as the growing of the crop. The study of live stock requirements is a necessity. Every farmer and handler of live stock should know, as nearly as can be, what the requirements are of the various kinds of feeds. This can only be had by instruction and practical work among the farm animals.

During the grazing season it is an easy matter to handle stock. Give them the run of a pasture where they can get plenty of good, pure water and a fill of grass and they will do well, but when winter comes and the pasture is gone then a different program is on. The pasture must be replaced by a substitute of prepared feed of some kind. Hay, fodder, straw and other forage crops will serve to take the place of the pasture, if given in liberal quantities. Here is where a knowledge of feeds is required, in order to keep the flesh that the animals laid on during the summer from being wasted away during the feeding season.

It is folly of the worst kind to starve off during the winter months the flesh that has been put on during the grass season. Yet we see the extravagant practice going on all around us. This is probably more in evidence in the strictly grazing districts, where great gains are made during the summer months. As much as 300 pounds is often boasted as the gain of an animal during the grazing season, and this is largely lost the following winter by being starved off, as a result of requiring the animal to rustle for a living on the bare prairie.
It matters not what plan is adopted or permitted to go into use in the wintering of animals that results in the starving off of flesh, it is poor economy from a feed standpoint. It has been ascertained that the greatest profit in live stock growing is in the rapid development of the animal; the more rapidly the young thing is pushed forward into a fully matured beast the greater the profit. The starving process that commences with the decline of pasture feed in the fall season and is now going on all over the stock raising districts will be the means of destroying millions of dollars in live stock value, if the

theory of constant growth and development is to be accepted.

It is economic feeding to give all animals liberally of such feeds as are available during the cold and stormy weather, whether on ranch or on farm. It will be economy to sell such stock as cannot be fully supplied with winter feed. The economic feeding of stock can never be traced to starvation methods; not in a single instance has this been attended with other than loss and financial ruin. Economic feeding means feeding without waste or loss of either food or animals.

On many of the big ranches out west such a thing as winter feeding is not thought of, unless the winter is unusually long and severe. The writer knows of numbers of instances where ranchmen have provided large quantities of feed on their ranches and gone through the season without using a particle of it. They justify the procedure with the assertion that the cattle can pull through without it, and the dominant idea is not to keep the animals in thrifty grazing condition, but merely to keep the life in them until grass in the spring comes to put the required tallow on the attenuated frames.

This is the idea that is all wrong in the handling of Texas cattle, for it is economy to pursue a different and more humane policy. And the time is not far distant when the new era will have dawned. The old plan is too extravagant and too costly in its net results. As stockmen are compelled to figure more closely on the situation the great truth will finally dawn on them, and when it does there will be a great change for the better.

Feed crops are of easy production, all over Texas. There is hardly any portion of the state in which there is not annually sufficient rainfall to insure forage crops. Stockmen must annually turn more in that direction, as they are brought to a realization of the fact that they cannot afford to indulge in the wasteful methods of the present. And there is too much good blood in the Texas stock of today to justify any form of neglect. When an animal dies it represents too much loss to be observed with complacency.

MORE SPEYING ON RANCHES

Information from the range country, out in west Texas, is to the effect that a great deal of stiff stuff, consisting of both cows and heifer calves, has been speyed during the past season, but it is doubtful if as much of this work has been done as advisable, especially in the case of the mature animal. When a cow is no longer desired for breeding purposes, the general plan is to send her up and get her to the shipping pens as soon as possible. And she often gets to market in such condition that she is hardly fit for canning. The owner does not figure on the idea that by speying the animal and giving her time to acquire tallow he can serve her up at market as a very decent sort of beef animal. In his hurry to get rid of her, he rushes her off to market and lets her sell for just exactly what she will bring.

It must be conceded that there is a great annual loss of value in the herds of the country due solely to the lack of system and observance in the speying of the surplus live stock of the country. The increase of the cattle population may be safely estimated at about 100,000 in males and females, namely, steers and heifers. The steer increase finds a ready place in the market as rapidly as they attain the proper age. In fact, the feeder meets this class of cattle and takes them at any age from the yearling to the 2-year-old, past, and often 3-year-old. While this is the case the heifer class is mainly turned into the breeding herd, good, bad and indifferent, to reproduce for a season or more, then take the place of the thin cows that are annually shipped to the canner market each year. This may be the main producing herds of the country.

A system, such as outlined, is not what the cattle improvement of the country demands. There are thousands of heifers born in the cattle herds each year that are not fit to reproduce to advantage. They are properly culled when compared with the kind of heifers that should be used in building up the quality, even in the herds in which they are produced. The steer increase goes in a body as meat producers. No one thinks of retaining a grade from the herd, as a bull, yet the heifer of the same breeding, culls and all, are kept for breeding purposes. This is poor management in an attempt to build up quality in your herd. The speying system may be called into use in order to make the heifer increase most profitable. The culs from the heifer increase should each year be carefully selected and speyed. These are measurably converted into steers, they become suited to rapid beef production, and are ready sellers at good prices. They are as easily handled as steers and to all feed and market conditions have been raised to steer quality. They also have been taken from the class which annually are culled out as poor, thin, cows, not good calf raisers, and only fit to go to the market as canners at the lowest possible price procurable for a cow animal. Besides this class of cul heifers makes poor producers, they are money losers for their owners, no matter what disposition is made of them, except when speyed and turned into the feed yard to be finished for baby beef.

Besides the importance of speying the surplus heifer increase of the herds, the speying process can probably be employed in converting the cul cows into good breeding animals. There is no real good excuse for keeping in the herd a cow of bad or objectionable color, ill shaped, under-sized, poor milkier or undesirable in any feature that affects quality or value. The speyed cow or heifer will readily fatten upon grass and go to market in a few months at the top price for fat cows or heifers.

