

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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## WANTS CATTLEMEN TO FORM A TRUST

R. S. Freedman of New York Talks of Proposed New Organization

R. S. Freedman of New York city was in Fort Worth Friday on business in connection with the proposed International Cattlemen's Association, which he claims will place the control of the cattle industry in the hands of the stockmen. The occasion of his trip to Fort Worth and other Texas points is to see if it is possible to interest some of the state's wealthy stockmen in the new organization.

"The work this association will undertake to do has never been attempted before," said Mr. Freedman. "The fundamental principle of the association will be the application of a system to the individual cattlemen's business grouped together as a whole.

"The great packers' combine has succeeded in obtaining control of the situation from the fact that it operated on a systematic basis. This system costs the packers a great sum of money, but it pays well in the end for the investment. Go where you will, you will find a representative of some one of the great packers, in some cases it is merely a plain cowman, who is under the impression that he is getting a little better price for his cattle by acting as an agent of the company to whom he expects to sell. This cowman is supposed to tell the packer, or still another agent of the packer who will send the information immediately to the head of the concern, how many cattle there is in the country at a certain time, and the condition they may happen to be in, and when the owner expects to ship. Now the cowman does not think that he is injuring his fellow stockman, nor would he be, if he were the only one that was doing this class of work. But he is not, all over the country these same reports are pouring in to the individual packers, and from these points they go straight to the head of the trust. Taken all together, the packers are then informed just how many cattle may be expected in a given time, and how many might be obtained if a raise in the market should occur.

"This is the result of system. The packers were the first to organize and use it, they have been the first to reap the benefit from it. There is no way to destroy this system, it has a foundation that cannot be undermined. The only thing that can be done is to fight system with system.

"There is not a cowman on the plains but can tell you what is done when a fierce prairie fire is bearing down upon his home which is surrounded by the inflammable grass. He goes out and starts another fire, which in time becomes a second prairie fire, but traveling in directly the opposite direction. When the second fire is met by the first, it is beaten at its own game. This is exactly the same principle that the International Cattlemen's Association will use to counteract the effect of the great system now in operation by the packers' combine.

"The plan of the organization is to secure as far as possible every cattleman in the United States as a member, basing the fees on the number of cattle owned by the member. As soon as the organization is completed it will open offices at every packing center in the United States, not only in the centers, but wherever there is a packing house, there will be found a branch of the association, which will keep a perfect tab on what the other fellow is doing. This association will know in so far as possible, just how many cattle are in the possession of the packers, how much dressed meat they may have on hand, in other words, the association will know what the demand for dressed meat will be next week, it will know how many head the packers will have to buy be-

fore they will be able to fill that demand or shut down their plants.

"In addition to the above, this association will know just how many marketable cattle belonging to members of the association that there may be ready to ship, and who has them.

"With this information, the association will be in a position to make the market price on the cattle, and when they have made that price, the members will be instructed to ship their stock in the quantities needed. This will make a greater trust than now exists, but it will be controlled by the stockmen, they will be in possession of the lines, and drive instead of being led.

"Now there is just so many cattle that will be marketed within the next twelve months. Every head placed on the market will be bought and made into beef. The market fluctuates only because the packers take advantage of the ignorance of the cowman who does not know how many head the packers have on hand, and consequently how many they must buy. If these cows have been shipped, to the stock yards, they cannot afford to hold out and wait, as the expenses would be too great. The packer knows this. But supposing the packers would have to agree to take so many head at a certain price agreed upon in advance, then there would be no waiting in the yards. The packers must have the cattle or they cannot run. They have money invested, and cannot afford to wait as well as the cattlemen, if only the cattlemen could wait together and know when to wait. This the International Cattlemen's Association will know when to do, and will so inform its members.

"Only the best men will be used to fill the offices in the association. Men that are experienced sufficiently that the system will move on under the direction of able generals, as that is the only way we could ever hope to down a trust so perfect as that of the packers of the United States."

## CATTLE SELLING PRACTICALLY ENDED

Stockmen in El Paso Country Now Devoting Time to Making Deliveries

EL PASO, Texas, May 27.—The record of the past week among the stockmen is a record of cattle shipments through this city. The buying and selling is over, and it is a question of loading the stock as rapidly as cars can be secured and sending it to the northern or western points for delivery. Contracts are being filled with all possible rapidity. Following are among the most important movements of the week:

Twenty car loads of cattle were shipped by the Carrolitos Cattle Company from their ranch in the Sierra Madre to Colorado.

Hall & Wilson shipped two train loads of cattle from Columbus, N. M., to Colorado.

A. O. Bailey of Columbus, N. M., shipped a train load of cattle to the north.

W. T. McIntire shipped 283 head of cattle, 1s and 2s, to Kansas City.

Murphy & Walker shipped three train loads of cattle from Marfa to Kansas.

The Newman-Broadus Cattle Company shipped 2,500 head of cattle, 1s and 2s, from Hueco station.

Two car loads of cattle from the Amado ranch, near Tucson, went to the Coleo Company, Colton, Cal.

Murphy & Co. shipped a train load of cattle from Valentine to Colorado.

James Balrd shipped 100 steers from Alamogordo to the north.

From Ancho, N. M., the American Land and Loan Company shipped 1,500 head of 1s and 2s to Denver. E. S. Leavenworth shipped from the same point 750 head of 1s and 2s to Scotia, Neb.

Guzman of Chihuahua shipped four cars of fat cattle to the Blanchard Company of Albuquerque for slaughter.

W. E. Booker shipped eighteen cars of

cattle from his ranch in Chihuahua, Mexico, to Canada, in bond.

G. W. Bond shipped 591 head of 1s and 2s from Alamogordo to Santa Fe. The steers were collected from the ranches of a number of Otero county stockmen.

One of the few sales reported is that of H. A. Ringer of Sierra county, N. M., to James Ware of Nebraska of nearly two thousand 2s and 3s, for delivery June 15. The price is withheld.

The stockmen of Sierra county are said to have enjoyed greater immunity from damage during the past winter than any another section of the territory. There were few of the cattle losses which were suffered in other sections.

Trouble from the loco weed is reported in Southern New Mexico. In several sections the weeds are said to have gained a strong foothold, threatening to do considerable damage.

Among New Mexico stockmen there is a movement on foot to secure what they regard as a more equitable basis of assessment and taxation. They declare that they have been paying far more than their share of the burden.

## CATTLE RAISERS WIN CONTENTION

Rates on Packing Products Raised by Railroads as Counter Step

It is said authoritatively that the railroads have practically decided to increase the rates on packing house products and dressed beef 5 cents per 100 pounds between the Missouri river and Chicago.

This action, if taken, will be in compliance with a recent ruling of the interstate commerce commission in the famous cattle case which was brought, originally, by the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and which was argued before the commission at its sittings in Fort Worth, St. Louis and Chicago.

The commission held that the rates on live stock should be no higher than those on the manufactured products.

The increase in the rates will, it is held, cost the packing house interests many millions of dollars annually, and it is safe to say that it will be met by every retaliatory measure that can possibly be devised.

At present this class of traffic in western territory is paying probably less in proportion than any other high class traffic. Many traffic men claim that it is carried at an actual loss when the excessive mileage paid to the private car owners, who, it is asserted, are also the packers, is taken into consideration.

It is rumored that the packers will attempt to concentrate all of their shipments on two roads between Chicago and the river, in an effort to break the decision of the railroads.

## MANY CATTLE ARE READY FOR MARKET

Range Near San Angelo in Good Condition and Heavy Movement Will Begin Soon

SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 27.—The range is now in splendid condition and there will be a lot of fat cattle to go out to market next month. It is expected that the shipments of fat range stuff to market during the months of June and July will excel all previous records, providing, of course, that the market holds up. As the market is at present the cattlemen can get a fair price for their stuff and with so many fat cows in the country, there will be heavy shipments to the markets.

J. W. Johnson has leased his Six ranch on Dove creek to J. W. Smith of Lampasas. This is one of the finest ranches in this country and was, when it was the headquarters ranch of the old Half Circle Six Ranch Company the biggest ranch in this section.

Sid Martin bought of Lindemann & Boehrens eighty steers, ones, twos and threes, at private terms.

M. B. Lynn sold to Mr. Booth of Sweet-

## BE A BIG SCRAMBLE

ENORMOUS WOOL CLIP IN MONTANA PROMISED

Sheepmen of the State Will Realize Close to the Sum of \$9,000,000

HELENA, Mont., May 29.—Montana's wool clip for this season will aggregate slightly more than 42,000,000 pounds, and of this amount more than 25,000,000 pounds have been contracted for on the sheep's backs at prices averaging 21 cents a pound. It is estimated that there are 7,000,000 sheep in Montana and the average clip will be about six pounds.

Thus, Montana sheepmen will realize close to \$9,000,000 for wool alone, and as the price for mutton is above the usual figure the year will be one of the most prosperous in the history of the state so far as sheepmen are concerned.

Never before in the history of the state has there been such activity on the part of buyers for eastern houses. The buying of wool on the animals' backs will have the effect of doing away with the wool markets this year.

In ordinary years the wool is carted to the principal centers—Great Falls, Billings, Big Timber and Dillon, to be examined and bid upon by the eastern representatives. These sales generally begin on July 4, but it is predicted that before that date approaches this season upward of 90 per cent of the clip will have been contracted for.

## BUYERS IN WILD SCRAMBLE

As usual, Boston and Philadelphia houses have secured the bulk of the clips, although St. Louis, Chicago and New York firms are beginning to send agents into the field, their houses having been advised of the unusual proceedings, with the result that automobiles, livery teams and horses are being made use of by the buyers in their scramble to get wool.

At least two clips have been sold at better than 24 cents a pound, one Fergus county clip bringing 25 cents. A popular cry among the ranchers in Northern Montana is "four pounds for \$1," and not a few are holding off for this figure.

## SHEARERS FLOCK TO STATE

Reports from all over the state show that this year's lamb crop will be very large. The past winter was unusually mild, unprecedented in fact. The snow storm early this month came at a rather inopportune time during the lambing season, but the percentage of loss save in one county was very light.

While shearing operations will not begin for about three weeks on a large scale, shearers are arriving in the state almost daily. Montana being one of the latest of wool states the shearers come here from both east and south, California, Ohio and New York predominating.

These shearers make splendid wages while the season lasts, some of them as much as \$12 and \$15 a day.

The Spokane ranch is located eight miles from Helena, and while noted as a horse-breeding farm and in whose honor Spokane, the conqueror of Proctor Knott, was named, is now devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising.

On this ranch are annually herded upward of 15,000 sheep and at shearing time it is one of the busiest places imaginable.

water 100 fat cows at private terms.

Felix Mann delivered this week the 1,000 big steers recently sold to J. W. Smith of Lampasas. The steers are being taken to the Dove creek ranch leased by Mr. Smith and will be pastured there for fall sale.

Fayette Tankersly bought 1,000 high-grade shorthorn and Hereford cows from Bird & Metz at \$15 around, calves not counted. He also purchased from R. H. Smith the Brackett S cattle, 388 cows, calves not counted, at \$16.25 each. They are high-graded shorthorns.

Fayette Tankersly bought of S. J. Blocker 250 of the Loomis cows at \$15 around, calves not counted.

Shipments the last day or two: R. L. and J. W. Carruthers, eight cars sheep to Kansas City and Chicago; Jack Persee, one car horses to Oklahoma; J. R. Hamilton, one car sheep to St. Louis; C. W. B. Collins, two cars calves to St. Louis.



## THEODORE ROOSEVELT AS A COW PUNCHER

Invited by friends from New York, close to his family, Roosevelt went to the West in July, 1884, to gather material for his book "The Winning of the West." He had no intention of locating in Dakota; he had come simply to study Western life and, incidentally, obtain recreation. Primarily, the aim of his Western life was to be literary. But he was so pleased with the country that he decided to stay. He bought two ranches, both well stocked. Then began his real Western life, the privations and hardships, the scoffs and hard knocks which polished the rough diamond of his youth into the brilliance of his manhood.

Mingling with cowboys, eating their rough food, sharing their saddles as pillows in the open at night and riding all day in the round-up, this tenderfoot of the East soon became inured to frontier life. He learned the cow punching business from top to bottom, and neglected not a single detail. In two weeks he could swing the lariat as well as an expert and brand a calf as defectively as any ranchman.

His associates, for the most part, were a rough lot. Many were fugitives from the East who escaped prison bars to hide their identity on Western plains. Others were Texans who, having driven cattle from the Rio Grande across the prairies to Dakota, stayed there either through choice or necessity. Gambling and drinking were their chief amusements, and bloody brawls occurred as regularly as pay-day.

Thefts of horses and cattle were very frequent. Ranches and corrals would be raided at night and the best stock appropriated by the brigands of the prairie. Then would start the man-hunt. The whole country would be aroused; cowboys would spring up on all sides, armed to the teeth and eager for the chase. And the sequel? Summary justice, administered in true western style—a thief strung to the nearest tree and riddled with bullets served as a warning to all others of his stripe.

With such men as this embryo president was thrown. While they gambled in the barroom, Roosevelt played whist with a few friends in the Northern Pacific hotel at Medora, which he frequently made his headquarters when not on the round-up. It was only natural that the "boys" should dub the young Easterner "Tenderfoot Teddy" and at first try to impose upon him. It was then that he asserted his true character. One incident in particular dispelled the prejudice against Roosevelt and forever entrenched him in the affections of the ranchmen. I will let E. L. Simmers, at that time a ranchman at Medora, who was with Roosevelt during his Western life, give an eye-witness' version of the affair.

"We were on the spring round-up near the Big Box Elder river," says Simmers, "when Lord Alexander North, a distinguished Englishman, joined our party for a hunting expedition. The titled Jonny-Bull was a six-foot, rosy-complexioned, proud, and athletic-looking fellow. I tell you he soon won many friends. He was a clever boxer and had made the best men in camp quit before his gloves. After much persuasion the boys induced 'Teddy' to put on the gloves with Lord North. Roosevelt's gymnastic training at Harvard came in very usefully at this point. The Englishman forced the fighting, and the boys just cheered themselves hoarse as the gladiators clashed. We had formed a circle on the

bank of the river, and kept the open space well cleared. Now Roosevelt seemed to have the advantage; again the sturdy Englishman; then they clinched, and both fell. But the cowboy's agility finally won out, and at the end of the third round, Lord North, breathless and exhausted, quit, saying, 'I've had enough. You're all right!'

"He also excelled as a marksman," Simmers. "One day when the boys were at target practice, 'Teddy' appeared, to look on.

"Here, Roosevelt," said one of the crowd, 'try your luck.'

"Drawing his 45-caliber Colt revolver from his belt, he stepped off thirty paces and fired at a circular piece of tin, the size of a dollar. He struck it. Henceforth 'Teddy' was more respected."

Having boxed and shot his way into the favor of the cowboys, Roosevelt sought to bring about the long-needed reform. In Eastern and Central Dakota, there no local governments worthy of the name. Medora, a village set in the heart of the Bad Lands, had had no head. Public roads were unheeded of; and schools in many sections were regarded as a luxury fit only for the sons of wealthy Easterners.

### Timely Suggestions To Cattle Feeders

Charles Robinson has the following pertinent advice to give, born of experience gotten in the great live stock market of the world:

It is fully as important to know what not to do as to know what to do. In fact, most of the mistakes in management and methods made by cattle feeders arise from a lack of knowledge of conditions governing the varying demand for different classes and weights of cattle, hence in many instances they do the right thing, but at the wrong time. Perhaps the most common error is that of feeding heavy cattle into a hot-weather market; that is, for shipment during the latter part of May and the months of June and July, when light, handy-weight carcasses are required by the trade. Steers scaling 1,400 to 1,500 pounds are good sellers any time between the first of August and the first of April, but during the last half of April and the months of May, June and July, the handy-weights are most sought after and are the best sellers. Although a few loads of heavy cattle can be disposed of to fair advantage during the latter months, the demand centers principally upon the lightweights. While heavier cattle are used by the exporters during the winter months, the last of April and fore part of May, they begin to call for steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400 pounds.

Our experience teaches us that short-fed cattle, as a rule, make the most money; that where good, thin cattle weighing 800 to 900 pounds are bought during the months of October and November, they can be carried along on fall pasture, cornstalks and other cheap feed, until, say, the first of March, feeding a little corn during January and February to keep them gaining; then putting them on full feed about March 1, they could be finished to good advantage for the May, June and July market, at which time they will sell within 15 to 25 cents per hundredweight of heavy steers that cost 50 to 75 cents per hundredweight more to produce. Handled in this way beef can be produced at a reasonable cost, and the feeder escapes a great deal of rough weather feeding during January and February, at which time cattle make little gain, as it takes most of the corn they eat to maintain animal heat.

Another plan which we think can be followed to advantage is to buy half-fat steers during September, and feed them ninety to one hundred days. Cattle with weight can usually be fed the above length of time to make money. It is very important to buy for this purpose steers weighing 1,150 to 1,250 pounds, the heavier the better, as such cattle with one hundred days feeding can be made heavy enough for export, whereas, if a man starts in with steers weighing 950 to 1,000 pounds, he can only make them suitable for dressed beef purposes. In other words, with the same amount of feed and labor the heavier steers will bring 25 to 40 cents per hundredweight more than the lightweights, because they will be suitable for the best-paying trade.

#### TOMLINSON CHOSEN

Announcement comes by wire from Denver that T. W. Tomlinson, for years prominent in railway affairs at Chicago and for the last ten years in charge of important railroad work for the Chicago Live Stock Exchange and the Union Stock Yard and Transit company, has been chosen and has accepted the secretaryship of the American Stock Growers' Association with headquarters in Denver.

Mr. Tomlinson left Chicago for the west last Saturday to meet with the officials of the American association and announced then that if the matter of salary attached to the position was satisfactorily arranged he was favorably disposed to accepting. "I regard it as a position in which much good work can be accomplished for the live stock industry," said Mr. Tomlinson. "The coming two years are to be the most important ones in the history of railroad affairs and there is an opportunity for an association in the position of the American Stock Growers to

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perform an important work for the country. I shall be pleased to establish myself in the west for a few years at least, as I have ever been fond of Denver as a home city."

#### HAS BROAD RAILWAY EXPERIENCE

The career of Mr. Tomlinson in Chicago has been one that has been watched with interest by many friends. His first work of prominence here was as railway representative of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, and in that position for a period of about seven years he performed much valuable work. His knowledge of rates not only as affecting live stock but of the whole rate and rate-making business was most extensive, and the railroad president who went up against the cross-questioning of Attorney Tomlinson when he was representing the exchange generally discovered that Mr. Tomlinson knew about as much about the business of his own road as he did himself.

All who have observed the work of Mr. Tomlinson in Chicago have been impressed with the wide extent of his knowledge of railway affairs and the broad experience that he has had during the last ten years, the last three of which have been in the service of the Chicago Junction railway as general traffic and claim agent, and remark that this broad experience will be most valuable in his new field of work.

Among many men who know Murdo MacKenzie, president; Sam Cowan, general counsel, and T. W. Tomlinson, the newly appointed secretary of the American Stock Growers' Association well, the remark was frequently heard today that they would form a three-horse team in work for legislation favorable to live stock interests that should be a power.

#### BUYING TEXAS BULLS

Colonel G. R. Nelson of Sabinas, Mex., the well known cattleman, is in the city, spending a few days for the purpose of securing some good bulls to take back with him. Colonel Nelson has been ranching in Coahuila for about nine years and has one of the best graded herds in the republic. Speaking of conditions over there, he said to the Express on Tuesday: "The quarantine regulations of the United States have rendered it too hazardous for us to attempt to market our beef cattle here, for we have some ticks over there, and one puny little tick, if discovered, will prevent us from entering on Texas soil. We find a market for them at home, however, and the buyers come to the ranch after them, and we are getting prices that encourage us to strive for even better things in the way of good beef. The Shorthorn bull crossed on the native cow produces an offspring which would

surprise the average cowman, provided the bull is a good one, and in the course of a few years a beef can be produced that compares favorably with anything on this side of the Rio Grande. It is not often that we know anything about the weights, but I sold one lot of steers to a party who shipped them to Tampico and they weighed there in the neighborhood of 950 pounds. This was after they had gone through the experience of the roundup, the forty-mile drive to Sabinas and the shrinkage incident to the trip." Colonel Nelson is originally from Kansas City, and he and Colonel George R. Barse have been personal friends for some thirty-five years. He will be in and out and around the city for perhaps a week yet.—San Antonio Express.

#### THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION

The western Stock Growers' Association, which recently held a session at Medicine Hat, reports a greatly improved outlook for the cattle trade this season. The spring roundups, which are just being completed, show the loss of the winter to have been very small, the cattle in excellent condition and an abundance of grass springing everywhere on the ranges. The operation of this association takes in all the strictly ranching country of Alberta and Western Assiniboia, and from points within its jurisdiction there were shipped last year 52,189 head of cattle and 8,490 horses, and the prospects are for a greatly increased number this year. Some idea of the excellent condition of range cattle this year may be gathered from the fact that the first trainload for export went forward on May 8, while in 1904 there were none fit for shipping before June.

#### WORMS IN SHEEP, GOATS AND PIGS WEST, Texas, Sept. 19, 1904.

Mr. G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.

Dear Sir: Please send me another package of Vermifuge. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for sheep or goats.

W. J. DUFFEL, Pres. Sheep and Goat Breeders' Ass'n of Texas.

It is just as good for pigs.

Mr. G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.

Dear Sir: If I had had your Vermifuge for Sheep earlier it would have saved me fully \$500 worth of sheep. I have fed it to over 500 lambs with best results.

Neil EBBESON, Hayes, Stanley Co., S. D., March 31, 1904.

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## WITH THE STOCKMEN

### CAPTAIN LYTLE AT LARGE

Captain John T. Lytle, the efficient secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, packed a grip with a clean collar and a small vial of snake medicine a few days ago and hiked out for South Texas. He has been rounded up while running at large in the city of San Antonio, and delivered himself to the cow editor of the San Antonio Express, who says:

Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, came down from Fort Worth Saturday morning and will spend a week or ten days in South Texas on association business. He reports range conditions in West and North Texas as unusually fine at this season, but admits that Southern Texas has been the base of supplies for the last two months, but as he was the first man to question the correctness of the figures compiled by Lon Barkley of Fort Worth as to the number of four-year-old steers in this section of the state, he is fairly well posted as to what has been marketed. The captain said he had been so busy of late and out of the city so much of the time that he had not had an opportunity of discussing the matter further with Mr. Barkley. "I did not see Mr. Barkley's compilation," said he, "giving names and numbers that constituted the 500,000 head of four-year-old steers, and I expect he has lost it. I am sure he had no intention of bearing the market when he gave out his estimate and as it was criticised very generally by a number of cattlemen down this way as well as by a number of Fort Worth cattlemen who were familiar with the situation down here, no damage has resulted." The captain, while he is down here, will be pleased to examine any specimens of the heefly his friends may care to submit. He has examined several thousand specimens submitted to him in Fort Worth, but has never found any two that had characteristics in common. He is willing to believe, but he wants to see a species that does not require a label to make it susceptible of identification. He is not a disbeliever in the existence of the heefly. He is simply an agnostic.

### SOUTH DAKOTA CONDITIONS

Andrew Love of Fort Worth, who has just returned from South Dakota, where he accompanied a train of cattle, informed a reporter of The Telegram and Stockman-Journal that one could not dream of more ideal conditions than exist at present in that country.

"They have fine grass up there," said Mr. Love, "and for once the range is not overstocked. What cattle they have there will go early to market, and judging from their present condition, there will be a slump in Texas cattle about the time shipping begins from Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota."

### THE COLORADO COUNTRY

Y. D. McMurry, a merchant from Colorado City, was in the city a few days this week.

He says that cattle conditions in the Colorado country are in excellent shape. Plenty of moisture, plenty of grass, and splendid crops.

Business men and cowmen are in much better spirits than last year.

### SOUTH TEXAS CATTLEMEN

Jesse F. Lofton of Galveston was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He reports conditions in southern Texas as good or better than ever before.

He stated that few large sales had been made recently, and that cattlemen in general were content to hold their cattle for a little better price.

"Money matters are easy in southern Texas," said Mr. Lofton. "Stockmen have no trouble in securing money on their live stock loans at present, and this eases the situation to such an extent that they are no longer forced to sell."

### IMPROVING THE HERDS

Tom Ellwood of El Paso passed through the city Tuesday on his way to St. Louis, where he goes to buy some Hereford bulls for his Mexico ranch.

To a representative of The Telegram and Stockman-Journal Mr. Ellwood stated that there are some few cowmen in Mexico grading up their herds. "Not many, of course," said Mr. Ellwood, "for the reason that they are not prepared to handle the better class of stuff."

"Mexican cattlemen have not quite recovered from the recent hard times," continued Mr. Ellwood. "The low price of cattle has retarded the sale of the Mexican grass cattle from the fact that they were not in the best condition, and American stockmen were turning loose

better cattle at a price highly satisfactory to the packers.

"The bulls that I have contracted for, six in number, are good stuff, and will average \$300 a head. I will take them to my ranch at once and see if I can improve my herd. In two years I will sell these and buy others. I have about made arrangements with Q. Z. Antonio of the El Pecos ranch, whereby he will purchase an equal number in the near future, with the understanding that we will exchange with one another at the expiration of two years. This will materially cheapen the work of grading up."

### FORT WORTH MARKET

George E. Whipple, a well known ranchman living near Ponca, I. T., was in Fort Worth Tuesday looking around the stock yards and meeting commission men, with a view of shipping to the Fort Worth market instead of to Kansas City.

"The Kansas City market has always been a good one," said Mr. Whipple, "but for some reason I have become dissatisfied, and am of the opinion I will change to the Fort Worth market."

"I have been told repeatedly by solicitors from Kansas City that shipments of cattle to Fort Worth were invariably delayed, and with the rough treatment received on the southern railroads, usually arrived in Fort Worth in an unsatisfactory condition."

"During my stay here I have made it a point to investigate this matter, and have personally talked with a number of shippers I chanced to meet at the yards, with the result that I find there is no truth whatever in the matter."

"The Fort Worth market, so I am told by reliable authorities, has always held its own with eastern markets, and while some grades of cattle command a better price on eastern markets, it is also true that certain other grades do better in Fort Worth than elsewhere."

"I have come to the conclusion that the selling of live stock is one of the most difficult features of the cattle business, and I think the most important. Bad judgment in picking the right time to send stuff to the market often results in a loss of all the profits of the entire season."

"Of course, no system will ever be devised that will tell a man when to sell and when to hold."

"I take a daily paper from Kansas City, one from St. Louis and one from Chicago and in the future will take one from Fort Worth. I study the market pages of these papers the year round. I keep posted on range conditions, the number of cattle on feed, the number on range as near as I can ascertain. By watching how the shipments are running, I can usually tell about when to start to market. Daily newspapers are a great help to the cowman the year round, and I advise all to take several."

### WEAKENING ON MONTANA

A number of Texas ranchmen have during the past few years established steer ranches in Montana for the purpose of finishing their stuff for market, but the custom is not so prevalent now as formerly. J. P. Sutton of Wheeler county, is among the number who have enough of the Montana experiment, and in speaking of the situation he says:

"It is our intention to close out our cattle interests in Montana this season, as we do not intend to take any more up to that country. These steers are now 4 and 5 years old, and with good grass this summer they ought to be as good as they can be made in that country. They wintered well, and are now in fine condition, and as soon as they are ready for shipment from time to time, and the market is right, we will move them until we get them sold off. The movement of Texas steers to Montana, which was carried on so extensively a few years ago, has been falling off right along, and fewer than ever went up this spring. The grass was never better in the Panhandle country than it is now, and all the cattle in that country are doing well."

### REDUCING THE HERDS

A. D. English of Haskell county is among the number of Texas cattlemen who have shipped to Kansas for pasturage this spring, his stuff being located near Degrade.

"Fewer cattle than usual are being brought up this year from Texas to the Kansas pasture fields," said Mr. English. "The fact of the whole matter is there are fewer cattle in Texas this spring than last by at least one-fourth. There is no one who is familiar with the situation but will confirm this statement. We have dropped off on cattle raising and reduced our herds. We are expanding on farming, however, and fields of wheat, oats and corn can be seen all over that country now. And these crops are in fine condi-

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tion, and promise a big yield this season. In fact, there has never been a year in the history of Texas when everything looked more promising for the land owner."

### THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS

H. L. Pollock of Amarillo was in Fort Worth this week on a vacation. Mr. Pollock is what is known as a cowpuncher, and belongs to the old school. In the course of his remarks to a crowd of interested listeners at the stock yards Friday, he said that there is a great change in the work on the ranch from what it used to be.

"There is an entirely different set of men now than there was then," he said. "Men that can ride a horse are all that is needed, or at least if a ranchman has one good cowboy, he thinks it is perfectly proper to have all the rest beginners. The fun of the old days is dead and there is nothing left but downright hard work, with an occasional trip to market on a stock train, that jolts the life out of you, a hot day at the yards and a quick return trip to the ranch to make your report."

### WILL RAISE HOGS

Colonel P. P. Boswell, the well-known hog raiser of Oklahoma City, was on the Fort Worth market Friday with a small bunch of his raising. "There is more money in the hog raising business now than ever before," said Mr. Boswell. "That is, the demand at present is greater than can be filled, and the price is good. How long these conditions will last is more than I can tell, but if the Territory keeps on increasing its number of hog raisers, I fear that there is liable to come a slump in the market."

"I know of a great many people in the Territory who have just started in the business, in fact most all the hogs that I have sold this year have gone to farmers and in some cases ranchmen, who have decided to increase their holdings in hogs. If such as this keeps on, there will be enough in the course of time to supply the market."

### THE AMARILLO COUNTRY

C. C. Brown was in the city Friday on his way home to San Angelo. Mr. Brown has been on a trip up the Fort Worth and Denver, and reports cattle conditions as the very best.

"There is little to complain of," said Mr. Brown, "the stockmen will get along better this year than they have for several past, and I believe they will be in a better position to appreciate what they do get. We have had a fine year in the San Angelo country, and are feeling fine as a consequence. The country around Amarillo is going to make a great cattle country if the present indications mean anything."

### DEMAND FOR STEERS

M. A. Mason, living near Sweetwater, was a Friday visitor in Fort Worth. He stated to a representative of The Telegram and Stockman-Journal that the weather in that section was ideal. Cattle are in prime condition, grass is good and cattlemen in general are feeling fine. "There has been quite a demand for steers in this section," said Mr. Mason, "but there was not enough to fill the demand at the price offered. The country was well cleaned of desirable steers early in the season."

### BIG NEBRASKA BUYER

I. M. Humphrey of Omaha was in the city Friday, where he was met by his wife, who will return with him to their Nebraska home. Mr. Humphrey has been in the Midland and Pecos countries, where he has bought in the neighborhood of 2,300 head of cattle, to be shipped to South Dakota and Nebraska.

Mr. Humphrey reports conditions in the Midland and Pecos countries as ideal, and states that the last reports received from the north were very satisfactory. "We had a good winter there last year, and cattle fared better than for many years in the past."

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ELEGANT DINING CARS TO ST. LOUIS ON THE

**"CANNON BALL"**

AND

**"NIGHT EXPRESS"**

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

### THE TEXAS CATTLE SHORTAGE

The big falling off in the number of cattle shipped from leading cattle districts of Texas this spring as compared with the same period last spring, shows that the talk of there being fewer cattle in that state than usual is true. During the month of April there were shipped from San Angelo 1,150 car loads of cattle. For the same month last year there were shipped from that place 1,450 car loads. The good grass is responsible for a good deal of this falling off, but not all of it.

### OLD TIME LONGHORNS

The old time long-horned cattle are becoming a genuine curiosity. A report to the Stockman-Journal from Guthrie, Okla., says:

Two car loads of longhorn cattle were received by the Miller Brothers at "101" ranch yesterday, to be used at the entertainment on June 11. To comply with the quarantine laws it was necessary that each of these steers should be dipped. Their horns were so long, however, it was impossible to drive them through the chutes to the dipping vats. Permission had to be obtained from the department at Washington to disinfect them in a different way and each one was lassoed, thrown and washed separately with Beaumont oil.

### THE FOREIGN MARKETS

Will the foreign markets for beef keep down on their present low basis, asks the Drovers Journal. Prices have fallen off very sharply there in the last two weeks and the sudden slumping, while not entirely unexpected, has curbed buying by the operators for foreign markets. With this source of demand considerably dulled there has been poor outlet for heavy steers. A renewal of more urgent export orders is the main hope of better values for the well-finished class of weighty steers.

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**IN NEW MEXICO**

**Carlsbad Current.**

The dipping plant is a complete success. About a thousand head of cattle were dipped there Monday and everything worked to perfection. Six cattle every two minutes seems to be an easy capacity for the plant and the stockmen are all highly pleased.

United States Cattle Inspector Savage went to Portales Tuesday to oversee the dipping of large shipments from that point. He is in Carlsbad today to supervise the work here. We understand he says a large per cent of the cattle to be shipped from here and other places will have to be dipped.

C. W. Merchant Sr. went to Portales Tuesday to bill out a shipment of cattle. The shipment amounted to 1,800 head and were loaded out Wednesday for Denver, Colo. Mr. Merchant informed your reporter the party consisting of Messrs. Merchant, Lucas and Draper, expected to leave on its Old Mexico trip May 28 unless again delayed by unexpected circumstances.

**IN JONES COUNTY**

**Anson Reporter.**

Captain T. A. White returned from a trip to Fisher county last Friday and says they have more grass up there than they have stock to eat it. Better have too much than not enough.

John Browning bought this week about 600 yearling steers from Bailey & Griffith and Ben Condron and J. G. Stewart. Thel and Harvey Browning will be down today to assist in moving these steers to their ranch in Scurry county.

**IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY**

**Hereford Brand.**

J. A. Spiers of Hockley county is holding 700 steers just south of town. F. J. Dalby of Stonewall county is holding a bunch of 560 yearlings near here which he will ship out in a few days.

T. T. D. Andrews of Fort Worth was a pleasant caller at this office last week and reports the following sales he made for Colonel Slaughter: 1,700 steers from the Running Water ranch to F. H. Evans, Garden City, Kan.; 3,400 Long S steers to Oscar Killine, Council Bluff, Iowa. Shipment to be made Sunday from Bovina. Mr. Andrews returned Saturday to his home in Fort Worth.

**IN REEVES COUNTY**

**Pecos News.**

Last Saturday R. A. Haley and the boys of the U ranch came in with two cars of fat stuff that they shipped out over the Texas and Pacific in the afternoon to Fort Worth.

Mrs. C. A. Riggs shipped three cars of cattle over the Texas and Pacific to Fort Worth last Saturday afternoon.

On Sunday S. C. Arnit shipped five cars of cattle to Fort Worth over the Texas and Pacific.

Reynold Bros. are shipping five cars of cattle from here today to Fort Worth via the Texas and Pacific.

Yesterday thirty-nine cars of J. C. Smith cattle went out over the Pecos Valley lines to Ewart, South Dakota.

Tomorrow will be a busy day for the Pecos Valley lines at this point, as

there will be 103 cars shipped out to Kansas.

Wilson - Popham Cattle Company shipped one car of cattle to White-deer, Texas, Friday.

A train of cattle from Odessa went out over the Pecos Valley lines Sunday.

Saturday J. Johnson shipped four cars of cattle over the Pecos Valley lines to Kenna, N. M.

In the big shipment from here tomorrow will be the Windham and Tudor steers, forty cars, from the Reynolds Bros. Kent ranch, 22 cars Buchanan's cattle from Monahans and 12 cars from A. H. Cox at Kent, all bought by Marsh Parker and going to Kansas City.

**IN DONLEY COUNTY**

**Clarendon Banner-Stockman.**

Joe Horn took a train of cattle from Estelline Wednesday for the American Live Stock and Loan Company of Denver.

Tom Adams is here with a herd of 135 two and three-year-old steers from Knox county. They are on the open market.

Lewis & Molesworth yesterday shipped from Clarendon to South Dakota 1,000 two-year-old steers, sold to the White River Cattle Company at private terms. They will also ship tomorrow to Channing 500 yearlings, sold to the Prairie Cattle Company, terms also private.

We mentioned some time ago that Rev. G. S. Hardy expected to embark in the breeding of registered Herefords at an early date. He has fixed up his farm just west of town for that purpose, and this week bought from A. Mosely & Bro. of Quannah, 12 registered 2-year-old Hereford cows, consideration \$1,025. Ass tated the farm has been arranged for the proper handling of this class of cattle and Mr. Hardy goes into the business with the determination of making a success of it. His brother, Joe Hardy, will manage the farm.

**IN REEVES COUNTY**

**Pecos Times.**

J. C. Smith shipped Monday over the Pecos Valley 39 cars of 2 and 3-year-old steers to Everett, S. D.

M. B. Huling shipped out 1,700 head of 2 and 3-year-old steers and cows to Kansas City.

Reynolds Bros. shipped over the Texas and Pacific yesterday two cars of cows and two of calves to Fort Worth.

Mrs. Kendall shipped twelve cars of cows to Kansas City from Riverton, via Pecos over the Pecos Valley to Cowgill, Mo., twelve cars of 3-year-old steers, last Saturday.

The Rex Cattle Company shipped from Kent ten cars, four of calves and 1 of yearling steers and 5 of cows, to Fort Worth Saturday.

Stump Robbins sold to Arnett & Sons five cars of yearlings—to Fort Worth Monday. They were the first bunch of yearlings we have seen shipped this year.

Trave Windham and Charley Tudor delivered to March Parker at the Pecos Valley stock yards, today 306 head



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of yearling and 2-year-old steers, to be shipped to Kansas.

J. W. Crain returned yesterday from his trip up through the Joe White, Charley Ross, Mrs. Cooksey ranches and came back via Will Cowan's ranch. He reports that a part of the range is in very fine shape. His cattle on the Cooksey range is in fine shape, as they had a splendid rain on Easter. Mr. Cain is going to move his family to Will Cowan's ranch tomorrow and will move his cattle to that ranch this fall.

**IN TOM GREEN COUNTY**

**San Angelo Standard.**

E. S. Kirby received a shipment of twelve cars of one and two-year-old heifers from Goldthwaite. These cattle were bought near Brady and unloaded here Friday night.

J. G. Hennessey shipped to San Angelo from Rogers & Cameron four cars of stock cattle on Thursday. The cattle are to be grazed near here and then shipped to the market when in proper condition.

J. D. Sugg shipped on Friday morning a car of cow ponies to the Chickasha Nation to be used for herding cattle.

D. B. Kirkpatrick of Crockett county has sold his ranch to A. W. Mills of San Angelo for \$3,500. The ranch includes 7,100 acres leased school land, lease running for sixteen months more, and four sections bought from the state.

Ben F. Roby of Coleman county shipped to his agent, John R. Nasworthy, four head of registered Poland worthy, four head of registered Polled bulls and were sold in a few hours, Bird & Metz buying the head of the family, the great herd bull Earl, and one of his grandsons. The other two animals were purchased by different parties, Fayette Tankersley of Irion county taking one and John R. Nasworthy of this city the other.

With wool up to 24 cents and mutton at high prices, there is no excuse for the sheepman to say this is a poor season, and the best part of it all is that he isn't, but on the other hand is as delighted as the cattleman who is already figuring on the best season of the cattle raising industry. This means more to the Concho country than all other things put together.

William L. Foster of Sterling City, Sterling county, was in the city Tuesday on business. Mr. Foster is one of the most extensive cowmen in the Concho country. He stated that cattle conditions were very fine this season and that the cattlemen were all happy as a consequence. According to Mr. Foster, there will be some beef cattle ready for shipment the latter part of June, but the bulk of the cattle will not be in condition until some time later.

W. R. Baxter, the Concho county wool grower, who resides some ten miles southeast from Eden, was in town Friday with his clip. Mr. Baxter lives much nearer Brady, but finds that it pays him for bringing his wool and marketing it here in getting a

higher price for it. He started in a few years ago with a very small flock, and now has two good ones as well as having paid for several thousand acres of land. Sheep and industry have put him on Independent street. Let's see how many more of our west Texas citizens will follow suit.

C. W. B. O'Cllyns of the 7 Cross ranch was in San Angelo Tuesday and Wednesday. In speaking of the cattle conditions he stated that they were never better and that stock were as fine as they could be. In talking of the demand for cattle, Mr. O'Cllyns stated that he had received an inquiry from a bank in Ohio asking him relative to buying between two and three thousand calves for an investment this fall. According to the inquiry the calves must all be dehorned and in the best of condition. To send these calves to Ohio it will be necessary to dip them at the dipping vat at San Angelo and that means that the dipping vat will be a mighty good thing for the cattlemen of west Texas.

