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The Use of Crude Oil to Destroy Cattle Ticks

Texas crude petroleum, or Beaumont oil, as it is commonly called, has been used in Texas for the last twenty months under the supervision of the bureau of animal industry as a dip for southern cattle to free them from ticks and thus render them non-infectious to other cattle. Altogether 3,972 head of tick-infested cattle have been subject to the process and shipped to points above the quarantine line with satisfactory results.

Almost from the time of the discovery of crude oil in Texas in 1901 it has been used by cattlemen as a dip or applied by hand for the destruction of ticks, with varying results. Sometimes the ticks were destroyed without injury to the cattle; at other time the cattle suffered quite as much as the ticks. This difference in results is explained by the fact that the ordinary Beaumont oil of commerce is very variable in its composition. The crude petroleum which is sold under the name of Beaumont oil is derived from four different localities or fields in southeast Texas, near Beaumont, viz: Spindletop, Sour Lake, Saratoga and Batson; and while the oils produced in these different fields have the same general composition, all having asphalt as a base and containing naphtha, kerosene and other illuminating oils, heavy and light lubricating oils, and sulphur, these substances are not present in the same relative proportion in each oil. For example, Batson oil contains about twice as much naphtha and kerosene as Spindletop oil. Horses and mules worked in the Batson field often show the irritant effects of this oil on the skin of the fetlocks, which is cracked and swollen, while this condition is not seen in the Spindletop field. Pipe lines transport the oil from the various fields of production to convenient shipping points or refineries, where it is sorted in tanks, without regard to its origin, until it is old in the crude state, or refined. It thus happens that the ordinary commercial Beaumont oil is a mixture of the oils from the different fields in variable proportions, which accounts for the difference in results obtained when it is used indiscriminately.

In the dipping conducted under the supervision of the bureau only a certain grade of Beaumont oil has been used. This is an oil which conforms to the following specifications: "Gravity 22½ to 24½ degrees Baume, sulphur 1-1.3 to 1½ per cent; 40 per cent crude to boil at 200 to 300 degrees Centigrade." Those specifications control the quantity of kerosene and naphtha, the irritating constituents; the percentage of volatile oils, the weight or thickness of the oil, and the quantity of sulphur, and insure the use of an article which is constant in its composition. The oil is of a dark brown color, opaque, and has an odor of hydrogen sulphide. It is not inflammable at ordinary temperatures, but will burn when heated. It is of a very light specific gravity and will float on water.

The first use of this oil by the bureau on a large scale was near Quanah, Texas, in October and November, 1903. These dippings were experimental and were a continuation of the experiments with the same oil begun at the bureau experiment station near Washington about two years previous. In these dippings, as in all others, the oil was used in its natural state, without the addition of water or any other substance. Four lots of cattle consisting of 68 cows and calves, were dipped during October, on the 8th, 13th, 14th and 16th, respectively, in a vat just outside the limits of Quanah, being driven there from ranches twelve to fourteen miles away. The cattle in the second, third and fourth lots were out of a pasture and were part of a herd in which deaths were occurring daily from splenic fever. Several of them were convalescing from the disease and one was affected at the time of dipping. All were thin in flesh. After coming out of the vat the cattle were turned into an adjoining pasture, where they were kept under observation. No live ticks could be found on any of them 4½ days after the dipping, and in the case of the third and fourth lots no live ticks could be found on the third day, it being observed that

the adult female ticks, one-third fully matured, survived the dipping, longest, a number of them were removed from the cattle immediately after they were emerged from the vat and kept under conditions favorable to life, but they all died without producing eggs—all of them before the seventh day except one, which lived eleven days. The cow that was sick with splenic fever at the time of dipping died on the fourth day following. On the other cattle the oil had no injurious effect, and did not derange the appetite for food or water, except in the case of one calf, which did not eat for a few days and was somewhat dull. The scurf of the skin—i. e., the superficial cells of the epiderm, was loosened by the oil and scaled off, showing on the hair in three or four days like flakes of bran, but except in one animal, which showed a slight tenderness of the skin of the neck and back for three days, the skin was not injured. During the first four or five days after dipping, if the temperature in the sun was over 90 degrees F., the respirations were increased in some animals when the cattle were excited or made to move about rapidly, but the breathing soon become normal when they were allowed to remain quiet. Although kept under observation for sixty days, no injurious effect developed and no ticks were discovered.

To test the effects of the oil as a protective against re-infection, eight of the cattle were returned to the infested pasture three to six days after dipping. Two of them, which were put back in the pasture on the third day, were examined on the twenty-first day after return and no ticks could be found, although two other animals out of the same pasture which had not been dipped, carried ticks of all ages. The other six cattle were not available for examination at this time, so that no report can be made on their condition.

All the cattle on a small ranch near Quanah, consisting of 211 cows, calves and bulls, were dipped on Nov. 4 to free them from ticks and in the hope of destroying the infection on the ranch. The cattle were dipped in a vat located in one of the pastures. They were turned back on the grass immediately after dipping and at once resumed grazing. On the fourth day after dipping no live ticks could be found, and seven adult female ticks, which were removed from the cattle as they came from the vat and kept in a bottle, died before the seventh day without producing eggs. The two morning following the dippings were very chilly and foggy and the cattle appeared somewhat "drawn," but this condition disappeared after a few hours of sunshine. The cattle were kept under observation for thirty days, but no injurious effects were discovered. A letter received from the owner in the latter part of May stated that the cattle had come out of the winter in good condition and that no ticks had appeared up to that time.

Since May 16 a dipping vat has been in operation at the Fort Worth Stock Yards under the supervision of the bureau of animal industry, dipping southern cattle for shipment across the quarantine line. From that date until August 13, 3,394 cattle were dipped. Until June 4 the cattle were subjected to one dipping, but although three lots of the cattle were free from live ticks on the fifth day live ticks were found on others as late as the seventh and eighth days, and adult female ticks removed from the dipped cattle kept under favorable conditions produced eggs, some of which hatched young ticks. In order to insure a more rapid and certain destruction of the ticks a second dipping was resorted to and nearly all the cattle dipped at Fort Worth since June 4, 3,310 head, have received two dippings. At first the second dipping was made on third day following the first dipping, but it was found that better results could be obtained by making the second dipping on the fourth day. In all cases in which this plan has been followed no live ticks have been found on the sixth day.

Out of the 3,593 cattle dipped, seventeen died. Of these eight died from splenic fever, eight from traumatic

pneumonia caused by oil passing into the lungs, and one from accidental causes. The deaths from splenic fever occurred on the second, third and fourth days after the first dipping, which would indicate that the disease had begun to develop before the animals were dipped. All but three of the seventeen died on the first day after the second dipping, two from splenic fever and one from traumatic pneumonia, fifteen of the seventeen were from herds which were unusually wild and hard to handle, conditions which had considerable to do with the results. The cases of the traumatic pneumonia, all of which occurred in this herd, were caused by the cattle entering the vat too rapidly and jumping on top of one another. After the herd was dipped a drop gate was put in the end of the chute to the vat. This gate can be quickly raised and lowered and completely controlled the passage of the cattle into the vat.

Two yearlings of the dogie type suffered considerable inflammation of the skin on the sides of the neck and chest. The soreness caused by this condition interfered with the taking of the food and they became so weak and emaciated that it was considered advisable to destroy them. Both of these animals were of a weak constitution, stunted in growth, probably on account of in-breeding and poor nourish-

ment, and they were also in a low state of health, which no doubt explains the severe action of the oil on their skin, especially since cattle in a thrifty condition dipped at the same time and in the same vat of oil did not suffer in a similar manner.

None of the other cattle dipped at Fort Worth suffered any permanent injury. A few appeared dull and did not eat for a day or two, several walked stiff and sore for three or four days, a half dozen or so showed a tenderness of the skin, five or six had swelling of the legs and there was the same flaking off of the scurf as was observed at Quanah, but other than this there was nothing unusual developed.

After being dipped at Fort Worth the cattle are yarded in covered pens. This is not done only to protect them from the heat of the sun, but also to prevent too rapid evaporation of the oil. During May several lots of cattle were kept out in the sun for four or five hours each day and it was found that the ticks lived on them one or two days longer. The exposure to the heat of the sun also increased the respiration of the cattle to a considerable extent, and they appeared to suffer some from the heat, but it is not believed they would be affected to the same extent in an open pasture.

Canada Attracting American Cattlemen

GREAT FALLS, Mont., June 3.—A few years ago western Canada was chiefly known as a cattle country, but of recent years so much has been said about the magnificent wheat fields of that new land and the amazing yields they give that comparatively little is heard of the cattle ranges. During the last few years thousands of settlers have passed into western Canada through the Great Falls gateway, and, although they were destined to pass through the best ranges left in America, most of them were intent upon farming. A number of American ranchmen, however, disgusted with the incessant "wars" between cowmen and sheepmen on this side of the line, and being wearied of the worn-out pastures our government has permitted to come about, just as it has permitted the destruction of the forests, have moved their herds over into Canada with most happy results.

LOSS MEANS OWNER'S LAZINESS

Loss of stock during the winter here is entirely due to the owner's laziness. P. Burns & Co. at Calgary have put up this year 45,000 tons of wild hay. This company feeds from 20,000 to 30,000 head of three, four and five-year-old steers every winter on native hay for their spring supply of beef.

Some large cattle outfits are taking advantage of and are growing rich by leaps and bounds on this splendid range. The "Circle O" outfit, owned by the Conrads of Montana, have 25,000 head of cattle which range between the Belly and the Big Bow rivers, north and east of Lethbridge; Gordon Ironsides & Co. of Winnipeg handle and run thousands of cattle on the Red Deer, north and west of Medicine Hat.

Hull Bros. of Calgary range 26,000 in the foothills of the big mountains southwest of Calgary. The Cochrane Cattle Company, with thousands of cattle, has been located west and south of Lethbridge at the foot of the Rock mountains for years. Directly south of Lethbridge, near the boundary line of Milk Ridge, is the K2 ranch, on which 15,000 big white-faced cattle are ranged and owned by the Knight Ranching Company,

now located at Raymond, but formerly of Provo, Utah.

Two other Utah stockmen, Messrs. McIntyre and Charles McCarthy, are interested in the locality of Raymond. "Jim" Wallace, formerly of Idaho, is located at Lethbridge, and runs his cattle in that vicinity. Mr. Wallace has 7,000 head. Small bunches of 2,000 or 3,000 head are scattered over the country.

SHEEP DO WELL

At this time there are not more than 125,000 sheep in Alberta. Harker Bros., formerly of Utah, and who used to run in the Piedmont and Fort Bridger country of Wyoming, are the largest outfit. They own 25,000 head of splendid Shropshire and Lincoln grade sheep. Alexander Robinson of Great Falls, Mont., has a herd of extraordinarily good grade three and four-year-old wethers—big, fat and fine.

Two years ago Peter North, a cattleman from Nevada, came in here and bought 4,100 lambs from the Knight people. He has done especially well, and has two nice bands of young sheep. His success has been remarkable, for the reason that he put his bunch of lambs on the prairie, and they were entirely dependent on their own rustling for a livelihood. They came through the first winter in first-class condition. S. A. Wilcox & Sons of Rexburg, Idaho, have come in the last two years, and are experimenting with two bands of splendid Cotswold ewes. They saved a nice bunch of buck lambs, sired by pure-bred Cotswold rams, which is certain to prove a profitable experiment. At Medicine Hat is Peter Robinson with a bunch of 4,000 good stock sheep. In this vicinity and farther east to and around Maple creek there are 40,000 to 50,000 sheep.

HORSE BREEDING IN WEST

Although this is one of the very best horse countries in the world, there are not as yet any herds of considerable size. This industry, however, is beginning to attract attention and in a few years the Canadian west will be one of the greatest horse producing districts in North America.

As a sheep, horse and cattle producing country there is no more promising and inviting place anywhere in the northwest territories of Canada, and the only thing lacking to make it a veritable bonanza is the "good old Chicago market." A common remark among the stockmen is: "If we could put our steers into the Union Stock Yards we would be strictly in it."

WHAT COWAN SAID ON RAILROAD RATES

Important Remarks Made Before the Interstate Commission

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—As was stated in these dispatches at the time, Judge Sam H. Cowan of Fort Worth appeared before the senate committee on interstate commerce, a considerable portion of his argument was devoted to the rate per ton per mile theory of declining rates. So important is this portion of his remarks, especially to the live stock interests of the southwest, which he represents, that it is given here in full:

"I shall now take up the contention that the tendency in rate-making is for the rates to decline rather than to advance. As I stated before this committee in February last, that has not been the tendency in the west, for the very object among these railroads is to prevent this tendency to decline in rates to secure, where possible, an advance in the rates, if in so doing the ultimate result will be the making of more money. The facts with respect to whether rates have been advanced or declined are not determined by the method which has been so persistently urged upon this committee and the house committee, namely: That because the rate per ton per mile, as they are pleased to call it, shows that it is less on the average than at some previous period; therefore, the rates have a tendency to decline. I know that these gentlemen who make this assertion know that that proposition is not true, and I know that a number of this committee are quite well aware of the fallacy of any such conclusion. I would not advert to it were it not for the fact that, based upon that fallacy, men of very high standing in railway circles and otherwise, insisted before your committee that there is no necessity for the existence of a commission for the purpose of fixing the rates, if the object be to secure a reduction or prevent an advance, for they say that the rates have already declined and predict a very much lower scale of rates in this country than we now pay, if, as they put it, the railroads be treated fair and given a free hand, without government regulation.

Facts Not Disputable

"I will tell you the reason why the so-called rates per ton per mile are not indicative of the rates at all. It is the revenue per ton per mile on all the traffic, both local and less than car load, car load and through freight. None of these gentlemen will dispute it; in fact, several of them have affirmed as an excuse for the low rates to the Pacific coast from the great manufacturing centers, and from the Pacific coast in an opposite direction, that it is always considered advisable to have a long haul, and that the rates on a long haul should be much less, in proportion to distance, than on a short haul. This is a principle of rate-making that has grown up as one of the factors in the evolution of the railroad business in this country, and it has tended to stimulate the movement of freight; has brought the great manufacturing centers in closer touch with the consumer at a distance; has been of undoubted benefit to both, though it may oftentimes retard the growth of new industries by a system of rates which oftentimes have been so preferential as to enable the manufacturer a long distance from the field of production of raw material to ship the raw material to his mills, manufacture it and return the manufactured goods cheaper than the local manufacturer could afford to make it, and thus, while building up the centers of manufacture, have retarded the growth of manufacturing in the centers where the raw material is produced. This, I am told, has been the case with respect to the shipments of cotton and cotton goods and its manufacture, but I am not familiar with that subject.

Through Rates

"Again, the very low rates and low divisions of rates on transcontinental shipments, going from the Atlantic to the Pacific, both for local consumption and for export, and on bonded goods through this country, show a very low revenue per ton per mile. As an example: Cotton may be shipped from North Texas points, via Seattle, to Yokohama for \$1.35 per 100 weight, while the local rate from the same point to Galveston, a distance of less than 300 miles, has been 60 cents per 100 weight, and the rate on heavy manufactured iron articles has been, I am told, as low as 60 cents per 100 weight, from Pittsburg to Hong Kong, via San Francisco, while the local rate for one-half the distance between Pittsburg and San Francisco will doubtless be considerably higher. I am only mentioning these facts now for the purpose of indicating how fallacious is the contention that the average revenue per ton per mile can be looked to to determine the range in the rates which people are actually paying for shipment within this country.

The heavy tonnage and the opportunity of loading trains in both directions have always been considered desirable, and that policy is pursued by every railroad system in the country, and traffic in heavy articles has been stimulated in every possible way to conserve this policy. I am not contending that it is not good for the country and the railroad, as will often happen, but the result has been to enormously increase the shipments of that class of freight which must take a low rate or not move; and thus the

average revenue per ton per mile when no such increase is possible in the higher class freight, is reduced, though actual rates are not. Just so long as there is an increase in the building industry in this country—that is, in the construction of houses, street improvements, building of railroads, manufacturing industries, opening mines and the like, so that there is an active demand for brick, stone, cement, lime, sand, lumber, structural iron, steel and the like, the increase in these classes of freight will continue, and just so long as it is continued, just so long will there be an average reduction in the revenue per ton per mile on all freight although the rates themselves upon these articles and each of the other commodities and classes remain fixed at precisely the same price.

Local and Through

The schedule of rates themselves show, and it is undoubtedly a matter of common knowledge, that the local rates and the less than carload rates are always higher than the carload rates and through rates, so that the revenue received as a whole per ton per mile on all traffic carried must, of necessity, carry according to the transportation of the different classes of traffic, whether local and less than carload, or carload and through freight, and the distance hauled. And this would be so, although the rates themselves on each item of commodity and class shipped remained exactly fixed. It is plain that as the carload and through freight taking the lower rate, increases more than the less than carload and local, the revenue per ton per mile would decrease. This would not, in any sense, indicate a decrease in the rate. In fact, it might be exactly the reverse and still be a less revenue per ton per mile. Now then, having recited these different elements as bearing upon the comparative revenue per ton per mile in proportion to rates, it seems to me that it needs no argument, except the recital of facts themselves, to show that every specific rate on each of the class goods and on each commodity carried from points of origin to points of destination within the United States might be increased, and yet the revenue per ton per mile would be decreased.

The only way to determine whether the rates have advanced or not is to take a schedule of them and see what they have been from year to year between given points. There have been several proceedings filed before the interstate commerce commission contesting advances which have been made in the rates in one way and another, and there have been complaints with respect to the advances in rates, and these have all happened because the person making the shipment found out he had to pay more money than he formerly did for the same service. And this fact is in no sense inconsistent with the statement that the average revenue per ton per mile received by a given railroad or by all of the railroads in a given district may have decreased.

"Furthermore, the statement which has been made in some magazine articles, and possibly before this committee, that the percentage of increase in a commodity taking the higher rate has been as great as the percentage of increase in the commodities taking the lower rates, if true, it nowise affects the position which I take, for the reason that, although the percentage may be as great, the total number of tons increase is not as great, and since it is the total number of ton miles which is used as the divisor into the gross freight revenue which determines the revenue per ton per mile, it is no answer to my position to say that the percentage of increase has been as great in the one as in the other. And since it is the ton miles used as the divisor, even if the actual tonnage shows as great an increase in the one class as in the other, yet if the longer distance hauls under the lower rate and lower division of rate were increased, that would still decrease the revenue per ton per mile without indicating any corresponding change in the actual rate charged.

An Example

"As an example: The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway carried for the year ending June 30, 1898, 861,843 tons of bituminous coal; for the year ending June 30, 1904, 2,379,748 tons of bituminous coal, an increase of 1,517,905 tons. For the year ending June 30, 1898, 2,729,884 tons of lumber and other forest products; for the year ending June 30, 1904, 3,904,829 tons of lumber and other forest products, an increase of 1,175,445 tons.

"It is well known that these commodities take a low rate of freight. There was a large increase of almost 500,000 tons in stone, sand and other like articles, and an increase of over 300,000 tons in brick, lime and cement, but the largest percentage of increase is shown in the merchandise shipments, which take the higher rates.

"In 1898 that road carried 664,267 tons of merchandise.

"In 1904 that road carried 1,717,259 tons of merchandise, an increase of 1,052,992 tons.

"Now, you will observe from this statement that the percentage of increase was much greater in the case of merchandise than in the case of those heavy articles which take a low rate, but the actual tonnage increase was three times as great as the other articles mentioned. This simply serves as an example.

"The revenue per ton per mile on

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this system in 1898 was 9.72 mills.

"The revenue per ton per mile on this system in 1904 was 8.91 mills.

"The average distance haul on each ton in 1898 was 784 miles.

"The average distance haul on each ton in 1904 was 185 miles.

"Now the question is: What conclusion will you draw from these figures? Does the decrease in revenue per ton per mile indicate any decline in the rate at all? It is perfectly patent that the rates themselves may have all been advanced, and yet the revenue per ton per mile on an average of all freight reduced, as it was. I would not devote so much space to this point were it not for the fact that some of the very prominent railroad men in the country have urged it before congress that the rates have not, in fact, advanced, but are on the decline, and have even indicated that the statements of the interstate commerce commission in its annual reports with respect to the tendency to advance rates are colored and are a mere pretense on which to base a demand for additional powers. I deem it important to expose this fallacy once for all.

"As another example to prove this fact: In the 1901 annual report of the Texas commission, appendix table No. 7 shows the average revenue per ton per mile 10.21 mills, while in the annual report for 1903 it shows the average revenue per ton per mile 9.44 mills. Most interstate rates into Texas and out of Texas were advanced about March 1, 1903, above what they were in 1901, and the local rates within the state of Texas, as shown by the tariffs fixed by the commission, were not, on the average, materially changed. This decrease in the ton-mile revenue was undoubtedly due to the fact that there was a very large increase in the low-grade tonnage, as shown by table No. 14 of the appendix in the annual report for 1905."

THE BUFFALO HUNT

Everything on the 101 Ranch is ready for the big buffalo hunt and Indian celebration on June 11. The railroads are preparing to handle thirty-five thousand people and the indications are that this number will surely be in attendance. A special cheap rate has been made on every road and the big show is all the talk in nearly every town in the southwest. There will be accommodations on the ranch for all.

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

FINE RAINS ON THE PLAINS

LUBBOCK, Texas, June 1.—A few sales of yearling steers have been made during the last few days at fairly good prices. About 700 or 800 head altogether were sold, a few at \$14, but most of them bringing \$14.50. The quality was good, all the young stuff in this country being high grade. During the last ten days we have had four or five good rains and one can almost see the grass growing. There has never been a better growing season on the plains. Unfortunately there is an unusually heavy crop of the loco weed, which may do much damage next fall.