The process or practice of speying, used intelligently in any herd, cannot but result in a better quality and in a way that is easily governed and handled. The poor quality of animal is almost certain to be a cul produced, and if not stopped by the speying process will be in the herd year after year until taken out in her thin calf-raising state to be sent to market as a canner.

It is only necessary to visit one of our central market centers during the months of September and October to be convinced that the sacrifice of the surplus stock of the country is astonishing, from the standpoint of economy, say nothing of the discriminate slaughter of good, serviceable young cows having no charge for condemnation placed against them but that of raising a calf, and as a result thin in flesh. Thousands, yes, tens of thousands of these animals are passing into the hands of the slaughterer each week to fill the lowest possible demand for beef consumption.

The range cow should receive the same consideration in her ultimate disposition as the dairy cow or the cow of the farm; here she is fattened when she ceases to be serviceable as a calf raiser or a milk producer, and the most profitable disposition is made of her in beef form. The speying of the cow makes this possible, even when the breeding regulations are not easily controlled for want of pasture and fencing accommodations. The range cow, under strict speying observation, can profit to as great an extent, and possibly more, than the farm raised herd.

The speying of cows and heifers is a business necessity in the herds of the country and is one of the features in improvement of cattle raising that is designed to command the attention of the progressive and enterprising breeder and handler of cattle.

This is a matter well worth the serious attention of Texas ranchers and stockmen generally, as it points a way by which a great deal of money can be saved to the live stock industry of Texas and the southwest annually.

SINCERITY OF THE PRESIDENT

Because President Roosevelt has changed his mind in the matter of the kind of rate that should be established in the regulation and control of the railways by the federal government, there are those who affect the most serious doubts as to his sincerity of pur-

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pose, and these carping critics are very wide of the mark. In commenting on the controversy that has been waging between two distinguished citizens of Fort Worth, the San Antonio Express says:

Judge S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, the spokesman for the Cattle Raisers' Association, in his controversy with Congressman Gillespie of Cowan's district over the railroad rate regulation measures shows himself deeply versed in the intricacies of that complex problem.

Judge Cowan is a Texan who won a national reputation for integrity and ability, and whatever he has to say on the important issues of rate regulation and tariff revision is worthy of careful consideration. No man in the United States knows more thoroughly how these two vital matters affect the cattle raisers and Texas and the West, and through them the people as a whole.

In appreciation of his skilled knowledge in these matters, President Roosevelt and Senator Dooliver, author of a rate regulation bill, called Judge Cowan into consultation in view of the frequent charge of weakening brought against the President in many quarters, this testimony of Judge Cowan is interesting. He says:

"I feel perfectly satisfied in assuring those whom I represent in this matter that the President stands as solid as a stone wall for just, fair and effective railroad rate regulation by giving the commission the powers substantially set forth in section 15 of the Dooliver bill, and such other powers, if need be, as shall enact them to effectually prevent the charging of unjust or unreasonable rates or imposing unjust discriminations, giving undue preferences or other form of violation of the law of justice and equality as between the public and the railroads. He is firmly convinced, not by the railroads more than by others, that the power to fix the maximum rate is as complete and ample as the power to fix an absolute rate, perhaps, for the purpose of preventing discrimination as between places, when it may be found necessary to empower the commission to fix the just relation of such rates, and that it is free from constitutional objections mentioned."

Judge Cowan takes exception to the attitude of Congressman Gillespie and certain other democrats in holding that the President is not sincere in this rate regulation fight, but is indulging in a species of political claptrap for partisan effect. Nothing in President Roosevelt's character or previous acts warrants such an unjust suspicion. It would appear, on the other hands, that these democratic critics of the President are the persons guilty of "political clap-trap for partisan effect."

One great good has already been accomplished by President Roosevelt in this matter. The railroads have been brought to a realization of the evils of the discriminating rebate, and are joining in a concerted movement to suppress that injurious practice. If Roosevelt can secure the passage and enforcement of laws to render this state of affairs permanent, he will have performed a great public service, in which, irrespective of party, his hands should be upheld.

When the President first went into this fight for the regulation and control of the railways it was freely predicted that his efforts would result in complete failure, and the same suggestions were made as to it being but a grandstand play. The railways organized to fight the plan with all the power at their command, and instituted what they were pleased to term a campaign of education, with headquarters in Chicago. The entire country was flooded with literature, railway employees were induced to appear before the President and protest against the unsettling of conditions that would result in a reduction of wages. But through it all the strenuous one gave not one evidence of faltering. His mind was made up, even as he realized the mind of the public was made up. He applied all the resources at his command in the direction of swinging this great reform, and he has won his fight. The railways are on their knees already, and are pledging the despised interstate commerce commission their hearty co-operation in observing and enforcing the terms of existing law.

President Roosevelt is a republican, and was elected President of the United States as the nominee of the republican party. But the fact that he is a republican does not obscure his vision when he contemplates the needs of this country. He is evidently inspired by the lofty sentiment of the greatest good to the greatest number, and there can be no doubting his sincerity of purpose when the results already attained are considered.

Judge Cowan has had the ear of the President all through the memorable campaign that has been so successfully conducted. He has been called into counsel and has rendered important service. He knows the presidential temper, and when he says there has been no change in the presidential heart it may be set down as an absolute fact.

CATTLE INDUSTRY IN MEXICO

The republic of Mexico is progressing in the matter of the development of its cattle industry, as it is in all other things. The ranchmen of that section have come to a realization of the fact that they must produce a better class of cattle in order to successfully compete with the high-grade of stuff that is being bred in the United States. They are buying improved breeding animals in this country in large numbers, and if they keep up the present lick it will not be many years until Mexican cattle will no longer excite the derision they now occasion on the leading markets.