**IN KENT COUNTY**

**Clairemont Enterprise.**

Nonnie Rodgers informs us that his father sold his steers this week for \$17 a head. This is a better price than we have heard of anywhere, the market prices ranging from \$10 to \$15. However, Mr. Rodgers' cattle are all first-class and are more in demand than the average cattle.

Last Sunday we were visited by one of the biggest rains we have ever seen fall in Texas. It rained for twenty-five minutes in a solid sheet, and for an hour or more in a good steady rain. The rain was accompanied by a hail-storm, but not severe enough to cause any damage. We were needing the rain pretty badly, and coming in the time it did will make the old farmer's heart glad.

**IN JACK COUNTY**

**Jacksboro Gazette.**

W. P. Stewart sold one car load of full-blood short horn bulls to J. W. Henderson of Ozona, Crockett county, which were shipped out April 27. Mr. Henderson was so well pleased after reaching his ranch with them that he wired closing a deal for another car load of the same, which will be shipped to him this week.

**IN SAN SABA COUNTY**

**San Saba News.**

J. T. Baker purchased for the Carltons of Junction City one and two-year-old steers as follows: From Golden & Taylor, 140 at \$10 and \$15; E. A. McCoy and Jack McNeill, 160 at \$10.50 and \$15.50; W. M. Allison, 20 graded yearlings at \$12.

Guy Brown bought from J. C. Smith of Cherokee 50 ones and twos at \$10 and \$15 and a few twos at \$10 and \$15 and a few fat cows at \$12.50 and \$20.

**IN TOM GREEN COUNTY**

**San Angelo Press.**

Fayette Tankersley bought 1,000 head of high grade cows, calves not counted, from Bird & Merty at \$15 per

**USE THE BEST**

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

**S. D. Myres**  
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head. These are fine cattle, graded shorthorns and Herefords.

Fayette Tankersley bought of R. H. Smith the Brackett S cattle, 388 cows, calves not counted, at \$16.25. They are graded shorthorns and a fine lot. He also bought 250 of the Loomis cows from S. J. Blocker at \$15 each, calves not counted.

Sid Martin bought of Lindemann & Burns, 80 head of steers, 1s, 2s and 3s at private terms.

Felix Mann delivered to J. W. Smith of Lampasas this week the 800 head of steers recently sold Mr. Smith. The latter has leased the ranch at the head of Dove Creek and will take the steers there.

Dr. Bascom Lynn sold to Mr. Booth of Sweetwater 100 cows at private terms.

Charlie Broome bought Monday from Press Waiding of Coke county 50 head of yearling steers at \$10. He also bought of the same party for Broome & Farr 10 head of yearling mules at \$80 per head.

J. Willis Johnson has leased his ranch at the head of Dove Creek to J. W. Smith of Lampasas. This was the half circle six headquarters ranch.

Mr. Chilton of the J. D. Sugg ranch bought a car load of the Sugg horses and shipped them to Oklahoma, where they will be sold.

Arrangements are being made by the local Santa Fe office for the shipment of fat beef cattle from this point in June. The movement is expected to begin about June 1 and will probably be the largest shipment of fat cattle ever made from San Angelo. The good conditions of the range during all the spring has had the effect of keeping cattle here and the shipment here referred to will be of finished stuff ready for the slaughter house. It is needless to add that this movement will add a quantity of money to the amount already in circulation and that this means increased business for all concerned.

**IN POTTER COUNTY**

Amarillo Herald.

W. S. Roberts sold a 16-section ranch on last Friday to W. E. Caldwell, Clarendon, at \$3.50 per acre. The ranch is five miles south of Pampa, in Gray county. He also sold block 229, Plemon's addition, to H. A. Nobles.

On May 16, according to a citizen of that place, C. N. Thompson, near Dumas, had 46 head of yearlings dipped at J. F. Ward's. Up to date 19 head are dead and the remainder in a very bad condition. It is quite a loss, as Mr. Thompson had them on heavy feed since Nov. 1. They were ready for market and would have been shipped in a few days.

**IN HERDEMAN COUNTY**

Quanah Tribune-Chief.

J. J. McAdams shipped eighteen cars to Alma, Kan., on Sunday. They were 507 three-year-old steers and over.

J. B. Easley of Vivian came in with 500 steers Friday. He and his brother-in-law, McAdams, were to ship to Kansas.

D. D. Swearingen was getting up a petition Saturday asking Senator Bailey for his support of a law that will provide equal use of refrigerator cars for the small packers with the big corporations.

E. L. Horton, who spent the past year on the ranch near Tucumcari, has returned and will remain here. Mr. Horton reports everything very prosperous in New Mexico. While they had to scrape the bottom of Canadian river for water last year, the water in that river has not been down since last fall.

**IN LLANO COUNTY**

Llano Times.

Webster Rouse drove a bunch of fat cows to Austin last week.

A. K. Scott has bought about 400 head of yearling steers recently from various parties.

Wyckoff Bros. brought 85 head of fat cattle to Llano last week, which they sold to Webster Rouse.

J. E. Lindsey and Matt Moss left last week with 1,000 head of one and two-year-old steers for Judge M. D. Slator, which go to his ranch in Tom Green county.

J. C. Stribling bought the past week the holdings of cattle in the territory of C. E. Shults and W. H. and Ira Kuykendall, involving 1,600 head of steers and 800 head of cows.

John Ward was up from Crush, Texas, this week, where he has been holding and shipping fat hogs to market, that he sent down there to fatten. He still has about 150 head on hand.

**IN CHILDRESS COUNTY**

Childress Index.

Judge Fries says the best oats he has seen this year are on the "Buckle

L" ranch, on Pease river. He says the stalks are waist high with the heads half the length. A yield of 75 bushels per acre is predicted by all who have seen the field.

D. B. Gardner, manager of the Pitchfork ranch in King county, was in town last Saturday turning over a bunch of steers to the Childress Cattle Company. He says King county is in fine condition at the present time with the cattleman and the farmer feeling good. Mr. Gardner went to Fort Worth from Childress.

**IN SUTTON COUNTY**

Sonora News.

George Hamilton of Sonora sold to Smith & Hamilton 2,800 muttons, wools off, at \$2.85.

W. A. Miers sold to W. T. O. Holman his two-year-old steers, 66 head, at \$15.

J. M. Stone of Eldorado was in Sonora Thursday on his way home with 241 head of three, four and five-year-old steers he bought from John Gardner & Son of Kimble county.

Max Mayer of Sonora bought the following steers for C. W. Warren of Rock Springs: From D. B. Cusenbary 150, at \$12; from Whetstone Bros. 50 ones and twos, at \$11.50 and \$15.50; from Sandhers Bros. 110 ones and twos, at \$12 and \$16.

Max Mayer bought for the Val Verde Land and Cattle Company, delivered at the Taylor ranch, 500 steers, one and two years old, from J. L. Davis, Walter Davis and W. A. Holland, at \$12 and \$16; from Dock Simmons 150 ones at \$12; from S. H. Stokes 100 ones at \$12; from G. W. Stephenson 150 ones at \$12; from B. M. Halbert 100 ones and twos at \$12 and \$16; from J. W. Martin 200 ones and twos at \$12 and \$16; from R. E. Glasscock 75 ones and twos at \$12 and \$16; from Frank Cloudt 600 ones, delivered at Howard Wells, at \$12.

**IN NEW MEXICO**

Roswell Record.

S. G. White left this morning for his ranch north of Campbell, where he will deliver a bunch of cattle to a Kansas buyer.

George M. Slaughter has just completed two large deals in the Slaughter cattle interests. Both sales were made through T. D. Andrews of Fort Worth, who has been here for the past few days and left this morning for his home. To Oscar Keeling of Council Bluffs, Iowa, he sold 3,500 two-year-olds for his ranch in Wyoming, and to F. H. Evans of Garden City, Kan., he sold 2,000 head of "twos" from the Slaughter Running Water ranch. Mr. Slaughter went to Hereford this morning to deliver the 2,000 head to Mr. Evans. Mr. Keeling is one of the largest ranchers of Wyoming, and for years he has been one of the heaviest buyers of cattle in Texas and this section of New Mexico. He has one of the best outfits in the west. He left Roswell today for Amarillo.

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

**LAND AS GOOD AS YOURS**

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

The well known lands of the Loving Cattle Company are being sub-divided and sold out. Fuel near by and plentiful; good water near the surface; Graham, a fine market close by, for what you raise. Let me tell you about it.

PHIL A. AUER, G. P. A., Rock Island Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

**DESIRES LARGER PROFITS**

W. C. Leftwich of Miami was in Fort Worth Wednesday, looking after some cattle sales recently made. Mr. Leftwich stated to a representative of The Telegram and Stockman-Journal that conditions in the Miami country were the best, that the stockmen were all happy and little complaint was heard.

"I should like to see the cattlemen get larger profits than they are doing even now," said Mr. Leftwich. "I know that there is no other business in the world that a man takes so many chances in as he does in the cattle business. There are disappointments waiting on every hand, and after cattle have been fitted for the market the greatest disappointment of them all is there for him. This is not as it should be. Cattlemen have hoped, and are hoping on, it is not plain to them why this one particular business should come under the manipulators' hands to such an extent that the growers would be robbed of all the profits. We should stand together better, and I believe that we would win out in the end."

**PACKERS NEED THE MONEY**

"I would rather be a packer, even with a small plant (if I belonged to the trust), than be czar of Russia," said W. J. Blackwell of Austin.

Mr. Blackwell said that quite recently he sold a bunch of calves that brought next to nothing. "It reminds me of a story they tell on John Lovelady of Colorado," said Mr. Blackwell. "John shipped a car of calves to St. Louis, consigned to a favored commission firm. Matters went along for some time, until finally John wrote a letter to the commission men, asking after the consignment. At the end of the week the commission men replied at great length.

"They stated that the calves had been duly sold and delivered to the packers, the money received for them had been paid to the railroad company to apply on the freight. It stated further that it lacked \$4.50 of being enough to settle the

**ROPP'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR AND ACCOUNT BOOK AND FARM FOLK 6 Months STOCKMAN-JOURNAL 1 Year** } **ALL FOR \$1.00**

**EXTRACTS FROM CALCULATOR**

Farmer—What is corn worth today? Grain Buyer—We are paying 53 cents today for corn. Your load weighed 2,730 pounds net.

Farmer—(opening his Calculator)—Then I had on 42 bushels and 42 pounds, and it comes to \$25.84.

Grain Buyer (after figuring for some time)—Correct. How can you tell so quickly?

Farmer—Why, with my Calculator I can tell instantly, and without making a single figure.

Stock Shipper—Your bunch of hogs weighed just 3,265 pounds, and at \$4.75 per hundred comes to \$145.09.

Farmer (using his Calculator)—Hold on, there is a mistake somewhere. I make it \$155.09.

Stock Shipper (looking over his figures carefully)—You are right; here is a \$10 bill with your check. Excuse my mistake.

Farmer—I wish to borrow \$500 for 60 days, and if you can wait till Friday for the \$7 discount, it would accommodate me very much, as I must have just \$500 today.

Banker—How do you know that the discount is just \$7?

Farmer—Why, I know by my Calculator (page 49) that the interest on bank discount on \$500 for 63 days at 3 per cent is exactly \$7.

Merchant—This is really an elegant pair of boots, and extremely cheap at \$4.50. They actually cost me \$45 a case, but, having only a few pairs left, I am closing them out at cost.

Farmer—Why, you are making 20 per cent at these figures.

Merchant (surprised)—Who says 20 per cent?

Farmer—Why, my Calculator says that if an article is sold at one-tenth of the cost per dozen 20 per cent profit is realized on the cost. (Page 85.)

Mechanic—If your cistern must hold just 200 barrels, how will we ascertain the exact dimensions?

Farmer—Oh, I can find that in my Calculator. Why, yes, here it is on page 62. It must be either 9 1/2 feet in diameter and 12 feet deep, or 8 1/2 feet in diameter and 15 feet deep.

It will reduce the weight of a load of grain of any kind to bushels and show the exact amount of same in less time than it takes to tell it.

It will also show at a glance the interest on any sum for any time at any rate per cent. The value of cattle, hogs, hay, coal, cotton and all kinds of merchandise sold by the pound, ton, yard, or dozen. The correct measurements of lumber, logs, cord wood, cistern, tanks, wagon beds, bins, corn cribs and carpenters', plasterers' and bricklayers' work. The wages, board and rent for any time, at various rates per week or month. Besides it contains many other useful and valuable tables.

A copy of this useful and practical work should be in the hands of every individual. With this work at hand, every conceivable problem that is likely to occur is easily and readily solved by any one familiar with first principles. It is neatly printed and elegantly bound in pocket-book form, thus being convenient for out-door use.

**TO OLD OR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Farm Folks is one of the newest, brightest and best farm and home publications in the country. Each issue consists of 16 four-column illustrated pages.

**FARM FOLKS, 6 months, regular subscription price .....50c**  
**STOCKMAN-JOURNAL, 1 year, regular subscription price .....\$1.50**  
**And this Valuable Little Book.....25c** } **ALL FOR \$1.00**

All arrearages for the Stockman-Journal must be paid also, in taking advantage of the above offer.

bill, and would Mr. Lovelady please remit the \$4.50 to cover the charges."

"I was lucky enough to get freight charges out of my calves, though," continued Mr. Blackwell, "but I didn't do much better."

**RETIRED FROM BUSINESS**

Thomas Swartz of Antew Falls, S. D., was at the Metropolitan Saturday. Mr. Swartz was formerly in the cattle business, but retired two years ago, when cattle were selling at a price below the actual cost of production.

Mr. Swartz organized a cattle company about three years ago and leased a large pasture near Antew Falls. The company spent a considerable sum of money in improving the land for pasture purposes, fencing and providing for water.

After it had gone to this expense, the company was not in the best shape financially, and it was necessary to increase its capitalization before it could put cattle in the pasture. The capital was accordingly increased and a number of prominent men became interested in the business. Cattle were bought outright and placed on grass to finish for market.

Soon after the pasture was stocked cold weather and wolves commenced to get in their deadly work and over 50 per cent of the stock died the first year. This put the company out of business, and Mr. Swartz has kept strictly out of the cattle business since that time.

**HOGS GROW DOLLARS**

E. C. Williams of Woodward, Okla., was on the Fort Worth market with a car load of hogs Saturday. Mr. Williams is authority for the remark that "Hogs will grow dollars while cattle grow pennies."

"For seven years I have paid close attention to the raising of hogs," said Mr. Williams. "I have found that with little or no care a man can double his money in no time if he has the proper determination in the beginning and sufficient nerve to back up his judgment with a suitable investment."

"Hogs, under proper conditions, will increase at a rate of three for one each year, that is, they will average this, while cattle will not under the most favorable conditions, double their number, when the whole herd is taken into consideration."

"It is easy to see from this that the big money is in the hog business. I had faith in the proposition from the start. I bought good stock and bought 100 head to begin with. My friends made all manner of fun of me for going into the business so heavy until I had investigated it further, but I have sold over two thousand hogs since I bought that lot, and have over five hundred still on my farm. Now, is there any cowman that can show such results?"

Mr. Williams has a great number of cattle in Kansas on pasture, but stated

that they had not made him any money in the last three years, and that if it had not been for the hogs that he has raised he would no be in business today, as the cattle have not made enough to keep his family from starving if they were dependent upon them.

**SOUTH TEXAS CONDITIONS**

S. A. Davis, a prominent cattleman of Houston, spent Saturday in Fort Worth. Mr. Davis recently purchased two fine Hereford bulls and placed them on his ranch, one of which was killed by lightning during the last rain and wind storm.

"Conditions in South Texas are almost ideal," said Mr. Davis. "There is enough moisture in the earth to stand a long drouth, and suffer but very little. Grass could not be imagined in better shape, having lost much of the surplus moisture lately, it is again in condition to finish stuff for the market."

"Cattlemen in Southern Texas are, as a rule, feeling fine and in good spirits. At present the outlook is exceptionally fine for a good and successful year in the cattle business."

"I have noticed that cattlemen are holding back more calves this year than for several years past. I take this as a sign of confidence on the part of the stockmen in the situation now confronting them."

Mr. Davis will go to Denver before returning to Houston.

**GOOD FOR CATTLEMEN**

Jim Butler, an old commission man of Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Saturday, visiting the stock yards and packing houses. Mr. Butler withdrew from the commission business before the packing houses were built in Fort Worth, and this was his first opportunity to see them.

"In every respect they are the finest packing plants in the world," said Mr. Butler. "Their equipment is modern and every improvement known to the business is contained in the fittings."

"This will be a particularly bright year for the cattlemen. Conditions are more favorable than in many years past. Cattle have done well and are still doing well; the demand is good and prices much more satisfactory than last year."

"All these things taken together predict better times for awhile at least. One or two good years would put cattlemen on their feet, so that a bad year or so would not cripple them so badly. I believe that two good years will more closely unite cattlemen in their dealings and operations, so that they can better control the situation."

**OUTLOOK IS ENCOURAGING**

L. C. Ellsworth of Clarendon was in the city Wednesday morning and reported conditions in his section as the best that they have been for many years. Cattle are doing well, grass is good and stockmen in general are feeling fine.



# EYE AND EAR BOOK FREE

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

## CURED OF CATARACT 12 YEARS AGO



Alexandria, Ill.  
Dr. Curts—It you remember, it has now been twelve years since you cured me of cataract, and I can never repay you for having restored my sight. I have received numerous letters from persons suffering with cataract and I assure you it always gives me pleasure to answer such inquiries, for I know that you can need for me to recall the awful condition I was in when you began to treat my eyes, but in case you care to print this letter I will say that when you induced me to try your treatment I was virtually blind, due to cataract. Both eyes were afflicted, and I had consulted the leading oculists in Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and all told me my only hope was the knife and that I would have to wait until the cataract ripened. The thought of being blind was something awful. I couldn't sleep of nights for thinking and worrying about my eyes. Had it not been for my family I know that I would have ended my life. But all that has changed. Today I am enjoying splendid health, my eyesight is excellent and during the past twelve years I have never been bothered with my eyes. You are at liberty to use my name in any way you see fit, for I owe my eyesight and I might say, my very life to you.  
R. L. PYATT.

## ALMOST BLIND—NOW ENTIRELY WELL

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

MRS. W. MITCHELL,  
407 Independence Ave.



## DEAF AS A POST—CURED IN 2 MONTHS



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

## CROSS-EYES STRAIGHTENED

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



## SCUM ON EYES

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

## OPTIC NERVE TROUBLE

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

## GRANULATED LIDS CURED IN LESS THAN A MONTH



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

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

# Blindness and Deafness Prevented and Cured

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

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

## A LIFETIME STUDY

This Mild Medicine Method, which is revolutionizing the treatment of Eye and Ear troubles, is the result of a lifetime of study. Dr. Curts says: "When I was in school and studied the barbarous methods employed by the old school doctors, I knew that there was a more humane and simple way, and I made up my mind to find it."

He did and today stands at the head of his profession, acknowledged as the authority on Eye and Ear diseases.



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

## MILD MEDICINE METHOD

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

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

# Cross Eyes Straightened in One Minute

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

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

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



## FAMILY CROSS-EYED

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

## ATROPHY IN WORST STAGE CURED



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

FRANK H. HORN.

## STUBBORN CASE OF CATARACT CURED

Battle Creek, Mich.  
To Whom it May Concern:

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

I cannot praise Dr. Curts and his treatment too highly and will gladly answer any inquiries.  
JOHN L. HARLAN,  
214 Coldwater St.



## CURED OF GLAUCOMA

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

## SIGHT NEARLY GONE

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

## THREW HIS GLASSES AWAY

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

## A CASE OF DEAFNESS IN LAST STAGE CURED

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

Yours sincerely,  
MARIE H. SCHROEDER,  
534 West 12th St.



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



# MARGARET SANGSTER'S DEPARTMENT

## SCHOOL GIRLS HAVE THEIR TROUBLES

BY MARGARET SANGSTER.  
(Copyright, 1905, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

This talk is for you, Dorothy, or Eleanor, or Katherine. It is not meant for your older sister who goes to college, nor for your cousin Jean, who came out just after Easter, and goes to parties. You are a school girl, and you are told every day by grown people that you are living your happiest days. Father and mother say so, and of course they must be right; they always are, but you have doubts. There are times when you would very gladly change places with girls who don't go to school, if only you could.