IN THE ALPINE COUNTRY

ALPINE, Texas, June 1.—J. D. Jackson bought for Jim Wilson a car load each of cows and steers, which were shipped to El Paso, where they are to be weighed and paid for by the hundredweight.

McIntyre & Griffith have bought of P. W. Rouss four sections in one block at 75 cents per acre.

Kokernot & Kokernot sold to Albert Cockrill two cars of cows and calves, which were shipped to El Paso Thursday.

Ed Nevill, who recently sold his cattle, about two hundred head, is delivering them. The price is \$12 per head.

John Greenlee of Presidio county recently shipped five cars of mixed fat stuff to the Kansas City markets and Wiley Moore shipped two cars of the Greenlee cattle to El Paso markets.

Ed Meyers and Jim Cline are busy shipping out the Murphy & Co. contract steers. Fifty-three loads were shipped from Haymond, seventeen loads from Valentine and about ten train loads from Marfa. The cattle go to Pueblo and La Junta, Colo.

Parts of this county have received good rains this month, but some places have been entirely neglected and rain is beginning to be badly needed to bring out the grass.

Quite a number of the stockmen in this county are constructing dams across canons and draws in order to save the water from the summer rains, thus insuring plenty of water for cattle during the winter.

WHY BEEF IS HIGH

"I do not mean to say I told you so," writes L. H. Kerrick to the editor of the Chicago Drovers' Journal, "but the American people will be paying more for beef or eating less of it in the near future, has come true sooner than I had expected.

"So far they have not decided to eat less of it. Am not sure they may not, because they had some discipline in this during the summer and fall of 1902, when good beef was so scarce, and again last summer during the strike at the packing centers. There are some factors which might put good beef on a higher level this summer and fall than it was in 1902. In that season beef was scarce enough, but there was then, without doubt, a far larger reserve of feeders which could be quickly warmed up into some kind of beef than there is in the country now.

"Besides the fact that good, thick beef is scarce at this time, I believe it has been many a year since the country was as short on feeders of good weight as now, so that, no matter how much corn we have on hand or raise this season, it would appear that no oversupply or even normal supply of beef could be produced in many months to come.

"This country is so big in all its interests, and we move along so fast, that scarcely any one is able to tell 'where we are at' until we are in it, and more often past it.

"The truth is as to the meat and fowl and fish supply, we have at least entered, if we are not already in the midst of old country conditions. None of these are likely to be so plenty and so cheap as in the past.

"In a big, new rich country, sparsely settled, there is at first plenty of wild meat—buffalo, antelope, deer, squirrels, jack-rabbits and fish and fowl of every kind, to afford an ample supply. It is not long since we were in that condition in many parts of this country. That supply has gone. Following the cheap pasture and cheap feed of every kind, it was natural that the domestic supply could be furnished cheaply. Now it has come about that the domestic supply will cost much more in this country, just as it does in the older countries of the world.

"And so I say again, with more confidence than before, that meat of every kind, if the people continue to consume it in normal quantity, or in such quantity as they have been used to consume it, will cost more because it costs so much more to produce it."

WARNS THE PACKERS

It is a shame and a disgrace that the raising of beef cattle should be made such a hazardous business as there is no necessity for it, writes C. A. Stannard. A change of prices on fat steers once or twice in six months it seems to me is all that is necessary. A large crop of corn or grain feeds, or a failure of the same, might make a change necessary, but certainly I can see no justification in such juggling of prices as we have in our live stock market today. I would give a word of warning to the packers: It is time to call a halt, lest you overstep the bounds of human endurance for if you do not kill the

goose, you may cause government interference and that would be much worse than for you to share with the producer a part of the profit which is justly his. Is it not time that the government ask these corporations to take only a reasonable or fair profit for their work, and to see that they comply?

FAITH IN CATTLE

"I have heard people talk about hog ranches and chicken farms and about everything else a man can imagine, but I am content, to stay in the cattle business and leave all the other plums for the other fellow," said James McCormick of San Angelo.

"I do not deny that there might be money in raising hogs, for there is money in the drug business and in the banking business, if there was not there wouldn't be any one in the business, and I suppose it is the same way with chickens and hogs. There must be money in it or they would not remain in the business. Now I have never gone into the bank business nor I have never run a drug store, what money I have was made in the cattle business, and I propose to

DEMAND FACTS About What You Eat

When it comes to food, demand to know the facts about what goes into your stomach.

Not only that it is pure, but that you are not deceived in the description of its contents and condition. Some flaked breakfast foods that have thus far failed are now being advertised in close imitation of the Grape-Nuts advertising, thinking in that way to finally make a success of the failure.

But false statements of the merits of human food will never on earth build up a business. These flaked foods are not pre-digested. They are not fully cooked and the starch in them is starch still and has not been turned to sugar as claimed.

Chemical analysis tells the truth and the analysis of the famous chemists of the world show Grape-Nuts the only prepared breakfast food in which the starch part of the wheat and barley has been transformed into sugar and therefore ready for immediate digestion. Why is this true? All the thin rolled-flake foods are made by soaking the grains of wheat or oats in water, then rolling, drying and packing. These operations do not cook or pre-digest the starch.

Contrasted with this pretense, observe the care, method and skill in making Grape-Nuts.

The barley is soaked about one hundred hours, then it is slowly warmed for some days and sprouted, the diastase being developed and part of the starch turned to sugar (and later on all of it), then the grains are baked and the sprouts stripped off. Then comes grinding, shifting and mixing with the creamy colored flour made from white and macaroni wheat. This mixture must be skillfully made in right proportions. This blended flour contains just the ingredients demanded by nature to rebuild the soft gray substance in the nerve centers and brain, but how to make the food easy to digest, that was the question.

It certainly would not do to mix in drugs, for there is a certain failure sure to come to the person depending on drugs to digest food. They may do for a temporary expedient, but pure food and digestible food is the only final resort and safe way. So to change the remaining starch part and prepare the other elements in this blended flour it is made up into massive loaves like bread, the inside being dark cream color and quite sticky to the touch. These loaves are sliced and again go through long cooking at certain temperatures. Then the rock-hard slices are each one carefully inspected and ground ready for packing and use, having gone through 10 or 12 hours in the different operations.

When finished, each little granule will show a sparkling substance on its surface. A magnifying glass will bring it out clearer and develop little pieces of pure dextrose sugar, not put on "or poured over" (as the head of a large sanitarium once stated in his paper, thus exposing his appalling ignorance of food processes), but this sugar exudes from the interior of each as the starch is slowly turned to sugar in the process of manufacture. This kind of sugar is exactly like what is found in the human intestines, provided the starch of the grains, potatoes, bread, rice, cake, etc., etc., has been perfectly digested. But many are weak in that form of digestion and yet need the starches, so Grape-Nuts supplies them pre-digested and ready to go quickly into the blood.

Visitors are shown freely through the works and can follow the steps of making Grape-Nuts from the grain to the finished product. The proportions of different kinds of flour, and the temperatures are not disclosed and it seems impossible for others to steal these secrets of the makers. But purity, cleanliness and skill are shown in every corner of the immense pure food factories. People who care for results from choicely selected food, those who want the food to rebuild the soft gray substance in brain and nerve that give the go, the vigor, the life, will understand why the imitators who try to copy the announcements about Grape-Nuts have failed in the past.

There's a reason for Grape-Nuts and a profound one.

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

WHAT THIS BOOK WILL DO.

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

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

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

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NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

SUPERB PULLMAN VESTIBULED SLEEPERS,

HANDSOME RECLINING CHAIR CARS (SEATS FREE)

ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

ONLY LINE WITH fast morning and evening trains to St. Louis and the East.

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

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

ONLY LINE WITH a saving of 12 hours to California.

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

ELEGANT DINING CARS TO ST. LOUIS ON THE

"CANNON BALL" AND "NIGHT EXPRESS"

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

for any more than we are getting. It appears that the Lord has at last taken mercy on the poor stockman and sent him a little of the kind of weather that he needs. The only thing that I fear now is that the floods will injure the crops so that there will be hard times among farmers, which cannot help but hurt the stockmen to a certain extent.

"It seems that we will never have a good all round year in Texas again, when every interest will be good. We have had a good cotton year, but at that time the cattle business was practically a dead one. Now that we may have a good cattle year, it appears that the cotton business will be dead.

"However, fair play is only right and just, and if one must suffer and one enjoy, I think it is high time that the cattleman come in for the sunny side this time.

"From what I hear in our section of the country, cotton is practically ruined. Of course there is some left, but what little there is is likely to fall into the hands of the weevils. One man told me last week that the weevils would not hurt him this year, as he only had four stalks of cotton that grew, and he could pick the weevils off and choke them to death if he had to before he would let them eat up the last stalk he has."

SOUTH TEXAS CONDITIONS

"Conditions are certainly fine all over Southern Texas," said Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association, who has just returned from an extended tour of the entire South Texas country.

"Not only are cattle conditions fine, but corn is simply immense. It makes one think of Illinois and Missouri. Just as far as you can see are fields of waving corn, all doing as well as it could in any state in the union.

"Cotton has not done so well, the boll weevil has already showed up and is causing damage. However, it is not so bad as it might be, for there is some truth in the statement that southern planters reduced their cotton acreage.

"There is not near as much cotton in the south this year as there was last, and I think when the facts are known about the good corn they have raised in South Texas, there will not be as much next year as there was this."

stay with this business as long as I keep my money invested in anything.

"I once heard a man say that there was more money in two hogs and a corn field than there was in a hundred head of cattle and a pasture, providing you would not count until the expiration of five years. Now I will not try to raise an argument with this party, should he happen to read this answer, by denying the statement, but I will say that I have done some pretty good business on a hundred head of cattle in five years.

"I gave my son fifty head as a present six years ago, and if I don't watch out he is liable to run ahead of me—a case of the tail wagging the dog. He made the most of his money in trading, though very young when I gave him the cattle. I told him that they were his to do with as he liked, and immediately offered him the current market price for them back, but was refused. He sold them later, but made a good profit, and with this money he purchased some yearlings; he kept it up, until I perceived the true instinct of a cattleman in him, and backed him up in a great many of his trades, with the result that I have made some pretty good money off his dealing myself.

"I say these things to show that the cattle business is not quite dead and that not all the stockmen are in danger of deserting right away.

"Instead of this I look for a greater number of men to engage in the business, as I think that it is fast reaching a plane where none but good, sensible business men can make any thing at the business."

THE AMARILLO COUNTRY

"The cattle situation has been greatly improved upon during the last few days of dry warm weather," said George Maxwell of Amarillo, who was a Fort Worth visitor Friday.

"There was for a while that I feared that everything would suffer from the excessive rain fall, but of late warm weather has done much towards restoring vigor to the grass and robbing it of the sappy ingredients that has troubled it for several weeks.

"I have noticed, though it seems a little strange, that just as soon as the grass gets sappy, there is a great increase in flies and bugs. I do not know where they come from, but I do know that the country around Amarillo has become infested with them to such an extent that they have become a pest. Cattle will not graze to do any good when there is a swarm of flies and bugs continually pestering them. I have tried a great many remedies, but up to this time have found nothing that will be effective. I tried throwing a lot of insect powder on them, and then withdrew to a distance to see if the ones that had been treated in this manner seemed more quiet than the others, but found that this had no effect at all.

"I am told that dipping would protect them, but am of the opinion that the cure would be more dangerous than the disease, let alone the cost. I understand that there is a liquid manufactured for this purpose, but was told by a party who gave it a fair trial that it would not do what is claimed for it.

"I am tired of experimenting in this respect, but if I ever hear of anything that will do the work, I will surely use it all seasons.

"I know of very little trading just at this time around Amarillo. There are a great many buyers there, it is true; but everything is pretty well bought up."

BEEF TRUST TRUE BILLS

CHICAGO, June 5.—Indictments against thirty men have been drawn, it is said, as a result of the evidence secured by the federal grand jury in its two months' hearing of witnesses in connection with the methods of the meat packers industries. Assistant Attorney General Pagin, who is now in Washington conferring with Attorney General Moody, is working on the papers. Since the adjournment of the federal grand jury, some time ago, District Attorney C. H. Morrison and Attorney Pagin have been in daily conferences concerning the form of indictments, and it is said thirty true bills have been drawn by Attorney Pagin, while at least ten more are to be drawn as result of the trip to Washington.

CONDITIONS ARE IDEAL

"Conditions are ideal down our way," said John Morgan of San Antonio, who had a nice string of steers in Fort Worth Friday that was sold at private sale.

"We are having good weather; the grass is good, and the cattle are doing well. I do not see that we could ask



IN BREWSTER COUNTY

Alpine Avalanche.
W. T. Henderson, the pioneer breeder of Galloways in the Alpine country, in his ambition to have the finest herd in the southwest has for several years been ransacking the whole country for the best and buying regardless of price wherever he found it. He returned yesterday from a raid through Kansas and Missouri with twenty-six registered thoroughbreds, every one of which boasts a pedigree as long as your arm, and one came from Bonnie Scotland, the aboriginal home of the Galloway. The following were purchased of J. M. Hill of Halstead, Kan.: Imported Sea Lad of Thornhill, 2 years old, \$150.
Pride of Carnation, 15797, yearling, sired by Bonanza King, 19327, \$125.
Fidelles Standard, 24903, \$65.
Norma's Druid, 24887, \$100.
Sir Robert, 25896, \$75.
The other twenty-one bulls are from the farm of A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo. They are all as fine as silk and the average price was about \$100.
Mr. Henderson will reserve ten of these bulls for use on his ranch; the other sixteen are for sale.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand.
C. Grant of Kansas bought 230 head two, three and four-year-old steers from Crosby county parties, to be shipped from Hereford to Kansas pastures in a few days.
John T. Crowley of Fisher county this week sold Lee Bivins of Amarillo 600 two-year-old and 100 three-year-old steers to be delivered at Amarillo Saturday. The cattle were inspected and shipped from Hereford. Private terms.
A. H. Elliston and John C. Johnston returned Monday from Plainview and other South Plains points, where they had been for several days purchasing a bunch of fine horses. Both gentlemen were well pleased with their success in securing some of the very best breeds at reasonable figures. They will ship to Central Texas to market.
J. O. Lindsey came in from his Castro county ranch Tuesday and reports everything in a most favorable condition on the range and farm. Mr. Lindsey is in the wheat business this year and is rejoicing over the splendid yield which is now assured. He informed us that while the loco weed is found in greater abundance this year than usual, the cattle are not eating it on account of there being plenty of grass.

Mr. Harp, who bought the John Estes' place some time ago, has sold it now to some northern buyers for \$38,000. This place or ranch consists of four sections well improved and has on it 300 acres of fine wheat which promises well and 100 acres in alfalfa that cannot be beaten; besides a very fine orchard with some fruit.
From all over the range country comes reports of losses from dipping cattle. In some instances the hair is taken off the animal and its growth checked, while in others numbers of cattle have died. Many cattlemen are denouncing the methods practiced as cruel and unnecessary, but it is not difficult for those who are familiar with the cattle situation to realize that some means of preventing the spreading of contagious diseases is absolutely necessary. Thus far it seems that dipping is the best means yet discovered.

IN HEMPHILL COUNTY

Canadian Record.
Sam Isaacs returned home last Saturday morning from Colorado, Texas. Mr. Isaacs bought 1,300 head of three-year-old steers in Scurry county at \$23 around. The herd will be trailed to Hemphill county, and Mr. Isaacs and his men will meet it at Clarendon. The outfit started from the Mendota ranch last Tuesday.

IN THROCKMORTON COUNTY

Throckmorton Times.
N. G. Buchanan sold his cattle and leased his ranch to H. C. Roberets this week. Mr. Buchanan will leave in a few days on a protracted visit to his sons, John and Miles at Odessa, Texas.

IN LLANO COUNTY

Llano Times.
W. M. Walton, who has been in Llano with the herd of Landa cattle from New Braunfels, made several sales here, and also some at Marbel Falls and Fairland. He sold twenty-eight head to F. H. Holloway at Fairland, and to others in that section. Mr. Holloway has a fine ranch at Fairland, and is going to raise blooded stock in good shape.

D. H. Hart, clerk of the federal court, has just returned from a visit to his ranch in Burnet county, and he reports stock in fine shape. Mr. Hart announced that he and Captain Fred Peck have just purchased 170 head of fine Durham cattle and placed them on the ranch. These cattle were bought from W. T. Brown of Williamson county and are among the finest stock in the state. Messrs. Hart and Peck recently acquired one of the

largest ranches in Burnet county and are now engaged in stocking it.

IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News.
Max Mayer of Sonora sold for D. K. McMullan of San Angelo to Don Cooper 150 three-year-old steers at \$21 per head.
Mrs. Max Mayer sold to W. A. Glasscock of Sonora five head of registered Hereford cattle, four cows and one one-year-old heifer for \$750.
Max Mayer of Sonora bought for the Val Verde Land and Cattle Company 200 yearling steers at \$12, from J. W. Odow, and seventy-five one and two-year-old steers from R. E. Glasscock at \$12 and \$16.
J. W. Pruitt, the sheepman who has his sheep on the Parchman ranch in Edwards county, was in Sonora Monday trading. He has about 1,800 stock sheep for sale.
A. W. Mills of San Angelo was in Sonora Wednesday, on his way home from Crockett county, where he purchased the Boon Kilpatrick ranch on Howard draw for \$350.
W. W. Means had on the Kansas City market 1,116 wethers, weighing 105 pounds, that brought \$4.85. These muttons were from the evil's river country and indicates that the country is still the Paradise.

IN DICKENS COUNTY

Dickens Item.
Swenson Bros. of New York came in Saturday and went over to the Spur ranch. Swenson Bros. own several big ranches in this state and the supposition is that their business here is to buy out the Espuela Land and Cattle Company, but their business here has not been made public.
Bill Perrin of the Wichita neighborhood sold a few days ago to a party near Childress a bunch of some twenty head of unbroke cow ponies, realizing \$35 per head for three-year-olds and \$25 for twos. This seems to have been a good price for unbroke colts, but Dickens county horse breeders have a reputation for raising good all-around cow ponies.

IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Herald.
J. B. Beauregard of Pinos Wells, N. M., a prominent sheepman in those parts, was in the city Sunday and Monday, coming overland from his ranch, and taking the train Tuesday morning for Chicago. Mr. Beauregard has his eyes on a home ranch in the Panhandle for supply of blooded sires to his range interests, and may take up a proposition not far from Amarillo.
W. C. Wright, county commissioner, was in from the ranch yesterday and today, and is much pleased over the existing conditions. The plentiful rains have pushed the grass finely and cattle are looking well, his own splendid stock of registered stuff being as fat and sleek as though ready for prize-winning at a show. Mr. Wright has lived fourteen years in the Panhandle, and ought to be a pretty fair authority, and he says he has never seen a more favorable prospect.

IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Colorado News.
V. W. Allen owns one of the best herds of Hereford cattle in West Texas and has been very successful in disposing of his crop of young stuff, which he raised for the market. He takes the best of care of his herd and the bulls are all registered and the best that money could buy. Following are a few sales recently made by Mr. Allen, the price received being evidence as to the quality of his cattle:
To W. A. Johnson of Scurry county, two 2-year-old heifers for \$250; also one 2-year-old bull at private terms.
To M. H. O'Daneles, one 2-year-old bull for \$150.
To J. S. Johnson of Sterling county, two 2-year-old bulls for \$300.
To T. J. Faught of Scurry county, two 2-year-old bulls for \$300.
To Elkins & Henry of Scurry county, three calves and three coming 2s at \$125 per head.
To Francis Abney early in the spring, three 2-year-old bulls for \$375. Mr. Abney ranches in Borden county.
To Joe Autrey of Scurry county, two 2-year-old bulls at a good price.
To L. C. Hutchinson of Durham, one 2-year-old bull for \$150.
Besides the above Mr. Allen sold last fall fifteen heifers to Oklahoma parties at \$1,000 per head.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos News.
That there has been something doing in cattle shipments this month over the Pecos Valley lines of the Santa Fe was evident by the daily commotion and puffing of engines on the stock yards Y. We learned Monday from Agent P. B. Smith the shipments of the month of May would exceed nine hundred cars. They could have handled more, but that is a pretty good record.
On Monday twelve cars of yearlings from W. T. Medley of Van Horn were

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CALF DEHORNER
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IT TAKES THE HORN OUT CLEAN.

A TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY CAN USE IT.

BARNES CALF DEHORNER
Only weighs 8 oz. Simplicity itself. Digs horns out in an instant, much quicker and deeper than the saw. Every user pronounces it a complete success. Deborns anything from 2 to 10 months of age. Should dehorn at the same time you brand. Price, postpaid, \$3.25. Money refunded if not as represented. Hundreds sold on these terms and not one yet returned. Dehorned stockers and feeders worth from 10c to 20c per cwt. more. Address THE KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK COM. CO., Agt., Stk. Yds., Kansas City.

transferred to the Pecos Valley lines, Mr. Medley accompanying them.
Yesterday seventeen cars from Sierra Blanca were transferred to the Pecos Valley lines, en route to Panhandle, Texas.
Five cars of W. G. Stiles' cattle from Big Springs were transferred to the Pecos Valley lines last night on their way to Miami, Texas.

IN NEW MEXICO
Carlsbad Sun.
Tuesday night M. B. Huling shipped 200 cows and 200 steers to Clement, Kan., pastures.
The government cattle inspector, Dr. Savage, came in from the north last night and went to Pecos this morning.
Green Ussery, M. B. Huling and R. W. White shipped May 22 900 2-year-old steers, sold to Spear Brothers of Arvada, Wyo., at \$16.

IN ROBERTS COUNTY
Miami Chief.
Jackson Bros. last week sold for Wheeler county parties 350 head of 2-year-old steers at \$18 and \$20. The purchaser was J. W. Todd of Canadian.
Johnnie Circle was thrown from a horse on C. R. Cowan's ranch Tuesday, sustaining a deep gash on the left side of his face and a broken nose. He was brought to town and given medical attention, but it will probably be three weeks before he will be able to get out.