The improvement that is being made in Mexican herds should be very encouraging to the breeders of the stock in Texas, as it provides an outlet for all our surplus that should be carefully and properly cultivated. Mexican ranchers should not be permitted to journey across Texas, the greatest cattle producing state in the Union, to purchase fine breeding stock in other states. They should be impressed with the fact that they can find none better than the Texas-grown article, and induced to make their purchases of our breeders. Mexico is fast becoming a great live stock producing country. Dr. T. A. Bray, inspector for the bureau of animal industry, with headquarters in El Paso, says:

"One indication of this I find lies in the fact that they are importing good grades of cattle, particularly from the United States. More than this, the packing and live stock industry there seems to have experienced a great impetus recently. There is really a market for stuff in the City of Mexico and throughout the republic. The best stock raising part of Mexico, of course, is in the northern section. There it is relatively easy to bring in the stuff from the states, and that has been done for some little time. They are now shipping in ever so much breeding stock, particularly cattle."

"Many outside people are going into that country right now. It is the objective point of persons from all parts of the world. Certainly these foreigners in that country are more or less meat consumers, and this influences the meat situation. Another thing, it seems to me that the higher classes of the Mexicans are eating more than used to be the case. Of course, the peon still must have his hot tamales, chili and beans. And to some extent this is true with all Mexicans. As an instance of this, one of the governors of the states there went up to San Francisco, not long ago. He was tendered a banquet, and he said he liked it well, but that, after all, he missed his beans. No beans had been provided on the menu."

"As I have indicated, they are taking in a good class of cattle here. They are getting as good breeding animals as to be obtained in this country, so far as my observation extends. Not only that, but exportation of live stock as a business is being made. Cuba and Porto Rico, Mexico seems to be building up

a large trade with the countries in that particular branch of industry."

Dr. Bray says that within the eight years he has been stationed at El Paso there have been practically no sheep imported from Mexico into the United States, until this season. Not long ago about 25,000 head were shipped across the line, part of them going to Colorado and the remainder to Illinois. He says that the reason there have been no importations heretofore is that the duty on the animals has been too great. The figure charged for importing lambs is 75 cents a head and for mature sheep \$1.50. The prevailing high prices of these animals in the states has been the only cause justifying their shipments here from Mexico. He does not have an opinion as to how these importations of sheep from that country may extend.

Dr. Bray says he has observed no inclination on the part of southwestern cattlemen to become discouraged and quit the business on account of the low prices of beef. "I believe," he continued, "that they are fairly well pleased, generally. Of course, when they have years like last, things are in their favor. They don't have to feed their stuff anything, you see, and that means saving a great deal. Now last summer was a particularly moist one for New Mexico and Arizona. Why, one of the prettiest sights I have seen since I have been out in that country was the abundant growth of flowers and grasses over those plains, before that time a desert. But somehow all out through that section the heaviest rains ever known fell last year, and surely wherever the water touches that rich land, flowers, fruit and grain spring up exuberantly. In one section of Arizona I remember last year we passed through acres and acres of wild popples blossoming, where before it had been absolutely barren. Well, of course, this situation favorable affected the cattle industry."

Comparatively little attention is being paid to dairying and poultry, because of the feed problem, says Dr. Bray. He says, however, that as soon as the Elephant Butte reservoir for irrigation purposes, 100 miles above El Paso, on the Rio Grande, is constructed, that valley will teem with prosperity. It contains soil as fertile perhaps as any in the world, and needs only, as do others, the magic influence of moisture. He considers the future of that section there as decidedly bright.

BREAK OUT IN NEW PLACE

The big packers under indictment at Chicago on the charge of constituting a beef trust, are as resourceful as ever, and have apparently adopted a new plan to influence public sentiment. It is quietly given out that foreign governments are holding out extraordinary inducements to them to pull up bag and baggage and emigrate to newer and more placid fields. The Chicago Chronicle says:

New homes and opportunities for the large local packing enterprises free from secret grand jury investigations and from all prosecutions in which preliminary hearings of public disclosure of the identity and character of the accusers would not be given and proclaimed are now being offered to influential local packers by representatives of several foreign governments which are desirous of securing the American packers' capital, training and energy on their own soil.

It developed yesterday that while the local federal officials were conducting secret indictments against the packers several foreign countries commenced overtures to take advantage of the hostility in this country by extending a hospitable invitation to the packers to come into their dominions and carry on the business upon whatever scale and to whatever extent they saw fit. Officials of the British government and of Canada have been especially active in seeking the investment of the Chicago packers' capital in packing enterprises in Canada and other territories of Great Britain. Wherever the Chicago packing concerns have established trading branches the foreign governments have shown an interest, and at this time several of them have through their officials indicated great inducements and concessions which they are ready to grant to establish in their own countries the enterprises in this city.

British consuls in this country and consuls of other European countries in reports to their governments have pointed out how many thousands of persons are employed by the packers every year and how much Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and other places in this country owe to the packing industries. In some of these reports the consuls directly recommend that efforts be made to secure the transplanting of the American enterprises and it is pointed out that the methods used by federal officials in prosecuting the packers will facilitate the task of getting the packers to relocate among more favorable environments.

Local packing officials, although admitting that greater advantages and many inducements have been offered to them to transplant their industries, decline to consider such invitations. It was stated last night by one of the general counsel for the large packing firms that development of the railroad business has made it possible to carry on the packing business in this country and have the plants all located in Canada and that it will pay to establish packing houses in Europe to supply European trade rather than to be subject to constant persecutions and secret export grand jury investigation in this country.

The being of the packers' case before Judge Humphrey on the merits of the issues contained in the special plea of the packers, which was postponed until next Monday, Jan. 8, is to be postponed until Attorney John S. Miller, leading counsel for the Armour interests, is through with the opening statement in the traction cases before the United States supreme court next week. The ninety-nine-year act case is before a tribunal higher than Judge Humphrey's court and the case has priority over the packers' case because it was set and pending on the call of the supreme court long before the hearing before Judge Humphrey was commenced.