For school life has its shadow as well as its sunshine.

In your school there are cliques. There are girls who get together and keep together, and shut others out. You cannot define or explain it, but it is as if a magic circle were drawn around a particular set, and the girls within it were divided by an immense distance from the other girls. Often there is one girl who is your admiration, whom you prefer to every one else, a girl so pretty, so lovable, that you are contented to be near her, and breathe the same air, but she never sees you; she is not in your set at all. Girls may recite in the same classes, have the same teachers; if at boarding school occupy adjoining rooms, yet never cross the unseen and imaginary line that separates one set from another.

Teachers disapprove of cliques and try to break them up, and mothers protest against them, but every school has one or more, with the Ins and the Outs at silent warfare, or haughtily indifferent to each other. The situation is a trying one, and the tendency to cliques a great pity. It promotes envy and jealousy, both bad traits in character.

Wherever there is a girl who is a born leader, she has her followers. She has her caprices, too. Like a queen she condescends or she stands aloof. If you love the tones of her voice, and like the way her hair curls, and admire her dimples, and think her hats and boots perfect, you are hurt that she never sees you, and that you are not one of those who compose her little court. I know about this, girls. I have beheld the little drama enacted many a time, and I am sorry for poor Bessie who longs in vain that Queen Isabel should notice her, so sorry that there have been days when I would have been glad to shake, Miss Isabel and set her free from her proud complacency. Queens should not trample on their subjects.

Another reason for uneasiness at school may be summed up in a single word—clothes. School girls should



dress very simply. I am not sure that a uniform would not be a good solution of some school problems; just a blouse and a skirt, with gymnasium shoes and cap. There ought to be no great difference in the dress of girls who are about on a plane in their work. But once in awhile a girl's mother has fads, or is eccentric, and sends her little daughter to school dressed in an odd or conspicuous fashion which is torture to a sensitive disposition.

Sometimes a girl's poverty interferes with her comfort. She cannot dress as well as others do, and at certain times, commencement for instance, she must either look inferior to the rest or stay away from the public exercise.

Girls are apt to be over-dressed at graduation from the grammar school. There is no fitness in anything except great simplicity when a winsome little maiden passes from one graded school to another. Decked out like little brides, with tucks and flounces, frills, puffs and embroidery, with white gloves, white slippers, white ribbons, and an amount of costly elegance, that makes needless a carriage, the daughter of the banker may go to her graduation, and no one at home suffer a pang.

Side by side with her in class may be the bright little daughter of a clerk on a small salary, or of a day laborer. The pride and ambition of the latter will deprive his home of necessities,

and saddle him with debt, but his Fortune shall sit by his employer's Imogene, and the one shall be dressed as expensively as the other. I have known school girls to forego the graduating honors because their parents could not compete with others in the dress that custom has enjoined. A diploma costs too much for a scanty purse.

The question of dress should never be a question of perplexity to the schoolgirl, yet it far too often crops up and makes trouble. Really, a school girl should have no bother about her dress. Any plain neat stuff that will do her good service is the right thing. She requires no ornaments. Her ornaments are the roses in her cheeks, the brightness in her eyes.

But girls, you do have good times at school, don't you? School is a world of its own. The new scholar feels this, and it takes her some little time to find out the laws and regulations that govern it. Always take pains to set her at ease. You were there first, and you know the code.

I was very much vexed when I was myself a schoolgirl, when an older friend put lightly aside my regret at leaving one school and going to another in a distant town.

"I have to leave my friends," I said, with eyes that the tears dimmed.

"Oh, never mind, you'll soon find others just as good."

Others just as good! Every girl knows how foolishly vain was this consolation. I did find others, of course, but they were not just as good, in one sense, for they and I had to begin and build up from the foundations. The sweetest thing about old friends, and it is as true at 14 as at 40, that they know lots of things without being told. You and they have grown together into a complete understanding that cannot be built in one day.

Girls, there is this about school sunshine, too, that makes it very satisfying. Books are unfolded for you. You are getting hold of new ideas. You are learning the joy of mastery over tough subjects. Nothing is finer than having a tussle with algebra or Latin or physics, and coming out on the other side, a conqueror. I am not sure that any joy surpasses this. The old concrete problem, the irregular verb, the secret that flies out of your sight like a bird, to catch hold of them, to keep them fast, to know that they are yours forever, to find your mind obeying your will—girls, this is triumph, this is glory, this is joy.

More about it another time! I propose in the coming series to take up a number of subjects that school girls will find practical. Perhaps I can give you a lift over some new place. I want to help you, if I can.

### REGISTERED BULLS SCARCE

"There is certainly a great scarcity of young registered bulls," said J. K. Brown of Marfa, Texas, yesterday after spending almost two weeks traveling about among the big breeders in the vicinity of Kansas City. Mr. Brown is the owner of a large cattle ranch in the southwestern part of Texas, and came up here for the purpose of purchasing two car loads of young bulls. After spending ten days looking around he had found just one car load yesterday.

"But I have had a fine time traveling around among the Missourians, eating six meals a day and looking through the herds of fine registered cattle," continued Mr. Brown. "These Missourians are certainly a most hospitable lot of people, and they have some fine farms, too, in the vicinity of Kansas City, which I had the great pleasure of seeing while out through the country. I also visited several breeding farms over in Kansas with the same results, and found many herds of good cattle, but a shortage of young registered bulls. There is no place where there are so many good breeding farms as can be found around in the vicinity of Kansas City, and it is an education to the ranchman to make the rounds among them. But the great demand on the part of the cattle raisers on the plains for young registered bulls has about exhausted the supply. This is a sign of great activity in the cattle industry, and speaks well for the country generally."

### SHORT ON STEERS

A. A. Bailey of Colorado, Texas, one of the old time cowmen of Mitchell

### FARM TELEPHONES

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

county, was at the yards yesterday with two carloads of feeders. Nearly a quarter of a century ago, when that part of the Panhandle country was very thinly settled, Mr. Bailey located there where he has been ever since. This was his first shipment this year, which will be followed by others. "We are short of steers in that country," said Mr. Bailey. "They have been sold off pretty close, and now they are scarce. It is a fact that there are a great many big pastures in that country that have very few steers in them. This shortage is apparent to all the cattlemen in that country who have been around any. The steers have passed into second, and in some cases third, hands."—Drovers Telegram.

### IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.  
About 2,500 twos were shipped last Sunday from here to South Dakota by M. Mullins, who bought them of parties here. A. J. Walcott sold him 1,300, George and Ben Walcott 250 and S. H. Holloway 300.

B. N. Aycock last week sold to A. W. Hosie of Toyah, a very fine young Hereford bull, a registered yearling, at \$350. He also sold to Joe Duncan of the same place two registered yearlings at \$275 for the two.

There are some few localities that did not get any rain this week, but most all over the Midland country the precipitation was quite adequate for present needs, and the range is all that could be asked.

W. J. Stewart came in this week from his place east of Roswell, N. M. He says New Mexico is in the finest condition ever known from a range standpoint, and all the country between here and there is just as good.

Hunter Halley was with us Thursday from Monahans. Says the rains of this week did not favor Monahans at

all. Fell all around them but not there, and they have had no rain in a month. However, grass is good and a rain soon will make things all right.

Marsh Parker, the prominent Omaha, Neb., stockman, came in this morning from the west. He will be remembered quite well by our stockmen, as he was with us last season and caused more cattle to be moved in Midland than any other one man, perhaps.

S. P. Dickson, who has but lately come to us from Ellis county, and who has bought four sections of land fourteen miles southeast, was in this week. He is highly pleased with the range outlook, and thinks the Midland country about the spot he has been hunting.

### IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Herald.  
Bob Odum was seriously injured while at work on Slaughter's ranch in Dawson county last week. His horse fell with him, breaking his collarbone and badly bruising his shoulder.

O. E. Nickey, B. H. Settles and John Phillips went to Iatan Thursday evening to get 100 head of cattle which Mr. Nickey had on pasturage. The cattle will be taken to Mr. Nickey's place south of here.

While assisting in rounding up some

HEREFORD, TEXAS,  
**Ranch and Farm Lands**  
In any size tracts to suit buyer, from \$3 to \$5 per acre.  
Write me before buying.  
**W. H. RAYZOR**  
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## A NEW WAY TO MEMPHIS AND SOUTHEAST



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

It's every day with the best of service.

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

### CORN BELT FEEDERS

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

For this reason it is to the advantage of the Texas and southwestern stockmen to get in closest possible touch with the men who finish their stuff in the feed lots of the Mississippi valley. Believing in this so thoroughly, we have made an arrangement with the publishers of Wallace's Farmer, the leading agricultural and live stock paper west of the Mississippi river, by which we are enabled to offer The Stockman-Journal and Wallace's Farmer, both one year for only \$1.50, or we can send both from the date the subscription is received until Jan. 1, next, at the especially low rate of 95 cents.

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

cattle on his ranch south of here, last Thursday, Hart Phillips received quite a painful injury. The horse he was riding turned a complete somersault and in the mixup Mr. Phillips had one of the bones in his left forearm broken near the wrist. Mr. Overton assisted in making a temporary splint and the work of rounding up the cattle was resumed. Not until after he was through working with the cattle did Mr. Phillips think of having the broken bone attended to.

The railways allege that they are finding the hauling of cattle to market a very expensive and unsatisfactory business, but they will continue to haul them. If this business is more undesirable now than formerly, it is clearly the result of the innovations introduced by the railways in the manner of hauling the shipments.

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## TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

H. E. J. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.  
OFFICERS:

President—W. W. Turney.....El Paso

First Vice Pres.—Ike T. Pryor....

.....San Antonio

Second Vice Pres.—Richard Walsh

.....Palodura

Secretary—John T. Lytle..Fort Worth

Treasurer—S. B. Burnett..Fort Worth

### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

### THE CATTLE BUSINESS

Now that there is a decided improvement being manifested in the cattle business, and the men who have been going around with long faces for the past three years are getting some of the wrinkles out of their countenances, it may be confidently predicted that there is going to be a considerable revival of breeding throughout the range country. Some of the men who were discouraged during the prevalence of the trying times and closed out their interests are going to take a new start with the idea that they can again get ahead. The custom of sacrificing breeding stock that has been in vogue for several years will be discontinued. The old cow and her daughter are going to command more respect, for they are in demand to replenish the depleted ranges.

It would not be safe to predict that the breeding of cattle out in the range country is going to quickly assume the proportions of a few years ago, when the physician, the lawyer, the preacher and every one else who could rustle a few dollars or strain their credit did so under the impression they would soon win fortune in the cattle business. Conditions have greatly changed out west, and embarking in the cattle business at the present time is a very different procedure from what it was even a few years ago. There is just as much land in west Texas today as there was when the country was first settled, and that land to a great extent is carrying the best grass today that it has borne for twenty years. But this land and grass is not available for amateur cattle breeding purposes. It has very largely passed into hands that are holding it for combined agricultural and stock raising purposes. The cutting up of these lands into smaller holdings has brought about a desire to preserve the grass as much as possible, for no man has more grass than he feels he will need in his business. He is generally restricted in his holdings to from one to four sections, and his little bunch of cattle are annually increasing. He is confronted by the problem of providing for this increase, and as he is surrounded by other men in the same identical position, the grass problem is constantly a grave one.

This, then, serves to confine the production of cattle in the future out in the range country very largely to the land owner. The time has gone when there was free range, or range that could be

leased at a very low figure, and the result is that the speculative cattle breeder has been very largely eliminated from the situation. The land owner has become the cattle breeder, and as he is so situated that he can not increase his land holdings, he is compelled to reduce the size of his herds by selling off the surplus annually so that his range will not be overcrowded, even when it has been largely supplemented by the forage crops he is able to produce on a portion of his holdings.

There will never again be an overproduction of cattle in west Texas. The development of these conditions insure against that point. And there never has been nor ever will be overproduction of high-grade stuff. That fact has been amply exemplified during the years of depression through which the industry has just passed. During all that period the man who was producing good stuff was steadily finding a market for it at remunerative prices when the other kind could find no buyers. The lessons of this situation have not been lost on the Texas producers. They have learned the lesson well, and this accounts for the fact that the eastern breeders are totally unable to supply the demand for fine breeding stock since the rejuvenation of the cattle industry began.

The cattle business in this state will be a lucrative business in the future from the simple fact that it must be a lucrative business in order to continue. There can be no more cheap cattle produced in Texas. The price of land has reached the point where it is prohibitive of cheap cattle. The eastern corn belt people with their high priced land have found it profitable to come to Texas and buy the young stuff they need rather than to attempt to produce it on their high priced land. On the same principle the Texas producer has found that he can not afford to attempt to produce a \$10 yearling on \$5 land. If he is to get value he is compelled to produce a \$20 yearling on this land, and if he can not produce the \$20 animal he must give place to the man who can.

These are the conditions as they have shaped themselves in the Texas cattle industry, and there is no method of evading them. In the future we must conform to these conditions, or we might as well make up our minds to get out of the cattle producing business. Quality must take the place of quantity, for it is quality that now counts.

### ADVANTAGES OF DEHORNING

The eastern corn belt people who are taking large numbers of Texas range bred cattle every year to be fed and finished for market are evincing a marked preference for the young stuff that has been dehorned. In fact, so great is the demand for cattle without horns that many breeders even of range stuff are turning to the polled breeds as crosses in order to get rid of the horns. Some of these are said to exhibit great propensity as horn removers, and cattle without horns are steadily growing in favor throughout the entire country.

There are a number of methods of relieving the horned breeds of the incubus nature bestowed upon them. There are some dehorning instruments that are being used on calves with marked success, and there are some chemical preparations, consisting principally of lunar caustic, which are rubbed on the horns when they are just beginning to form, which totally suspends the growth and converts the animal into what is popularly designated as a muley. In the removal of the horns on the young animals either with instruments or by the chemical method, no ill results are perceptible. It is the custom of running mature animals into chutes, pressing them into small spaces and sawing their horns off close to their heads that constitutes such exhibitions of cruelty that ought to be no longer tolerated in a decent and civilized community. The man who is too lazy to dehorn his cattle at the proper time should not be permitted to use the saw on mature cattle. One of the most repulsive sights the editor of this paper ever witnessed was the dehorning of several hundred two-year-old steers out in west Texas. He did not witness the operation on but one of the unfortunate animals, and that sight will never be forgotten.

It is claimed that the dehorning process results in taming the wild spirit of the animals to a very marked extent. They become more gentle and do not fight and scrap all over the feed lots and in the cars when in transit. They seem to realize that they have been deprived of the emblems of their former pugnacity, and instead of exercising themselves in open declarations of war and pawing up the earth on the slightest provocation, they utilize their time in peaceful pursuit of acquiring tallow and laying on flesh for their owners. Some ranchmen object to the dehorning process on the ground that it is taking from the animal what nature endowed it with for its protection, and it is claimed the dehorned cow cannot protect her progeny from the depredations of wild beasts like the

mother cow who has been allowed to retain her hooks. But the tendency of the times is unquestionably to get rid of the horns. The Chicago Drovers Journal says:

Arguments pro and con the dehorning of cattle are numerous, and objections to the practice wide and varied. From the present tendency of trade demands, however, it is safe to predict a steady increase in the practice of dehorning until only a very small proportion of the cattle that are sent to market for slaughter will bear their horns intact.

Year after year the favor of buyers for cattle that have been dehorned becomes more and more pronounced. Financial results are a strong factor in argument in favor of any practice, and the testimony of many sellers may be obtained that horns on fat cattle at market frequently result in a considerable discount from the price that could have been realized had all horns been off.

Buyers constantly and forcibly declare their favor for the hornless cattle, and especially is this the case with the buyers of cattle on eastern shipping and export account. In fact, so strong has the prejudice in favor of muley cattle become that practically not a buyer of export animals can be interested in horned cattle, and the buyers on shipping account turn to them only as a last resort when the available supply of dehorned cattle of the class desired has been exhausted. Reason for this is obvious. Dehorned cattle are more easily handled in loading and unloading—an important matter of consideration with cattle that have to be transferred as many times as is necessary in the transportation of export beef stock. Shrinkage in weight of dehorned cattle will be somewhat less, owing to their quieter movement than that of animals which, equipped with horns, are ever inclined to test them when they may come in contact with strange animals. For this reason even the local packers, who are less disposed to discriminate against horned cattle, favor the hornless beef stock. Strange cattle brought together in numbers to hold over night, if equipped with horns, mill and clash together, resulting in many bruises and disfigurements that are avoided in the case of dehorned stock. Many a buyer has declined on that account to take on cattle to hold over night for shipment or slaughter. Leading exporters here persistently decline to purchase horned cattle, and say that feeders should become educated to the fact that better results at market are assured to the feeder who selects and handles dehorned cattle in his feeding. One of the heaviest distillery feeders of cattle in the country declares in buying young cattle for slop feeding, though they are to be almost constantly tied, he will pay 10c per hundredweight more for any bunch of feeders that he finds with horns off, other conditions being equal. Since methods of dehorning have been evolved that to a great extent eliminate the objection of cruelty in the process, the trend of requirements of the trade seems to indicate that dehorning of cattle intended for market will be well repaid in results at market time.

Reports from all over the range country indicate a continuance of the favorable conditions that have prevailed all the spring. Practically all

### FROM SAME BOX

#### Where the Foods Come From

"Look here waiter, honest now, don't you dip every one of these flaked breakfast foods out of the same box?" "Well yes, boss, we do, all 'cept Grape-Nuts, 'cause that don't look like the others and people know 'zackly what Grape-Nuts looks like. But there's 'bout a dozen different ones named 'on the bill of fare and they are all thin rolled flakes so it don't make any difference which one a man calls for we just take out the order from one box."

This talk led to an investigation. Dozens of factories sprung up about three years ago, making various kinds of breakfast foods, seeking to take the business of the original prepared breakfast food—Grape-Nuts. These concerns, after a precarious existence, nearly all failed, leaving thousands of boxes of their foods in mills and warehouses. These were in several instances bought up for a song by speculators and sold out to grocers and hotels for little or nothing. The process of working off this old stock has been slow. One will see the names on menus of flaked foods that went out of business a year and a half or two years ago. In a few cases where the abandoned factories have been bought up, there is an effort to resuscitate the defunct, and by copying the style of advertising of Grape-Nuts, seek to influence people to purchase. But the public has been educated to the fact that all these thin flaked foods are simply soaked wheat or oats rolled thin and dried out and packed. They are not prepared like Grape-Nuts, in which the thorough baking and other operations which turn the starch part of the wheat and barley into sugar, occupy many hours and result in a food so digestible that small infants thrive on it, while it also contains the selected elements of Phosphate of Potash and Albumen that unite in the body to produce the soft gray substance in brain and nerve centers. There's a reason for Grape-Nuts, and there have been many imitations, a few of the article itself but many more of the kind and character of the advertising. Imitators are always counterfeiters and their printed and written statements cannot be expected to be different than their goods.

This article is published by the Postum Co. at Battle Creek. Additional evidence of the truth can be supplied in quantities.

the range country has had plenty of rain, the grass is fine, there is plenty of stock water, and the general conditions are just about as favorable as could be desired. The cattlemen are certainly having an inning now, so far as range conditions are concerned.

Eastern breeders say they are unable to supply the demand for fine bulls that is coming up from Texas and the southwest. The reason for this may be due to some extent to the action of the breeders in curtailing their breeding operations. There has not been much incentive to produce fine breeding stock during the past three years.

If you are not a member of the great Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas you are not doing your duty to yourself or the live stock industry. Better send to Captain John T. Lytle, secretary, Fort Worth, for application blanks and become a member at once. There are many benefits to be derived from membership in the association.

The federal government may not be able to handle the beef trust people as they ought to be handled for the nefarious work in which they have been engaged, but the producers of the country will ever think that some method of reaching these men could have been readily devised.

accomplish the work for which it was on a prosperous basis, in spite of the beef trust and other adverse influences with which it has had to contend. It begins to be pretty apparent that the cycle of depression is now over, and just ahead is an era of great prosperity.

The beef trust investigation at Chicago has already cost the federal government the very snug sum of \$125,000 and no indictments have yet been returned against the packers. Is the beef trust investigation but another great big screaming farce?

The personnel of the men constituting the officers of the American Stock Growers' Association is a sufficient guarantee that the organization will be created. The American will fill a long felt want and has come to stay.