IN CROCKETT COUNTY
Ozona Texan.
C. L. Broome bought for William Schneeman of P. L. Childress the J. L. Wade steers consisting of about 200 ones, twos and threes at private terms.
Reilly & Robertson sold their ewes and lambs to Neely Bros. at \$3.75 for a ewe and lamb and their dry sheep to Means & Oglesby at \$2.75 per head.
John Berry sold all of his sheep, about 7,200 head, to E. D. Miller of Pecos county at private terms.
Elam Dudley delivered his cattle this week to T. P. Gillespie of Sonora.

IN MAVERICK COUNTY
Eagle Pass Guide.
Goldfrank, Franks & Company sold a load of cattle, shipped from Eagle Pass, on the Kansas City market Monday. The steers, 401 in number, averaged 902 pounds and brought \$3.50. There were 21 cows in the bunch, averaging 983 pounds, that brought \$3.50.
D. Sullivan & Company shipped out 14 cars of cattle from Paloma yesterday.
J. C. Glass shipped two cars of fine cattle to the Fort Worth market today.
J. R. Blocker has 20 cars of stock cattle en route from Dryden to his pastures here. The shipment will probably reach here tomorrow.

IN NEW MEXICO
Roswell Record.
Dr. W. A. Savage, the government inspector of cattle, has received instructions from the government authorities to see that all cattle that are shipped out of this section are dipped before leaving. The one exception to the rule is in case of fat cattle. These may be shipped without dipping, provided they are sent from quarantine and billed to the quarantine pens at market. And Dr. Savage is seeing that the rule is enforced, so the cattlemen say.
The owners and management of the

Milne-Bush ranch have a proposition for the purchase of the outfit that may result in a deal sometime in the near future. It is the purpose of the prospective buyer to cut the ranch up into 20, 30 and 40 acre plats and sell it out to farmers. It is now considered probable that the ranch property proper will not be sold but that a large part of the ranch on the eastern side will go in the deal. There are 13,400 acres in the ranch. William Atkinson, manager of the ranch, has let the contract to J. L. Hyde for another well for the Milne-Bush ranch. It will be sunk in the middle of section 11, township 10 south, range 28 E. Mr. Hyde will move his machine there as soon as he finishes the work he is now doing at the ranch of G. W. Stevens, east of town.

IN EDWARDS COUNTY
Rock Spring Rustler.
J. M. Benskin has recently purchased about 3,000 head of stock cattle of different parties.
Isaac Hart and son, the noted mutton buyers, were in town Thursday. They recently purchased about 2,800 mutton sheep near Del Rio, and are here looking for mutton goats or sheep. We believe they also buy other fat stock. Mr. Hart said he would pay as high as \$2.50 for big fat goats.

IN LAMPASAS COUNTY
Lampasas Leader.
J. W. Moseley bought of Monroe Wolf 20 cows and calves, at \$15 for the cows and \$5.50 for the calves.
J. W. Moseley bought of Tom Romans 15 cows and calves at \$16 for the cows and \$5 for the calves.
Hardin Zimmermann bought of Emmett Ramsey 6 bulls at \$18.
Fred Matthews bought of Marshall Carter 40 yearling steers at \$10.
W. M. Wolf bought of B. M. Osborne 27 steers at \$30. They will be shipped to the Fort Worth market at once.

IN SCURRY COUNTY
Snyder Coming West.
Brown and Scoggin of Kent county have started on the trail to Estilene in the Panhandle with 3,400 cattle which they recently sold. This is the largest herd that has been moved from this section in some time.
Jeff Justice, who ranches up near the red waters of the Brazos, was down last week. Mr. Justice says all the railroad land in his county has been placed on the market, arranging in price from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per acre.
Ira Kutch was in town Friday. Mr. Kutch was badly hurt while out riding over the ranch last week, near Flat Top Mountain, by his horse falling with him. The grass has grown tall and almost hides the prairie dog holes which makes it very dangerous riding at a rapid gait.
L. N. Smithers has sold his ranch interests in Garza county amounting to several sections of grazing land to Tom Stovall of the Pitchfork ranch. Mr. Smithers will ship about 300 head of his best cows to South Dakota, where he will locate a ranch and continue in the cattle business. The L-W property which changes hands in this deal is one of the best small ranches, so considered, in the section. We failed to get the consideration in the deal.

IN UVALDE COUNTY
Uvalde Leader-News.
W. R. Hooper of Batesville was in Uvalde on Monday with two loads of

steers which he sold to C. C. Foster. They were shipped to New Orleans. Depot Agent Evans tells us that 600 cars of cattle have already left Uvalde this spring, the shipments will continue for sometime yet. Five hundred cars have been the average for any former year. Uvalde county has captured the highest prices for grass fed stock and is recognized as one of the very best stock raising counties in the state. The value of the cattle shipped this spring foots up to \$600,000, which has much to do with the material prosperity of the county, for the stock raising industry is really the back-bone of the country.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times. Woolwine & Landy shipped through here last Friday from Monahans to Missouri, over the Santa Fe, thirty-two cars of 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers.

Reynolds Brothers sold and delivered to the Clayton Cattle Company from their Kent ranch 1,200 head of 2-year-old steers last week, Thursday. They were shipped out from Riverton.

W. G. Stiles shipped from Big Springs yesterday to Roberts, Miama county, Texas, via the Texas and Pacific and the Pecos Valley railroads, five cars of cows, calves and yearlings.

Edward Pauls, representing the Thompson Bohart Company of St. Joseph, Mo., shipped out from here Monday, over the Santa Fe, 605 head of yearling and 2-year-old steers, which had been purchased from G. W. Medley of Van Horn.

R. A. Haley came in yesterday in advance of the U herd of cattle, which will be shipped tomorrow. He reports that his family are doing well out at the ranch.

W. D. Cowan and family arrived from their visit to the VH ranch yesterday. Mrs. Matthews, who accompanied them, remained for a few days' longer visit. Mr. Cowan reports that things are doing nicely, but that it is very dry and needs rain.

Tuesday W. J. Cowan of Engle, Texas, shipped out over the Santa Fe 800 head of steers, 1s, 2s and 3s, to the Panhandle country. The cattle were bought of the Love Brothers, near Sierra Blanca, for the G. W. Leinger Cattle Company, and were rebranded at the stock pens here.

Jo Krause arrived from Belle Fouché, S. D., Sunday, where he had been with a shipment of cattle. He reports that on his trip up there, while in Colorado, they had two days of snow storms, and that he did not enjoy them at all. The cattle went to Clay-Robinson & Co.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abilene Reporter.

Chumbly & Sanders shipped one car and J. N. Ferguson one car of cattle to Fort Worth Monday.

C. W. Merchant is just back from his New Mexico ranch, where everything is looking well. "I never saw prospects brighter than they are all the way from here to the Rio Grande," he remarked.

Mayor Morgan Weaver has just closed a \$25,000 ranch deal, selling two-thirds interest in his ranch sixty miles south of Midland to two old friends of his, Messrs. Petty and Sellers of Hico. This is fine property and we have no doubt that the purchasers will be much pleased with their deal.

IN HARTLEY COUNTY

Channing Courier.

In conversation with Superintendent Joseph Frazier of the XIT ranch, we learn that the company will establish regular horse-breeding farms at both the Rita Blanco and Buffalo Springs divisions. The four Clydsdales have already been taken to their respective places. In addition to these fine animals, four thorough-bred stallions will soon be here, and will also be placed on the breeding farms. This is an important movement on the part of the XIT, for the improvement of stock on this ranch will have its ultimate effect upon this entire section of country; within a few years, if all goes well, fine horses will be the rule and not the exception, while scrub stock will be almost a thing of the past. For this reason every one living in this section of the plains will be interested in the success of the enterprise.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard.

Jackson & Murrah have sold at private sale 5,000 ewes and lambs and 2,300 dry sheep to Ed D. Miller of Concho county, instead of E. D. Mills, as announced in Thursday's Standard. The sheep were owned by John Berry. The new owner will take the sheep to his ranch on the Pecos river.

Henry Murr, the Fort McKavett ranchman, was in San Angelo Thursday. Mr. Murr has a nine-section ranch and says that it is as good as a gold mine. In talking about the conditions there he said that cattle were fine and that the ranchmen had some beef cattle already fattened on the excellent range in that country this year. "Our cattle are fine and the sheep are finer, if one could express it that way," said Colonel Murr. Beef cattle are already being prepared for the market and we have sold lots of fine muttons. We are getting \$3 a head and more for the best muttons you ever saw and steers, 3 years old, are bringing \$30 and Territory cows are bring \$20. That's pretty good when you consider everything.

E. Boatright, a ranchman near Sweetwater, is in the city in the interest of the Ware Commission Company, looking for steers to stock this company's large thirty-section ranch in Nolan county. He has already procured in the last four weeks some 1,200 head of 3s and 4s for the ranch. Mr. Boatright owns a large twelve-section ranch about seven miles from the Orient right of way. Near this place the road proposes to establish a

town. The name of the town has not been selected. However, a number of people have visited the place and are on the lookout for an opportunity to buy lots. The land is of the old Houston and Texas Central survey. In speaking of the crops and the range the visitor stated that everything in Nolan county was growing and that cattle were in fine shape. "This year will be a corker for us," said Mr. Boatright. "With the splendid range and the good crops and the building of the Orient there is going to be lots of money flying around and we are going to get some of it, too. We fellows are on the lookout for the almighty dollar every time and this year we are going to get all of them that come our way."

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.

J. J. Williams returned Tuesday from a visit to W. F. Youngblood's ranch north. He has accepted a position as manager of that ranch and will take charge very soon. He reports the country in very fine condition.

One of the finest rains of the year fell Tuesday night. It lasted about three hours and indications are to the effect that it covered a very large scope of country. Nearly all of the Midland country has been blessed by good rains within the last ten days.

IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Enterprise.

Will P. Edwards bought of Riley Burns seventy head of yearlings this week at \$13.50 around.

Gordan Stiles shipped six cars of mixed cattle from here to his Wheeler county ranch Tuesday.

J. L. Waskom of Borden county received four fine Hereford bulls here Tuesday, which were shipped him from Illinois.

E. Y. Lee sold and delivered eighty head of yearlings to Q. Bone at \$14. J. W. Winn, Albert Taylor, Emery and Charles Butler, W. D. Nevils and W. D. Crump delivered 600 steer yearlings to Holland Brothers at the Spade Lane Monday. Judge Crump informs us that he got \$14.50.

IN MAVERICK COUNTY

Eagle Pass Guide.

J. M. Chittim sold eight car loads of cattle in St. Louis Tuesday. Seven of the loads averaged 990 pounds, the other 1,006 pounds, and both brought \$4.55.

D. Sullivan & Co. shipped out a load of fourteen cars from Paloma yesterday.

J. R. Blocker shipped out four cars and J. F. Atkins one from this place Monday.

IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan.

Tom Brown sold to Clayton & Childress sixty 2-year-old and sixty 3-year-old steers at \$15 and \$18.50 per head.

P. L. Childress bought from J. W. Odom fifty 2-year-old sters at \$16 per head.

W. E. West sold to J. W. Friend & Sons 500 big 3 and 4-year-old steers at top prices.

D. B. Kirkpatrick sold to A. W. Mills, formerly of Sonora, his ranch on Howard for \$3,500. C. L. Broome gets the commission. We understand that Mr. Mills has an option on Mr. Kirkpatrick's sheep at \$2.12½ per head, lambs counted.

Hayden & Rucker sold to Pleas Childress 200 3 and 4-year-old spayed heifers at \$15 per head.

Roy Hudspeth sold to J. S. Pierce his twelve-section ranch and brand of cattle, between three and four hundred head, all for the near little sum of \$10,000.

J. W. Odom sold to Max Myers 150 steer yearlings at about \$12 per head.

Dr. Homesley and family returned yesterday from their ranch on the Pecos after a week's pleasure and business trip combined.

IN DONLEY COUNTY

James Arnold of Claud bought from Mr. Smith of Dickens county fifty-five head of 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers, terms private. He also bought from J. M. Pratt of Canyon City two registered Hereford cows and calves, consideration \$200.

IN GONZALES COUNTY

Last Friday two cars of mixed cattle were shipped to New Orleans Saturday about three hundred 3 and 4-year-old steers were shipped by Mr. Kerr. They were purchased from W. B. Houston at a fancy price, but they were good ones. Grass is fine and stock is looking up. The horn fly is very bad this spring. There will be a great many summer calves and the worms will be bad in stock, owing to so much rain lately. There will be a large crop of feed stuff if it can be saved properly. What few oats were planted is fine. Corn is looking fine, but is spotted on the upland and with two little rains at the proper time there will be a pretty fair crop. Success to The Journal.

JOHN M. PONCEY, Wrightsboro, Texas.

PACKERS WREAKING VENGEANCE

A telegram received from St. Louis Thursday by one of the leading commission houses here which was generally circulated and read by local cattle raisers, announced that since Monday the cattle market at St. Louis had declined 40 cents per hundred weight. The decline was not based on heavy shipments because the supply had not been unduly large, nor was it on account of inferiority of material because that received was of very fair quality generally. This telegram caused deep indignation among the local stockmen. The only suggestion regarding the problem's solution was that it was probably done by the packing houses in revenge against the cattle raisers because the government's determination to fully investigate the methods of the beef trust is popular with the stockmen generally.

The stockman is hammered harder and harder all the time and his productions sell for less and less on the hoof to the trust, while the consumer pays the slaughterers more and more for the dressed meats.—San Antonio Express.

E. Wigglesworth of Kansas City, an operator well known to Texas cattlemen, was caught in this St. Louis squeeze referred to by the Express. Mr. Wigglesworth purchased fifteen cars of cattle on the Fort Worth market which were shipped to St. Louis. His friends here claim that he lost just an even \$1,200 on the deal.

RAILROADS ARE DEFIANT

Ten years ago, because of an increased charge of from 80 cents to \$1.50 on each car of live stock brought into or sent out of Chicago on western roads, a uniform increase of \$2 a car was added to the freight bill.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange fought this arbitrary increase.

Finally the interstate commerce commission said the charge was excessive.

The United States supreme court said the rate was wrong.

But the rate is still collected.

Thus you have railroads not only ignoring a ruling of the interstate commerce commission, but the order of the United States supreme court.

Under the law as it stands there is no method of relief. It is a plain case of robbing, but it is so done that the robbers, though known, cannot be halted or stopped.

There are hundreds of similar incidents to this. They are to be found in every American city having terminal roads.

These things can be stopped when the interstate commerce commission gets the power to declare a rate wrong and to name a right rate and enforce it.

The bill to enable the government to control freight rates must become a law.—Chicago Examiner.

SHORTAGE OF CARS

EL PASO, Texas, June 3.—Cattle shipments are unusually heavy over nearly all railroads centering in El Paso. Many trains of stock pass through the city daily, destined chiefly for points in Colorado, the Dakotas or Kansas, although the regular shipments to the Los Angeles packers are maintained.

So great is the demand for stock cars that some roads find difficulty in providing a sufficient number of cars to handle all the stock that is ready for delivery to them, even though they have a larger number of cars in service than they have had at this season for several years past. Frantic appeals for cars have been sent out by the traffic men.

DIPPING KILLS LICE

Good Suggestions For Relief to Inspect Cattle

Cattle lice are most frequently found infesting the necks and shoulders of the host, and may frequently be observed along the back and around the root of the tail. Their presence is indicated by stock showing signs of itchininess and a desire to rub. The hair on neck and shoulders will be worn off, but the skin will not take on the scabby, crusted appearance accompanying the presence of mange. Close examination will reveal the presence of large blue or slate colored lice. The eggs or "nits" may also be seen attached to the hair close to the skin, is the information gleaned from bulletin issued by the Minnesota experiment station.

Cattle lice are easily communicated from one animal to another or from old stables that have seldom been disinfected. They are usually most abundant in winter when cattle are confined to stables.

For calves and small animals the most effective way of destroying the lice is by dipping, as every part of the body, including the inside of the ears, where eggs are often laid, is thus reached with the liquid. Large animals can be relieved by a thorough washing in the same liquid used for dipping the calves, using a brush and thoroughly saturating the entire body. Kerosene and lard in equal parts and applied with a swab to the neck, shoulders, back and other infested parts is satisfactory in mild cases. Powdered pyrethrum scattered along the back and sides will give temporary relief when weather is too cold for other treatment.

It is important that the barns be thoroughly cleaned up at the same time that the animals are treated, as the lice harbor in cracks and in the bedding and other litter. The manure should be cleaned out thoroughly and the woodwork disinfected. Hot lime white-wash, to which a little carbolic acid has been added, makes an excellent disinfectant and insecticide. When the coal tar dips have been used, that left in the tank may be used to good advantage in washing the walls before whitewashing.

THE BEEF TRUST CASE

The fate of the beef trust at the hands of Uncle Sam will be decided by three men in Washington this week, subject to the president's approval.

Whether the millionaire meat packers will be indicted and prosecuted as criminals by the government, and who shall be held and who exculpated, will be settled at a conference between Attorney General William H. Moody, Assistant Attorney General Oliver W. Pagin, the in-

dictment expert, and District Attorney Charles B. Morrison, the Chicago prosecutor.

The federal grand jury's long investigation is considered completed, the vast mass of evidence is classified and reviewed, the recommendations to the grand jury by the government legal authorities are now to be decided upon.

Messrs. Pagin and Morrison will leave Chicago for Washington for the final conference with Attorney General Moody on Wednesday or Thursday, bearing an abstract of 2,000 typewritten pages of testimony and an opinion regarding what evidence would be available for use in a trial of the packers for crime in court.

The grand jury will reassemble June 7, hear the recommendations of District Attorney Morrison on who may be convicted in court on the evidence, as approved by the attorney general, and then perform its final duty of voting "true bills" or "no bills."

This will be the first conclusive report on the beef trust inquiry made to Washington, previous representations having been confined to the progress of the investigation. The government attorneys here have been busy ever since the recess of the grand jury a week ago reviewing and classifying the mass of evidence and making a concrete abstract of results.

Attorney General Moody and Assistant Attorney General Pagin conferred in Washington three weeks ago, but the situation in Chicago was then reported to be so inconclusive as to leave the question of indictments in doubt and not in shape to be considered finally.

President Roosevelt is expected to say the final word on the indictment or exculpation of the Chicago packers in the beef trust after Attorney General Moody has heard from Messrs. Pagin and Morrison a full report of the inquiry. One of the government attorneys said:

"The grand jury, of course, must vote indictments or no indictments, but it is the duty of the prosecutor to advise them on the law and the evidence."
A verdict in the case may be expected by June 10.

TOO MUCH MOISTURE

J. E. King of Ennis was in Fort Worth Tuesday, looking after some cattle interests. Mr. King stated to a representative of The Telegram and Stockman-Journal that the conditions in Ellis county are bad. Excessive moisture has brought about a plague of flies and they keep the cattle so worried that it is impossible for them to do any good on the grass, which itself is in a very poor condition.

In fact the grass is so sappy that cattle do not seem to derive any good whatsoever from grazing. There doesn't seem to be any more food qualities in it than there would be in that much sawdust.

All the cattle in the Trinity bottom will have to be moved right away, and this will entail a great hardship on farmers and stockmen who happened to have their stock pastured there.

Ellis county has been given over to the farmers, and there are some few cattle left but not a great many. There are a great number of farmers in and around there that make it a business to buy up every cow offered for sale until they get a good load. This is about the only way that Ellis county is contributing to the cattle industry of Texas at the present time.

BOOK OF BOOKS

Over 30,000,000 Published

An Oakland lady who has a taste for good literature, tells what a happy time she had on "The Road to Wellville." She says:

"I drank coffee freely for eight years before I began to perceive any evil effects from it. Then I noticed that I was becoming very nervous, and that my stomach was gradually losing the power to properly assimilate my food. In time I got so weak that I dreaded to leave the house—for no reason whatever but because of the miserable condition of my nerves and stomach. I attributed the trouble to anything in the world but coffee, of course. I dosed myself with medicines, which in the end would leave me in a worse condition than at first. I was most wretched and discouraged—not 30 years old and feeling that life was a failure!"

"I had given up all hope of ever enjoying myself like other people, till one day I read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.' It opened my eyes, and taught me a lesson I shall never forget and cannot value too highly. I immediately quit the use of the old kind of coffee and began to drink Postum Food Coffee. I noticed the beginning of an improvement in the whole tone of my system, after only two days' use of the new drink, and in a very short time realized that I could go about like other people without the least return of the nervous dread that formerly gave me so much trouble. In fact my nervousness disappeared entirely and has never returned, although it is now a year that I have been drinking Postum Food Coffee. And my stomach is now like iron—nothing can upset it!"

"Last week, during the big conclave in San Francisco, I was on the go day and night without the slightest fatigue; and as I stood in the immense crowd watching the great parade that lasted for hours, I thought to myself, 'This strength is what Postum Food Coffee has given me!' Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

The little book, "The Road to Wellville," may be found in every pkg.

WILSON NOW HAS ENLARGED POWERS

Secretary of Agriculture Is Given Full Sway Over Quarantines

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The new law enacted by congress and approved March 3, giving to the secretary of agriculture enlarged powers in the government of his office, is now in effect. The law enables the secretary to establish and maintain quarantine districts, to permit and regulate the movement of cattle and other live stock, where no state or territorial regulations conflict. The new law says:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the secretary of agriculture is authorized and directed to quarantine any state or territory or the District of Columbia, when he shall determine the fact that cattle or other live stock in such state or territory or District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease; and the secretary of agriculture is directed to give written or printed notice of the establishment of quarantine to the proper officers of railroad, steamboat or other transportation companies doing business in or through any quarantined state or territory or the District of Columbia, and to publish in such newspapers in the quarantined state or territory or the District of Columbia, as the secretary of agriculture may select, notice of the establishment of quarantine.