The new canning factory put in by the Swift people, is going to prove a great benefit to the Fort Worth cattle market, and the growth and development of the Fort Worth live stock market means a great deal for every line of business in the city. The day is not far distant when Fort Worth as a packing and market center will be second to none other in the country.

France and Germany are alleged to be rapidly preparing for war, and the Morocco affair is to be the bone of contention. But war is probably not so near as many people imagine. France and Germany have tried that game before and each country no doubt fully realizes the size of the job that lies before it.

It is an interesting story of rapid enhancement in land values that is now coming from every portion of Texas. Even out in the Abilene country lands are selling at from \$30 to \$35 per acre, and it is said there are more people looking for home than can be accommodated. All of which goes to prove that the era of cheap homes is rapidly passing from Texas, and the man who defers the acquirement of his home even for two years, is going to pay dearly for his procrastination.

People living in the trans-Pecos district of Texas believe that the forming of the great Salton sea, out in the California desert, has had a wonderful effect in bringing good seasons to that portion of Texas. The past year has been the most seasonable the section has ever known, and the belief is now freely expressed that it has been transformed into a great farming country. Perhaps when the next drought sets in out there it will be surmised the Salton sea has suddenly dried up.

It is reported from Albany that it's some sort of a cold that prevents David B. Hill from appearing before the insurance investigators. Probably one of those colds that centers itself in the feet.

A MOUNTAIN CAMP SWEAROFF

There was four of us settin' in Casey's a lettin' our tongue do their exercise stunt, Chepulepce Jim, of Calamity Slim an' me an' Statistical Hovt. When the talk sidled 'round to the year that was wound tight up an' was waitin' the word 'To start on its way on the follerin' day when the of year was safely interred. I referred to the year when a huntin' its bier an' said I experienced sharte. In a thinkin' o' what an' exorbitant lot o' booze I had downed in the same, An' remorse in my mind made me somewhat inclined to switch from the ol' traveled road. An' to trot through the year that was soon to appear 'thout totin' the usual load.

Chepulepce said that he thought, on the dead, wa was all o' us hittin' the sap. Some more 'n we should, doin' no one no good 'cept the '98ers that had it on top. An' Calamity slung in a wad from his tongue, remarkin' that he'd had enough. An' Statistical 'lowed he would fine with the crowd in 'choppin' right off on the stuff. The agreement was clinched an' we readily clinched our hands an' we solemnly swore. That endurin' the year we'd endeavor to steer away from our habits o' yore. Then the temp'rance quartet thought it fittin' to wet the agreement, an' up to the bar. We unanimous went to baptize the event with the fluid that tangles the ha'r.

For the course of a week we could none o' us speak distinct from a dryness o' mouth. An' our stomachs rebelled an' our tongues was all swelled from the parchin' effects o' the drouth. But the battle we fought was the comfortin' thought that it's only the stayer that wins. Till I got an invite that no neighbor could slight to drink to McGonigle's twins. Then Calamity he had a gratitude spree when his words came with a spot. An' Chepulepce Jim throwed a load into him when his case was not prosed in the court. An' Hunt, be'n the only survivor, got lonely an' asked for a hand in the play. An' the booze that was burned when us stragglers returned is the talk of the camp till today. —James Barton Adams.

"THE LURE OF THE OLD SONG"

You were playing, sweet and low,
The songs of long ago;
And the high lamp's crimson shade
Poured a softened light that made
Mystic shadows in your hair—
Shadows that were laughing there
As the shadows of the dawn
Leaped and laughed in days ago.
So you played—and so I dreamed
While the pranking firelight gleamed
In its race along the wall;
And I heard the boy days call
In the songs that thrilled my heart
With their subtly simple art—
As when practiced hands are swept
O'er a harp that long has slept.

Winding paths through meadowlands,
Brooks that sang on silver sands,
Bending branches of the trees,
Noontime chants of honeybees,
Drifting Indian summer haze,
Pelted snows of wintry days,
Wondrous stars that blazed above—
All this you knew nothing of.

Yet you played, and, playing, wrought
All the glories unforgot;
And the high lamp's ruddy glow
Where the glints swayed to and fro
Seemed some way to blend and blur
Into those fair days that were—
Led me backward, mile on mile,
To each golden olden while.

—Chicago Tribune

THE GIRL OF THE WEST

She's witty, she's pretty, she's natty, she's nice,
She's a pearl of perfection away beyond price;
In her eyes, ever sparkling, the love-twinkles nest—
The earth cannot equal the girl of the west.

In danger she's fearless, in love she is warm,
She lacks not one beautiful maidenly charm;
She's sober in sentiment, jolly in jest—
No flies ever camp on the girl of the west.

She shines when attired in an up-to-date gown,
Be her home on the ranch or in busier town;
In parlor or kitchen with infinite zest
She tackles her duties—this girl of the west.

She's the sort of a sweetheart the boys love to woo—
She's wise as an owl, in sincerity true,
In wedlock the pride of the cozy home nest—
A songbird of joy is the girl of the west.

Out in the home kitchen, with peerless arms bare,
Assisting her mother in housekeeping care,
Or in the best room entertaining a guest,
She is always a princess, the girl of the west.

Then here's to the maid of the mountain and plain,
As queen of our hearts we rejoice in her reign;
She'll not be improved on till called to her rest,
And fitted with pinions, the girl of the west.

—James Barton Adams.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A soft answer turneth away the bill collector.
Speaking of music, the tailor's favorite is rag-time.
Time is said to be money, but a lot of it is counterfeited.

A man who uses big words seldom says anything worth while.
Some of a married man's troubles come under the head of bonnets.

It's easier to teach a baby to talk than it is to teach a woman not to.
Theaters are less attractive to a man and a woman after they get married.

Women should take husbands only for better—because they couldn't be much worse.
If a sick man can't keep anything else on his stomach he should try a porous plaster.

It's enough to make the average bride blush to recall her strenuous efforts to become one.
Some men are so peculiar that they can even argue politics and religion without getting angry.