It is just as easy to grow a blooded animal as a scrub, and there is a market for the blooded animal when there is no demand for any portion of the scrub except his hide. Texas must continue to grade up her herds until there will be no suggestion of scrub blood in anything we produce.

The Stockman-Journal wants a good live correspondent from every county in Texas where cattle are produced. Write us weekly a full report of all the stock news in your section of the country. By doing this you will help the paper and the great live stock industry.

That reported sale of 35,000 yearling Texas steers to Colorado parties at \$12 around has dwindled to the small proportions of 800 head. The Texas cattle liar will occasionally get in his work just like the liars in the other walks of life.

Not much desirable stuff has been left in Texas above the quarantine line this spring. The demand has been if anything more than the supply, and the man with good stuff to sell has not had to wear out much shoe leather in looking for a purchaser.

San Antonio is going to have a big cattle show next fall, and preparations are being made to make it one of the biggest things ever seen in the state. The range cattle industry of this state is of sufficient importance to make a first class show.

Plains cattlemen are finding out that alfalfa is very easily produced in the Panhandle country, and alfalfa and fine blooded cattle constitute a combination that just naturally cannot be downed.

West Texas yearlings are selling at from \$14 to \$15 around at this time, and that is very nearly the figure they brought when the West Texas cowman considered himself strictly in the swim.

The Texas cattleman must learn to feed and finish his stuff for market at home. When he does this he will be getting what he has coming from the cattle business.

### PITHY POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Adam also got his eyes open after his marriage.

Roosters do a lot of crowing, but the hens egg them on.

It takes a spinster to paint an optimistic picture of married life.

A woman always retains a large corner in her heart for her first love.

About the only reason a woman has for marrying a man is—because.

All is not gold that glitters and all do not shine in society who think they do.

Even people who are constantly wishing for something new draw the line at neuralgia.

Paradoxical though it may seem, contractors are frequently engaged in widening streets and alleys.—Chicago News.



COMMISSIONER PROUTY'S VIEWS

Texas cattlemen are deeply interested in the matter of having the interstate commerce commission clothed with the necessary power to make and enforce rates, and the reply of Commissioner Prouty to Senator Cullom in the investigation pending at Washington will be read with interest.

Replying to Senator Cullom as to whether the interstate commerce commission should be given the power to make and enforce rates, Commissioner Prouty said:

"Yes. At present neither the commission nor a court, nor anybody else has power to enforce the orders of the commission regarding future rates."

The commission, said Mr. Prouty, should be relieved of two of the duties now imposed upon it. First, the judicial function which it exercises, which should be placed under the department of justice, and, second, the executive functions which should be placed under the department of commerce and labor, leaving the administration duties with the interstate commerce commission. In this way, Mr. Prouty thought, the complaints made would be sifted and only those which have merit would come directly under the commission, resulting in a speedy conclusion.

Mr. Prouty denied the statements made before the committee that rates had not advanced during the past five years. He said that a majority of the complaints brought before the commission during that period were because of advanced rates.

HEAVY MEXICAN IMPORTATIONS

Arizona cattlemen are bringing large numbers of Mexican cattle into that territory to restock the depleted ranges. A report to the Stockman-Journal from Phoenix says:

The late shipment of import cattle made by the Cananea Cattle Company, which was completed last week is said to have been the largest single shipment ever made from southern Cochise county. The shipment aggregated over 6,000 head, the duty on which amounted to over \$20,000. As each herd was passed by the customs officials, classified and counted, the duty being paid by Frank Moson, the genial and capable secretary of the company, in gold coin and gold certificates, in accordance with the custom laws.

Prices of all classes of cattle have shown a very gratifying advance this year over those paid last season, and the cattlemen as a consequence are feeling much better. It is true that much of the money that has been made out of the improved conditions has had to go to straighten up the debts that had accrued during the time of depression, but when these debts have all been paid and the importunities of creditors stopped, the cattlemen will begin to reach out and cover more territory.

The dipping proposition is stirring up considerable discussion at this time, and the sentiment against the dip seems to be a growing one. There is no question but that some of the dippings have been attended by very disastrous results, and as the Federal government has compelled dipping, it should carefully investigate every one of the fatalities that have resulted, and point out the remedy for such results. It is unjust to the cattlemen to compel them to adopt measures that are calculated to result so disastrously.

Don't use any more grade bulls with your herds. A grade bull is a very small improvement over a scrub bull, and the progeny of a scrub bull is poor property under any conditions. Cut your herd down to the point where you can properly handle it and make quality take the place of quantity. That must be the universal rule of action for the future.

Calves are going to be very fat this summer and fall in consequence of the range conditions, and it is a well-known fact that it is just at such times that blackleg does its most deadly work. A little trouble and expense now in vaccination may be the means of saving you good money later. Vaccination unquestionably prevents blackleg.

We are requested to announce that the man who sent Captain John T. Lytle a full-grown bull frog with an affidavit that it was a genuine heel fly, is no gentleman, but a deep-dyed villain who would seek to impose on credulous human nature. Captain Lytle knows a bull frog when he sees one, and is still standing pat on the heel fly proposition.

We are improving the Stockman-Journal now right along, and we trust

FORTY YEARS AFTER

Julia Ward Howe, Author of the Stirring "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Writes Her "Hymn of Peace"--Secured Exclusively for The N. E. A.

Never for empty sound of fame,  
Never for heaps of sordid gold,  
Never for popular acclaim  
Be the Land's sacred birthright sold.

(Fac-simile of the Seventh Verse of Mrs. Howe's New "Hymn." Copyright, 1905, by Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

The New Hymn.

May 30, 1905.

(Copyright, 1905, by the Newspaper Enterprise Association. Great Britain Right Reserved.)

With echoes of a time long past,  
With images that ne'er decay,  
With grief in mould of glory cast,  
Draws near our Decoration day.

Hushed be the hum of toil and thrift,  
Unheard the boast of ease and wealth;  
A distant music should uplift  
The pulse of man's diviner health.

Sound, Bugle, but no more to call  
The gathering legions to their task.  
Flowers, bloom your brightest, though you fall  
Where sculptured stone a burial mask.

With noiseless footsteps on they come,  
With aspect solemn and severe  
As answering taps of muffled drum,  
The heroes of the Past appear.

Oh! silent Phalanx! did we heed  
The deathless message that you bring,  
Armed should we be for every need,  
Trained for great Duty's marshalling.

"We who our blooming manhood gave  
To keep our Country's promise true  
Salute you, from each warrior grave  
Our pledge of brotherhood renew.

"Never for empty sound of fame,  
Never for heaps of sordid gold,  
Never for popular acclaim  
Be the Land's sacred birthright sold.

"Be this the lesson of our fight,  
So plain that man may, reading, run:  
Rise ever up for human right,  
And rest in God when Right has won."

these improvements will be duly appreciated by the friends of the paper all over the country. We have had a hard pull, along with the people we are here to represent, but we have never yet weakened in its efforts to stand up for its people.

If you intend to spend some money for good breeding stock this year in an effort to further improve the quality of your herds, you should not forget that we have breeders in Texas who are producing just as fine stock as you can find anywhere. It is always a very safe and proper plan to patronize home industry.

It is a waste of effort to attempt the procedure of producing cheap cattle on high priced land. The era of cheap cattle in Texas has passed never to return. Lands all over the range country are constantly enhancing in value, and if they are to be devoted to the production of cattle, the cattle produced must be high class stuff.

The selection of Tomlinson as secretary of the American Association is a very happy one. No man in the United States is better fitted and capacitated for this very important work.

THOUSAND SHEEP DEAD

One thousand sheep, twenty-two head of cattle, twelve calves and four horses dead and lying in a pile on one ranch in Phillips county.

This is the astounding news brought by Humane Agent Harry B. Kerr when he returned yesterday from a visit to Holyoke, Colo. The ranch is operated by J. H. Millage, who is said to be prosperous,

with enough money in the bank to have saved his stock.

Mr. Kerr reports that Millage started in the winter with ninety head of cattle, 2,000 sheep. He now has but sixty head of cattle and a thousand sheep, losing through neglect 30 per cent of the cattle and 50 per cent of the sheep.

As soon as Mr. Kerr discovered these facts he had Millage arrested and taken before a justice of the peace at Holyoke on a charge of cruelty. He was convicted and fined \$25 and costs.

Disgusted at such light sentence Mr.

Kerr hunted up the district attorney and had an information, filed against Millage on the specific charge of cruelty to sheep. He was tried in the county court and received another fine of \$25 and costs.

On the ranch were found several tons of millet and cane and 1,100 bushels of corn. It is Mr. Kerr's opinion that the stock was allowed to die purely through neglect.

Since Mr. Kerr's return to Denver he has received word that Millage is preparing to pull the wool from the decaying sheep to market it.—Denver News.



MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.  
From her latest photograph.

Your very affectionate  
Julia Ward Howe

Battle Hymn of the Republic.

My eyes have seen the glory of the  
coming of the Lord;  
He is trampling out the vintage where the  
grapes of wrath are stored;  
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of  
His terrible swift sword:  
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a  
hundred circling camps;  
They have builded Him an altar in the  
evening dews and damps;  
I can read His righteous sentence by the  
dim and flaring lamps;  
His day is marching on.

JULIA WARD HOWE AND HER  
HYMN OF PEACE  
Most stirring of the civil war  
songs that stimulated patriotism and  
inspired the soldiers, was the ring-  
ing "Battle Hymn of the Republic."  
Julia Ward Howe wrote it after a  
visit to the camp of the Army of the  
Potomac.  
Now, forty years after, Mrs. Howe  
has written especially for the News-  
paper Enterprise Association, a  
"Hymn of Peace." On the eve of her  
eighty-sixth birthday, this remark-  
able woman took up the pen that  
had sent men singing into battle  
and wrote a tribute to peace, pa-  
triotism and duty.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in  
burnish'd rows of steel:  
"As ye deal with my condemners, so with  
you my grace shall deal;  
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the  
serpent with his heel,  
Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that  
shall never call retreat;  
He is sifting out the hearts of men before  
His judgment-seat;  
Oh, be swift, my soul, to anker Him!  
be jubilant, my feet!  
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was  
born across the sea,  
With a glory in His bosom that trans-  
figures you and me;  
As He died to make men holy, let us die  
to make men free,  
While God is marching on.



## Hogs Following Cattle Being Fed on Corn

Herbert W. Mumford, chief of the live stock section of the Illinois experiment station, has made public the result of inquiries instituted by him among cattle feeders of this state as to their experience with feeding hogs after cattle. These are some facts elicited:

Ninety per cent of cattle feeders responding use hogs in their feed lots.

Of these 70.7 per cent favor Poland-Chinas, 9 per cent Berkshires, 4.5 per cent Duroc-Jerseys, 3 per cent Chester Whites and 12.8 per cent "any breed." One correspondent mentions Tamworths.

Professor Mumford says: "This summary is not to be regarded as a criterion of the relative merits of the breeds mentioned for feed lot purposes, because the wide distribution of the Poland-China, for example, makes it most familiar to and best understood by the average feeder."

### BEST AGE FOR FEEDING

The best age at which to put hogs in the feed lot varies with their condition and previous method of feeding. A summary of the experience of a large number of feeders, however, will be of interest. Three hundred and fifty-seven feeders report as follows: Fifteen per cent prefer pigs 4 months old or less; 13 per cent prefer pigs 4½ to 5 months old; 38 per cent prefer them 5½ to 6 months old (mainly the latter); 9 per cent 8½ or 9 months old; 7.5 per cent reply, "any age." Thus it is seen that 6-months-old pigs are most generally preferred, and the number of replies reporting above and below that age respectively are not materially different.

### WEIGHT DESIRED FOR FOLLOWING

The weight of hogs desired for following cattle varies from 40 to 225 pounds, according to 400 correspondents reporting on this point. Six per cent prefer pigs weighing seventy-five pounds or less; 7 per cent prefer weights above seventy-five and below 100 pounds; 23.5 per cent prefer 100-pound shoats; 23.5 per cent answer more than 100 pounds up to and including 125 pounds; 23 per cent choose weights from 130 up to and including 150 pounds; 10 per cent, from 160 to 225 pounds; and 2 per cent reply, "any weight." In other words, three-fourths of those reporting favor pigs from 100 to 150 pounds weight, and the average of all is practically 125 pounds. Considering this result in connection with the average age recommended above, namely, 6 months, we find that, in general, pigs desired for feed lot purposes are light, young hogs, and necessarily thin in condition at the weight given for the age of 6 months.

### SOME GIVE EXTRA FEED

Eighty-three per cent of those who report keeping hogs with cattle give them feed in addition to that secured from the droppings of the steers. The remainder aim to keep just enough pigs following the steers to consume the droppings. The former plan is followed mainly because most feeders prefer to keep all their hogs of suitable age in the cattle yard convenience in handling, and to regulate their feed by means of additional corn rather than by adapting the number of pigs to the amount of feed available in the manure.

### NUMBER OF HOGS TO THE STEER

Correspondents to the number of 402 reply to the question as to how many 150-pound shoats will thrive well on what they secure from the droppings of each steer without additional corn being fed. Of these, 10 per cent report less than one shoat; 21 per cent, from one to one and a half shoats; 20 per cent, two shoats; 6 per cent, more than two shoats, the highest number of hogs per steer mentioned being three. In view of the fact that 83 per cent of the feeders here included give additional corn to the pigs, the reports on the matter under consideration must be taken as estimates, rather than as the results of experience. It is believed that most of the estimates given are too high, since it is probable that many of the correspondents have overlooked that part of the question referring to the addition of corn to the feed secured from droppings. This is indicated by the fact that of the feeders who keep only enough hogs with the cattle to consume the droppings, 11 per cent keep less than one hog per steer; 56 per cent keep one hog per steer; 16 per cent, one and a half hogs per steer; 12 per cent, two hogs; and 5 per cent more than two hogs per steer; thus showing that this system of handling hogs with cattle reduces the number of hogs to a greater extent than is appreciated by cattle feeders who feed additional corn, and have merely estimated the number of hogs required to consume the droppings alone.

### DAILY GAINS SECURED

The average daily gains secured upon pigs where additional corn is not fed are reported thus by 259 correspondents: Nine per cent secure less than one pound per head; 42.5 per cent, one pound; 8.5 per cent, between one pound and one and a half pounds; 18.5 per cent, one and a half to two pounds, and 5.5 per cent, more than two pounds. Here again it should be noted that undoubtedly many

correspondents have failed to consider the last clause of the question referring to the feeding of additional corn, so that their replies are made to some extent upon the assumption of extra corn being fed to the hogs.

### AS TO CHARGE FOR FEED

The question is often asked as to what proportion of the corn fed to cattle is used by and should be charged to the hogs following. Estimates on this point have been secured from 256 cattle feeders in this investigation. Eleven per cent of these state that one-tenth or less of the corn fed should be charged to the hogs; 8 per cent name proportions above one-tenth and below one-fifth; 21.5 per cent name one-fifth as the correct proportion; 23 per cent name one-fourth; 31 per cent, one-third, and 5.5 per cent, one-half. Thus it is seen that three-fourths of all the correspondents charge from one-fifth to one-third of the corn to the hogs. Of course, the replies vary largely with the method of preparing the corn. That is, those who grind the corn almost invariably charge relatively small portions of it to the hogs, while those who feed shock, ear or shelled corn count on the hogs using a much larger per cent.

### COTTON SEED MEAL BENEFICIAL

Oil meal fed to steers is often said to have a beneficial effect upon the pigs following. Of 120 correspondents who replied to a question upon this point, 37 per cent state that such feed has been a decided advantage to the pigs. The remainder, 63 per cent, reply that they do not find it to be of marked advantage in that respect. Sixty per cent of those answering say they have fed cotton seed meal to hogs with good results.

### SUMMARY OF THE WORK

Thirty-three correspondents mention other supplementary feeds which have been equally as good as oil meal in their effect upon the pigs. Of these, 66 per cent mention various conditional stock foods. The remainder mention salts, ashes, cotton seed meal, cow peas, wheat and clover hay. One of the most successful feeders states in his report that he has used successfully a self-feeding box in supplying mineral substances to the hogs. Wood ashes are mixed by the wagon load with salt, copperas and sulphur and placed in a small self-feeder similar in construction to those used for cattle.

Summarizing the answers of 400 feeders regarding the form of shelter provided for pigs when following cattle, we find that 79 per cent use sheds (doubtless most, if not practically all, refer here merely to the cattle shed, rather than to a separate hog shed); 8 per cent use barns; 8 per cent hog houses; 2.5 per cent provide no shelter; 1.5 per cent depend upon racks, cribs and feed boxes; 1.5 per cent upon woods, and 1.5 per cent upon straw stacks. In other words, only 8 per cent furnish permanently constructed houses for the hogs, while practically all of the remainder allow only such shelter as they can secure within or without the sheds or barns provided for the cattle.

### DIPPING IN KANSAS

News comes from Sedan, Kan., stating that cattlemen of that section have been watching with great interest the results of the cattle dipping at Elgin in the south part of this county. A large tank was built and Beaumont crude oil was used. In the season just closed there have been 10,157 cattle dipped. Out of all these only eighty-five have died. This is less than 1 per cent and is considered a remarkably good showing.

### LITTLE MAVERICKS

#### WEST TEXAS ALL RIGHT

"West Texas is all smiles," says a stockman just returned from that section, "and not without reason. Crops are looking fine, the range is in excellent shape, water holes are full, cattle doing well and everybody prospering and happy."

"The supply of cattle to come marketward from there this summer and fall will be earlier and smaller than the runs of the past three years. During the past two or three years owners of small bunches of cattle have practically cleaned up. There are not enough cattle out there now to eat the grass and young stock is selling \$3 per head higher than a year ago. A great many debts have been paid off during the past three years and this season's crops should suffice to pay off practically all of the debts now remaining, which will doubtless result in the holding of a great deal of she stock and steer calves for yearling sale next spring. This will be responsible for a sharp contraction in the marketing compared with that of the past three years."

"Because of the fine condition of the range, the marketward movement will start about the middle of June and some decent cattle will be coming from that section during July or about a month earlier than usual."

"Stockmen of West Texas are thoroughly awake to the advantages to be derived

## FELIX S. FRANKLIN

LIVE STOCK AGENT, AMARILLO, TEXAS.

CATTLE OF ALL CLASSES FOR SALE

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

## SUMMER TOURIST RATES BEGINNING JUNE 1

to Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and all important tourist resorts.

### OTHER LOW ROUND TRIP RATES

Portland, Oregon, May 25 to September 30. Diverse routes. Via California on many dates, only slightly higher.  
San Francisco and Los Angeles, many dates in May, June, July, one fare. Long limits, stopovers, diverse.  
Louisville, Ky., June 9, 10, 11, 12, U. C. V. Reunion. Direct line. Two-thirds one way rate plus 25 cents.  
Indianapolis, Ind., June 19 to 22. Turnfest. One fare and \$2.  
Asbury Park, N. J., June 28 to July 1. N. E. A. One fare and \$3.35.  
St. Louis, daily to May 22. One fare and \$2.  
Niagara Falls, Mystic Shrine, June 17, 18 and 19. One fare and \$2.

THROUGH SLEEPERS DAILY TO KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO.

Only Line With Sleeping Car Service to Lincoln and Omaha From Texas.



Write

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

from the raising of fewer and better cattle and of caring for their stock better than in the past. There are already many blooded cattle in West Texas, and more are going in there every day. The past winter was a hard one on stock, but almost every one was well provided with forage crops and the death loss was very light. What loss was felt has been more than made up by the very favorable spring. The above conditions apply to and beyond the Pecos valley.

"In the farming sections crops of all kinds promise abundant yields. Wheat, oats and cotton are in much better condition than in Central Texas. Much cotton was held over there last year and owners are now finding a market for it at around 8 cents."

### DIPPING FOR MANGE

According to a bulletin just issued by the Minnesota experiment station mange in cattle may be recognized by the formation of dry, brownish scabs on the back and sides of the animal, by the falling off of hair and by constant rubbing and licking of the affected parts. It is usually first observed on the sides of the neck and shoulders, at the base of the horns and about the rump and tail. Unless promptly checked it will in time spread over the entire body and even to the legs and feet, causing intense uneasiness and resulting in loss of flesh, and very often in the death of young calves or of stock weakened by a hard winter. Cattle are seldom affected in the summer when in good grass. The mite causing cattle mange, while closely related to the one causing sheep scab, cannot be transmitted to sheep, nor does the sheep mite ever cause mange of cattle.