Obligations of Railroads.

Section 2 says that no railroad company, or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing vessel or boat shall receive for transportation from any quarantined district for transportation into another, any cattle or other live stock, except provided by the regulations promulgated by the secretary of agriculture; nor shall any railroad company, person or corporation drive on foot, or cause to be driven on foot, or cause to be transported in any manner, any cattle or other live stock from quarantined territory.

Section 3 provides that it shall be the duty of the secretary of agriculture and he is hereby authorized and directed, when the public safety will permit, to make and promulgate rules and regulations which shall permit and govern the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling and method and manner of delivery and shipment of cattle or other live stock from a quarantined state or territory and the secretary of agriculture shall give notice of such rules and regulations in the manner provided in section 2 of this act for notice of establishment of quarantine.

Section 4 provides that cattle or other live stock can only be moved from quarantined territory in compliance with the rules promulgated by the secretary, and that it shall be unlawful to do so by any other method.

Penalties for Infraction.

Section 5 says that every person who forcibly assaults, resists, opposes, prevents, impedes or interferes with any officer or employe of the bureau of animal industry in the execution of his duties, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month or more than one year, or by both such fine or imprisonment; and every person who discharges any deadly weapon in resistance in the execution of his duties, with intent to commit a bodily injury upon him or to deter or prevent him from discharging his duties, or on account of the performance of his duties, shall upon conviction, be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not more than five years or fined not to exceed one thousand dollars.

Section 6 provides that any person, company or corporation violating the provisions of section two or four of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one

thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

QUARANTINES ORDERED

Western States Enjoined on Account of Sheep and Cattle Scab

Acting under this authority the secretary of agriculture has promulgated an order quarantining sixteen western and northwestern states on account of the prevalence of sheep scab therein, the quarantine to go into effect tomorrow. The order says: The fact has been determined by the secretary of agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that a contagious, communicable disease known as scabies exists among sheep in the following named states and territories: Washington, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Arizona and New Mexico.

Now, therefore, I, James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, under authority conferred by section 1 of the act of congress approved March 3, 1905, do hereby quarantine all territory situated within the boundaries of those states.

It is ordered by this rule, under the authority and discretion conferred upon the secretary of agriculture, that sheep shall be moved from the area herein quarantined to any point not located in the said quarantined area only in accordance with the regulations of the secretary of agriculture.

Another order has also been issued quarantining the states of Washington, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Texas, and the territories of New Mexico and Oklahoma, on account of the prevalence of cattle scab, this order also becoming effective tomorrow.

Regulations.

The regulations governing the sheep quarantine provides that no scab-infested sheep can be shipped or trailed. They can be shipped for immediate slaughter after one dipping to any recognized slaughtering center, but when shipped they can not be diverted en route. To be shipped for stocker purposes they must be dipped twice, and can not be unloaded until dry. When exposed sheep are shipped for immediate slaughter without dipping, the railroad companies are required to fix placards on each side of the car bearing the inscription, "Exposed Sheep for Slaughter."

Scabby cattle can not be shipped or trailed. Cattle from infected areas must be shipped for slaughter if inspected and found free. Scabby cattle can be shipped for immediate slaughter after one dipping, but can not be shipped for feeders except after two dippings. Cattle not visibly diseased may be shipped for immediate slaughter without inspection where it is impossible to secure services of inspector, but in such cases they must be shipped in cars bearing placards, "Uninspected Cattle." They must be slaughtered within two weeks after arrival at the stock yards.

KANSAS CITY FIRM

This company has just finished decorating one of the most unique and attractive suites of offices in Kansas City, the offices being papered with the cancelled checks of the firm. The checks are artistically pasted on the wall in a gold frame work with a deep green background and being a fine lithographic check with a picture of George Washington on one end and the American eagle on the other, the effect is extremely artistic and beautiful. There is no check on the wall less than \$1,000; total face value of checks over \$8,000,000. These checks represent only a small part of the volume of business done by this firm from 1895 to 1903. The check was designed by the Bankers and Merchants' Lithographing Company. Decorating effect designed by Charles Timmons of the Shackelford & Timmons Wall Paper Company.

While dwelling on the above it will be interesting to note some characteristics of the Stoller Live Stock Commission Co. that are equally as remarkable as their wall decorations. Here is a firm holding the enviable record of having sold more cattle in one day than any commission firm in the world, 175 cars, and not a dollar advanced on them. The employes of this firm are working under strict orders to look carefully after every detail of the business, such as feeding promptly, watering at the right time, watching the scale beam, etc., and hold the record for the past year of having had fewer mistakes in weighing and handling stock than any of their competitors. By strict attention to business and the reputation attained by this firm they have the best located cattle pens in the yards, being directly in front of the Exchange building at the main entrance, where the cattle are seen by all the buyers as they pass into and out of the yards. Last year the Stoller Live Stock Commission Company, without a dollar loaned on live stock nor a single note indorsed, ranked in volume of business among the largest firms that were loaning millions of dollars. They and Kansas City, too, may well be proud of such a record.—Kansas City World.

CAMPBELL STOCKING UP

"I have quit politics and gone to farming," said M. C. Campbell of Ashland, Kan., today, who came in to look the cattle situation over and transact some other business. On the first of April Mr. Campbell resigned from the state live stock sanitary board, a position he had held for several years, and since then he has been out on his

ALBERTA, CANADA, RANCHES

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

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

FELIX S. FRANKLIN

LIVE STOCK AGENT, AMARILLO, TEXAS.

CATTLE OF ALL CLASSES FOR SALE

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

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.

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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 35 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.

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

Stop—Think

Do you know how much you lost last year by not owning a correct stock and wagon scale? You admit you need one. Why don't you write for our catalogue.

"New Idea" Steel Pitless Scale

Just out. All complete, ready to weigh on except platform plank. No pit. No wall. All steel. New construction. You will like it. We make all kinds of scales. Do you know a good agent for us? Do us and him a favor, show him this ad. We want him now.

OSGOOD SCALE COMPANY
Box 184, Binghamton, N. Y.

SECRETARY TOMLINSON TALKS OF PROSPECTS

T. W. Tomlinson, the newly elected secretary of the American Stock Growers' Association, has returned from Denver. He will move there permanently.

Mr. Tomlinson is planning to extend the sphere of the operations of the association east of the Missouri river. "We ought to have at least 1,000 members in Iowa," he said. "Iowa is the banner live stock state of the union. It ships from 100,000 to 110,000 cars to the Chicago market every year, probably 25,000 to Omaha, about 30,000 to Sioux City, possibly 20,000 to Kansas City and St. Joseph, some to St. Louis and a few to Des Moines, Ottumwa, Cedar Rapids, Oska-loosa and Marshalltown. In view of its interests certainly the association of stock growers will get a large membership from Iowa.

"The policy of the association is to go directly to the people. We propose to see that the stockmen of Iowa are informed as to the purposes of the association. Its principal aim is to promote mutual advantage through better laws on railroad rates and the treatment of stock interests by railroads, by the extension of our foreign markets, by the elimination of the twenty-eight hour Federal law and kindred methods. In each of these the stockmen of Iowa have a direct, personal interest, and it is reasonable to assume that they will co-operate in the movement to remedy such evils as exist and gain the benefits that are to be gained.

"Iowa has suffered more than any other state, probably, by reason of the discrimination in live stock meat products rates. The railroads have given the Nebraska stockman an advantage which places him as close to the Chicago market as the Iowa shipper. I have been informed, however, that the railroads have agreed now to advance the meat products rates in accordance with the ruling of the interstate commerce commission. It is possible that this will be of advantage, but in view of the long contract at low rates which the Stickney road forced upon all the railroads one cannot see that the packers will suffer any by the decision."

Mr. Tomlinson believes that rate legislation reform will be accomplished. "None of the measures which have been presented quite meet the demand of the people or of those who are close students of the subject," he said, "but it should not be difficult to draft a bill which would be eminently satisfactory to everyone, and which would vitalize the commission along the lines recommended by the president." —Chicago Live Stock World.

EYE AND EAR BOOK FREE

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

ST. JOSEPH MARKET

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 1.—The light receipts of cattle at the five leading points for the first three days of the week caused an advance of 15c to 30c in values over the close of last week, but with only moderate receipts today the market opened up around steady, but closed generally 10c lower, leaving a net gain for the week thus far of 10c to 20c. The demand for dressed meats is not very broad and the course of the market today only indicated what will happen if receipts should be materially enlarged the first part of next week, therefore the country should make it a point to send everything to outside markets, keeping receipts in Chicago at the minimum. Good fat fed cows met very strong demand and are showing a little strength over last week, but cows in a grassy condition indicate a 10c to 15c decline. It is now the season of the year when the country can expect a sharp decline in grassy stuff any day, and they should govern themselves accordingly. The fact that last week speculative and order buyers advanced the market sharply on light and medium weight fed heifers caused buyers today to make an effort to get in line with other points. As a result, nearly all offering of this character were neglected more or less, and the few sales consummated were 10c to 15c lower on the best. The demand continues strong for good bulls of all kinds, and prices are somewhat higher than a week ago, with common varieties continuing dull and values show weakness if anything. Best veals today ruled about steady, while common to fair classes advanced 25c to 50c. The trade in stock and feeding cattle is dead dull. There seems to be no outlet to the country for anything, and as a result regular dealers have the yards full of good to

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choice yearlings and calves and well bred 2s that have been purchased from 30c to 50c lower than the prices prevailing ten days ago. The accumulation makes an excellent assortment from which the country can make a selection, and they should avail themselves of the opportunity to supply their wants while prices are at a low ebb. Thin young country cows and stock heifers were dull and 10c lower today, but there was a fair demand for stock bulls at steady prices.

The supply of hogs today was very large at all markets and prices were lower in consequence. Values today ranged from \$5.15 to \$5.25, with the bulk selling at \$5.17 1/2 to \$5.22 1/2. It is quite apparent that hogs are quite plentiful in the country and that with any increase in supplies prices will gradually work lower. The demand here is very good for all offerings and the big supply today was absorbed quickly at the lower range.

The sheep market shows practically no change from a week ago, good to choice woolled lambs are quotable at \$7.00 to \$7.15, while shorn lambs are quotable at \$6.00 to \$6.10. Sheep are in strong demand at \$4.00 to \$5.50.

BEEF IN CANADA

Beef is selling high in Canada. There has been a scarcity of stall-fed cattle during the winter, and on this account high prices will prevail until the grass fed cattle come in, which will probably be during July. Another explanation is that English markets have been making heavy demands upon the Canadian farmers, and sales for export have been unusually heavy, also accounting for the scarcity of beef for the home market.

Beef has been selling on the Montreal market for 6 to 7 cents per pound, which averages about 1 1/2 cents dressed. This beef is retailing from 12 1/2 to 15 cents per pound to the ordinary trade, and from 15 to 18 cents per pound to the high-class trade.

It is said that beef has not been higher in Canada in twenty-five years.

KANSAS FLY REMEDY

During the hot summer months flies are a constant torment to young calves. The Kansas agricultural college has a good compound for spraying or brushing on animals to ward off flies made as follows: Resin, 1 1/2 pounds; laundry soap, 2 cakes; fish oil, 1/2 pint; enough water to make 3 gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating; add the fish oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. If to be used as a spray, add 1/2 pint of kerosene. This mixture will cost from 7 to 8 cents per gallon, and may be used on either calves or cows. One-half pint of this mixture is considered enough for one application for a cow; a calf, of course, would require considerably less. It will be more economical to apply this only to the parts of the animal not reached by the tail. At first it will be necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair becomes coated with resin, after that, restore those parts where the resin is rubbed off.

BURNETT RAISING HORSES

S. B. Burnett has just returned from a business trip to his ranches in King and Carson counties. While up in the Panhandle he shipped 2,147 coming two-year-olds from his King county ranch to the Dickson Creek ranch for pasturage. Mr. Burnett states that he has never seen cattle in a better condition, with grass and water any more plentiful. He said: "Cattle are fattening very rapidly and are looking fine. But I want it understood that I am a horse man, and am this year breeding 600 mares to stallions and jacks. I find more money in the horse and mule business than any other at this time. I am using twenty-seven stallions and six jacks. In a few years with the demand for horses that there is now you will hardly be able to buy any kind of an animal for less than about \$75. My reason for saying this is the present war and the animals that will be needed for the

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JOHN R. LEWIS, Sweetwater, Texas. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

Panama canal." Mr. Burnett is the owner of the celebrated gray race horse Tabatosa.

NEBRASKA BEEF TRUST

OMAHA, Neb., June 3.—The federal grand jury, which has been taking testimony for the last thirty days concerning the methods of the beef trust, has adjourned. Although no indictments against the packers were returned, it is said that they were not anticipated by the government, as all the testimony in the case, amounting to 700 typewritten pages, should be forwarded to District Attorney Morrison at Chicago, for use in the investigation there. In all 181 witnesses were examined. District Attorney Baxter expresses himself as well satisfied with the result of the investigation.

BIG GONZALES DEAL

GONZALES, Texas, June 3.—One of the largest deals that has transpired here for some time, and that involved about \$15,000, was consummated yesterday, whereby Houston & Boothe of this city purchased the interest of Houston, Stewart & McCreary in 1,200 head of cattle, now pastured on Peach creek. The cattle are two-year-old yearlings and steers. The purchase also includes leases good until 1911 on 6,000 acres of Peach creek.

SOME RANCH DEALS

MERKEL, Texas, June 3.—The large Chandler ranch, south of this place, on Valley creek, has been bought by W. G. Swenson of Abilene and will be put on the market in small tracts.

The stock on the McNey ranch, in the southern part of Nolan county, has been sold to Mr. Clark of Fort Worth and the ranch leased to him, the consideration being \$2,500 per year.

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Young Men Wanted

How would you like to secure a commission as an officer under Uncle Sam? If you are between the ages of 17 and 35 years, possess the necessary common school education, are moral, persistent and can pass the required physical examination send me four one-cent stamps to pay postage, and I will mail you a personal letter, literature, etc., that will tell you of the qualifications required for positions leading to promotions of high rank as an officer in our army or navy.

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AUSTIN, TEXAS - 1908

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.

HEC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION
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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.

ANOTHER PACKING PLANT

The Texas Liebig Meat Company is the title of a new organization now in process of formation for the purpose of establishing a new packing plant in this state with a capital of \$5,000,000. One of the features of the new organization that is radically different from other packing propositions is that it will make use of all but the prime portions of the animal in extracts and canned products. It will not require a refrigeration plant at every point of distribution as all the present packing houses require. It is also claimed that the plant will be able to continue in operation throughout the year, and in its operation will create a better market for a class of cattle not now handled to advantage by the existing packing plants. Concerning the new company and its plans, the San Antonio Express says:

J. Ormerod of New York is in San Antonio, making arrangements for the establishment of a packing house and meat extract factory at some point in Texas. The chances are that the factory will be built and that it will go to Fort Worth. But it may be located in San Antonio. That will depend upon the action of the directors after the company is formed. The fact that Fort Worth has a cattle market and packing houses makes it probable that the new establishment will go to that city. The circulars say the plant will go to either Fort Worth, San Antonio or Houston.

The plan of Mr. Ormerod is unique and seems to be practicable. He represents New York capitalists who propose to establish in Texas an independent beef packing and canning plant, provided the cattlemen and others will show their appreciation of the enterprise by subscribing liberally to the capital stock of the proposed company. The proposed name of the company to be formed is "The Texas Liebig Meat Company." It is proposed to raise by sale of preference stock and bonds of the company for operating capital and building of the plant, with a daily capacity for 1,000 head of cattle, 2,000 head of sheep and 2,000 hogs, the sum of \$5,000,000. Of this amount, \$1,250,000 each of the stock and bonds are offered to Texas cattle raisers and others in the state who are interested.

The remaining \$2,500,000 of the proposed operating capital will be taken by the eastern capitalists in whose behalf Mr. Ormerod is in the city.

Mr. Ormerod has seen a number of the principal cattlemen of the state and says that he has been led to believe that his plan will work. He expects to have the matter closed by Jan. 1 and will then begin construction of the plant, which is expected to cost a million dollars. Mr. Ormerod will attend a meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association in Fort Worth June 12, at which time it is expected the committee will endorse the proposition.

The company's prospectus thus explains the plans of the company: "This company will be formed to establish and carry on in the state of Texas the lucrative business of extract

of meat manufacturers, for which purpose it has acquired exceptional advantages.

"The remarkable widespread and continuous growing demand for meat extracts, owing to the prevailing general consumption of such productions as foods, in addition to their use for medical requirements, has resulted in the creation of a large and highly remunerative trade, capable of unlimited expansion, thus furnishing the opportunity for the establishment of this company under favorable circumstances.

"The few undertakings engaged in the manufacture of meat extracts hitherto carried on in Australia and South America have invariably yielded remunerative results of a marked character.

"The 'Ramonie' and other companies of New South Wales and Queensland, that have made Liebig extract of meat a feature of their operations, have invariably derived large profits from that article during the whole time they have been in existence, which, in some instances, is upward of thirty years.

"The numerous South American manufacturers in the production of Liebig's extract have the whole of their output readily absorbed by the numerous firms in London and elsewhere engaged in the manufacture and distribution of articles, many of which, under various designations, have become popular as 'drinks' and are largely sold throughout the United States, Great Britain and the continent of Europe, being a recognized article of consumption at the bars and counters of taverns, hotels, restaurants and refreshment establishments, in addition to their sale for private requirements.

"The Liebig Extract of Meat Company has for many years past paid dividends of 20 per cent in addition to large bonuses. Its \$100 shares are quoted at \$350, and readily salable at about that price.

"The 'Texas Liebig Meat Company' enters the field of enterprise supported by advantages that none of the existing undertakings possess or can acquire, inasmuch as its operations will be conducted in an accessible district, abounding with 'graded' cattle (viz., natives crossed with Shorthorns and Herefords).

"The live stock of Texas, where the company's establishment will be situated, are bred and pastured upon extensive fenced pastures whereby they possess features of a marked character foreign to the wild animals of South America. Inasmuch as the nutritive mesquite grass indigenous to the locality enables them to mature and obtain a condition that renders their prime joints suitable for the family trade of the domestic butcher."

A strong effort will be made to locate the new enterprise in San Antonio, but there can be no question but that Fort Worth is the ideal location for the plant. This city is not only the great cattle market of Texas, but also of the entire southwest. Every effort should be made to have it locate here if the proper investigation reveals that it is to be what is claimed for it.

There is unquestionably an opening for such an organization in this state along the lines indicated, and another feature of the situation is that if the new concern is a go it will provide the cattlemen with that independent packing plant so long dreamed of.

WORK OF THE NATIONAL

President Frank J. Hagenbarth of the National Live Stock Association has recently made a trip to Washington in the interest of the work that is in hand by that organization. Concerning his mission in the east, President Hagenbarth said:

"I found the president much interested in the matter which I presented to him. Especially was he interested in the matter of increased appropriations for the use of the agricultural department and the purposes to which such increased appropriations should be devoted.

"I explained to the president how essential it is to the live stock industry that the advantage of improved breeding of cattle be brought to the notice of every agriculturalist who owns cattle—that the man who feeds his good grain and hay to inferior animals is actually losing almost half his feed when results in beef production are considered. The Argentine producers are forging far ahead of us in the quality of young cattle produced, and it is important that the producers of this country be generally aroused to the necessity of more general appreciation and production of high-grade live stock.

"The president seems thoroughly interested in the broad development of every department of agriculture and to agree that the live stock industry is deserving of more recognition in every way from the government than it has been receiving."

HIS WORK IN WASHINGTON

President Hagenbarth devoted all of last week to work in Washington for the association. He has, in the opinion of members of the association and others who have been attracted by the reports of his interview with President Roosevelt Saturday, started a movement that will be productive of most important results to the live stock industry.

For the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of President Roosevelt in a larger export market for American meats Mr. Hagenbarth called at the White House. He was introduced to the president by Commissioner Garfield of the bureau of corporations. So great was the president's interest that he has promised to deal with the subject in his annual message to congress and will take up a number of other matters of vital importance to live stock men.

In addition to calling on the president Mr. Hagenbarth has seen officials of the

department of agriculture, Director of the Census North, Commissioner Garfield and a number of other government agents. His association has determined to embark upon a campaign of education to demonstrate that there are matters of legislation which it considers more vital to the commercial interests than rate legislation, though Mr. Hagenbarth commended the president highly for the position he has taken on that subject.

SHOULD GET BACK OUR TRADE

"Nothing can compensate for the loss of a market except to get that market back," Mr. Hagenbarth said to the president. "We have lost more than \$1,000,000 annually for the last three or four years in export market for meats alone through commercial misunderstandings that resulted in tariff retaliation against meat from this country. Germany's discrimination has been the most severe, although the loss of the French market has cost live stock interests dearly."

The president encouraged Mr. Hagenbarth to continue his explanation and then asked him what he proposed as a solution.

"Reciprocity preferably, and, if we can't get that, retaliation," Mr. Hagenbarth replied.

The president agreed as to the remedy, although he thought reciprocity and retaliation could both be adopted by the United States—a reciprocal arrangement with countries that were disposed to be friendly commercially and saving the retaliatory methods for countries that were inclined to treat the United States with unfairness.

WILL INFORM CONGRESS

The president agreed with Mr. Hagenbarth that the subject was one that should go before the congress and the people, and he asked the president of the live stock association to present a brief that would inform him of the association's position.

Mr. Hagenbarth desires that the department of commerce and labor take a census of live stock and farm products biennially at least, and the president promises also to give his attention to this subject.

Another matter taken up was the question of larger appropriations for the department of agriculture. The live stock men say that the sphere of usefulness of this department should be greatly increased, particularly as relates to live stock interests.