When a man tells you that all men are equal he reserves the right to consider himself a superior article.
With the coming of the millennium there will be nothing left to reform, and a lot of meddlesome people will be out of a job.—Chicago News.

QUAKER REFLECTIONS

With new leaves one good turn deserves another.
The open door offers no inducements to the knocker.
The thespian should know how to act before company.

The world is never willing to give a man a boost until he gets pretty near the top.
Some people are not content to worship the golden calf. They want a full grown ox.

Tommy—Pop, what are sun spots? Tommy's Pop—Freckles, my son, freckles.
The millionaire doesn't talk in monosyllables any more than a parrot talks in polysyllables.

The average woman is either worried to death because she has no servants or because she has.
"Charity begins at home," quoth the Wise Guy. "Yes," assented the Simple Mug, "but it's apt to be out when anybody calls."—Philadelphia Record.

USE THE BEST THE MONEY

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

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

S. D. Myres Box 66. SWEETWATER, TEX.

THE SHEEPMEN ARE IN "HIGH FEATHER" AT CHICAGO

High prices of wool and the bounding character of graded pure bred sheep aroused keener interest in the annual meeting of pure bred sheep breeders than has ever before been in evidence at the International.

Such sales as that of the eighty-seven head of pure bred Shropshires in one bunch, all but several of which were at a lump sum of \$5,000 to the Wood Live Stock Company of Spencer, Idaho, are such as indicate the tremendous demand that is now sweeping the country for pure-bred sheep in big lots.

The success of Canadian breeders at American shows and expositions has opened their eyes to the desirability of an international system of registration by which Canadian flocks may find entry on the registers of this country, and there seems to be a big movement on foot to seek and obtain revision of rules and regulations by which this privilege may be interchanged by Canadian and American breeders.

Oxford Association Hears It This international registration proposition formed the main feature of the meeting of the American Oxford Record Association. A committee from the Canadian government as to the establishing of an international register reported.

It was decided to give money to the fair as special prizes the coming year to the amount of \$45 per state and \$60 in those states which would duplicate the same as last year. One hundred and twenty-five dollars was voted for the International year.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE For Sale

I want to sell my entire herd of Registered Hereford cattle, numbering 120 head, from 1 year old up. Sixteen years is the oldest and only seven of them. They have been fed to maintain growth through to maturity.

POULTRY DOLLARS COME EASY

Our large 62 to 112 page magazine, beautifully illustrated, best printed and edited poultry journal, makes it easy to add dollars to your income by keeping a few hens on a town lot, or make a success on a large scale.

SOME BIG MEXICO RANCHES

"Mexico is the land of vast estates," said a New Yorker just returned from there the other day. There are, in the rural portions of the country, at least, only two classes of society—the very poor and the very rich.

"But, enormous as are the holdings of the Corralitos Company, they pale into insignificance when compared with the estate of their next-door neighbor, Senor Tarrazas. In the lovely Mexican hills undisputed sway over a territory larger than the whole of New England. Upon his illimitable ranges roam 300,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep and 400,000 goats.

DEMAND FOR 12,000 YOUNG CATTLE

Editor Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth. During the past few days the snow has entirely disappeared from the plains and although the weather has been severe for the past two weeks and most of the time covered with snow, the comparative shrinkage is not believed to be so great as the cold rains which prevailed in November caused in the cattle country.

It is an article from the desk of Col. Charles Goodnight and have just come in from a visit to the buffalo and cattle pastures. These animals are all in fine fettle and in the fullness of their fat and are in the best of condition. There are about sixty head, all magnificent specimens.

Whether freight rates now charged on live stock shipped to market from Texas are in excess over the stock rates charged to and from similarly situated and distant territory in the northwest for similar service under similar conditions.

CEDAR TREES FED TO STARVING SHEEP

Special to The Telegram. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 9.—Dr. Louis Metsker, a local inspector connected with the department of agriculture, says that from reports he has received the losses by sheep men in New Mexico on account of the cold weather and snow of the past two weeks will be enormous.

PEABODY AND BELL MARKED FOR DEATH

Two Colorado Men Say They Have Been Threatened with Destruction by Bombs DENVER, Colo., Jan. 9.—According to an interview given out today by James H. Peabody, former governor of Colorado, and his adjutant general, Sherman Bell, they have been threatened with the same fate that overtook former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, who was blown to pieces with a dynamite bomb as he entered his gate Sunday night.

U. S. HAS HEAVY TRADE WITH GERMANY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Trade between the United States and Germany, whose commercial relations are now the subject of negotiations between the two governments, aggregated in the fiscal year 1905 over \$200,000,000.

AN EXPERT'S VIEW ON CATTLE MARKET

In late weeks many bands of so-called fed sheep and lambs have been marketed here at unsatisfactory prices to the owners. Traders who handled this stock said that in most instances had the animals been on feed a month or so longer they could have been landed at least 75 cents to \$1 higher than they did.

There is much encouragement for sheep feeders in 1906, if they do not get weak-kneed and sacrifice their animals before they are really in marketable condition for Robert Mathison, head of the sheep-buying staff of Swift & Co., and who is one of the leading buyers of this country, says:

COMMISSION ASKED OF DISCRIMINATION

Congressman Stephens' Resolution Proposes to Know Special to The Telegram. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Congressman Stephens offered in the house a resolution Monday calling upon the interstate commerce commission to furnish congress with the following information:

DALLAS BARTENDER PLACED ON TRIAL

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 8.—In the criminal district court this morning, after the usual preliminaries, the case of Herman Kammacher, charged with murder in connection with the death of W. T. Rasbury in Strong's place, Main street, this city, proceeded to trial and at 11 o'clock the work of securing a jury is still progressing.