Mange is communicated by contact either with animals suffering from the disease or with fences, barn yards or stables where mangy cattle have been kept. The disease may be carried from place to place in bedding or manure.

Where large numbers of cattle are to be treated a dipping plant is advisable when the weather is not too cold. As the disease usually breaks out in winter it is sometimes difficult to make use of this most successful way of eradication, especially in the north. Dipping is advised whenever the equipment and weather will permit. To make the treatment effective it is essential that the stock be immersed head and all and that every part of the body be completely saturated. If the skin is very hard and scabby washing in warm water and soap just previous to dipping will be an aid to thorough work. All badly diseased spots should be hand rubbed. A second dipping in three or four weeks is necessary.

### PREDICTS GOOD TIMES

Captain John T. Lytle, so well known to stockmen all over the west and southwest and secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, was among our welcome callers Saturday. The captain just returned to Texas a few days ago from attending the big cattle convention at Denver. He said the stockmen assembled there were on hand for business, and the railroads and the big packers will be given to understand that the producer of live stock has as much right to live and make a profit on his stuff as anybody else. Captain Lytle looks for three or four years of good times for stockmen, with prices showing a profit on the right side of the ledger. Pastures are good everywhere in Texas and cattle fat. Good grass and fair prices are causing stockmen to feel good. The Fort Worth market, said he, is growing all the time, and just as soon as the packers' fight is settled he looks for the establishment by the Armour at Fort Worth of an addition to their plant which will get rid of several hundred thousand Texas canners each year. He also thinks that two other pack-

ing plants will be erected at the Fort in the near future. Captain Lytle will remain in this section for a few days in the interest of the association, of which he is secretary.—San Antonio Stockman.

### BLACK FOOTED FERRET

TOPEKA, Kan., May 27.—An animal known as the black footed ferret is doing more to rid Western Kansas of prairie dogs than was done by the corps of instructors at the state agricultural college with an appropriation of \$5,000 from the legislature. This is according to the statements of residents of the western counties. Instances are cited by D. E. Lantz, field agent of the state agricultural college, in a recent report on Kansas mammals. The ferret made its appearance in Kansas only about two years ago, but Mr. Lantz has found instances where five or six of them drove all of the prairie dogs out of a county.

The legislature has been trying for several years to assist the Western Kansas stockmen and farmers in driving prairie dogs from their property. The legislature of 1901 appropriated \$5,000 to be used by the agricultural college in a series of experiments to determine the most effective means of ridding the state of prairie dogs. When the money had been expended it was found that the strychnine which the farmers had used for years was the most deadly poison and the cheapest. It was found, however, that even the plentiful use of this poison did not drive out all the dogs.

By the time the farmers were about to despair of ridding the state of the pests, the ferret made its appearance in the dog towns. The curiosity of the little animals made it an easy prey to the hunters. It would dive into a dog hole on the approach of a hunter and then stick its head out to watch the enemy. Because of this peculiarity many were killed before the farmers began to learn that they were valuable. Mr. Lantz says of the ferret:

"It is much larger than an ordinary weasel, has a very long body and is of a soiled, yellowish-brown color with a broad black patch on the forehead, including the eyes and extending downward to the tip of the nose. It is closely furred and its feet are covered with hair above and below. The feet and legs are black, as is also about two inches of the tip of the tail. The ferret is found in the western third of Kansas and as far out as the Rocky mountains. The food consists of rabbits and prairie dogs. It has come to be known in the western part of the state as the prairie dog ferret."

### NEW MEXICO DIPPING

Word comes from Albuquerque, N. M., to the effect that Will C. Barnes of Las Vegas, secretary of the territorial cattle sanitary board, was there and arranged with Dr. Louis Metsker, government live stock inspector, plans by which a successful campaign for the eradication of mange among the cattle of the Territory will commence at once. Territorial and government inspectors will work in harmony. All cattle affected will be dipped and vats are being constructed at various ranches in the districts affected for this purpose. Cattle in Southern New Mexico are not infected, but only those in counties bordering on the Texas line. Barnes reports that cattle are in excellent condition at present, although the severe winter in the northern counties resulted in losses to cattlemen. He predicts that thousands of cattle will be shipped to Kansas and Nebraska within the next few weeks.

## ALBERTA, CANADA, RANCHES

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

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



## WITH THE CATTLEMEN

## IMPROVING HIS HERDS

G. W. Morris of Devine was in Fort Worth Monday with a car of cattle from his ranch. Mr. Morris is probably the heaviest holder of cattle in Medina county, and is one of the pioneer movers in the work of grading up the herds that range on Texas grass.

"I have been running into bald-faced Herefords and Polled Durhams for the last five years," said Mr. Morris. "I am still unable to make up my mind which is really the best stock for the range. I like the Herefords; they are good rustlers, and begin it early, the mother takes good care of the calf, you can feed them a little, and they will rustle immediately thereafter, and not like a great many breeds of cattle, hang around the feed lot until they are nearly starved before they go in search of food on their own hook. But they have an objection in my sight: they are fighters every inch of them. It seems that is about all they do, rustle for something to eat and spend the rest of the time in fighting one another. Another thing in favor of the Hereford is that they fatten early. I can go out on the ranch and cut out a bunch of fat Hereford steers before the Durhams really begin to take on flesh.

"Yet, they are a small animal compared with the Durham. I have found that the Durham will outsell the Hereford, weight and net amount considered. But to get at the real fountain head of this, one must first consider which breed increases the most in a given length of time. I have not been able yet to determine this for a certainty, as I have not had the opportunity when all conditions were equal."

Mr. Morris never keeps a bull on his ranch for a longer period than three years. "It is the cheapest in the long run, if a person wants to grade up," said Mr. Morris.

His reports weather conditions fine, grass good and all cattle in that section seem to be doing well. Plenty of rain has fallen, but not too much.

## SOUTH TEXAS STEERS

E. B. Flowers, one of the big cowmen of the state, was here from San Antonio Monday. While here he bought the remainder of 1,000 head of steers from Mitchell Bros. of Uvalde. The rest of the 1,000 is now being received at his south Texas ranch. Mr. Flowers stated that the consideration for the 1,000 was \$22.50 and \$25.

Mr. Flowers will hold this lot for twelve months, as they are not fat and in no condition to go on the market. It is all good stuff, and should do well on grass for the next few months.

Conditions around San Antonio and south Texas are better than ever before, and stockmen are all feeling in the best of spirits. Mr. Flowers stated that there never was a better corn crop in any state that right in south Texas. For miles and miles, almost everywhere, the crops have done remarkably well.

## CATTLE ARE SCARCE

"Conditions in Howard county are better than they have ever been at this time of the spring in the scope of my memory," said L. Coffee, a prominent stockman of Big Springs, who was in Fort Worth Monday.

"Cattle are scarce, in fact, more so than for many years in the past, but I attribute this to the strong demand that has existed for practically all class of cattle, and the condition of many stockmen who have passed through the last few years with but a marked degree of success because of the unfavorable weather conditions, and whose circumstances virtually compelled them to sell at the first opportunity that promised to let them out, with even a small margin of profit.

There have been several rather large sales of steers in that section this spring. Bush & Tiller are now delivering quite a bunch that was recently contracted for.

"We have had plenty of rain, some think too much, but perhaps after all it will prove that we have had just about the right amount of moisture necessary to keep the ground and grass in the proper condition for stock through the summer.

## Chamberlain's COLIC, CHOLERA AND Diarrhea Remedy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price, 25c. Large Size, 50c.

"In my opinion, the cattlemen of western Texas have little to complain of this year."

## GRASS GETTING GOOD

L. D. McAda of Karnes City was in Fort Worth Monday with 103 head of steers which were sold at satisfactory prices. "We are getting in fine shape in Atascosa county," said Mr. McAda. "It has been two weeks since we had a rain, and the grass is just beginning to get in shape to give the proper nourishment to cattle. If it gets no worse there is absolutely no complaint against nature in the deal she has given us for this season."

"The demand has been good for stock, fully 70 per cent of the grown stuff has been shipped out, and those who cared to sell their yearlings have had plenty of opportunity to do so. Taking it all in all, we have had the best spring that we have ever had since I have been in that country, and that has been for a long time."

## HOLDING STEER YEARLINGS

"Notwithstanding there is a good demand for steer yearlings, there is not a great many changing hands in my section of the country," said R. A. Serna of San Antonio.

"It is true that the greatest half of the cattle have been shipped out already, but there are more being held this year than in former years. One reason for this is the present condition of grass, which is very encouraging to the cattlemen who desire to keep their yearlings until they build up. The rains that have fallen of late have placed the ground in condition that grass has sprung up like mushrooms everywhere. There never was so much grass in that country that I can remember of. This is truly an ideal year for cattlemen in southern Texas."

## HOOD COUNTY CONDITIONS

"If it just quits raining from now on for three or four weeks, we will be in pretty good shape in our section of the country," said Burts Johnson of Granbury, who was on the Fort Worth market Monday with some choice steers.

"While it is true that our county has turned its attention principally to farming, we still have some cattle there, and I think it fortunate that we have, for the excessive rains have done considerable damage to crops. I live ten miles from Granbury and in driving in to town I saw but three patches of cotton that had come up; it seems that some of it has washed away, but the biggest part of it has never come up at all. I think that all the late planted cotton has been lost.

"I would estimate that not one acre in ten that was planted has come up, or will come up. One might say that there has been a reduction in acreage of 90 per cent and not miss the truth far. It was not so intended in the beginning, but such is the case notwithstanding. The cattle that remain in this section are in good condition and finishing nicely for the market."

## THE PECOS VALLEY

W. P. Anderson, special live stock agent of the Pecos Valley lines of the Santa Fe, headquarters at Amarillo, is here today. "It is gloriously green in the Pecos valley," said Mr. Anderson, "and cattle conditions were never better than at this time. Our lines have never been molested by high water, although there has been large quantities of rain. We handled 100 cars more of cattle in April to Kansas astures than for the same period last year. The total will show that the Pecos lines have handled at least 200 cars this season in excess of last year to pastures in Kansas, Missouri and even as far east as Virginia and New York. There has not been as many cattle put in Kansas pastures this year by 20 per cent from the fact that there were not as many head shipped from western New Mexico and Arizona.

"There never has been such a demand for young cattle as now in the east. There are not enough 2-year-olds in the country to supply the demand at this time. There will be quite a movement of stuff to the northwest this year, going mainly to South Dakota; but the movement will not be nearly as large as last season when it was approximately about 200,000 head from the Pecos valley country."

## LITTLE GIANT HAY PRESS CO.

What this firm has to offer is worth considering by all farmers who desire to bale their own hay. The Little Giant Hay Press Company manufacture the "Handy" and the "Simplex" portable baling machines. The "Handy" is operated by manual and the "Simplex" by one horse power. In construction these machines are as simple and as compact as a jack knife. The plungers have anti-friction guides and move perfectly true, with ease and rapidity. All power is used directly in pressing the bale. The capacity of the "Simplex" as compared to the full circle power or sweep presses, will complete two strokes of the plunger easier and with less horse travel by 40 to 50 per cent than any other horse press ever designed. A horse operating the "Simplex" does not tire; he does not go round and round in a circle until he staggers; he simply walks a little more than his own length, then backs. The main lever is returned to its upright position automatically by means of coiled springs, which at the same time keep the traces and swingle trees away from the animal's feet and guide him in backing. This work leaves the horse in much better physical

## RUPTURE

YOU PAY NOTHING UNTIL CURED.

A permanent, quick and lasting cure guaranteed. No cutting, no pain and no detention from business. Consultation and examination free. Call or send for free book, which tells all about rupture or hernia, with testimonials.

Dr. Ernest Henderson, 108 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo. N. B.—I am also an expert truss fitter.

## A COLORADO SUMMER

IS A PERFECT EXPERIENCE

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



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



IF

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

## H. & T. C. R. R.

before you decide on the route.

Summer Excursion Tickets on sale daily at low rates.

QUICK TIME BETWEEN SOUTH and NORTH TEXAS

2—Through Trains Daily—2

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

For further information see ticket agent or address

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

condition at the end of a day's labor than had he traveled in a circle.

The presses are self-stalking and do not have to be dismantled, set nor aligned to a power. No time is lost in getting ready to work. The press is always ready. Using this press the farmer can so time his labor that he need cut no more hay in the forenoon than can be raked and baled in the afternoon. The press drags on skids, and baling is done right from the cocks in the wind-row, and the bales left wherever they are dropped. The farmer who uses this press saves the price of a bull-rake and the labor to operate it. He also saves loose hay and the leaves and buds, as in alfalfa, which are the most nutritious parts of the plants.

At quitting time the baled hay is hauled in and the day's work is finished. No other press, it is claimed, has as many real live, up-to-date strong points in its favor to the farmer as the "Simplex" and the "Handy." The machines are high class. They are not "cheap" presses, yet are low priced when compared with first-class custom presses. They are the farmers' only practical and profitable alternative, if he wishes to save and bale his own hay.

The office and sample rooms of the Little Giant Company are at Camp and Griffin streets, near the general offices of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, Dallas, Texas. Visitors are invited to call. Write and ask them for descriptive circulars and mention The Stockman-Journal.

### RANGE REPORTS SHOW FAVORABLE CONDITIONS

Heavy Rains in Some Sections and Shipments Normal

Reports of the inspectors of the Cattle Raisers' Association for the week ending May 28, received by Captain J. T. Lytle, secretary of the association, show normal shipments for this period and cattle and range generally good.

The inspector from Lawton, O. T., writes of heavy rains and says that washouts have prevented shipments.

Chickasha, I. T., reports 5.7 inches of rain on May 26, the heaviest this season. Forty-three cars of cattle have been shipped to market during the week.

Oklmulgee, I. T., reports range and

weather good. Stock in good condition.

Davis, Marietta and Purcell report stormy weather and very high water. Cattle in good condition.

The inspector from San Angelo says: "Range in good shape—plenty of fat cattle this spring."

Pecos reports range and cattle in good shape. Shipments 122 cars of market stuff.

"Lots of rain, range and cattle in good condition," is the report from Clarendon and Childress.

Alfred, Skidmore and Beeville report excellent condition of grass and stock. Fifty-three cars of market stuff shipped out.

According to the inspector for Brady, Brownwood and Santa Anna all classes of stock are in fine condition and range good.

The inspector for Roswell and Lakewood, N. M., reports fine weather and good condition of range and stock.

Captain Lytle has just returned from a tour of inspection over South and Southwest Texas. He says that the Southwest Texas country is in better condition than he ever saw it before. During his trip several new members were added to the association.

### NELSON AND DRAUGHON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Fort Worth, Texas, guarantees to teach you Bookkeeping and Banking in from eight to twelve weeks, and Shorthand in as short time as any first-class college, telegraphy in four months. For catalogue address J. W. Draughon, President, Nelson and Draughon Business College, 6th and Main Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

### Why Pay Rent

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

### Durham Bulls!

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



# THE DIPPING OF CATTLE

BROWNWOOD, Texas, May 29.—A prominent cattleman who has recently visited the Osage reservation, where so many Texas cattle are on pasturage, was asked for an expression regarding the dipping of said cattle in Beaumont oil, which is required by the authorities before they can be placed in Kansas or Osage pastures.

"It is incorrect to assume," he said, "that all dipped cattle suffer from the operation. There have been many thousand head dipped up there this season, and in many cases with no apparent ill effects. Possibly a difference in the oil used has something to do with it, and unquestionably the strength and condition of the cattle, as well as weather conditions, are still more important factors. But where a preparation is thus dependent on so many favorable surroundings it certainly can not be called a success, more especially when under different conditions it is an absolute failure causing a certain percentage of deaths and pain and suffering, with a most serious falling off in the animal's condition and weight as an inevitable consequence. Granting that the actual loss is not over 2 per cent even (and in some cases it has run all the way from 5 to 70 per cent), a man can not afford to lose even 2 per cent. Take for instance steers costing in Texas \$22.50, and \$2.50 freight to the territory pastures; add to this cost of dipping, 25c per head, pasturage for six to twelve months, interest on the investment and natural losses for the time being, and you can readily see that with existing market conditions it is no bonanza and every head a man loses counts for just that much. Add to all this the frequent loss by shrinkage, in cases where the above named conditions have been unfavorable to dipping, and it foots up considerably on the wrong side of the ledger."

"To come down to actual facts, can you cite any cases of unfavorable dipping results, and the percentage of loss in such cases?" was asked.

"Well, for the last two or three months I have noticed from time to time several reports of serious losses, among them, I have in mind some from Amarillo, where, in one case, the owners reported a loss of 113 out of 161 head dipped, or say 70 per cent; another report from the same place stated that 25 out of 87 good high-grade Shorthorns which arrived in Amarillo May 6 (weather fair and warm), died, and further deaths were expected. Doubtless 50 per cent loss was incurred in this case, not to speak of injury to the survivors. A third report, from Washburn, gave a loss of 64 out of 166 high-grade Durham cattle and further losses expected. This was an initial loss of 40 per cent, which most likely will have reached over 50 per cent before this time.

"You ask for my own personal experience. Well, I can cite you the following, of which I not only have personal knowledge in a general way, but which I actually saw and counted and, therefore, can vouch for.

"Nineteen hundred and eighty-nine head of mixed cattle dipped at Elgin, Kan., 31 died; 1,500 head steers, dipped at Elgin, Kan., 22 died; 1,440 head of steers, dipped at Elgin, Kan., 14 died; 10,000 head of steers, dipped at Nelogany, Okla., 260 died; 2,700 head of steers, 500 cows, dipped at Nelogany, Okla., 104 died."

"Will the above figures represent the total loss in these cases?" was asked.

"By no means; at a conservative estimate I should say that you may safely put them down at double these figures, because many of these cattle will starve to death. I saw big steers and cows recently dipped that were standing with nice young tender grass all around them that absolutely could not eat a bite. They were there with backs humped up and unable to move their joints, just as if they were frozen. It so happened that the weather was pleasant and nothing like the heavy continuous rains we have had down here, or no telling what the losses would have been. Expect they would easily reach 50 per cent; may be more."

The advocates of oil dipping, or, more correctly speaking, of those who are financially interested in these operations, frequently refer to the small percentage, or no per cent at all, of deaths from dipping. They, however, ignore the fact that all the deaths are by no means just after dipping; the cattle linger on for days and days, and

finally succumb to pain and starvation.

Another thing, of the survivors a big percentage have the hair taken off just as smooth as if they were shaved. The owner of one of the dipper bunches in list just given stated that in his herd there were at least a hundred head whose hides were as smooth as your hand, and he estimated that every animal in the herd weighed 200 less than before they were dipped. You can imagine the suffering these poor brutes will have to endure from swarms of flies all the summer and what a poor show there is for them to take on flesh. Even under the most favorable conditions and with a good coat of hair cattle are tormented by flies in summer time, but when their hair is all burnt off their suffering will be increased ten fold.

"Another serious feature of this oil dipping business which you don't hear much about is its effect on pregnant cows. Many of them abort their calves after the operation."

"With the knowledge of all these disastrous results who do the cowmen take such risks by shipping to Kansas and territory pastures?" was asked.

"Texas is the finest breeding country in the world for cattle, but not a good maturing country. For this reason a great many of our stockmen have year after year leased the fine grazing pastures in the Osage country, Kansas and Indian Territory. Of late years these pastures have been much in demand owing to the immense acreage of former grass lands in Texas, which have been cut up and sold for agricultural purposes. A vast number of Texas cattle are being shipped every spring to these grazing groups, but since the oil dipping requirement has been made and frequent bad results reported, many cattlemen are afraid to run the risks, and rather than do so have forfeited the 10 per cent lease money advanced to secure the pastures. Confirmation of this statement may be seen in the Dallas News of April 4 in a dispatch, which says:

"Warren Bennett, Deputy United States marshal for Osage, Indian Nation, today announces many cattlemen will cancel their contracts with the government for grazing leases in the Osage country in view of the fact that the dipping of cattle is so precarious in operation. \* \* ? A recent order of the bureau of animal industry makes the dipping of cattle going into the Osage country compulsory."

"In view of all these facts why can't the cattlemen themselves take up the matter and make themselves heard?"