All of these matters will be treated by Mr. Hagenbarth in the brief he has promised to put in the president's hands by July 1.

PLANS OF THE AMERICAN

T. W. Tomlinson, the new secretary of the American Live Stock Growers' Association, has assumed the duties of his position at headquarters in Denver. Regarding the outlook for railway legislation and the general plans of the association, Secretary Tomlinson says:

"I believe every senator west of Chicago may be depended on to support the president's desired rate legislation most enthusiastically. That means that legislation which will be substantially in accordance with the president's recommendation is bound to be adopted.

"None of the measures which have been presented quite meet the demand of

A SURPRISE PARTY

How the Authoress Turned the Tables on Her Friends

A distinguished authoress with her husband moved to a California fruit ranch to get free from stomach and nervous troubles. She tells her food story as follows:

"The change to outdoor life, abundance of fresh fruit, etc., did help us some, but as the necessity of cutting out all indigestible foods and thus striking at the root of the trouble, had not sufficiently impressed itself to our minds, we continued to indulge our appetites, till at last I was prostrated for a long time with a serious illness, during which I was simply starved on 'gruel and things.' One day while in this condition I demanded Grape-Nuts, merely because I wanted something I could chew. My wish was complied with, under protest at first, however, and then as no bad results followed, the crisp, nutty grains were allowed me in the way of humoring a harmless whim.

"To the surprise of everyone, the stomach which had persistently refused to retain the sloppy messes usually fed to sick folks, readily assimilated the Grape-Nuts, and I was soon able to take two spoonfuls three times a day, and when I got to that point my health and strength came back to me rapidly. On recovery, and taking up my work again, I adhered to Grape-Nuts food for breakfast and supper, eating a good, plain dinner at noon. In four weeks I gained ten pounds in weight. I have constantly used Grape-Nuts food ever since and greatly to my advantage.

"My faith in Grape-Nuts was a matter of much jesting to my family, and once when my birthday came around, I was told that a special dinner would be prepared to honor the anniversary. When I entered the dining room I was surprised to find it decorated with Grape-Nuts boxes, some empty, some full, and some filled with flowers, etc., etc., and the joke was hilariously enjoyed. My time came, however, when I returned the surprise by producing a delicious Grape-Nuts pudding, and dates stuffed with rolled Grape-Nuts and cream. Then 'those who come to scoff remained to gorge themselves,' if I may be pardoned the expression. It has not been difficult since that day to win converts to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial is proof.

the people or of those who are close students of the subject," said Mr. Tomlinson, "but it should not be difficult to draft a bill which will be eminently satisfactory to every and which would vitalize the commission along the lines recommended by the president.

"Governor Cummins of Iowa stands with the president for the rate regulation legislation which Roosevelt demands, and he is right on the tariff question. I heard his speech to the National Association of Exporters a few days ago and it reflected the views of the members of our association. The Stock Growers' Association is interested in the establishment of more natural lines of foreign trade, and naturally it regards the views of Governor Cummins on this subject as right. He is a leader and an advocate of the people."

The Stock Growers' Association will endeavor to secure a large membership in Iowa. "We ought to have at least 1,000," said Secretary Tomlinson. "Iowa is the banner live stock state of the union. It ships from 100,000 to 110,000 cars to the Chicago market every year, probably 25,000 to Omaha, about 30,000 to Sioux City, possibly 20,000 to Kansas City and St. Joseph, some to St. Louis and a few to Des Moines, Ottumwa, Cedar Rapids, Oskaloosa and Marshalltown. In view of its interests certainly the association of stock growers will get a large membership from Iowa.

"The policy of the association is to go directly to the people. We proposed to see that the stockmen of Iowa and other central states are informed as to the purposes of the association. Its principal aim is to promote mutual advantage through better laws on railroad rates and the treatment of stock interests by railroads, by the extension of our foreign markets, by the elimination of the twenty-eight hour Federal law and kindred methods. In each of these the stockmen of Iowa have a direct personal interest, and it is reasonable to assume that they will cooperate in the movement to remedy such evils as exist, and gain the benefits that are to be gained."

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

The annual meeting of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange was held in the exchange building late Friday afternoon. Such officers as the exchange body has power to elect were chosen and several matters of importance were discussed and acted upon.

The old board of directors, consisting of Charles L. Ware, Charles L. Brown, J. W. Montague, R. H. Brown and John P. Daggett, were re-elected, and the following standing committees chosen:

Committee on Appeals—James Stewart, A. C. Thomas, Charles Lyford.

Committee on Prosecution—Ireland Hampton, Oscar Flato, W. D. Davis.

Arbitration Committee—James Farmer, Lige Runnels, J. K. Rosson.

A meeting of the board of directors will be held some time in the near future for the purpose of electing president, vice president, secretary and treasurer.

The matter of abolishing solicitors was taken up and discussed at length. A resolution was adopted to amend the by-laws of the exchange so as to entirely do away with solicitors. Notice of this action is to be posted the required ten days and final action will be taken on the matter at a future meeting.

It was decided that all commission houses having complaints against the stock yards company should assign their claims to the exchange with authority to take such action as is considered proper. Committees were named to take up with the stock yards all grievances of the exchange.

THE CARE OF SHEEP

To The Stockman-Journal:

June is the month the flock master should keep a watchful eye on his sheep. It is in this month the ticks get such a start on his lambs many of them die later on in the summer and fall. But this is not all, for it is in June the dreaded worms come which will destroy any flock if let alone. Four kinds of them will often be found in one sheep. They are hard to detect, but the long-time breeders will find them in a short time. Three symptoms will show them in any flock. The first is to examine the droppings of the sheep. If mucus is found among the droppings, then you may know there are worms. The next is scars in the flock, this is another indication of worms, and a very bad one, for nine chances to one they have tape worms. This requires prompt action, for they will kill a flock of sheep in a very short time. Coughing and sneezing is another indication of worms and requires prompt treatment. I have expelled tape worms from lambs ten feet long, when most sheep breeders would have called it rot and let them die. It was in 1858 I commenced to work with sheep. Experience has taught me many things.

W. J. DUFFEE,
President Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association of Texas.
West, Texas.

The range is generally in fine condition and cattle are improving rapidly all over the country. In the extreme west there is some complaint of dryness, but that is about the only section in which there has not been an excess of moisture practically all the year.

West Texas cattle will be ready for market during the coming months, and reports from that section indicate that they are going to be in much better shape than usual.

AN ERROR CORRECTED

The Denver Post and one or two other sensational journals have published erroneous statements, insinuating that the employment of T. W. Tomlinson as secretary of the American Stock Growers' Association was secured by the beef trust and that he was instrumental in securing the imposition of the terminal charge at Chicago. This is undoubtedly wholly false and the source of it is to be found in maliciousness or ignorance. Mr. Tomlinson was for years the railway representative of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange and represented that organization in its joint fight with the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas against the railroads on the Chicago \$2 terminal charge. While in the employment of the exchange he was employed by the executive committee of the Texas association to tabulate its data and prepare statements relative to the reasonableness of advances in Texas rates and assisted in presenting the same to the railroads in an effort to secure a reduction in cattle rates. He represented the Chicago Live Stock Exchange in a proceeding against long packing house rates from Missouri river to Chicago being an undue prejudice against higher live stock rates which the interstate commerce commission on that hearing held to be sustained. He is without doubt the most efficient traffic man on live stock transportation in the whole country. At the time of his employment by the American Stock Growers he was working as a claim agent for the Chicago Junction Railroad, in no way connected with the packers. His competency was his only recommendation. Mr. Tomlinson has at no time had anything to do with or for the packers in any sense or any business connection or relation with them. They have no interest whatever in the Chicago Junction Railroad or the Chicago Stock Yards. He did not solicit the position nor anyone for him; he was solicited to accept the position by the officials of the American Stock Growers because of his superb qualifications and the fact that his record was perfectly clear of any entangling alliances.

The American Stock Growers stand out boldly as refusing any connection with the packers; its foundation rested upon the fact that they refused to participate in the National Live Stock Association on their taking in the packers.

The American Stock Growers' principles are: A live stock association for live stock men, but ready to co-operate with either railroads or packers on any move for mutual interest, for example, to co-operate with the railroads to secure an amendment of the twenty-eight-hour law extending the time to thirty-six hours, and co-operate with the packers to extend our foreign meat trade.

The American Stock Growers are to be congratulated upon securing the services of so pre-eminently well-qualified man as Mr. Tomlinson.

Don't forget to write the live stock news and happenings of your vicinity regularly to this paper. Such communications always receive a cordial welcome.

The executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas will hold its regular quarterly meeting at the offices of the association in this city, on Monday, June 12.

Texas has a new land law which goes into effect the first of September and some radical changes will be inaugurated out in the range country. Cattle-men as a whole seem very well pleased with the provisions of the new law.

If you have a ranch for trade or sale, or a bunch of any kind of stock you wish to find a purchaser for, an advertisement in the columns of The Stockman-Journal can be depended upon to do the work for you. And the rate is very reasonable.

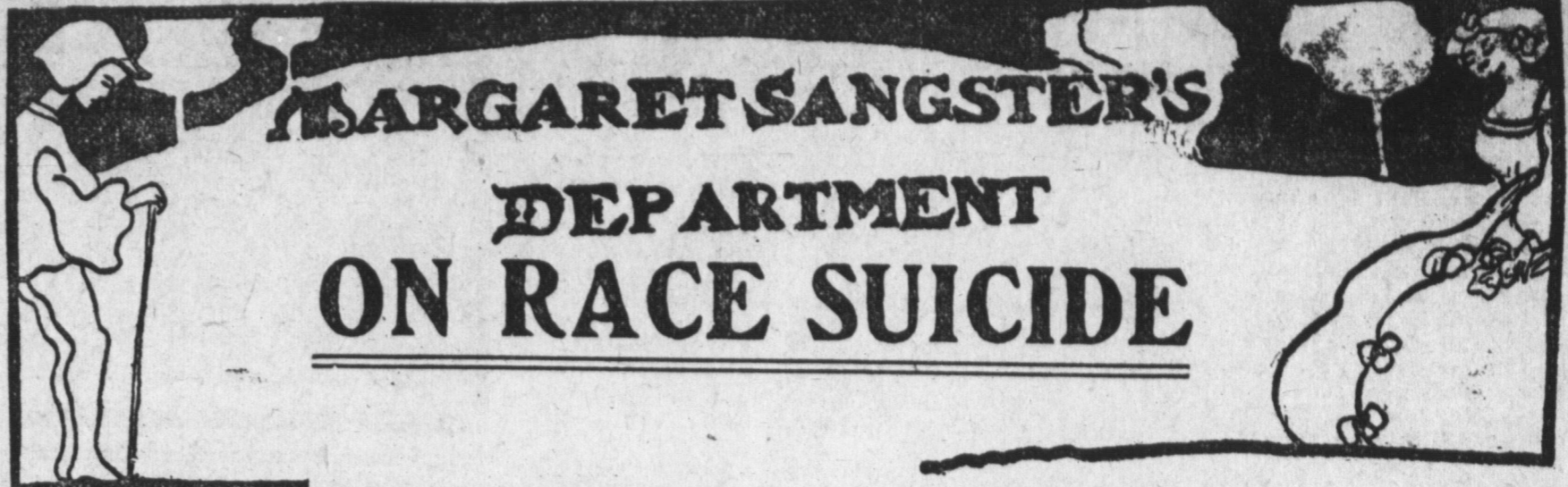
The recent improvements made in this paper seem to be greatly appreciated by its friends throughout the southwest. The paper is receiving many compliments now on the thorough manner in which it covers its field.

Next week we will probably know what is going to be done to our old friend, the beef trust. The matter of the investigation is to be resumed in Chicago this week, and it is believed that something definite will result in a few days.

The beef trust investigation is to be resumed in Chicago on June 7, but the public is rapidly coming to the conclusion that this investigation is not going to result in anything tangible in the way of relief from the conditions generally complained of. There has been too much fuss and too few feathers.

Some of the western papers are beginning to talk about Sam Cowan for governor, and there is no doubt but that Sam would make a good one. His many friends throughout the southwest hope that he will land on the interstate commerce commission if the proposed new idea prevails and the president succeeds in his plan of railway regulation and control.

Range cattlemen are nearly all looking out for new and finely bred bulls to use in the further improvement of their herds. It has been well said that the bull is half the herd, and the truth of the business is that he is just about the most important half. The use of good bulls will soon show itself not



BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

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No dispassionate critic can fail to see that a great and praiseworthy change has come over the spirit of American homes in the last score of years. Before our president called general attention to the diminutive size of American families, and sounded his warning note about race suicide, a reaction had set in for the betterment of conditions that were deplorable.

A much more wholesome sentiment obtains among women than formerly as regards the dignity of motherhood. To this the Mothers' Congress and the numerous mothers' clubs throughout the country have contributed, and the oft-repeated opinions of those who believe that child culture is not beneath any woman's genius, have brought an uplifting influence. The expectant mother is not now an object of pity among her acquaintances. Motherhood has become an admired and coveted state even among married women of fashion—and many families are fearlessly going beyond the two or three children who constituted, not long ago, the ideal American group.

Race suicide is therefore not a menace to be dreaded, from the standpoint of the man who loves his country and hopes to see her sons and daughters born in numbers sufficient to keep the balance steady against the swarming crowds of the foreign-born, as a counterpoise to the throngs who see the light in homes of deepest squalor and poverty. The comfortable, thrifty, intelligent, hard-working, plain-living and high-thinking American citizen is to have his table surrounded by bright, clever, lovable children, life's crown and life's truest wealth.

Where, then, does a threat of danger interpose itself? The race suicide we have reason to fear, how shall we define it?

To me, at least, it seems that our greatest present peril lies in the lowering of our standards of integrity, in our acceptance of commercial success as the only success worth having, and in our mad desire for ease and luxury. We are becoming effeminate. Our boys and girls shrink from labor. One finds the children and grandchildren of tolling men who earned their living by the sweat of their brow and the exercise of their muscle, shirking chores about the house, evading mere work on the plea of athletics or of study, and spending money with a freedom and irresponsibility that bodes ill for the future.

The education of rich men's sons too often tends to make them idle and elegant

only in the herds themselves, but in the bank account of the owner.

Texas cannot afford to take a back seat in the matter of producing fine cattle. The feeders of Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri have been educated up to the idea that they can find what they want on the Texas ranges, and the Texas producer should keep up the good work of herd improvement. It costs no more to produce a good animal than a scrub.

The charge that Secretary Tomlinson of the American Live Stock Growers' Association is an emissary of the beef trust is too puerile to be seriously considered. Those who know the secretary best realize that such a report is utterly without foundation, and can only have been inspired by the desire to impair his usefulness and bring odium upon the new organization with which he is connected.

There is a rumor in circulation to the effect that Swenson Brothers, the well-known New York capitalists, are on a deal for the Big Spur ranch. The Swensons own one of the model ranches of the country, located in Jones county, and are the pioneers in fine cattle breeding in that section of the state. Young cattle from the SMS ranch have almost a national reputation and always sell to great advantage in the corn belt states.

F. M. WEAVER ILL

F. M. Weaver, 1514 Hemphill street, this city, underwent an operation at St. Joseph's Infirmary Thursday morning, having come to this city Sunday from his West Texas ranch. The operation was not a serious one and it is announced that Mr. Weaver is now able to receive his friends at the hospital.

Write "Osgood," Binghamton, N. Y., about their "New Idea" ready to weigh "Pitless Scale."

MARGARET SANGSTER'S
DEPARTMENT
ON RACE SUICIDE

incapable, globe-trotters and spendthrifts. The education of rich men's daughters trains them in social charm and distinction, but too much neglects the homely virtues. Else why do so many of them fall readily into the trap when a foreign adventurer with a high-sounding title seeks to recoup his wasted fortunes with their father's wealth?

Middle-class folk, if anyone will own to being middle-class, are far too snobbish. Real worth is overlooked in favor of pseudo refinement and society veneer. People who should know better are guilty of the vulgarity of worshipping money, and God help us, we are all too anxious to make money. So anxious are we for the things that perish with the using that we strain every nerve, sacrifice health, good temper and self-respect to get on, to secure more money, to add dollar to dollar and acre to acre. "One million," I not long ago heard a woman exclaim: "What is one million? Why, in this period it is nothing but genteel poverty!" This is what we instill by precept and example into the lives of our young people.

So it has naturally followed that sanitariums flourish. Young men in their haste to be rich, break down with nervous exhaustion. The sanitarium receives them. They live to be nervous wrecks,

or improve to walk softly all their days. Herein is a finger that points warningly at race suicide.

Another peril is in the increasing license among women of character and reputation in certain indulgences and recreations once doubted or scorned by their class. The card table in the drawing room, the practice among women of playing bridge whist for stakes, small, it is true, but waking the gamester's passion, the practice of taking wine socially and in public places, as at restaurants and in hotels, both tend toward blighting our finest and noblest instincts. For it is not only vulgar, coarse and garish women of the nouveau rich type against whom these complaints are with reason lodged. Delicately nurtured, beautiful and well-bred women suffer themselves to fight ennui and to drift with the fashionable current, playing cards by daylight, as if the ghosts of their grandmothers were not hovering over them in stern surprise. They sip cordials and pick-me-ups at dainty tables, as if they had never heard of temperance and propriety. This talk is not written to enforce total abstinence; it is intended to remind good women of the cruelty and sin of putting temptation in the way of others and of causing the weak brother to stumble.

Race suicide may as truly be wrought by those who enervate the race, who kill its valor, deplete its virtue and mock its self-denials, as by those who limit the number of its newly-born.

The cry of the pessimist is perhaps unseasonable. But the most obstinate optimist cannot shut his eyes to the fact that we readily condone acts of dishonor that we once condemned, and that we are too tolerant of excuses for wrong-doing if they present themselves in royal purple with a golden clasp. The old note of poverty and simplicity needs to sound its austere signal in our ears if the soul-suicide of the race is to be averted.

In every land and age vast resources, and large material wealth have been stepping stones to, corruption. Too much luxury paralyzes endeavor. From time to time somebody's shipwreck startles us; some one in whom the public have had confidence suddenly is discovered to have abused that trust, or in some way to have gone wrong.

We need an overwhelming sentiment against graft, and in favor of purity and honesty. Only in the home can this be nurtured. Only there by those who love their country and fear God can race suicide be averted. Let us learn from the memories of our glorious past, from the Spartan traditions of those who have gone.

THE OPEN RANGE
IS A DETRIMENT

New Law, Which Goes Into Effect Sept. 1, Will Change Things

John Greenlee, a prominent cattleman of the Mara country, thinks the open range has been a detriment to the cattle industry. He says:

"The new law which will go into effect in Texas Sept. 1, will change things about considerably, and will force every stockman in the state to own his own land. It is bound to do away with leasing to a great extent, as all the leased land in the state will be thrown on the open market after the first of that month. That will give a man an opportunity to go right into the center of a big pasture on a leased ranch and locate, and take the land just as soon as the least on it expires. That is where it will stir up trouble, and put the ranchmen to buying their own land. But it will be a good thing in the end, as it will adjust things so that there will be no more shifting about and leasing lands.

"The fact of the matter is the greatest benefit that ever came to the Texas ranchmen was the fencing up of the land. In the days of the open range we did not have the good quality in our cattle that they possess now. In those days there was no use in trying to breed up cattle when they ran at large and bred in with scrub bulls. Since the open range was done away with we have been breeding up and now nothing but registered bulls are used, and as a result our

steers bring the top price when offered on the market.

"In former years we held our steers till they were 4 and 5 years old, but now they are nearly all sold before they reach 2 years of age, and the majority of them are sold when yearlings. At the present time the steers of that whole country have been contracted for, and are now being taken very fast. In a few weeks more there will be very few steers left there, so great has been the demand. With such conditions as these, there is not heard a single complaint from the average Texas cowman."

TOO MUCH RAIN

"The rains have nearly put the farmers out of business in and around Rogers," said W. W. Thompson, who was in Fort Worth Monday. "I have never heard of such continuous rains before, and as long as I remain in the farming business, I do not care to know of them again in the future.

"I had twenty acres of as fine cotton as one ever saw in Texas and it was doing fine until it commenced to rain. And now, out of the twenty acres I do not believe I will get a bale; in fact, I place the figure at an even half bale for the entire twenty acres. This is ruinous to any business, much less the farming business, which is transacted on less margin than any other natured business in Texas.

"My cattle and hogs suffered a great deal also, a few were drowned during the floods. For a long time the grass was of no value whatever, and it did not make any difference how much of it the stock grazed, they would not do well at all. It is better now, and if it remains dry for awhile longer, I think the grass will be in pretty good shape.

"Cattle business has been very slow in our county this year, there are but few sales to report and they were all small, and in most instances bought by local traders and buyers. We have given up most of our country to farming, and what cattle we raise we consider clear profit, as we usually keep just a few on hand and the cost of production is comparatively nothing."

OF INTEREST TO The STOCKMEN

CATTLEMEN ARE SATISFIED

George Elkins, a prominent stockman of San Angelo, was in Fort Worth Monday with a string of three-year-old steers that were sold at private sale for a satisfactory price. In speaking of the cattle conditions in southern Texas, Mr. Elkins made the following statement: "In my judgment conditions were never better than at present. Not only cattle conditions, but crop conditions in general are excellent this year.

"I believe that we are going to have bumper crops in everything, unless it is wheat, which seems to have fared less hardy than any of the other crops.

"So far as I am able to learn cattlemen of Texas are feeling entirely satisfied with present conditions, and are preparing to take life easy and desist from the usual worry attendant to the stock business. Several with whom I am acquainted have held back most of the young stuff and will keep it on their own pastures, believing that the grass is able to support such as they have on hand.