WOLF AND LAMB USED SAME BED

WHEATLAND, Wyo., Jan. 9.—On going to a cattle shed at his ranch near this place, P. Cunningham was astonished to find a full grown coyote asleep in one corner of the building, while snuggled close to the animal was a small lamb, the only other occupant of the shed.

Calicoes of Quality Ask the old folks what they know about Simpson's Prints. They will say Simpson's were the best they could get.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO THE OLD STATES DURING THE HOLIDAYS The Southern Pacific CHEAP RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES

ACT QUICK THREE BIG PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR 50c One year's subscription to The Fort Worth Weekly Telegram

A BOOK TO DO YOUR FIGURING AND THE BEST FARM WEEKLY IN THE COUNTRY. DODD'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR AND ACCOUNT BOOK 25c

Parker-Garnett Self-Heating Branding Iron Heats Quickly. Saves Labor. Saves Time. Stays Hot. Saves Temper. Saves Money.

The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co. STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN AND LUXURIANT HAIR. JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist. Specialties on the skin and scalp in America.

ARIZONA SHEEP ARE COMING TO THE FRONT

Price of Mutton and Wool Is Greatly Stimulating Sheep Industry of Territory

With the price of mutton and wool set at a high figure, the sheep industry is stepping to the front with rapid strides. Arizona, with her natural resources, is able to produce sheep at a very low cost...

It seems as if Providence has favored Arizona in sheep production. Sheep are pastured on the ranges from April 1 to Nov. 30 with a very small cost for feed...

For instance, the production of lambs for the Christmas market in the east is quite a business by itself. This country is well adapted for raising a lamb from the time she is born until he is placed in the slaughter house.

Sheep by nature are able to withstand a great deal of cold and also to stand a long winter without food provided for them. This phase makes a great point in favor of the sheep industry.

In the profitable production of sheep more care should be taken of ranges. In numerous all-year-round ranges the land is all used at the same time, and of course does not produce as good results as if the range was divided and used a portion at a time.

In the handling of sheep much damage is done by handling the bands too closely, and by cramping too long at the same place. Sheep should be handled so that they scatter out and feed naturally; there is much less damage to the range, and also, of course, is a better result in the wool weight.

Overstocking the range and premature grazing does not give the results that are obtained by judicious grazing. Too often the greed for returns tempts the sheepman to overgraze his range, which can be profitably pastured on his range.

Sheep, like every other domestic animal, make a good supply of food for advancement in growth and weight. Sheep, however, are quite hardy and can stand a measure of abuse, so, of course, are profitable on that account.

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The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

Registered Hereford

Fairy, Texas, R. F. D. No. 1. Breeder of Full Blood Red Polled Cattle. Young Bulls for sale. Prices reasonable. Try the heavy weight market toppers.

B. N. AYCOCK, Breeder of Hereford Cattle MIDLAND, TEXAS

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

John R. Lewis Sweetwater, Texas. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times.

C. T. DeGraffenried HEREFORD BREEDER, BOTH SEXES FOR SALE CANYON, TEXAS

V. WISSE Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Gold and pushing a lamb from the time she is born until he is placed in the slaughter house.)

HEREFORD BULL AND HEIFER CALVES. We will have this season about 200 full blood Hereford Calves for sale. Apply early if you want fine calves, as we contract now to deliver Nov. 1.

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas. Hereford cattle. Nice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale.

A. B. JONES, Big Springs, Texas. Breeder of high-class registered Herefords. Herd headed by the noted prize-winning bull, Fair Lad E., 16778.

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

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

RED POLLED A. C. Woodward Fairy, Texas, R. F. D. No. 1. Breeder of Full Blood Red Polled Cattle. Young Bulls for sale. Prices reasonable. Try the heavy weight market toppers.

IRON OR HERD Red Polled Cattle. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, Route 4, Pittsburg, Tex.

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

RED POLLS-FOX, cats, 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.

ABERDEEN ANGUS Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm Breeder of registered and high-grade Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Some of the leading families represented. Young stock of both sexes on hand at all times.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle, highly bred, Texas raised, market toppers. The world's best beef breed. Males and females for sale at all times. J. N. Rushing, Prop., Weatherford, Texas. Joe Alexander, Manager, Baird, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS BELLEVUE STOCK FARM, Geo. B. Root, Proprietor. "The Texas Home of Halls 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.

FOR SALE-750 high grade and full blood Hereford stock cattle in lots to suit; immediate or spring delivery; best cattle in Dawson Co., W. F. Scarborough, Lamesa, Texas.

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

GOATS GOATS BUGHT AND SOLD BY H. I. Fuchs, Marble Falls, Texas.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE LAND LOANS PLACED-LOW rate, long time; vendors' lien notes extended. Athens Land Agency, Athens, Texas.

TEXAS RANCH FOR SALE-14,000 acres, well improved, watered and fenced into five pastures; one-fourth mountain, three-fourths smooth; 800 high-grade sheep; 100 head of registered Galloways; nine miles of Port Davis; altitude 5,200 feet; climate unsurpassed on earth; especially good for lung and throat diseases. John Adair & Sons, Texas real estate agents, Galveston.

SPECIAL NOTICES TRUCK GROWERS, Attention! Genuine Austin Dewberry vines now ready for shipping at \$5 per 1,000 f. o. b. Campbell, Hunt Co. D. Yancy.

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

HASKELL COUNTY RANGE J. H. Cunningham, who makes his home in Haskell county, Texas, said: "I am here today (Wednesday) simply as a looker-on and have brought my son along and intend taking him through the packing houses, the stock yards and Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, so that he can for himself judge of the vastness of the industry that has been established in Fort Worth by the energy and liberal spirit of its citizens. I believe that there is no industry within the borders of Texas that does more to develop the state and advertise it than these packing houses and their attendant factories. You may count Haskell county among those counties that are not suffering from the cowman's terror-dry water holes and shortage of grass, for the range is good, cattle getting along all right and everybody looking to the future with hope. Cattle, however, are not plentiful for shipping purposes. Nearly everything that could be marketed has been sent in, but there are a few scattered lots here and there that will come after awhile."