"Well, that's easily explained. In the first place it's either dip the cattle or stay out altogether, so they just accept the situation and make the best of it. But the chief reason is this: Not all of the cattle shipped to these pastures are sent by men who raised them. There are hundreds of men who are operating for years in this business partly or largely on borrowed capital. It is a legitimate and reasonably profitable business. These men naturally hesitate to precipitate conditions that would render it more difficult to obtain loans, which it undoubtedly would be if the banks and commission houses realized the situation. Of course, they only advance a certain percentage, the cattleman must stand part of it, but capital is proverbially turned, and if the true state of affairs was known as it of course must be before much longer it would make a serious change in the financial aspect of the question.

"So far as the Osage country and Kansas are concerned it is a gigantic farce to dip for ticks anyway. There are plenty of ticks in the Osage Nation, particularly in the timbered portions, so the situation resolves itself into this, that these Texas cattle are dipped for ticks and then driven right into ticky pastures among ticky cattle. The state of Kansas evidently realizes this and will not allow these cattle shipped into Kansas City, Kan., except for immediate slaughter.

"I have not dwelt much on the humane side of this question, but no man can deny that the sufferings these poor animals have to endure are in any case bad enough and in many cases excruciating, and the operation brutal in the extreme. Just look at it a moment—the cattle are immersed in a preparation that covers them like a blanket, retarding circulation, clogging the nostrils, stiffening every joint and muscle in the body, blistering and burning the hide, removing the hair and leaving the poor brutes to suffer from the pangs of hunger and extremes of blazing sun and chilling rain—with countless mosquitoes and flies each one adding his quota to their torture. To my idea it is the acme of cruelty which if practiced by an individual on his own responsibility would soon cause his indictment and punishment for cruelty to animals, but



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because the wisecracks of the bureau of animal industry, under the shelter of Uncle Sam's protection, see fit to promulgate such a decree it seems to go almost unquestioned. The oil purveyors and dipping vat proprietors who levy a tribute of 25c per head for what costs them 3c per head and incidentally kill or injure the cattle are the beneficiaries and the cattlemen have to grin and bear it. But this thing can't go on forever, because it is inhuman and wrong. Before very long people will be awakened to true conditions. Then, in my humble opinion, the days of dipping cattle in oil will be numbered."

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**NEW MEXICO CONDITIONS**

SANTA FE, N. M., May 29.—The crop bulletin for New Mexico says that showers are needed in upland and eastern streams are running high. The growth of crops has been rapid.

Range grasses especially show fine growth and stock of all kinds is improving steadily. Losses have ceased in northeastern counties. Lambing shows a large percentage of increase and shearing is about finished in the central counties. The calf crop is light thus far but cattlemen expect a good increase later. The first cutting of alfalfa is well along in southern counties and is beginning in the central counties with a large crop.

## SPEYER

### J. K. CARAWAY,

LUBBOCK, TEXAS.

**WEST TEXAS CATTLE**

John Scharbauer of Midland was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Scharbauer is one of the prominent cattlemen of West Texas, and is probably as well posted on live stock matters as any other man in Texas. He stated to a representative of The Telegram and Stockman-Journal that conditions in the Midland country were never better than at present. A heavy and beneficial rain has just fallen in that section, and was the one thing needed to perfect conditions.

"Cattlemen have never felt better," said Mr. Scharbauer. "They are recovering from the reverses they have met in the past few years, and are content with the situation. The demand for cattle at present is very good, a very heavy demand exists for 2-year-old steers, and buyers for this class of stuff can be found all over West Texas. Another thing that makes us all feel good in that country is the fact that we will have a good crop of calves to represent the season's increase."

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## Kaffir Corn for Feed In the Arid West

Kaffir corn is a very important crop in the drier sections, both for roughage and grain. It withstands the dry, hot, windy periods remarkably, and possesses a rallying quality that is wonderful. The crop may appear to be completely ruined, and if favorable conditions finally prevail, the resurrection which takes place can hardly be credited. Thus far the same may be said of cane or, properly, sorghum.

Sorghum is grown for the roughage alone, as the seed for feeding purposes is not considered valuable. It contains an astringent or bitter element that is distasteful to stock. But it is noticed that this property is more pronounced in certain varieties than others, and stock will readily eat the seed of some varieties.

Kaffir corn is a non-saccharine sorghum, and hence differs from cane or sorghum in that it is not sweet. The Kaffir corn seed, which appears in a head at the top of the stalk the same as sorghum, does not possess the bitter taste and is relished by all kinds of stock. In feeding tests conducted at the station at Manhattan, Kaffir corn proved to be very nearly as valuable for fattening hogs as corn. The difference is about ten per cent in favor of corn.

Kaffir corn grown for seed does best when planted with a lister in rows from three to three and one-half feet apart, and cultivated enough to about level the ridges. If seed alone is desired a special plate should be used in the drill that will put a stalk every four to six inches apart. If the fodder is also sought, the seed should be much thicker. A common practice is to use the regular corn plate set to drop twelve to sixteen inches apart. This will drop a dozen or more grains at a place. When planted in rows the corn harvester should be used for cutting the crop, and the bundles set up in good sized shocks. When the heads are dry they must be thrashed with the ordinary thrasher. The most satisfactory method of harvesting the heads is to take a low wagon with a tight rack and a good sized chunk laid across the back end, with two stakes set in it, about six inches apart at the bottom and one foot at the top, eighteen inches from the chunk. One man with a heavy broad ax stands on the wagon and chops the heads off, as two or three others pick up the bundles and lay them on the chunk.

With two wagons and five men this is a very rapid way of obtaining seed. The bundles may be easily reshocked or laid in piles. The thrashing of the entire stalk is not satisfactory, if the stalks are of any size. It is very hard on a machine, and the fodder does not keep so well when cut up. It also dries out, which is undesirable. The practice would be similar to cutting bread for the table a month or so beforehand. It is not palatable.

For roughage alone, the general practice is to plant with grain drill at the rate of a half to a bushel per acre, depending upon the land. This is cut with a mowing machine, raked, and put in large cocks. A great deal of labor can be saved by using a buck-rake or "go-devil" to bunch the windrows. This is made by taking a 6x6 timber or a pole or two 2x8, twelve feet long, rigged with five teeth four and one-half feet long. The end ones are placed two feet from each end, and the others two feet apart. A guard two feet high is put up at the back at a right angle with the teeth. On the ends of the timber a collar should be cut, so that the chain hooked around the ends will allow the timber to turn and keep the chain from slipping off. A rope or chain eight or ten feet long passes from the collars to the singletrees. By lengthening the inside checks the team will straddle

the windrow. The teeth should be sharpened nearly to a center, and the buck works better if a shoe is put on at the back end of the two outside teeth, so as to raise the back six inches. If this is done, the teeth should be sharpened more from the bottom. By driving lengthwise of the windrows, the teeth gather the hay until the team has a load, when a second man lifts up on the back side of the buck. This causes the teeth to catch in the ground, the buck turns over, and leaves the load in a pile. When the buck completes the turn, the teeth are held up until a load is left, when they are again allowed to take a load. When the windrow has been gone over once, half of it is bunched. By turning and going the opposite direction, the part of the windrow left is caught and brought up to the piles. Sixty acres was handled this way at the Kansas experiment station. As labor was scarce nothing more was done to the feed. The buck left the bunches in very good shape, and but very little hand work would have been necessary to have made them as weather proof as is necessary.

There are those who contend that two crops of sorghum or Kaffir corn can be cut in one season, but it certainly is an erroneous idea. For the best feed, the crop should be nearly matured. When the seed is yet soft so that it can be mashed by the thumb and finger, is considered the time to cut for feed. If seed is desired also it should be left a little longer; but it should not be allowed to stand too long if the fodder is to be fed at all, as it becomes very harsh and wood, has very little value.

Kaffir corn for fodder is preferred by some feeders, while other prefer sorghum. Stock usually eat a larger per cent of sorghum, as it is sweet. Horses will even eat the heavy stalks of sorghum, while this part of the Kaffir corn will usually be rejected. Sorghum that is planted too thinly and grows large stalks does not cure readily and the freezing and thawing of the juice foment it and it becomes sour. This objection holds especially if it is fed late in the spring. This is not true of Kaffir corn; hence it is a better late spring feed.

A very common practice is to mix the sorghum and Kaffir corn about half and half. This gives variety, and doubtless makes the best feed.

The White Black-chaff Kaffir corn seems to be the hardest as well as the best yielder. The Colman sorghum is an excellent variety for feed. It has a rather soft bark, which makes it more easily eaten by stock. The Black Dwarf is also quite promising on account of its being earlier than most other varieties.

### ARIZONA CATTLE MOVEMENT

The movement of cattle from Arizona is reported light at this time on account of the generally favorable range conditions prevailing. A report from Bisbee to the Stockman-Journal says:

Stock shipments from the country are reported to be running a trifle lighter than was expected at the opening of the season a couple of weeks ago. No reason is assigned, though it is presumed that the stockmen, with the splendid prospects of an abundance of feed they have for the next several months are contented to hold their cattle until the fall.

The largest shipments so far have been from Hereford. Up to the beginning of the week 125 carloads had been shipped from that point. This will close the shipments from there for the immediate present. Columbus will make some heavy shipments on the 25th, when several trainloads will be sent out.

Stockmen in the country tributary to Douglas made some heavy shipments on the 14th, 15th and 16th. For those dates one hundred cars had been ordered.

### NEW STEER RATION

The Texas experiment station has been conducting an experiment with a new feeding ration for steers, the net result of which is furnished the Stockman-Journal from Chicago, and is as follows:

A killing test on a bunch of steers was made a few days ago in which an entirely new feeding ration was used. The steers came from La Salle county, Texas, and were owned by T. J. Coleman, and were fed at the Texas experiment station at Bryan. The steers were given a ration of cotton seed meal and prickly pears. There were 20 head of steers in the lot, and they were fed 100 days, in which time they showed an average daily gain per head of about two pounds. But after killing it was discovered that the meat was lacking in firmness. Four pounds of meal and 100 pounds of burned prickly pear daily to each steer was the ration. They dressed out 58 per cent.



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### SHOWS BIG DECREASE

That the Texas cattlemen are acting wisely in cultivating closer business relations with the corn belt feeders is a fact too apparent to require argument. The outlet to the Northwest is annually growing more circumscribed. The Chicago Live Stock World says:

That the northward movement of southern steers this season will be 50 per cent less than that of last year is the consensus of opinion among reputable authorities. There are many reasons for this, one being that many graziers have two and in instances three sets of cattle on hand. They are more in the humor to sell than buy.

Had market conditions been favorable in 1903 and 1904 a more urgent demand for southern cattle from northern sources would have existed at this moment. The diminution of the movement is, however, attributable to other causes, chief among which is lack of grass. Free range is not a thing of the past, but between settlers and sheep raisers the cattleman is not hoeing an easy row and a constant decrease in the number of steers annually turned onto the ranges of the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado may be expected.

"I have been living in the western country a good many years and never before have I seen grass as luxuriant as it is at present," said D. D. Cutler, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Northwestern. "Iowa is simply full of grass. It is a riot of verdancy, but Iowa is not alone. Nebraska and South Dakota have both

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had a superabundance of moisture.

"In Iowa corn planting has been badly hampered by the constant down-pour. It is not yet late enough to justify alarm on this score, but another week of excessive humidity will arouse concern, as much land is now all but water-logged. Advantage is being taken of every available moment to keep corn planters going. Friday and Saturday a large acreage was sown and I expect that many were busy afield yesterday. A monster hog crop and abundance of pasture all season is certain, but considerable worrying is being done over the corn prospect.

"Out on the range conditions could not be better. I refer to western South Dakota, the country lying between the Missouri river and the Black Hills. All that region has been so thoroughly drenched that good grass is assured. Of course, other handicaps may overtake the range cattleman, but shortness of feed will not be among them.

"I see plenty of hogs. Sooner or later there will be a run, but I do not look for it until after corn planting is done. That is the subject of paramount importance to the country at present."



# THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

**MARKET REVIEW FOR WEEK**

Cattle and hogs alike show reduced receipts for the week, though the loss of the former is the more considerable.

For the week, receipts at this market aggregate about 21,000 cattle, including calves, 8,000 hogs, 9,300 sheep and 201 horses, against 22,911 cattle, 7,427 hogs, 10,399 sheep and 248 horses for the preceding week, and 12,170 cattle, 4,889 hogs, 3,694 sheep, and 68 horses for the corresponding week last year.

Northern markets had liberal supplies of cattle on most trading days, and this forced prices down at those points 25c to 40c. While receipts at Fort Worth were the reverse of liberal, taking the week as a whole, the shrinkage in prices at other points had its effect here, since Saturday finds this market 15c to 40c lower, the lesser loss falling on good steers and the smaller on the common to medium killing kinds. Feeders have been in good demand and have sold steady for the most part.

Cows have suffered very little, if at all, since the drop inaugurated on Monday. The demand has been good and prices have held up well. While killing steer cattle have suffered, canner and cutter cows, along with bulls, have held their own. Packers have taken liberally of the undesirable she stuff, while speculators and feeder men have looked after thin bulls.

Calves made a gain of 50c early in the week on heavy receipts and extra good quality, but lost it all later, following light runs and not over good quality. Vealers are selling about in the notch they did a week ago.

Hogs started the week with a gain of 5c to 10c, and held it for two days; then northern advices began to show lower prices and drops in the market came with regularity each succeeding day. Saturday found hogs selling 15c to 20c lower than the opening of the week.

Sheep kept up the decline that started here two weeks ago. The loss in values here was helped by the heavy drop in prices at northern points, helped there by largely increased receipts. Lambs, ewes, feeders and culls have lost more than fat wethers, though the latter are disclosing very apparent signs of weakness.

Altogether the week has not been one of advantage to shippers.

**REPRESENTATIVE SALES**

STEERS			COWS		
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
24.....	978	\$3.70	16.....	1,030	\$3.65
23.....	1,112	3.75			
23.....	867	\$3.50	22.....	1,075	\$4.50
27.....	1,170	4.10	44.....	1,110	4.10
29.....	1,102	4.10	45.....	1,108	4.10
33.....	1,137	4.10	32.....	1,110	4.10
46.....	1,008	3.65	19.....	1,122	4.10
24.....	1,008	3.75	42.....	1,064	3.75
75.....	1,051	3.75	45.....	1,003	3.25
58.....	945	3.25	56.....	878	3.35
29.....	834	3.35	23.....	1,046	3.50
27.....	910	3.00	47.....	892	3.60
45.....	837	3.60	25.....	852	3.60
26.....	807	3.00	25.....	829	2.70
48.....	954	3.50	33.....	1,010	3.60
45.....	948	3.60	50.....	940	3.60
50.....	942	3.60	50.....	926	3.60
30.....	937	3.60	56.....	969	3.60
41.....	933	3.60	48.....	937	3.60
46.....	933	3.65			
54.....	972	\$3.50	47.....	983	\$3.50
29.....	788	3.00	28.....	924	3.55
1.....	890	3.25	15.....	945	3.75
27.....	782	3.00	27.....	776	3.00
24.....	773	3.00	28.....	746	3.00
21.....	984	3.40	28.....	1,015	4.00
27.....	826	3.60	1.....	640	2.40
24.....	927	3.25	26.....	866	3.30
26.....	945	\$3.75	67.....	1,015	\$3.75
24.....	927	3.65	147.....	836	3.00
33.....	852	3.10	3.....	1,180	4.00
3.....	783	2.75	26.....	852	3.25
28.....	877	3.25	51.....	971	3.45
28.....	841	3.60			
21.....	1,108	\$4.25	1.....	1,190	\$4.25
46.....	931	3.75	42.....	939	3.75
51.....	964	3.75	26.....	962	3.65
51.....	961	3.50	27.....	879	3.25
29.....	821	3.10	7.....	843	3.10
26.....	950	3.50			

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
9.....	733	1.90	10.....	690	2.10
1.....	900	2.90	8.....	743	2.35
21.....	615	1.85	5.....	910	2.25
1.....	1,370	4.75	29.....	627	2.40
29.....	682	2.50	1.....	1,180	3.00
1.....	1,210	2.50	2.....	1,780	2.50
13.....	670	2.50	26.....	792	2.75
30.....	629	2.25	21.....	785	2.40
8.....	850	2.50	10.....	720	1.90
19.....	645	2.50	11.....	872	1.60
23.....	719	2.15			
18.....	710	\$1.70	11.....	732	\$2.55
29.....	731	2.25	1.....	1,050	3.00
27.....	756	2.25	3.....	1,040	3.10
15.....	732	2.40	6.....	1,003	2.75
8.....	827	2.40	7.....	894	3.00
13.....	757	2.10	10.....	727	1.75
23.....	820	2.85	13.....	684	2.50
27.....	732	1.85			

**BULLS**

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
1 stag	1,560	\$3.75	1.....	1,370	\$2.75
1.....	1,050	2.00			
1.....	920	\$2.25			
1.....	1,220	\$2.50			
1s.....	980	\$2.20			

**HEIFERS**

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
1.....	560	\$2.40			

**CALVES**

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
2.....	285	\$2.25	68.....	196	\$4.50
16.....	234	\$3.50	176.....	117	4.25
12.....	187	4.50			
10.....	268	3.00			
2.....	295	\$3.00	3.....	113	\$4.00
63.....	168	4.00	1.....	50	5.00
2.....	385	3.00	8.....	272	3.00
71.....	175	4.50	1.....	150	2.00
57.....	171	4.75	31.....	156	3.75
14.....	253	3.50	46.....	464	3.50
8.....	158	4.25	2.....	145	3.25
2.....	125	4.00	2.....	260	3.90
5.....	158	4.00	57.....	160	4.50
12.....	141	4.25	5.....	284	3.25
4.....	137	4.25	9.....	225	3.00
1.....	100	\$4.50	14.....	162	\$2.85
6.....	128	2.85	10.....	184	3.25
3.....	242	2.75	4.....	202	3.50
2.....	145	3.50	2.....	120	3.75
1.....	120	3.50	6.....	196	3.75
1.....	320	3.00	3.....	150	3.75
3.....	193	2.25	11.....	276	3.00
5.....	112	3.75	1.....	270	3.25
2.....	140	3.50	10.....	184	3.25
4.....	317	3.25			
1.....	60	\$3.00	2.....	230	\$3.50
5.....	280	3.50	64.....	202	4.50
2.....	205	4.50	1.....	205	4.50
1.....	250	4.00	1.....	170	4.00
4.....	162	3.50	2.....	125	2.50
3.....	142	3.00	1.....	190	3.00
1.....	110	4.25	2.....	340	3.25
27.....	156	4.25	7.....	164	4.05
3.....	156	4.50	1.....	120	3.00

**HOGS**

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
70.....	189	\$5.10	66.....	218	\$5.20
71.....	264	5.20	14.....	134	4.60
12.....	252	5.25	56.....	295	5.20
78.....	210	\$5.22½	2.....	180	\$5.00
66.....	196	5.20	82.....	170	\$5.20
34.....	219	5.22½			
36.....	161	\$5.12	73.....	190	\$5.20
18.....	209	5.25	10.....	175	5.15
58.....	230	5.32½	57.....	201	5.20
17.....	138	4.50	62.....	249	5.30
19.....	212	5.25	21.....	198	5.20
6.....	130	4.65	79.....	228	5.30
55.....	223	5.27½	81.....	161	5.15
65.....	235	5.30	58.....	209	5.35
4.....	170	\$5.05	5.....	240	\$5.25
2.....	260	5.30	88.....	172	5.15
79.....	184	5.15	69.....	184	5.15
1.....	260	5.00	77.....	234	5.25
54.....	204	5.17½	25.....	165	5.00
58.....	253	5.32½	73.....	190	5.05
44.....	135	4.92½	79.....	240	5.32
2.....	150	\$4.90	4.....	173	\$5.00
70.....	201	5.15	51.....	181	5.15
89.....	207	5.15	80.....	195	5.20
80.....	204	5.22½	2.....	210	5.10
83.....	193	5.12½	54.....	211	5.15
85.....	190	5.22½			

**PIGS**

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
14.....	118	\$4.62½	1.....	120	\$4.50
14.....	118	\$4.97½	15.....	113	\$4.50
14.....	120	4.65			
20.....	93	\$4.50	15.....	118	\$4.60
36.....	107	4.67½	5.....	126	4.65
10.....	122	\$4.75	8.....	90	\$4.75

**EXPECTS HIGHER PRICES**

"I doubt very much," says a Kansas feeder, "whether we will see good stockers selling this summer and fall as low as they did last summer and fall. Some of the old cattle feeders seem to think that the western cattle raisers will be offering these stock cattle at almost any price this summer, but I do not think they will sell them as low as we have seen them selling during the past year or two. All over the Panhandle country steers are bringing a price far above last summer, and all because these are scarcer. If they were not scarcer they would not be selling at the prevailing figures. For this same reason I think that stockers this summer and fall will not decline in price to the low-water mark of last fall."