"From a financial standpoint this will mean a great deal to Texas, as it will keep much of the money in the state that has been going to northern men. I see no reason why any one in southern Texas should cry hard time this year, unless they do not attempt to make a successful year of it.

"So far as I am personally concerned, I am more than pleased and feel more than grateful for the turn affairs have taken. I believe I have cleared a profit this year, and that is more than I have done for several years past. My cattle are in good shape, and those that I have in New Mexico are doing nicely. The last reports from there state that conditions so far as cattle are concerned are as ideal in that country as I find them to be here. A great many Texas ranchmen are using New Mexico pasture lands this year, in fact, I believe that most of them became disgusted with the manner in which they were treated by Kansas pasture owners and have decided to quit the state for awhile. I have talked with a number of men recently, who have cattle in New Mexico, and all say they are doing well—and that grass is cheaper there than it has been for a long time in Kansas. Just why they have been going to Kansas so regularly is more than I can tell, unless it be from force of habit.

"When I made arrangements for my pasture in New Mexico, I was figuring with some Kansas people, and I thought the matter over carefully, took freight rates into consideration, and came to the conclusion that I had not been using good business judgment in sending stuff there when there was even better pasture nearer at home. I am informed that there is no vacant pasture land in New Mexico, and from the results of my last trip into that territory I am inclined to agree with the statement, just as far as I could see, it appeared that the range was in every case overstocked, and it really would have been had it not have been for the extra good year, and the manner in which grass has turned out.

"It is true that Kansas grass is better than that in New Mexico. It seems to put the cattle in better shape for market, and they look better in every respect, but I do not think that there is enough difference to justify the difference in expense."

SOME OKLAHOMA EXPERIMENTS

"I have been trying some feeding experiments on my farm of late," said Charles L. Pollack of Woodward, Okla., "and I find that cattle and hogs can turn wheat or oats into money just about as fast as anything else I know of.

"Not long ago I had a bunch of cattle that I was going to ship to Kansas City, so I proceeded to round them up and place them in an enclosure ready for shipment. My son was in Kansas City at the time, and I received a wire from him to the effect that the market was down and advised me to wait. Well I waited, and that little incident taught me a great deal.

"There was no grass in the enclosure, and as I had some oats on hand I fed the stock just a little of this mixed with hay. That lasted for four days, and when that gave out, I resorted to some wheat which I happened to have on hand. Well, things run along for five more days, and finally word came that the market was up and I shipped the stuff out, but there never was a better showing made in nine days than the cattle made right there in that lot.

"They picked up in weight, and I am fully convinced that the wheat, oats and hay that they consumed returned me in good measure.

"The cattle looked like stuff that had been fed for six months or more, and so pleased was I with the result that I have been trying it on some hogs that I have. It has only been three days since I started the last experiment and for that reason can not say what the result will be, but if it is as satisfactory as the last was, I will be persuaded to try it on a larger scale next time. I make buy some stuff just on purpose to try the feed.

"While I do not know what reason to attribute the fact to, it is nevertheless

true that the cattle shipped to Kansas City shrank but a very little, less than I have ever had a car of cattle to shrink before, and I believe that I chanced to feed them just the proper amount of each of the feed stuffs to make it pan out the best."

NEW MEXICO CONDITIONS

"We have nothing to complain of in our country," said Sam T. Wilkes of Roswell, N. M., who was on the Fort Worth market Monday. "We have had a successful year, most of us have come out with some little profit and are exceedingly thankful to a kind Providence who has by favorable weather, assisted us towards attaining the desired end.

"Weather is fine, grass good, cattle comparatively fat, and what were placed on the market brought a reasonable price, and we are satisfied."

CATTLE INSPECTORS REPORTS FAVORABLE

Range and Cattle Both in Good Condition.
Shipments Generally Light

Reports from the inspectors of the Cattle Raisers' Association for the week ending Sunday, June 4, have been received at the office of Secretary Lytle in this city.

Range and cattle in fine shape, is the report from Amarillo and Washburn. Purcell, L. T., reports damaging hail during the last week, in some places almost totally destroying crops.

Roswell, N. M., reports dry weather with range in fairly good condition.

Carlsbad, N. M., sends a report of scattered showers and cattle in good condition.

Plenty of rain, cattle in good condition and thirty-nine cars of market stuff shipped is the week's report from Alice, Texas.

Lawton, Okla., tells of rain in the fore part of the week, with range in good condition and all classes of stock doing well.

The inspector at Santa Anna reports dry, windy weather with cattle putting on fat.

Wheeler and Gray counties are in excellent condition, with plenty of stock water. Prospects were never better for fat cattle. Shipments from the Panhandle, according to the inspector, will be very heavy in July and August, though light at present.

From Alfred, Skidmore and Beeville the inspector reports range and cattle in good shape. Rain Saturday.

Chickasha, I. T., reports light shipments, with trains being stalled on account of high water. Rain occurred in the fore part of last week.

From Encinal the inspector reports 114 cars of market stuff shipped. Cattle and range in fine condition.

Victoria reports range and weather good and cattle in fine condition.

After his 2-per-cent-profit report on the beef trust the public should be prepared for a recommendation from Mr. Garfield that a subscription list be circulated for the support of indigent owners of Standard Oil.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

The reception accorded Commissioner Garfield's beef trust report has been such as will doubtless make him careful about his oil trust declaration. His beef trust report has been the subject of much public reviling.

Railroads are beginning to prepare for the biggest stock rush in the history of west Texas. The beef cattle movement is expected to start the latter part of July to the markets. In the meantime shipments of feeders will keep them busy.—San Angelo Standard.

West Texas is going to send some very fat cattle to market this summer and fall. Range conditions are just about as good as they could be and the cattle are now putting on the tallow at a very rapid rate.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE MEETING

The annual meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange will be held this year at Buffalo, N. Y., on June 28, 29, 30 and July 1.

At the coming meeting the important questions to be discussed and adjusted are the solicitor question and that relating to increased commission on hogs and sheep. Eight months ago, the St. Louis exchange adopted a change in commission rates making a charge of \$3 per car on hogs and sheep, which was justified by the increased cost of handling and the absolute lack of profits accruing under the old charge of \$6 per car.

The other exchanges have not thus far seen fit to concur in this action, but since then a joint committee from all the exchanges has been looking into the

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question with a view to arranging a uniform rate at all the markets. This committee's report will be heard at the coming meeting, and it is likely some definite action will be taken. In the meantime four of the eastern markets—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Buffalo and Indianapolis—have increased their rates on sheep from \$6 to \$7 per car, showing the trend of sentiment towards a uniformly higher commission charge on hogs and sheep.

BIG SHEEP DEAL

RAWLINS, Wyo., June 3.—One of the largest sheep deals made in southern Wyoming this year has just been closed here, Andrew Johnson & Co. selling to R. A. Smiley and L. E. Vivion all of their sheep except the bucks, the consideration being approximately \$40,000.

WILD TEXAS STEERS

Zack Miller of the 101 Ranch, has returned to the ranch from Texas, where he went to buy steers to be used in the roping contests which will take place in connection with the Indian celebration for the entertainment of the National Edi-

torial Association, on June 11. These animals are the wildest that have been on the prairies of Oklahoma for many years. They come from close to the Mexican line and know nothing of fences. They caused a pretty row when they were first taken to the pens. The roping contest will be the best that has been seen in the west for years, and the prizes will be the most valuable that have ever been offered.

SCARCITY OF TWOS

Hank Siders, representative of the Rosenbaum Brothers Cattle Company, was here recently. He has lately been in the Midland section receiving a bunch of two-year-old steers purchased by his firm.

"One cannot travel through the range country without realizing that a scarcity of cattle now exists," said Mr. Siders. "There are plenty of yearlings, but the twos that are on hand are so few as to attract notice when one is spotted. The owners of the twos are holding them at prohibitive prices."

COWAN EXPECTS TWO COMMITTEE REPORTS

Returns from Washington, Where He Argued Case of Southwestern Cattlemen

Sam H. Cowan returned to the city this morning from Washington after appearing there before the interstate commerce commission and the senate committee in regard to rate regulation in the interest of the cattle raising industry of the southwest.

Mr. Cowan said this morning: "The principal things I was engaged in at Washington in which the public have any interest was the argument of the cattle raisers' case involving the reasonableness of the advances made in live stock rates from Texas points and other southwestern points to the markets and to the ranges which was submitted before the interstate commerce commission in an argument extending over a period of five days. Every feature of the matter was presented according to the best of our ability both on the part of the railroads and the cattlemen. I naturally feel that the facts upon which we base our claim are thoroughly sustained as supporting our right to a reduction in the rates. The point which is the foundation of our case is that the previous rates in existence for years afforded sufficient compensation, and that when the railroads advanced the rates they made them higher than they had ever been and higher than the rates on live stock from other parts of the west similarly situated.

Proof Incontestable
"Our proof was incontestable that during the prevailing lower rates they paid rebates to get the business, thus showing that it was desirable and profitable. We were able to show that it is not less profitable now, all things considered. The damage claim argument we think was completely exploded by the proof that on the whole taking an average for five years, one dollar per car, less than one-half cent per one hundred pounds, will cover it, and that the large damages paid a year or two ago was due to the negligent service. The record in this case is very large and we need not expect that a decision can be rendered before the fall sittings of the commission.

The Terminal Case
"We also submitted again in argument the terminal charge case, involving the terminal charges at Chicago. The supreme court practically sustained the commission in its decision in that case as applied to shipments from most of the territory adjacent to Chicago and I apprehend that there ought to be no fears of the commission deciding as it did before that one dollar of the charge is unreasonable.

"I presented before the senate committee the claims of the live stock shippers of the west to have the interstate commerce law amended so that when the commission decides a rate to be wrong it can put into effect a rate that is right. The railroads had occupied the time of the senate committee with statements of railroad officials all over the United States and had brought there a great many favored shippers, all protesting against giving the commission this power. I think they overplayed the game by the contentions that the commission would not be competent to fix a right rate and that only the railroads could do that, and having already done it that the rates are therefore right and that all complaints are unfounded, and if not that the railroads are to be the judge of whether they are or not. In other words the king can do no wrong because the king must decide whether what he does is wrong or not. The game which they played before the committee was on the principle 'heads I win, tails you lose.' It is difficult to surmise what the senate committee will report. There will doubtless be both a majority and a minority report, unless the majority reports a measure substantially conforming to the president's specific demands for rate legislation.

Eliminated Competition
"The assumption that under such a law the commission would change all the rates in the country and adopt a mileage basis and the like is all rot. That is simply a straw man which they erected for the purpose of distracting public attention from the real issue which is the railroads have through their traffic committees eliminated competition in the matter of rates, should not be permitted to fix them without the right of government supervision when they are called in question as being unreasonable or discriminatory, and the commission shall have the power to determine what the rate is when it is complained of."

DISCUSS BEEF TRUST

A Conference Between Attorney General Moody and Commissioner Garfield
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—Attorney General Moody and the commissioner of corporations, Mr. Garfield, held a long conference, at which the general re-

sults of the beef trust investigation were discussed. The evidence obtained in the recent grand jury investigation at Chicago, together with a full report from the official who had that inquiry in charge, is now before the attorney general.

It is announced that as a result of the conference the facts secured at Chicago bearing upon the nature of and the methods used by the beef trust will be submitted to congress next fall, along with the report of Mr. Garfield, which has already been made public in part. The officials here do not admit, as is the general impression, that the beef trust inquiry has been a failure.

Attorney General Moody said that he will go over the evidence thoroughly and that as soon as possible he will make a report to the president. It is obvious that the department of justice is impressed with the dimensions of the task of assailing the beef trust.

SLAUGHTER BUYING BULLS

There were shipped from the yards last night 25 head of registered Hereford bulls to the ranch of Colonel C. C. Slaughter at Bovina, Texas. This makes the second shipment of registered bulls sent out from here during the past few days to Texas ranches; and in both cases they went to the extreme western part of that state where the demand for good breeding bulls has been light during the past few years.

As an indication of the scarcity of registered bulls it might just be mentioned that it took over three weeks to gather up the three carloads that have been sent out during the past week. Another indication of the good demand for registered bulls is shown in the purchase here during the past few days of a carload by a prominent Kansas breeder of bulls, who took out 20 head from the yards yesterday afternoon. This good demand had so nearly exhausted the supply that good young grade bulls are no longer sold to the packers, but are picked up and held for cattle breeders.—Drovers' Telegram.

PLAGUE OF GNATS WORRYING CATTLE

Bonfires Being Built in Many Places to Give Stock Partial Relief

Frank Moody, who has spent several months in east Texas, in Angelina county, below Lufkin, has returned to Fort Worth.

Mr. Moody reports that there has been an unusual rainfall in that part of Texas all through the spring, and it is only letting up at this time. The farmers, he says, are far behind in their work and crops are exceedingly late. It has been so wet that it was impossible to work the ground and to care for the crops after they get out of the ground.

"Another trouble is being experienced down in that part of the state," said Mr. Moody today. "The gnat pest is playing havoc with all kinds of live stock, especially horses and hogs, which are running themselves poor in a vain effort to get away from the pest." The cattle, he says, are not bothered to such an extent.

The farmers there are compelled to build bon fires in order to drive away the gnats and allow the stock to graze and rest. The lanes, he says, are filled with hundreds of cattle that crowd into the roadway where fires are built. Whenever stock see a fire and smoke they make a break for it.

For a while mosquitoes gave the stock considerable trouble, but were not nearly so bad as the gnats. In some instances, Mr. Moody states, many head of hogs and horses have been killed by gnats, but thus far the cattle have escaped serious loss.

CANADIAN CATTLE

The supply and quality of finished beef cattle on hand in Ontario at present, and the prospect for grass-fed cattle later on, I may say that they are roughly estimated 6,000 or 7,000 distillery-fed cattle, and 50,000 to 55,000 farm-fed cattle to go out, making a total of about 60,000 to 61,000. The quality should be good, as feed has been fairly plentiful, and the cattle are not being moved out early. The number likely to be finished on grass, I would judge to be about the same as last year, possibly a few less, as feeders find it very difficult to secure decent cattle without paying for them nearly as much as the best butchers' cattle bring on the market. The prospect as to the number of young cattle for feeding at home or for shipment to the northwest or elsewhere, is none too good, as there are too few well-bred feeders to supply the feeders of Ontario. Let the grade dairy steers supply the Northwest or go where they will, as they are useless for Ontario feeders. There is certainly urgent need for increasing the supply of good cattle for beef purposes in Ontario and throughout the Dominion, and the best means of accomplishing that end is by using good shorthorn sires in dairy herds, thereby producing a profitable dairy cow, and at the same time securing good feeding steers that will make profitable returns for the feed they consume. My opinion is that were this method adopted on all the fertile grazing farms of the Dominion, it would increase the resources of these two industries—beef and dairy

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For further information see ticket agent or address

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

products—by a million dollars or more each year. Just think of the supply of beef cattle seen every week in the markets of Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, where dairy cattle predominate, mongrel three-year-olds bringing an average of \$30 a head the year round, and thousands selling from \$15 to \$25 per head, cattle that have cost just as much to raise and feed as well-bred animals that sell quickly at two and one-half years old for \$70 to \$80 a head. When I think of the number of good beef cattle seen on the market in some Ontario cities, twenty, thirty and forty years ago, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 pounds, and selling at the very lowest for 4 cents, but generally 4½ cents to 5 cents per pound in the spring, and in July for 5½ cents to 6 cents, live weight, I am constrained to counsel our farmers to consider "whither are we drifting." With all our boasted improvements in many lines, and with all the talk we have heard at farmers' institute meetings and elsewhere about improved methods, the percentage of good beef cattle has been steadily growing less. Talk on these lines is cheap and does little good as long as farmers fail to avail themselves of the means of improving their cattle.—C. M. Siminons, in Farmer's Advocate.

TOLD AT SAN ANGELO

SAN ANGELO, Texas, June 1.—D. B. Kilpatrick of Crockett county has sold his ranch to A. W. Mills of San Angelo for \$3,500. The ranch includes 7,100 acres of leased land, lease running for sixteen months in the future, and four sections of patented land.

Ira G. Yates has returned from a three-weeks' horse buying trip through west Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. He purchased 1,000 horses and paid good prices, he said, for them. He will ship the horses to various horse markets through the country to dispose of them at an advance.

Neely Brothers, a grain firm of San Angelo, is embarking in the sheep business. J. B. Reilly of Ozona sold to Neely Brothers 1,650 ewes at \$2.75 and 1,350 lambs at \$1.00 each. Ruble Neely will have charge of the sheep.

S. B. Ratliff has sold to W. B. Wilmeth a 1,280 acre ranch in Reagan county for \$4 per acre.

Means & Oglesby shipped eleven cars of fat muttons to Kansas City yesterday. They were fine muttons and will undoubtedly bring a good price. There are several thousand head of fat muttons yet to go out from this place and next month the fat cattle shipments will begin. There are lots of fat cows through the country and it is certain that a great many of them will be shipped to the big eastern markets. The only thing the cattlemen are hoping is that there will not be such a rush that prices will be brought down.

HEREFORD, TEXAS,

Ranch and Farm Lands

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

Write me before buying.

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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.

REPORTS EXCELLENT CONDITIONS

R. N. Enson, a frequent visitor to the North Fort Worth yards from Richards, was on the market Tuesday with a string of mixed stuff. He reported conditions in his section of the country as excellent, the country is fast getting over the effects of the rain, farmers are again enabled to reach their crops to cultivate them.

He states that much of the stuff planted early in the season will be altogether lost, but some of it can and will be saved if the effort of the farmers can save it. They are not observing Sunday in the country hardly for the work to be done in the fields.

WITH THE PARSON AND THE COWBOY

MACON, Mo., May 27.—"When the most of my preaching to empty benches, Methodist conference sent me out to New Mexico as a sort of scout for the contemplated advance of the church I did and was beginning to get homesick when a little circumstance occurred which brought me next to the warm hearts of the cowboys," remarked the Rev. W. B. Wheeler, pastor of the M. E. church, south. "Looking back over the vigorous years of my pilgrimage in the west, and the great good the Master permitted me to do with those untamed but chivalrous spirits, I am convinced the incident was not a shot in the dark.

"While holding sparsely attended meetings down in the cattle country, near the forks of the Galisteo river, I was waited upon by a six-foot cattleman known as 'Little Charlie.' He wore the regulation sombrero, red handkerchief, flannel shirt and belt bristling with shooting irons and ammunition. He shook hands and I invited him to take a chair. He did so, pulled out his pipe, filled it and reached for a match.

THE PARSON AND THE COWBOY

"Smoking go here?" he asked.
 "Oh, yes; I smoke some myself."
 "He slowly lit his pipe, got the smoke curling vigorously, and then remarked as he looked indifferently across the street where a woman sat on a restless broncho:

"Had a rain across the range yesterday."

"Glad to hear it; were you needing water?"

"Rather."
 "More silence. Finally, to be sociable, I hunted my old pipe and began scraping it out. When I finished he passed his pouch of tobacco over to me.

"Got it from a greaser—one o' Juarez' riders—pretty damn good!"

"Across the way the lady was having trouble with her mount, which persisted in cavorting around like a circus donkey."
 "She seems to be waiting for some one," I said.

"He nodded complacently.

"It's me."
 "I couldn't for my life imagine why he kept his wife waiting on the frisky animal while he sat there with no apparent purpose.

"Hain't you better go out and tell your wife to come in and take a chair till you get ready to go?" I suggested.

THE COWBOY WAS EMBARRASSED

"A lugubrious grin spread over his face and seemed to shake the roots of his hair.

"Tain't my wife," he said.

"Oh!"

"Be you the man that runs the gospel works in these parts?" he asked.

"I am trying to establish a little church here."

"What outfit you ride for?"

"Methodist."

"Humph!"

"Silence again, and more antics by the impatient animal across the street. Finally the woman let her steed have rein and headed it for the porch where we were sitting. She didn't stop until she was right among us.

"What does he say, Charley?" she inquired.

"Hain't asked him yet."

"You ain't?"

"Nope."

AGREED TO CONSOLIDATE RANCHES

"Then I learned by her next words who was to boss 'Consolidated Ranch No. 4-44' the balance of its existence.

"Mr. Man—" she began.

"Parson Wheeler, the boys call me," I explained.

"Parson Wheeler, this man here is Little Charlie, who runs the C. I. & Co. ranch over the range. Yours truly is Kate Densmore of Los Cerrillos, who bosses the Standard. Me and Charley's agreed to consolidate ranches, and we lit on you to do the palaver act."

"The palaver act."

"Yes, hand out the talk—make the tie-up, see?"

"You mean you want to marry Charley?"

"Huh!" she exclaimed, her sun tanned features turning a dusky red; "I don't reckon I want to marry him any worse'n he does me. He's been moonin' 'round the Standard for six good months and at last I let him know if there wasn't going to be any doings he'd have to give place to others what meant business. Then he did the popping act like a white man, though you wouldn't think it by the way he's flunking now. Say, you wouldn't ask me for a girl that would ask a man, would you?"

THE "PARSON" IS ENGAGED

"I hurriedly assured her that such a thing couldn't possibly enter my head or any other man's head, and she smiled a gracious acknowledgment. By this Charley had knocked the ashes out of his pipe and arose to his feet. He stood behind us grinning a complacent 'yes' to all the 'boss of the Standard' was saying. The lady slashed her dancing pony savagely across the neck, and used some expletives calculated to let him know her opinion of his unruly conduct.

"We want you out at Charley's at 6 p. m. this eve, without fail for thunder, lightning or earthquake," said Miss Kate; "there'll be a few friends there and after the song and dance is over we'll give you the time of you life—eh, Charley?"

"Make 'im feel like he's jist killed a

grizzly by his lonesome," said Charley, expressing his highest idea of human fellowship.