Do it this year! That long promised trip to the old home. Had you thought of it again? We have-and to enable you to make it.

The I. & G. N. Will have in effect excursion rates to the old states and to Mexico for the

Christmas holidays Tickets on sale Dec. 21, 22 and 23. Good 30 days for return. (Special Through Car Service) and to all points in Texas Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, Jan. 1. Good until Jan. 4 for return.

For rates and particulars, see I. & G. N. Ticket Agents or write D. J. PRICE, G. P. & T. A., Palestine, Texas.



CAMPBELL BROS. & ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY SAINT LOUIS KANSAS CITY FORT WORTH

STOCK GROWERS FOUGHT INCREASE IN CHARGES

Some inside history on the action of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange in failing to make effective a rule for increases in commission charges at that market, has been received here by Attorney Sam H. Cowan, in an extract from Wallace Farmer. It will be remembered that recently several advances in commission charges were determined upon by various live stock exchanges, and something afterward the Chicago Live Stock Exchange was accused of having failed to stand by its schedule.

Following is the extract from Wallace Farmer, purporting to give the reason:

A Case in Point "As an illustration of the effective work for the live stock interests that is being performed by some of the live stock associations in the recent announcement by the commission merchants at the different markets that the proposed advance in charges for selling stock would not be put into effect in a case in point. Some months since the Chicago Live Stock Exchange adopted a rule which provided for an increase in the commission charges for selling hogs and sheep \$3 1/2 per cent, the advance being from \$6 per car to \$8 per car. The rule also provided for an increase in the minimum charge for selling a car of cattle of \$10. Also for a large advance in the charge for selling mixed cars of stock. These advances were to become effective Jan. 1, provided the live stock exchanges at St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe, Sioux City, St. Paul and Fort Worth each adopted a similar rule. These different markets adopted a similar rule and everything was in shape to put the advanced charges into effect. Then the officers of the American Live Stock Growers' Association and of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, acting with others interested, got busy. President Ames of the Corn Belt Association and President MacKenzie and Secretary Tomlinson of the American Stock Growers' Association, arranged a meeting with the executive committee of the Live Stock Exchange in Chicago Dec. 1. At this meeting there were present the executive committee of the Live Stock Exchange, a number of commission merchants belonging to the exchange, President MacKenzie and Secretary Tomlinson, representing the American Stock Growers' Association, and S. H. Cowan, representing the Texas

Cattle Raisers' Association. President A. L. Ames and Directors Thomas Sheehan, and Hughes, representing the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association; Con. Kohrs and Senator Powers, representing the Montana Stockmen; and H. Wallace of Wallace's Farmer. The meeting with the Live Stock Exchange committee continued for over four hours.

Stockmen Protested "The representatives of the stock interests protested against any advance whatever in commission charges. They argued that the commission merchant got his pay irrespective of market conditions. He took no chances, and this was an especially inopportune time for the organized commission merchants to undertake to arbitrarily advance the charges for selling stock. As a reason for the advance the commission people argued that they were selling more stock for the same money now than they were ten or twelve years ago, and that for these reasons that, owing to the increased size of the cars used by the railroads, a car of hogs now represented a great many more hogs than a car of hogs fifteen years ago, but it was sold at the same price. They also claimed that the expense of doing business was very much greater now than it was a few years ago, and that the increase in the number of hogs per car instead of the number of hogs per car in 1903 and 1904 as compared with 1887 and 1888 was only 27 per cent, and the increase in the number of cattle per car in the same period was only 1 per cent. The explanation for this is that fifteen or twenty years ago stock was shipped at so much per car instead of so many cents per hundred pounds. The question was argued on all sides. It is not necessary, now that the matter has been settled, to go over the reason presented for the increase in the commission charges of the Chicago Exchange notified representatives of the stockmen that the board of directors of that exchange had decided to make effective the rule providing for the increase in commission charges.

"This indicates some of the work of the officers of the live stock association, acting with others interested, in going into effect on Jan. 1 next, and it is estimated that this would have meant an increased expense to the feeders and shippers of Iowa alone of close to three hundred thousand dollars per year."

Benjamin Hackett, one of the best-known salesmen at the local stock yards, having failed to respond to the usual call given him at the home of his son-in-law, Phil M. Hunt, 704 West Second street. Physicians who were at once called gave heart failure as the cause of death.

Mr. Hackett, who was 62 years of age, had been a hog salesman at the local yards from the time of their establishment and even before that time had been a prominent hog trader, buying here for shipments to the north.

He was also a buyer here for a long time for the El Paso packing house. In this city he has been representing the George R. Barse and the George W. Saunders commission companies and was considered one of the ablest men about the yards. Mr. Hackett was born in Kentucky, coming to this city from that state twenty-three years ago. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Phil M. Hunt and Miss Nellie Hackett of Tuskegee, Ala.

Though generally known as Ben R. Hackett, Mr. Hackett declared in dictating letters but a few days before his death that the initial was wrongly given him, his name being merely Benjamin Hackett. He was apparently in usual health Friday night and was at the stock yards Friday, remaining until late in the evening.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon from his residence with interment at the new cemetery.

Count the cost of keeping your horses per head through the winter and if you have any reason for believing that they will not be worth that much more to you next spring the best plan will be to get rid of wintering them.