**ST. JOSEPH MARKET**

**SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 25.**—Receipts of cattle at the five leading markets will aggregate close to 150,000 as against 132,000 for the preceding week. This vast increase in the volume of marketing has been the means of causing another severe decline, and it will be some time before receipts are light enough to allow of any increase in values.

As compared with a week ago the beef steer trade generally shows a decline of 15c to 25c, and this applies to all grades of cattle. However, the good to choice heavy export and dressed beef steers have suffered most, as the kinds that are selling now around \$5.35@5.50 are the same as sold a week ago around \$5.60@5.75, and the kinds that sold yesterday at \$5.90 would have brought around \$6.20 at the high time last week. Tidy light weight butcher and shipping steers and good medium dressed beef and export kinds that have been selling from \$4.75@5.25, did not suffer as much as the heavier grades. There has been some improvement in the European markets and also a broader demand in eastern dressed beef centers, but the improvement noted in these quarters was not sufficient to care for the big increase in receipts. The immediate outlook is not favorable to the country, and there are apparently a good many steers in the country ready to go to market, and it is quite probable that marketing will be free as soon as the corn crop is in, which will give farmers an opportunity to make deliveries. In view of these conditions the country should consign their stock to the outside markets and leave Chicago severely alone, as normal receipts at that point will give the trade an opportunity to recover from the severe hammering it has received this week.

There has been a good healthy tone this week to the cow and heifer trade, and prices have fluctuated narrowly, being now about the same as at the close of last week. There has been some increase in the demand for good medium to heavy cows, but there is a disposition on the part of the buyers to discriminate against offerings in a grassy condition.

Fat export bulls sold about steady, but there is some weakness to butcher and bologna varieties. Stags are about 10c lower, in sympathy with the decline on beef steers.

Veal calves are steady, common to

choice being quotable at \$3@6.50.

The decline on steers has also had a bad effect on the stocker and feeder trade, prices having declined 20c to 25c from the high time of last week, and there is very little outlook to the country at these figures. Regular dealers have a large number on hand, and the country can now find an excellent assortment of yearlings and calves and well-bred twos. Thin young country cows and stock heifers are rather slow sale at last week's prices, and stock bulls are meeting fair demand, but show no strength.

There is very little change to note in the hog market, prices only being a shade under the extreme high point of the year. The market today showed a little strength and prices ranged from \$5.25 to \$5.35, with the bulk selling at \$5.25@5.35. Values have been well maintained, regardless of the heavy marketing, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of packers not to allow prices to get above the \$5.50 mark. The outlook is a little better than a week ago, however, yet there is nothing in conditions to warrant anybody holding matured hogs back. Receipts here have been very large, but packers have taken everything quickly and could have used a great many more without impairing the healthy tone of the market.

The tendency of the sheep market has been a little lower, although there is not a perceptible change in figures; Color lambs today sold up to \$7.25, sheep being quotable at \$4@6.25.

**RANGE IN GOOD SHAPE**

A prominent business man of Seymour, in writing to a friend here, states that the range conditions in that section of the country are in excellent condition, and that stock cattle were getting fat. He also states that the demand for stock cattle was never better, and that buyers were anxious for them. The following sales were made in that section of the country during the last week: W. B. Worsham of Henrietta bought of Fancher Bros., 160 one-year-olds at \$13; 200 two-year-olds at \$20; from W. F. Robertson, 130 one-year-olds at \$13 and 180 twos at \$20; from Howe Bros., 200 ones at \$13 and 140 twos at \$20; from A. E. Clayton 11 ones at \$12.50. Fred Halsell of Decatur has made the following purchases from ones & Ward: Three hundred yearlings at \$13; from Roy B. Burnett 890 coming twos at \$18.

He also states that they have had excessive rains in Baylor county, and that farmers will be compelled to replant a good bit of the cotton crop, but as to the other crops the rain has done no material damage.

**THE PITCHFORK RANCH**

D. B. Gardner, who is just in from his ranch in King county, says the crop conditions along the foot of the plains country are fine as a rule. Farm work in that section has not been delayed as it has in the black land counties. The crops are generally clean and growing nicely with better prospects for a good yield of oats than for years. Cotton is a little late and probably the acreage not so large as last year. The demand for young cattle is good.

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**BILLY, THE KID**

Concerning some stirring times in the history of the cattle industry in New Mexico, Arthur Chapman writes as follows in Outing:

Chief among the stock owners was John Chisholm, whose brand was on thousands of range cattle. Billy worked for Chisholm a short time, but soon he had his inevitable quarrel with his employer. It was over a question of wages, Billy claiming that Chisholm had not squared their account. Only the fact that Chisholm was surrounded by a guard of hard-fighting cowboys, with reputations as "killers," kept him from assassination when he and the young desperado parted. As it was, Billy managed finally to exact a terrible penalty from Chisholm. It is more than likely that the Kid swore his vendetta against Chisholm and other cattle owners simply as a matter of course instead of a punctilious affair of principle. Billy would naturally take sides with the rustlers who were making life miserable for honest men in Lincoln county. He soon became a leader of the desperate crew and was in the thick of many of the deadly encounters that took place during the course of the "war." It is estimated that he put a round dozen of notches on his gun handle during this fiercest of range feuds, every notch representing a human life. Two of his victims were a sheriff and his dep-

uty, who had driven him and part of his gang into an adobe house.

One day the Kid turned up at one of the Chisholm cow camps. He had not forgotten his old feud with the cattle king of the Pecos. Three of the cowboys were at a fire, cooking supper, and thirty yards away Barrett Howell was hobbling a cow pony. Billy rode up to Howell and asked him if he worked for John Chisholm. On being answered in the affirmative, the Kid shot the cowboy through the head, at the same time crying, in his high-pitched voice: "Well, there's your pay."

The cowboys at the fire sprang to their feet, as they saw their comrade fall, but Billy's revolver spoke twice more and two of them fell dead. Then, covering the remaining cowboy with his revolver, Billy shrilled this message:

"You tell John Chisholm he owes me money. I'll credit him with five dollars on the bill every time I kill one of his men. If I kill him the account is wiped out."

The northwestern people ought to be able to clean up the alleged accumulations of several years this season while prices are fairly good, and when the stuff goes to market we will all be able to see for ourselves just how badly overstocked they have been.

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One fare plus \$2.00. Tickets on sale June 19 to 22. Good to return June 29.
  - ASBURY PARK, N. J. (Sea Shore.)**  
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  - BALTIMORE, M. D.**  
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**FOR SALE**  
Eleven section ranch, with cattle, near San Angelo, Texas. Plenty of grass, protection and water. Address **BOEHRENS & LINDERMAN**, Christoval, Texas.

**WANTED**—Agents to solicit subscriptions for the Fort Worth Telegram and The Texas Stockman-Journal. Good liberal commission to right men. Address, W. H. Calkins, Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

**RED POLLED**

**RED POLLED** cattle of both sexes for sale. W. M. Glidewell, Finis, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

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**FOR SALE**—Registered Galloway bulls immune. Tom M. Pool, Clifton, Texas.

**SPECIAL NOTICES**

**FOR LEASE**

Typesetting machine. We have in our possession a Simplex typesetting machine formerly used on the West Texas Stockman at Colorado, Texas, for which we have no use. This machine is complete with all necessary type, leads, etc., and is in the very best condition. It is the very thing for an up-to-date country office. It can be obtained on very favorable terms. Stockman Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

**GOATS**

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

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

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**

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

**WANTED TO EXCHANGE**—For Angora goats, 160-acre farm, in southeast Missouri. For particulars address Lock Box No. 96, Greenfield, Ill.

**TEXAS CATTLE ARRIVING**

General M. W. Sheafe has received 100 cars of Texas cattle at Sioux City, which he intends to run on the South Dakota range. The cattle were loaded at Van Horn, Texas, and numbered 4,000 head, being destined for Everts, S. D. Speaking of conditions down in Texas to a correspondent of the Stockman-Journal, General Sheafe said:

"They are asking a very stiff figure for cattle," said General Sheafe, "and at the present time the Texas cattle owners demand from \$17 to \$22 for 2-year-olds and \$20 to \$23 for threes. This is \$2 to \$3 more than was asked last year. Of course, early in the spring cattle were selling at about last year's figures. With good rains there is plenty of grass and the country is in the best of condition and cattlemen would just as soon hold on to their cattle. If they sell at all they demand the advance in values and a good many have gone down recently to buy and came back without any, as it would not pay to run cattle on the range at the present figures."



## OF INTEREST TO The STOCKMEN

About the middle of April N. E. Cook & Sons, Miles, Iowa, sold in Chicago 22 head of yearling Angus steers averaging 898 pounds at \$6.50, and, weight considered, this was practically the top of the market. These cattle brought \$62.27 per head. Mr. Cook says:

"I had five head of my own raising which had grain since they were old enough to eat. Seventeen head of skim-milk calves were bought, which had never been fed much grain. They were small for their age and thin in flesh.

"These calves ran on good bluegrass pasture during the summer, and about Nov. 1 grain feeding was begun. For roughness clover and timothy hay was fed and for grain chopped corn, bran, oats and oil meal. By Christmas they were on full feed. The last of January the ration was changed to shelled corn, bran and oil meal. About two pounds of bran and oil meal per head per day.

"After March 1 one-half the shelled corn was replaced by ground corn and oats, so that during the last six weeks' feeding the ration consisted of shelled corn, ground corn, bran and oil meal and were allowed what they would eat up clean. They were kept in good, warm shed and well bedded. Ike Brown bought them for Armour and pronounced them a good load of well-finished Angus yearlings. When sold they averaged about 17 months."

There are several items of interest in the above communication to beef raisers as well as beef consumers. When a steer less than 18 months old brings \$62, surely the producer should be satisfied. As the packer bought them of his own volition he surely is satisfied. How about the consumer? We can imagine the satisfaction of this poor, unconsidered mortal as he partakes of the flesh of one of these steers—rich, juicy and "tender as chicken," and by no means costly.

Now, what brought about these satisfactory conditions? There are three items in the question—good blood, good feed and good management. The results show that it is not necessary to let the calf suck the cow, nor to feed the calf on grain from start to finish. Good pasture and clover and timothy hay were large factors. The grain ration was mixed. It was a balanced ration and it got better as the feeding period advanced, which is the true science of feeding. Last but not least was the care.

The cattle were kept in a warm shed and well bedded. They had little exercise, as exercise makes tough beef. The elements of the food were stored up instead of being dissipated in the air. The quality of the stalled ox is proverbial.

It is plain to the mind of the writer that cattle intended for beef should not be roughed through the winter when raised on an Iowa farm.

The straw pile and stalk field period has passed. Plenty of grass in pasture time—the first winter, as a calf a limited amount of grain and plenty of hay and fodder. The second winter to be fed for market. This makes cheap beef of good quality.

Grass is the great problem of range men everywhere and the proposition of becoming more strenuous every year because of so many adherent abuses. On the question of maintenance rests 50 per cent of the care of the range man's breeding. This grass must be near to market and a breeding and grazing section and be within 100 miles of loading points. This fact intensifies the problem of grass growing. One of the great evils of the range man has been the matter of overgrazing. In his effort to handle too many cattle on his range the western cattleman has irretrievably lost one of the great natural benefits—grass. After the grass problem comes the matter of breeding. The grade bull has served its purpose, but now its destiny is to become a steer. After the bull comes the cow question. Good ones are hard to get. Wise men with good cows will not sell them. We need more good cows, but we should not follow the practice of breeding every she animal capable of producing a calf. We must do more speying of the poor stuff and keep no dams that can not produce good calves. Keep the cow herd clear of weeds and so long as the true beef type is followed a man has a reasonable chance of producing average stock. The popularity of baby beef has had an influence on the range. To wean on the range in November and let the calf run for itself is dangerous business. To offset this range men are encouraging the calf-selling business by sending thin calves to the corn belt feeders to fit them for the market. One of the greatest problems of the range of later years has been the mange disorder, but nearly every grower is applying stringent disinfectants to mitigate the evil. Farmers and breeders should understand this fact that they may not overlook one of the greatest available supplies of feeding cattle. The time is coming when every range man will run a dehorned breeding herd. The wolf in the northwest and the screw worm in the southwest may delay the work somewhat, but the time is ultimately coming. Out of 600 calves dehorned in one herd last season trouble was experienced with only ten of them. One of the greatest advantages of the dehorning of the breeding herd is a marked diminishing of the instinct to roam. Another great question facing the range man is to determine if it pays to raise the best type of steers. He must

buck against the prejudice of those who insist upon feeding common cattle, but the question of range breeding has gone too far to turn back.—Denver Field and Farm.

With the object in view of creating a demand for Texas cattle in the corn belt region of the United States, as well as in the cotton states of the south, the live stock exhibition at the San Antonio International Fair this fall will be made more comprehensive in its scope. The exhibit of registered cattle has reached that stage of interest and perfection that it is no longer a matter of solicitude on the part of the fair management, so far as the representation is concerned. The breeders come with their herds because it pays them to do so. The range division will present some new features this year, and Joseph H. Green of Gregory, the chairman of the live stock committee, which will have charge of the cattle division this year, spent several days in the city during the past week in conference with President Kokernot and Secretary Vance of the Fair Association, arranging details. While plans are not fully matured they have progressed far enough to warrant the statement that the range division will be as replete with interest to the exhibitor and the public as the registered division. An attractive award of premiums is now being arranged and which will be published as soon as completed. The live stock committee will employ some effective methods to interest the feeders, both in the states east of us, below the national quarantine line, and in the feeding states in the north, in the exhibition to such an extent that they will be here to see what Texas has to offer them. To this end it will be necessary to have a representative display and Mr. Green and his committee, consisting of Vories P. Brown, T. A. Coleman and Harry Land, have decided upon six classes to be represented, each to consist of ten head. The classes will be as follows: Heifers dropped between Sept. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 1905; heifers dropped between Sept. 1, 1903, and Sept. 1, 1904; females, two years old and over; steer calves dropped between Sept. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 1905; steer yearlings dropped between Sept. 1, 1903, and Sept. 1, 1904, and steers dropped Sept. 1, 1902, and Sept. 1, 1903. In order to make the show a complete success it will be necessary for Mr. Green and his collaborators to have the co-operation of the range cattlemen, and as soon as plans are fully matured his efforts will be turned in that direction. It is the intention to have at least twenty exhibitors in this division, but arrangements will be made to provide for twice this number if the response to this and other appeals (should they become necessary) warrant it. Twenty exhibitors, each with sixty head of cattle on exhibition, would not make an exceptionally large exhibit, but 1,200 choice cattle from the ranges of Texas would make an excellent exhibit never before witnessed in Texas. Three or four well-known ranchmen have already signified their intention of making exhibits, but Mr. Green wants at least twenty to pledge themselves. Those who are willing to do so will confer a great favor, both on the fair management and Mr. Joseph F. Green by advising the latter at Gregory, Texas. He can supply prospective exhibitors with such additional information as they may desire pending the publication of the premium list and other details. Now altogether, for the greatest display of range cattle ever seen in America.—San Antonio Express.

### CONDITIONS OUT WEST

W. J. Buel of Van Horn was in the city Wednesday. He stated that the Van Horn country has had good rains. Cattle are in fine shape. Several small sales have been made during the last few days, and prices are generally very satisfactory.

### THE CONCHO COUNTRY

Henry Snyder of San Angelo was on the Fort Worth market with cattle Wednesday. He reports conditions in excellent shape. Cattle are doing fine, grass is better than ever before and plenty of water.

### WANTS PANHANDLE YEARLINGS

E. P. C. Scullars, a cattle buyer from Chicago, made a visit to Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Scullars left Chicago last Saturday.

Asked by a representative of The Telegram and Stockman-Journal if there was any danger of the teamsters' strike spreading so as to affect the packing houses and stock yards industry, he replied that it was his opinion such would not occur.

"If the drivers in charge of the packers' wagons were to strike it might then extend to the other trades, and result in a general strike, but I do not anticipate a movement so extensive as this, as I believe troops will be called out and order restored.

"There is no danger of the strike extending to any great extent if necessary steps are taken to prevent lawlessness." Mr. Scullars is buying yearlings for an eastern pasture, where experiments in feeding will be conducted this year. He is looking for a certain class of yearlings and is not buying generally.

### SUGGESTS SALES STABLE

"Fort Worth should have an auction stable for the very best grade of cattle," said John Adams Bollston of Ames, Neb., who is in the west looking for some fine grade stuff for an auction sale to be held

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some time in the near future at Ames.

"Such an auction stable should be open at least once a week," he continued, "and as soon as the farmers became aware of the fact I am sure it would be well patronized.

"It should be so conducted that a farmer could bring a good cow or bull and place it up to be sold to the highest bidder, the sales should be well advertised, so that sufficient buyers could be on hand to make the thing interesting.

"There are several of these stables in the United States, and I have yet to find one that is not making money for its backers and also encouraging the grading up of herds.

"With such a stable as this in Fort Worth, good cattle and bulls of the very best breeding would be attracted from all the country and would be sent here to be sold. Most of this stuff would be purchased and taken to Texas ranches, which would in the course of time make a great difference in the cattle business of Texas.

"It costs no more money to raise a good steer than it does a poor one, in fact, all experiments that I have come across prove that a good bred steer will fatten on even less feed than a poor bred or scrub.

"When the Texas ranches have this class of stuff in their pastures you will find the ranchmen breaking up part of their land and putting it out in good feed crops. If this is done, the cattle land of Texas would produce more cattle, more profits and with less actual trouble than it can do now, even if the seasons did not prevent the maximum from being raised.

"It is true that in some sections of Texas the climate and moisture would operate against such procedure, but little moisture is required to raise feed crops. I believe that the salvation of West and South Texas depends largely upon alfalfa. I have found that this plant will become acclimated, will change in some respects to adapt itself to the surroundings, and in a short time Texas would have an alfalfa plant all of her own, and I think that it would be even better than some of its neighboring states, as the warm climate will be largely of benefit, and I believe in the end would counteract the lack of water to a great extent.

"It has always puzzled me that Fort Worth has not opened a sales stable such as I mention, from the fact that all the cattle of good herds that are brought to Texas are usually bought in the east and require a special trip on the part of buyer, which cannot be afforded when but a single animal is to be bought. It is true that there are a number of dealers in the better grade of cattle who live in Fort Worth or at least have branches in this city, but if the stables were opened here they would find that they would make more sales through it than through private endeavor.

"People will buy stuff sometimes at an auction sale, will pay a good price for it, when they would not have purchased it at all if they had not seen it up for sale. Such sales as this would prove beneficial to Texas, as it would breed up the range herds, just what the better informed publications of the state have been advising for the past ten years."

### LOOKING AFTER THE CALVES

"If more cattlemen would look carefully after the young calves and endeavor to

encourage an increase, I am confident that many of them would be better off in the end," said Harry P. Smith of Hereford.

"I made a special attempt at this two years ago, with the result that there was a greater increase in my cattle than ever before, and, of course, that meant more money when it came time to market them.

"There should be plenty of bulls kept with the herd. Economy in this direction sometimes means wastefulness in other ways. There is not nearly as much danger in having too many bulls as there is in not having enough.

"The bulls should be well cared for. It should be seen that they have plenty of water, plenty of food and their physical condition looked after. This will be a savings in the long run.

"See that the calves do not starve to death, and when they happen to come late in the season, be sure that they do not freeze to death."

### THE PECOS COUNTRY

Sam Davidson has just returned from the Pecos country and reports everything in the best condition. Cattle are doing well and grass is in fine shape. Plenty of water is to be had all along the line. Mr. Davidson owns a large ranch in New Mexico, and was among the number who sold their steers early.

### CONCHO RANGE CONDITIONS

Fred Walters of San Angelo was in the city Thursday. He reported conditions as excellent, cattle in good shape, plenty of grass and plenty of water.

"There never was more good grass and water in that section before that I can remember," said Mr. Walters. "I think that the cattle on grass will be ready for market by the usual time feed stuff goes on. If the price does not decline just about this time, cattlemen will come out ahead for one time in the past few years."

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