"He started to get on his horse to accompany her, but suddenly came back, pulled my ear down to his lips and as he slipped a gold eagle in my hand, whispered, sonorously:

"LITTLE CHARLEY'S" REQUEST

"Put the 'obey' in good and strong, parson!"

"The affair at No. 4-44 Consolidated was a dazzling success. Kate looked at me suspiciously when I came down 'good and strong' on the 'obey' part, but she stood up to it 'like a little man,' as she afterwards described it. The boys were so delighted that they insisted on having the event recorded in the Cattleman's Herald, and honored me with the request to do the literary work. In due time the cattle paper came out with this announcement:

"Again have two members of the human family expressed themselves as being in harmony with the Divine declaration that it is not good for man to be alone, and at No. 4-44 ranch in the territory of New Mexico, on Nov. 18, 1880, Little Charley Montague and Miss Kate Densmore took upon themselves the beautiful vows that made them husband and wife; or, in other words, one of Los Cerrillos' fair daughters, and a Baron de Cattle of the Galisteo did mutually agree to graze on the same ranch, use the same stamping ground in fly time, water at the same trough and lick salt from the same log, and always to be within lowing distance of each other until one of them it put on the trail which terminates in the Great Beyond, where the pasture is ever fresh and green. And when the roll call is sounded on the judgment day and the heavens are thrown back as the scroll and the reverberations of wrecked and ruined worlds peal forth to the fiat of eternal rest, may these two pilgrims from the dusty highway of earth hang their weary bones on the gallery-rack of immortality and register on the same line, 'We meet to part no more.'"

"From the date of the paper's issuance our little 2x4 church on the range was crowded with worshippers, and the hat that traveled around among them came back to the pulpit loaded with coin."

AT WALL SCHOOL

Eighth Commencement of Honey Grove Institution Is Held

HONEY GROVE, Texas, June 5.—The eighth session of Wall school came to an end Tuesday evening, May 30, after brilliant commencement exercises.

On Saturday evening, May 27, took place the gymnasium exhibition. The first prize was awarded to Rey Magee of Dodd City and the second prize to Robert Wall of Honey Grove.

Sunday morning in the Methodist church Rev. C. A. Spragins of Whitewright preached the commencement sermon to a large congregation. At night Rev. J. B. Riddle, pastor of the Baptist church, preached a special sermon to the students.

Monday evening in the chapel the oratorical contest for the F. W. Underwood medal took place. The contestants were Messrs. D. K. Fooshee, Paris, Texas; W. H. Greenwood, Honey Grove, Texas; John P. Hoston, Ector, Texas, and Fletcher Threadgill, Frederick, Okla., and Robert L. Whaley, Marshall, Texas. The medal was given to Mr. Whaley.

Ernst Fichtner, El Paso; Paul Houston, Ector; John W. Keller, Konawa, I. T.; Ralph Pierce, Honey Grove; Edgar Threadgill, Frederick, Okla., and Robert L. Whaley, Marshall, Texas. The medal was given to Mr. Whaley.

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On Tuesday evening Dr. John A. Moore of Dallas delivered the annual literary address. His subject was "Education." Then followed the declamation contest for the R. J. Thomas medal, the speakers being Messrs. Claude Allen, Telephano, Texas; Jesse Easterwood, Wills Point;

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.

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DO IT NOW.

SPEYER

J. K. CARAWAY,

LUBBOCK TEXAS.

THESE HOGS HEALTHY

College Station's Experiments With Cotton Seed Meal

COLLEGE STATION, June 2.—On April 1 the Texas experiment station commenced feeding cotton seed meal to hogs, according to the Allison method.

In view of the importance of the question of the safety of feeding cotton seed meal to hogs, it has been considered advisable to publish the substance of the replies being made to a large number of persons making direct inquiry as to the present condition of the animals in the experiment.

Of the four lots, each containing ten hogs, lot 1 receives unfermented corn chops; lot 2 fermented corn chops; lot 3 fermented mixture of one-third cotton seed meal and two-thirds corn chops; lot 4 equal parts of the same two feeds.

These hogs have now been fed as described for sixty days and are all in a healthy, thriving condition. If longer continued feeding of these rations does not produce any unfavorable conditions the experiment will be continued for at least forty days more and a slaughter test made of the animals at the close.

with Attorney General Moody, is working on the papers.

It is said thirty true bills have been drawn by Attorney Pagnin, while at least ten more are to be drawn as a result of the trip to Washington.

"There is little hope of a farm season down our way," said A. J. Pearson of El Paso, who was in Fort Worth Thursday. "Cattle conditions are as good as could be expected, and cattle are doing fine, but a great many of the stockmen in this section put out quite a respectable feed crop, and I regret to say that the biggest part of it has been ruined."

"I had a very nice prospect at one time to raise enough alfalfa and some oats, sufficient to condition my cattle for the market early and in good shape, but the season has been most unfavorable and as a result the crop has dried up in some places and washed out in some others, until I do not bank on the crop in the least to help me out of my difficulties. When I saw this, I sold the most of my cattle."

INDICTMENTS LIKELY

Beef Trust Investigation Said to Have Brought Fruits

CHICAGO, June 2.—Indictments against thirty men have been drawn, it is said, as a result of the evidence of the federal grand jury in its two months' hearing of witnesses in connection with the methods of the meat packing industries.

Assistant Attorney General Oliver Pagnin, who is now in Washington conferring

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

MILK COOLER AND STOVE FACTORY
 Rogers, Bell County, Texas

SOUTH TEXAS SHIPS CATTLE

All Available Cars Being Sent to Care for Usual June Marketing

South Texas cattle are reported ready for the usual June rush to market. The Katy is preparing for a heavy rush, 3,700 cars having already been ordered by shippers. Every available car on the system is being rushed south to move the stock. It is estimated the movement will last two weeks. It will require, approximately, 100 trains to handle the cattle. Two cattlemen alone at San Antonio will use 2,700 cars.

IS HIGH WATER MARK OR A CAR SHORTAGE

El Paso Reports Falling Off for the Week in Cattle Receipts

EL PASO, Texas, June 3.—Either the high water mark of the 1905 shipments is passed or the shortage of cattle cars is making it impossible to handle the stock as rapidly as it is presented for shipments. Possibly the two influences have combined to cut down the total number of cattle shipped during the past seven days from the total of the preceding week.

Washouts at points along the Rock Island between Santa Rosa and Dalhart for several days interrupted traffic. The Santa Fe for a number of days was unable to transact the usual volume of freight business. Other roads have had their difficulty with high water.

As a result of all these influences, the local yards have been less thickly filled with north and west bound stock this week than at any time since the filling of spring contracts began.

Quarantine July 1

Dr. Louis Metsker of Albuquerque, chief of the government inspection service in New Mexico, has declared that a positive quarantine shall be laid against some of the eastern New Mexico counties, some of them adjoining Texas, beginning the first of July. The southwestern and central counties have been declared free of mange, and the inspectors from those districts will be sent to the northern counties and to those in the Pecos valley to assist in taking preventive measures against the disease. The New Mexico cattle sanitary board has announced that relentless war will be waged against all cattle disease. The members of the sanitary board at Las Vegas, N. M., have appointed a committee to draft rules relative to the precautionary measures which must be taken by all stockmen. Dipping of herds in the infected districts will be compelled. Additional members will be added to the force of inspectors to make it possible to deal with the evil.

Knockout Drops

Hugh Torrance, the wealthy Deming cattleman, was a victim of knockout drops a few days ago. According to the reports which have reached El Paso, Mr. Torrance was on his way to Colorado, on a Colorado and Southern train, when his peculiar symptoms were observed. He was removed from the train at Colorado Springs, and the police found that he had suffered the loss of all his cash, except a quarter of a dollar. A \$150 diamond ring and a valuable gold watch and chain were left upon him.

Scab Disease

Arizona sheep owners are uniting in a movement to eradicate the scab disease from their flocks. At Del Rio, Cordes and other points the sheep owners have begun dipping their sheep, appointing skilled inspectors to approve the solutions and oversee the dipping. The work is being done under a law passed in the legislature two years ago. The law has been practically a dead letter in most parts of the territory. This year the sheepmen are attempting to bring about its rigid enforcement.

Flood Damage

Floods along the Rio Grande have wrought great damage in the ranches north of El Paso in New Mexico. Miles of fertile fields have been covered with water. In the Berino and Anthony districts, a few miles above this city, the banks have been overflowed in a number of new points, entailing great loss. The cattlemen, however, are doing but little complaining. In the flooded districts few cattle are raised. The mois-

ture that has been so abundant has maintained the ranges in the best possible condition.

Gossip of Shippers

J. B. Kindrick of Sheridan, Wyo., has been cutting out stock from the G. O. S. ranch near Silver City, N. M., for immediate delivery. The cattle are to be driven overland to Deming, at which point they will be loaded.

J. C. Smith shipped 39 cars of twos and threes over the Pecos Valley to Everett, S. D.

Charles Tudor and Trave Windham shipped slightly over 300 head of twos and ones to Kansas, from their ranch in the Pecos.

James Cowgill shipped 850 head of cattle from Van Horn, Texas to Kansas.

Hysham and Neel shipped several trainloads of cattle from Douglas, Ariz., through this city, to northern points.

Cattle shipments over the El Paso and Southwestern road have maintained a high average. Three or four trainloads have come in almost daily.

A. A. Cox of El Paso county shipped 20 cars of cattle to Harrison Haley at Rifle, Colo.

The Corralitos Cattle Company has shipped a quantity of cattle north in bond.

M. B. Huling shipped 1,700 twos and threes to Kansas from the Pecos.

Twelve carloads of cows from Mrs. Kendall's ranch at Riverton were shipped to Kansas City.

A. J. Nisbett shipped a trainload of cattle from the Chico company, Mrs. Carpenter, Portwood & Jackson, Stockton Brothers, Diamond Bar ranch and others near Silver City to Kansas.

Stump Robbins shipped five cars of yearlings to Fort Worth.

The Rex Cattle Company shipped from Kent ten cars of cattle to Fort Worth.

A carload of Arizona horses passed through this city on their way to the rain circuits in the middle west. The horses were largely from Phoenix. The owners were William Mayers, Charles Ikles, Dr. Duffield, J. C. Adams.

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.

R. F. CUMBIE BADLY HURT

A Well-Known Cattleman Gets a Bad Fall

SAN ANGELO, Texas, June 5.—R. F. Cumbie, a well-known and prominent cattleman, in partnership with Joe McCutcheon in the cattle business, was either thrown or fell from the back of a vicious horse on Thursday evening in a large pasture near the McCutcheon ranch, which is near Bronte, Coke county, and lay on the ground unconscious all through Thursday night, being found Friday by a searching party. His jawbone was broken in several places and his head severely injured. He had not regained consciousness up to a late hour yesterday evening and the doctors entertained no hope of his recovery. The horse he had ridden was a vicious one and he had been warned not to ride the animal. The young man was a son of Rev. R. M. Cumbie of Bronte.

CLEAN PACKING PLANTS

There was a renewal some weeks ago of the foreign agitation against American meats and meat products on the ground of the alleged unsanitary conditions of American packing houses. A London medical paper printed the alleged observations of a prejudiced observer, and these were made a basis for a lot of untruthful talk. The falsity of the charges was long ago disproved, both abroad and at home, but it was pleasant to have a group of distinguished foreign visitors see the Chicago packing house district last week for themselves, and to hear their comments.

These men were delegates to the International Railway Congress, and included some of the ablest railroad men of Europe. They were taken for a trip of inspection through the stock yards and made a lengthy and careful examination of the packing plants. They were amazed. They had heard of the alleged filthy condition of the American packing houses, and it surprised them to find such neatness and cleanliness and to see the perfection of the organization and conduct of such immense business.

One of the visitors, a prominent Belgian railway official, said in comment: "In Europe we often hear unfavorable comments regarding the packing establishments in your country and their general unsanitary condition, but this tour of inspection sets at rest any suspicion that foreigners may have entertained regarding the methods employed in the American packing houses, and when we reach our homes nothing but words of praise will be heard from us. Foreign trade in meats is considerably hampered in many European countries by a suspicion that things are not conducted properly, and that the converting of animals into food products is not done with cleanliness as the one main object. But this inspection has proven the rumors

Through TEXAS!

The I. & G. N. R. R. has many fast trains through Texas, traversing the greater portion of the State, and reaching nearly all of the large cities, affording travelers every convenience and comfort to be found on a modern railroad. High-class equipment and power, seasonable schedules, splendid dining stations, Pullman buffet sleeping cars, and courteous agents and train attendants.

TO MEXICO

The I. & G. N. R. R., in connection with the National Lines of Mexico, operate Four Fast Trains Daily between Texas and Mexico, via Laredo. The time from San Antonio to Mexico City being only 34½ hours, or a day and a half, and 302 miles shortest. Correspondingly as quick from all Texas points via I. & G. N. The cities of Monterey, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi and Mexico City are reached directly in through Pullman Buffet Sleepers without change. This route also forms the new short line via Monterey to Torreon and Durango, direct connection with through sleeper to and from Durango being made at Monterey.

Excursion Rates Periodically.

For complete information see I. & G. N. Agents or write

L. TRICE, Second V.-P. & G. M. D. J. PRICE, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent. "The Texas Road," Palestine, Texas.

600 Steers For Sale

1, 2 and 3 years old 300 head Stock Cattle. Address S. T. TAYLOR, Iago, Wharton County, Texas

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FARM FOLK 6 Months } ALL FOR \$1.00
STOCKMAN-JOURNAL 1 Year }

EXTRACTS FROM CALCULATOR
Farmer—What is corn worth today? Grain Buyer—We are paying 53 cents today for corn. Your load weighed 2,780 pounds net.
Farmer (opening his Calculator)—Then I had on 43 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 or bank discount on \$500 for 63 days at 8 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 88.)
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 9½ feet in diameter and 12 feet deep, or 8½ 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 pocketbook form, thus being convenient for out-door use.

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THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

THE WEEK'S MARKET

Cattle came to this market for the past week in very liberal supply, the total receipts reaching 20,000, including calves. In the preceding week receipts were 17,891 and for last year 14,148. Hogs fell short in numbers from the former week, there being 7,200 in, against 7,362 for the preceding week. The sheep supply amounted to 4,060, against 9,106 for the week previous.

Weakness developed in the steer trade early in the week, and continued until the week's close, the last three days' market being draggy in the extreme. Prices close the week 25 cents lower. Cows have had a better market than steers, but close the week 10c to 15c lower. Calves have had a boom during the latter part of the week, and close 50c to 75c higher.

The hog market suffered a decline in the middle of the week, and this held good until Saturday when a partial recovery took place. Hogs, however, close the period 10c lower. Pigs remain steady, the demand for light cuts of pork being strong.

Sheep have come to this market in greater numbers than its power to absorb. Most of these have been on through billing. Prices ruled generally steady until Friday. Saturday a recovery was noted.

The sales of horses and mules amounted to seven cars for the week—one of the lightest in the recent history of the trade.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
200	941	\$3.60	22	1,005	\$3.75
35	852	2.85	51	852	2.85
52	860	2.85	48	872	2.85
54	858	2.85	46	870	2.85
38	868	2.85	36	884	2.85
11	692	2.50	499	821	3.25
29	1,091	4.30	18	1,208	3.85
1	1,245	3.00	22	1,147	4.35
22	1,123	4.15			
20	1,131	\$3.33	10	1,006	\$3.50
21	6100	2.50			
1	480	\$1.90	29	466	\$2.75
25	924	\$3.25	183	1,070	\$3.75
80	915	3.10			
11	1,607	\$3.20	16	1,461	\$5.25
54	788	2.90	26	864	3.00
59	951	3.00	40	924	3.00

COWS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
3	773	\$2.90	7	991	\$3.00
12	725	2.10	28	742	2.15
9	822	2.15	23	789	2.40
15	778	2.40	27	630	1.60
9	752	2.00	15	817	2.65
14	800	2.75	4	840	2.60
14	873	2.60	52	756	2.00
30	728	2.00	28	793	2.05
6	983	3.25	15	802	2.45
5	762	2.00	16	709	2.65
6	821	2.65	15	816	2.25
1	940	\$2.10	3	1,180	\$2.60
3	913	1.71	3	852	2.00
12	709	2.10	2	850	2.40
17	821	1.85	24	473	2.15
2	730	2.05	17	825	2.05
29	825	2.40	28	785	2.45
23	822	2.25	3	966	3.15
18	807	2.15			
10	730	\$2.15	22	596	\$1.75
30	787	2.60	5	646	1.90
15	862	2.30	28	672	1.90
28	692	2.25	13	856	2.15
22	805	2.30	21	786	2.15
30	759	2.40	14	600	1.75
21	738	1.80	8	756	2.35
16	672	1.70	23	800	2.20
18	792	1.90			
36	909	\$2.75	3	783	\$1.85
4	870	1.65	2	835	2.75
5	886	2.75	1	790	1.90
25	822	2.40	1	640	1.25
2	805	2.00			
70	815	\$2.85	9	823	\$2.85
1	710	1.50	8	854	2.00
1	870	2.00	48	726	2.20
49	753	2.0	8	778	2.20
12	867	2.45	11	739	1.90
7	912	2.60	3	966	2.35
2	1,120	3.00	2	785	2.60
22	703	1.80	11	809	2.75
2	985	2.75			

BULLS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	1,090	\$2.50			
2	1,035	\$2.50			

HEIFERS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
8	654	\$2.35			

CALVES					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
38	166	\$4.75	5	214	\$3.00
9	288	3.00	18	130	3.50
81	143	4.35	66	143	4.25
18	168	3.75	43	210	4.25
11	217	4.00	21	160	4.40
21	140	4.50	1	450	2.25
19	157	4.25	6	170	3.25
3	510	2.50	21	190	4.25
23	145	4.40	6	103	3.00
52	433	3.60	1	530	2.75
25	157	4.50	3	276	3.00
51	172	4.25	2	485	2.75

5	312	\$3.50	10	257	\$3.50
70	187	5.00	5	120	3.75
13	172	3.50	170	168	4.50
3	265	3.25	6	161	4.25
2	275	3.00	9	187	4.00
2	270	3.00	8	347	4.00
15	212	4.00	4	550	3.00
20	301	3.00	66	179	4.75
2	200	4.00			
81	198	\$4.75	3	243	\$3.00
2	350	3.00	14	193	5.00
17	118	4.75	48	146	4.25
2	90	3.25	9	152	4.50
40	160	4.25	5	150	4.25
64	182	5.00	12	295	3.00
2	130	4.75	16	160	4.75
4	123	2.75			
4	157	4.00	1	200	\$1.75
82	142	5.00	10	265	3.00
85	171	5.00			
10	294	\$3.50	52	177	\$5.00
3	216	4.00	15	143	4.75
5	158	2.50	3	225	3.50
65	176	4.50	71	160	4.75
9	292	3.50	47	158	4.75
6	250	3.25	3	160	4.50
3	313	3.50	6	163	5.00

HOGS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
91	178	\$5.17½	69	231	\$5.20
47	181	5.12½	57	191	5.10
54	132	4.75	7	134	4.90
29	236	5.17½	79	200	5.15
14	185	5.15	52	201	5.15
8	142	4.75	33	209	5.00
82	197	5.17½	75	163	5.10
67	189	5.15	66	211	5.25
1	170	\$4.50	2	295	\$5.00
30	234	5.10	30	390	5.10
59	213	5.15	86	195	5.15
1	480	4.00	62	248	5.15
3	290	5.00	76	180	5.10
2	285	5.00	17	192	5.05
78	214	5.12½	64	180	5.05
79	214	5.15	82	187	5.15
8	182	5.00	2	250	5.00
5	208	5.10			
70	164	\$4.95	85	200	\$5.15
86	185	5.12½	75	215	\$5.15
85	187	5.07½	1	360	5.20
1	200	4.00			
4	192	\$5.00	67	214	\$5.10
86	188	5.15	1	220	4.00
1	180	5.00	80	185	5.10
1	610	3.50	79	218	5.25
85	194	5.17½	25	155	4.90
77	224	5.25	2	280	5.15
35	176	\$5.05	84	199	\$5.25
82	182	5.20	83	193	5.20
61	212	5.17½	30	195	5.15
3	156	4.75	1	260	5.05
1	120	5.00	1	200	4.90
1	200	5.05	2	215	5.15
1	170	5.10			

PIGS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
54	87	\$4.60	2	110	\$4.75
4	122	4.75	1	120	4.75
28	119	4.60	22	112	4.80
2	90	\$4.50	4	117	\$4.60
10	115	4.75	3	113	4.75
15	112	4.75			
10	109	\$4.60	4	130	\$4.50
5	92	4.50			
35	88	\$4.50	1	120	\$4.65
18	90	4.65			
9	103	\$4.65	15	108	\$4.75
1	100	4.50			

SHEEP			
	Ave.	Wt.	Price.
36 mixed		103	\$4.35
21 lambs		61	4.35
525 mixed		83	\$4.15
126		74	\$3.75

SUGGESTS BULL EXCHANGE

"If some cowman would organize an association which would buy up several hundred fine bulls, and then arrange that its members should have the use of them, changing around each year, I believe that the question of grading up herds of Texas would be settled," said J. J. Johnson of Galveston.

"The present system of buying a good animal for several hundred dollars, keeping him two or three years and then selling him for practically nothing, is an expensive procedure to any business, let alone the cattle industry, which has suffered continually for a great many years.

"An association such as I suggest could buy animals when they were young and the members of the association could have a new set of bulls each year for a great many years, until they were no longer fit for service, when another supply could be purchased. This would make the expense so low that every one could afford to commence the task of grading up.

"A bull that I paid \$300 for three years ago recently sold on the Fort Worth market for \$53, so one can readily see what a loss a stockman incurs in the work.