WILBARGER CO. IS PROSPERING Farmer Rapidly Succeeding the Big Ranchman

MONEY IN RAISING FEED Fruit Also Easily and Successfully Raised-Vernon Is the County Capital

Special to The Telegram. VERNON, Texas, Jan. 3.-The man with the hoe has succeeded the man with the spur in Wilbarger county, Texas. It is true the raising of cattle has been and will continue to be for years to come, one of the great sources of profit to this section. But the big ranch, the longhorn and the broncho buster are things now belonging to ancient history. More attention is being paid to the better grade of cattle, horses and mules. Shorthorns and Herefords now predominate, and a 3500 span of home-raised mules excites little comment in this section. With new methods of breeding has also come the raising of feed products. Kaffir corn,

Farm Telephones Book Free. How to put them up-what they cost-why they save you money-all information and valuable book free. Write to J. Andrea & Sons, 932 W. Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

GRANGING FROM CATTLE TO SHEEP ON RANGE

High Prices for Sheep and Wool Tempting Cattlemen From Former Paths

Partially transformed and rapidly drifting into total transformation, is Southwestern Colorado and New Mexico from a one-time cattle country into greater prestige as a sheep country is the condition described by E. M. Parr of Pagosa Springs, Archibuteo county, Colorado, who was here Monday with a consignment of five cars of lambs.

"Sheepmen are wearing broadcloth while cattlemen are attired in overalls, and the sheepman's outfit is a far cry from the cowboy's of the past few years a great for sheep has taken hold in that country and everyone seems turning towards sheep as a money-making proposition. Cattlemen who have been in business in that country for years are turning to sheep and the causes leading up to this are not hard to discover."

"Comparatively little money has been made in the cattle raising industry in late years. Low prices of live beef have figured conspicuously in the changing of live stock conditions in the Southwest. Other unfavorable conditions have conspired to rob the cattle raiser of his profits, while on the other hand sheep raisers were literally collecting money. Investments in sheep have paid enormous dividends. Many now influential flock masters a few years back were not considered in a general way as money-making propositions in that sections and, while their domain has been entirely driven out of the game, and all herds have been greatly reduced in number.

"Still comparative prices between cattle and sheep have not alone been sufficient to bring about this change. Even slight conditions seem to favor the sheepmen of our section. The high altitude of New Mexico and Southwestern Colorado suggest another difficulty with the cattlemen; higher altitudes affect the fecundity of the cow while sheep thrive and are very prolific in the higher altitudes. Altogether, considering these conditions, it is developing that more favorable to the sheepman than cattlemen.

"This will prove the greatest of all years for the range flock owners in our section. The sheepman's confidence is so strong for their staple, and prices so high as this season. Starting at \$2.75 feeder lambs worked rapidly upward until now the few remaining on hand are held at around the \$5.00 mark. In former years \$2.75 to \$3.00

was considered good figures. The country was over run with buyers. Nothing was reserved for breeding purposes except old ewes, high prices influencing owners to sell everything where formerly all ewe lambs were held back for that purpose."

The consignment of which Mr. Parr was in charge consists of five cars of lambs. These were fed on hay and run on alfalfa for about thirty days and was in the nature of an experiment in that vicinity.

As an experiment it promises to be a boon for that section and the outlook from Mr. Parr's view looked very good. This bunch yielded a nice profit and will have the effect of stimulating further experiments in this line.

Mr. E. M. Parr is of the firm of Parr Bros., old time cattlemen, who have been engaged in the cattle business in that country for years and this year is their second venture in the sheep game.-Denver Stockman.

RANOHAN SHOT FROM AMBUSH Serious Wound Inflicted on Man Near Bay Prairie in Wharton County

WHARTON, Texas, Jan. 3.-Will McMaster, manager of Ray Dickson's ranch, located about fifteen miles below Vinton at the head of Bay Prairie, was shot from ambush. Three shots were fired, only one taking effect and that in the right side of the back ranging downward. Mr. McMaster had been in Wharton and was returning home and when about a mile from town he was assailed. There is no clue to the would-be assassin, but it is believed to have been the work of some negro. The wound is a very serious one, as well as a dangerous one, but it is not thought it will prove fatal.

THE W. H. POMEROY COMPANY

Successors to Pomeroey & Handley, "The Old Reliable." STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE. THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS. (Across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Missouri.)

THE LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD. We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world and have been engaged in this business for over 24 years. We sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses and mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses and mules. Prices are 20 per cent better, and demand stronger than we have known since before in the history of this market. Farms are raising colts again and we consider this likely to be the top year. Market your colts again and we consider this sure. If you have anything to sell, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

THE W. H. POMEROY COMPANY, National Stock Yards Illinois.

THE ORIGINAL VIRGINIAN WED

Manager of "T. O." Ranch Marries School Teacher

By Associated Press. CHICAGO, Jan. 3.-A dispatch to the Tribune from San Francisco, Cal., says: The original of Owen Wister's "The Virginian," John Henry Hicks, manager of the Great "T. O." ranch in Mexico, was married yesterday to Miss Katherine Adams, daughter of Edward F. Adams, editorial writer on a San Francisco newspaper. Hicks first met her when she was a school teacher at Tempe, Ariz. Mexican friends of Hicks sent him a box of a dozen dolls dressed to represent characters in Wister's story. Hicks and his wife will live on the "T. O." ranch, which is south of the Rio Grande, 100 miles from El Paso.

FINE BULL NAMED FOR THE TELEGRAM

High Grade Hereford Owned by B. C. Rhome, Jr., is Namesake of Paper B. C. Rhome, Jr., has a registered bull among his herd at Saginaw which was named after the Telegram and still bears that name. The bull was at one time the property of his father, B. C. Rhome, who gave it the name. Upon the transfer of the herd to his son the name was still retained. It is a Hereford of very fine stock and came from the herd of Herefords of Mr. Rhome's which is so well known throughout Texas and the southwest. It is 18 months of age and bears the registry number 203,105.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDER

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDER (Livesay's Appetite, Purifies the Blood, Prevents Disease and Cures Coughs, Colic, Worms, Milking, Yellow Water, Fever, Diarrhoea, etc.) Sold by all druggists, veterinarians. Notable success in all cases. Write for a free trial. Sold by W. H. Pomeroy & Co., National Stock Yards, Chicago. This is the only reliable brand.

IS THE BEST.