"I believe in grading up; I think that it is the only solution to the problem of success to Texas cattlemen; but some means should be discovered to cheapen the process. Of course as good bred cattle become the rule, good bulls will be worth less money, but until that time comes around there ought to be some scheme that would let us all get started about the same time.

"I favor the Herefords, and if a plan similar to the one I suggest could be

started, there could be one for the different breeds, say one for the Herefords and one for the Durhams and so on down the line.

"One like this was tried in our part of the country not long ago, but the man that started it, got away with most of the money that was raised to buy the bulls and we have never heard from him since. The cattlemen took hold of the scheme with quite a great amount of enthusiasm."

OUTLOOK FOR FEEDERS

W. N. Thompson, representing a Chicago railroad, was in Fort Worth Friday looking after the cattle interests of that road. He says that there has been some heavy shipments gone north this year, into the feeders' district, and that he predicts a good year for the feeders, as most of the stuff was fine looking, and there is not so much left in the south; therefore the country will be dependent in a measure upon the north for feed stuff and the cattle that will be consumed.

He returned to Chicago Friday night, where he will inform the directors of his road as to the grain and cotton outlook in Texas for this year.

PREDICTS LOWER PRICES

C. D. Bernard of Houston, Texas, was a visitor to the Fort Worth Stock Yards Thursday. Mr. Bernard is one of the old buyers from the north, and is well in touch with the cattle situation so far as the northern buyers and feeders are concerned.

"The demand in the north is well cared for by this time," said Mr. Bernard. "Trading has been more active this year than I have known it to be for a great many years. For some reason, Texas cattlemen were not very anxious to let their steers go, and the northern feeders who have good grass and plenty of water were just a little anxious to get plenty of the stuff."

"The rise in price changed the situation altogether. Feeders could not afford to invest too much money in cattle at the price that now prevails, lest a change in the market at the time they were ready for the market be for the worse, and they lose again this year, for it is true, that a great many of them

"I know of one man that bought 4,000 head of cattle, shipped them to his north-

ern pasture, and after keeping them seven months, paid the freight both ways and sold the stuff at an advance of \$2.50 over what he paid for it. He claims that he lost big money on the deal, and could not be induced to take a hand in matters this year.

"I believe that this price is only temporary; I do not think it will continue long; I do not see how it can. I look upon it as a plan of the trusts to stop the investigation of the beef trust by the federal government."

TREND OF EVENTS

"Cattle are in fair shape in our county at this time, but the farmers are in a terrible shape," said E. J. Thompson of Granger. "The recent rains have so soaked the ground that neither grass nor crops amount to much, and I am afraid that it will be felt next year, when hard times are liable to be calling around.

"Had it not been for the last few rains we would have had an ideal season in Williamson county, but at present it is anything but a good prospect.

"There has been some little trading in our section, but I know of no large sales this year. The cattle are mostly in the hands of people who will ship them out, and for that reason there is very few changing hands at present.

"I am glad to notice that there is an inclination among the stockmen and farmers in Texas to breed up their herds. To me this seems wise indeed, as much depends upon the first few who lead off in this work.

"I do not think it will be very long before there will be enough good bred stuff on the market that the demand will be so light for scrub cattle that stockmen of the old school who refuse to open their eyes in the right direction will be made to see that there is no longer a profit to the raiser of scrub cattle.

"Pure bred cattle will be the rule and not the exception in a few short years, and then cattlemen can make money in their business the same as a merchant in his. It will be a standard article offered for sale, something that the cost of production can be figured on and also the cost of preparing it for the butchers."

GOOD CALF CROP

"The crop prospect in our county is very gloomy," said H. B. Stubbs of Wortham, "but cattle have done and are doing very well. Of course, the grass is sappy, you might say soured, but the cattle are doing very well and there is much to be thankful for.

"Much of the crops planted early will have to be thrown out because the farmer cannot get to it to work it.

"On the other hand, cattle have fared better, 2s and 3s will be ready for the market in about fifteen days, and I think there are quite a few to go.

"Notwithstanding the heavy and damaging rains, it is a successful season after all from the standpoint of the stockman. The cattle that go to market in the next twenty days should, and I believe will, command a fair price.

"There has been a remarkably good calf crop all over the state this year, and that will mean a good start for the cowman next year."

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CATTLEMAN MAKES NEW STAKE IN MINE

Grant G. Gillett Retrieves Fortunes by Big Mexican Deals. Had Cowboy Band

It is learned here that Grant G. Gillett, once the Kansas cattle king, who is well known in Texas cattle circles, has just sold the Quebradillas mines in Mexico to some New York capitalists for \$500,000.

John W. Connor, the new manager, is en route to the republic to take charge of the property. The sale is said to be the largest cash sale ever made in the state of Parais.

Since Mr. Gillett went to Mexico after his big failure in the cattle business, he has put through several of the largest mine deals in the history of that state, the total realized as a result of these sales being \$850,000.

Mr. Gillett, it will be recalled, was last seen in Fort Worth during the meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association in March, 1900. He came with much to-do, bringing with him his own cowboy band. Soon after that he failed for upwards of a million dollars. He went into Mexico in an effort to retrieve his lost fortune and according to the information that reaches here he has, in a great measure, succeeded.

BEEF TRUST IS DENOUNCED

Very frequently our correspondents, the past year or two, have spoken of the low price of beef cattle. The feeling seems to be general that the price of these cattle is not what it should be as compared with that of the corn that fattens them. Consumers have the same opinion when comparing the high costs of steaks and roasts with the quotations of cattle on foot. The reason for this strange condition has not been generally understood. It seemed to many that there must be an over supply of cattle on the ranges, but that was not true. Until cattlemen learned that the buyers all had one price to offer and seemed indifferent whether they got the cattle or the other fellows, and that prices ruled the same at Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago, did they begin to understand that the beef trust had taken the whole business into their own hands, and were fixing prices to suit themselves. According to a very thorough and interesting discussion of this subject in the current number of Everybody's Magazine, it appears that it matters not which of the great packing companies at any of the points named, buys up a carload or a trainload of cattle; each one gets a share in the packing and profits. Formerly there was active bidding on a lot of cattle on arrival; now one buyer sets the price, and it matters not to which company the sale is made. A shipper,

who has been long in the business in Nebraska, is quoted as saying "that since the trust was formed the producer has never been certain of his market. When the price drops so low that owners stop shipping, the packers push the price up a few points to induce them to begin shipping again. But they have their private and secret ways of keeping tab of the cattle coming into the market, and know to a carload how many will reach them on a certain day. When their bait has been taken and cattle are on their way, they put the price down, and the shipper finds that he must sell at cost, or perhaps often enough at an actual loss."

With this explanation it is easy to understand how the market runs so low and unsatisfactory to the shippers, and at the same time the prices of dressed meats are so high and unsatisfactory to consumers.

Imagine for a moment what would be the result if all the products of the farm were under trust rule, so that the prices of corn, wheat, hay, etc., were regulated, not by the law of supply and demand, but arbitrarily, or according to the notion of some individual. What an uncertain business farming would become. Perhaps it would be as near the truth to say that the business that ought to be, and naturally is, the most sure and independent would become exactly the opposite; for the farmer could never be sure that any crop he might care to grow would pay for the labor and expense he put upon it, and he would be dependent on the whim or notion of the agent of one great trust for what he received for all his products. What the beef trust has done for Iowa and South Dakota illustrates what such a trust as we refer to would do for the farming interests everywhere. In the former state a loss of \$12,500,000 has been inflicted upon the cattle growers and feeders in the past four years, and in the latter \$10,000,000. In Iowa more than thirty banks have failed directly because of the losses of farmers in the beef cattle industry, and ten or more suicides of bank officers and farmers have occurred as a result of these failures. The trust system is wrong, and must be overthrown. But how?—Farmers' Advocate.

Thinks Prices Will Go Lower

James L. Harris, general live stock agent of the Wabash, a close observer of live stock conditions, does not take a hopeful view of the future of the beef steer market. He gives it as his opinion that with the possible further advance of strictly drylot steers of 50c to 75c the latter part of June, the crest of beef steer prices has been passed. There may be, he thinks, some small reactions as the result of variations in the supply from day to day, but on the whole he looks to see shorted and wintered beeves decline still further.

"There are two reason for this," de-

clares Mr. Harris. "One is that a world of cattle were carried through the winter on roughness, the supply of which was abundant and the quality good. They went on grass in exceptionally good condition, and are now gaining rapidly on a ration of corn and oil cake fed on the grass. They will begin to arrive on the market by the time the run of drylot cattle drops off. They will not make very good beef, but they will furnish plenty of it, and it will be within the reach of people of modest means. Then grass cattle will be early this season. Texas grass cattle have been coming for several weeks and in extra good condition. Territory cattle will begin to move to market earlier than usual. All this means an abundance of cheap beef. Of course there will still be a demand for corned beef, and prime drylot cattle may go a little higher in June, which is usually the case at that season.

"Another reason is that the supply of vegetables this season is enormous and they are, consequently, very cheap. Vegetation has been of rank growth, and lettuce, radishes, onions, peas and all that sort of truck can be bought for a song. Trainloads of it are being shipped out of Texas from sections which a few years ago did not produce enough for home consumption. Then there is an enormous crop of strawberries, and they are unusually cheap. The people are eating vegetables and berries instead of meat, because they are cheaper. This is having, and will continue to have, a depressing effect on the dressed meat market.

"And as to hogs, well, I never saw so many hogs in the country in all my life. There are hogs everywhere. Buyers at little crossroads stations are shipping three or four loads a week without apparently making much impression on the supply. There are lots of hogs running after the cattle that are being fed on grass, and they will keep the summer market well supplied. There is no disease among the hogs anywhere, either."

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

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

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

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

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Keep posted. Subscribe for The Weekly Telegram, of Fort Worth. Subscription price regularly only 50 cents per year. Until April 1, only 35 cents in advance. Eight to Twelve pages each week. Address Weekly Telegram Fort Worth, Texas.

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 Bule, Canyon City, Texas.

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

Free, Money-Making, Money-Saving Formulas
Telling how to easily make at home Stock Food, Fruit Preserving Powder, Buggy Top Enameler, Bay Rum, Dandruff Cure, Electric Light Kerosene, Tobacco Habit Cure and Harness Blacking.
You can often sell one of these formulas for \$1, but we send the eight absolutely free, with full instructions, etc., to all who send \$1 for one year's subscription to **Skinner's Farm Magazine, Dep't. 6, Chicago**

GOING NORTH SOON?

IF SO, YOU OUGHT TO LOOK INTO THE LOW ROUND TRIP RATES VIA THE



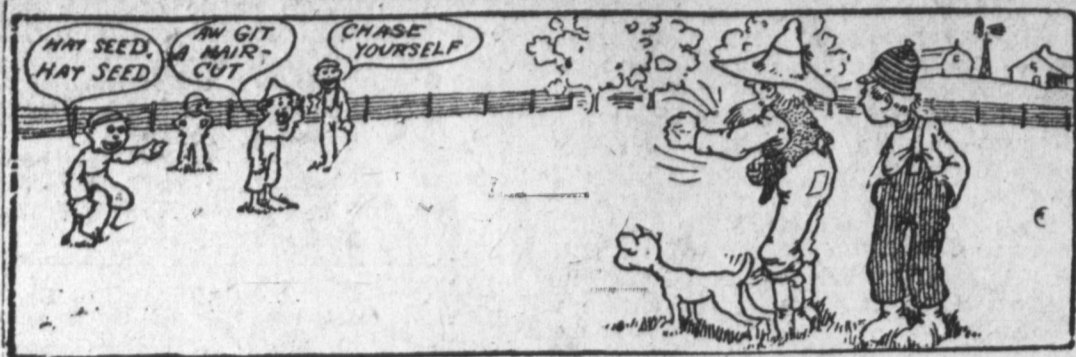
THE FOLLOWING ARE ALL TOP-NOTCHERS:

- LOUISVILLE, KY. (Veterans' Reunion.)**
One cent per mile rate. Tickets on sale June 9, 10, 11 and 12. Good to return July 10.
- TORONTO, CANADA. (On the Lakes.)**
One fare plus \$2. Tickets on sale June 18, 19, 21 and 22. Good to return August 31.
- INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**
One fare plus \$2.00. Tickets on sale June 19 to 22. Good to return June 29.
- ASBURY PARK, N. J. (Sea Shore.)**
One fare plus \$3.35. Tickets on sale June 28, 29, 30 and July 1. Good to return August 31.
- BALTIMORE, M. D.**
One fare plus \$2.00. Tickets on sale July 1, 2 and 3. Good to return August 31.
- BUFFALO, N. Y.**
One fare plus \$2.00. Tickets on sale July 7, 8 and 9. Good returning August 4.

You travel on the FINEST TRAINS RUNNING OUT OF TEXAS. HARVEY DINING SERVICE. THROUGH SLEEPERS AND CHAIR CARS. ELECTRIC FANS.

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SCIENCE DOWN ON THE FARM



The bad boys from the wicked city only laughed and guyed the farmer when he ordered them not to tramp across his fields.



And when he tried to catch them they proved too fleet.

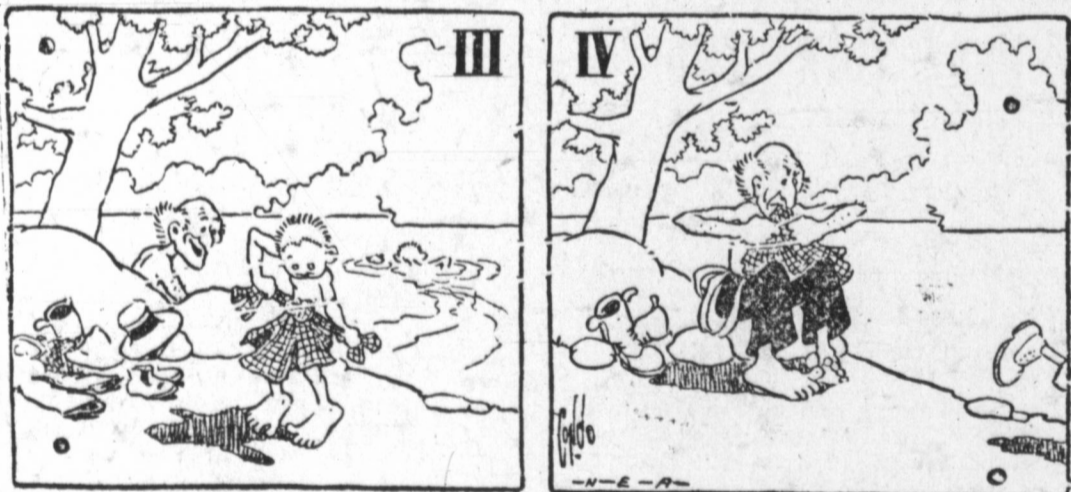


But one day he connected the wire fence with the interurban line's feed wire and there were things doing.

GRAN'DAD TURNS BOY AGAIN

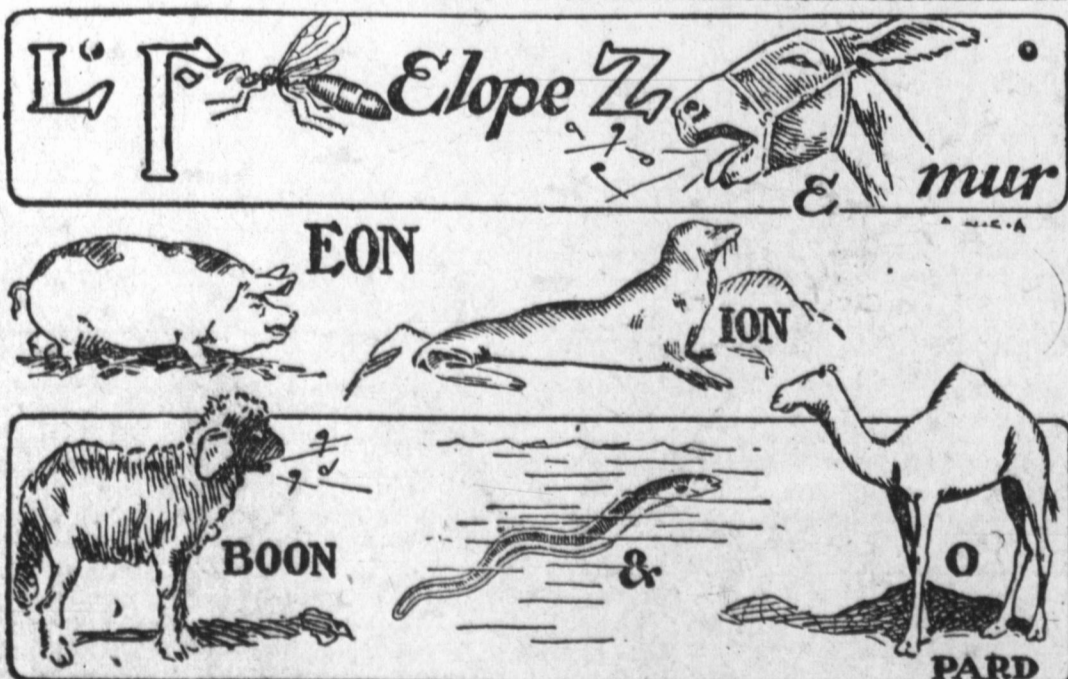


"Com on, boys, we'll go swimming. Your old gran'dad's not half as old as we'll sit here and laugh at him when you youngsters think he is. I'll show you I'm a reg'lar old water rat." "Now, Willie, you tie Harry's shirt and your youngsters think he is. I'll show you I'm a reg'lar old water rat." "You young rascal, wait till I catch you. I'll give you a whallin'."



"Gran'dad don't know I'm tryin' his shirt instead of Harry's." "You young rascal, wait till I catch you. I'll give you a whallin'."

PROBLEM OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY



Newspaper Enterprise Association. Starting from left to right one can make out in this rebus eighteen different creations of animate life. For instance, the picture of the mule, with the letters before and after, in the first line, spell out four of the subjects. In solving the rebus write out the names of the subject as pictured as they occur in line with the letterings. THE ANSWER will appear in tomorrow's issue.

The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank

OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

MARKETS ELSEWHERE

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK
CHICAGO, June 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market opened slow; beefs, \$4@6.30; cows and heifers, \$1.50@5.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@5.
Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; market opened strong and closed slow and weak; mixed and butchers, \$5.20@5.45; good to choice heavy, \$5.20@5.42½; rough heavy, \$4.60@5.10; light, \$5.20@5.45; bulk, \$5.35@5.42½; pigs, \$4.85@5.40. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 33,000.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK
KANSAS CITY, June 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,000 cattle; market steady; beefs, \$4@6.25; cows and heifers, \$1.50@5; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.80; Texans and westerns, \$3@5.75.
Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, \$5.25@5.35; good to choice heavy, \$5.32½@5.37½; rough heavy, \$5.30@5.32½; light, \$5.25@5.32½; bulk, \$5.27½@5.32½; pigs, \$4.25@5.15.
Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; market steady; iambs, \$5.75@6.90; ewes, \$4@4.50; wethere, \$4.75@5.25.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK
ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000, including 5,000 Texans; market slow and weak; native steers, \$3.75@6; stockers and feeders, \$3.10@4.20; Texas steers, \$2.75@4.75; Texas cows and heifers, \$2@4.
Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, \$5.25@5.35; good heavy, \$5.25@5.40; rough heavy, \$4.80@5.15; light, \$5.25@5.35; bulk, \$5.25@5.35; pigs, \$5@5.30.

ASKS FOR INFORMATION

Russian Government Asks American Embassy About Manila Situation
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The Russian embassy here has made inquiry of the state department as to the intentions of this government respecting the Russian warships at Manila. Acting Secretary of State Loomis has replied by informing the embassy of the general nature of instructions cabled yesterday to Governor Wright.

USED HIS OWN STAMPS

Congressman Blanton Only Member Who Drew no Stamps
Austin, June 6.—The report of the sergeant-at-arms shows that Hon. W. L. Blanton, representative in the house of the last legislature from Cook county, was the only member of that body who did not use any part of his allowance for postage stamps during the entire session. Mr. Blanton wrote many letters, but seems to have bought stamps with his private money.

EDITORS TO MEET

Twentieth Annual Convention National Editorial Association
GUTHRIE, Okla., June 6.—The twentieth annual convention of the National

Editorial Association, for which Guthrie and, in fact, all Oklahoma has been preparing for months past, opens in this city Wednesday, and everything is in readiness for the reception and entertainment of the hundreds of visitors who will be here from all sections of the country. A large party from the north will reach here tomorrow morning by special train from St. Louis. The formal opening of the convention will take place tomorrow evening and the gathering will continue until the end of the week. At the conclusion of the convention a majority of the editors and their families will take an extended jaunt to the Portland exposition, traveling by way of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California.

RIFLE CONTEST

English and Americans Will Contest in London
LONDON, June 6.—On the famous range at Bisley crack teams representing the volunteer troops of England and the United States lined up today to contest for supremacy in rifle marksmanship. The American team is made up of representatives of the Seventh regiment of the New York National Guard, while their opponents are the target experts of the Queen's Westminster volunteers, the most famous of England's rifle rangers. The winning team will be awarded a handsome silver urn, offered by C. E. Howard Vincent, colonel commandant of the English regiment.

Archbishop Moeller of Cincinnati has organized a choir of priests, consisting of local clergymen, for the purpose of rendering the Gregorian music of the mass at all the funerals of priests which take place in his archdiocese.

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

Trees that Bear

good fruit. New varieties of peaches, plums, dewberries and grapes. All the good new roses, bedding plants, flower seeds, garden seeds, field seeds, incubators, poultry supplies, etc. Catalogue free. Express paid.

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Gomez, Tex., May 31, 1905.
The Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find money order for \$1.50, for which please continue to send me The Stockman-Journal. It is the best paper I know of, and therefore cannot well do without it. Yours truly,
J. J. LANE.