

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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## SOUTHERN RUN OF YOUNG STEERS HAVE REACHED THE NORTHWEST

This is July 15 and about all the southern steers for the northwest are moved and up, and are now eating grass on their new ranges in Montana, Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado. The movement this year through Denver and Pueblo showed a large increase over a year ago, and the condition of the cattle was very satisfactory. I believe a fair estimate of the number of cattle sent north through the Colorado gateways is 122,000. As to the destinations, Colorado no doubt will show the greatest increase over other years and that state has restocked its ranges up to about their normal capacity. Most of the cattle brought into Colorado were yearlings. New Mexico and Arizona sent up many good young cattle from the Deming districts. The Arizona cattle were especially good, as witness the sale of some Arizona grass steers, 3 and 4-year-olds, early in June at Denver at \$3.80 per hundredweight, a price that last year looked very good to many of the shippers of 1,200-pound rangers from Montana at Chicago. Northern Panhandle cattle were thin up to the last week or so and very unsatisfactory. Buyers of these are getting weary hearing of the great bulls that these Panhandle pasture men have been buying, or the history of some particular successes, and these narratives will no longer sell Panhandle 2-year-old steers unless the owners stop overstocking their pastures and underfeeding what is offered for sale each spring. Good blood is all right enough, but it takes proper feed and care in the winter to make a steer what it should be, and stunted 2s are poor property for a northern man or for any one else, especially for the rangeman, who must always keep in mind the first winter and its attending dangers.

I notice that these steers that have done badly in Texas during the previous winters do not shed off promptly when put on good grass up north and they do not seem to be able to do any good at all the first year. Texas men have the best large herds in the country, but they have lost sight of the feed proposition and the cattle are getting small and too light-boned, simply through starvation. I am satisfied that if the owners will decrease the number of cattle that they undertake to carry in their winter pastures the increased value of the product will more than offset the decrease in number.

The cattle from Southern New Mexico and Arizona this year were the best in a long time and gave ample evidence of the fine feed down there that has at last come to compensate for the many lean years of famine and drought. Of course fat is a pretty color, but it is a fact that the breeders of New Mexico and Arizona have been doing a lot in the way of improving bulls and weeding out bad cows, and if the northern man will confine his purchases to steers that show a small throat measurement he will do well, regardless of where they may originate. A few days ago I saw a lot of Southern Texas 2-year-old steers from the neighborhood of Marfa, Texas, fat, sleek and shed off, going to Nebraska pasture. They looked well enough so far as being in good condition, but the big, thick neck would seem to be evidence enough that never would they respond to Nebraska grass properly, and that their destiny was plainly stated in their head and neck. Surely it is a mistake for anyone to buy either for himself or others such steers unless it is for a destination where there is a hundred square miles of free grass and unlimited time and money to wait for an unusual season and an extra market. Thick necks get thicker, and above all this feature the tail bone seems to get higher and the cattle correspondingly rough, so put it down in your book as a leader for next spring's purchases to avoid the hide-bound, stunted 2s of the Panhandle if they insist on trying to sell them to you, and the thick-necked, dull-eyed tropical-looking "dogies" from further south, no matter how fat they may be or how eloquent the commission man may make his argument regarding them. There is no future for either kind in any cattle country that we know of.

A large number of cattle were bought early in the winter by speculators who

had faith in the season and probable demand. The prospects of good grass in the north helped prices along in May and these speculators sold out their holdings to good advantage. The fact of the cattle being bought now in small bunch by small ranchmen makes the speculator almost a necessity in the Texas steer business at this time, for the producer or Texas ranchman must make his delivery at once time, in one herd, and he cannot well afford to divide up his bunch in small lots of 100 head or so to many different buyers in various sections at different times.

The first lot of young steers to go north went through Denver May 5, destined to Moorcroft, Wyo., for C. J. Hysham. That gentleman took up several thousand from his Arizona ranch. I believe the highest-priced bunch of 2-year-old steers was bought by George P. Moorhead in Texas, the price being reported as \$24 in Texas. Other men who took up cattle include Spear Brothers, George Keeline, J. B. Hendrick, W. W. Driscoll, Captain J. T. Brown, A. R. Reader, C. E. Ayer, Pemberton & Cowden, all to Wyoming; Robert Taylor, Demier & Gilfoil and Finch Brothers, to Nebraska; the Pioneer Cattle Company, Capital Syndicate and F. G. Neidringhaus to Montana; the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Harris Franklin, I. M. Humphrey, Western Ranches and American Live Stock and Loan Company, to South Dakota. Colorado bought a great many cattle, mainly in small lots, but some of the larger purchasers include Cary Brothers of Routt county, C. T. Limberg, M. K. Parsons, Pierce, Reef & Co. and others. Colorado has increased its holdings quite heavily this season, but the grass is extra good and an immense quantity of hay and rough feed will be available this winter. I am sure the favorable prospect justifies the undertaking. From Julesburg in the east to Grand Junction in the west, Colorado is one vast green garden, except where the heaps of snow cover the tops of the mountains, insuring water for irrigation all summer.

The prices paid for the young steers last spring were about the same as a year ago; that is, those contracted early. Yearlings were sold from \$11 to \$14, and 2s from \$15 to \$18 and some at \$20 and 3s from \$19 to \$24. These prices of course were for southern delivery. As the season advanced and good grass was assured the values increased an average possibly of \$2 per head. The Texas yearlings seemed to be in great demand, for the home men bought them quite freely and these cattle were comparatively high and are now harder to get than any other class. There was an abundance of feed in Texas this year and it is my opinion there are fewer cattle there than for a long time. Texas men realize this condition and take hold of their steers quite freely. There is such a wide difference in quality that to me the name "Texas yearling" means but little. It is a fact that the variation in prices includes the purchase of many yearlings at \$10 as the lowest price, and the refusal of a bid of \$17.25 by Nelson Morris for his famous black yearlings from his Texas ranch. This will give some idea of the variation in values.

Dipping of all cattle now from the south seems to be in favor. Last winter there appeared to be a good deal of opposition to this dipping question, especially in states where local regulations were made, but the actual experience is not so dreadful after all and is not a handicap by any means. In Denver I think 40,000 or 50,000 cattle were dipped in the stock yards at a small cost, practically no cost. These steers that come from the north have clean health papers issued by the federal government and can go with only one dipping to South Dakota. It is my experience that these cattle are greatly improved by being dipped in lime and sulphur, that they seem to go ahead better on the grass and the flies do not bother them so much, and it seems to cure up sore eyes. There is no difficulty about the matter at all. Our own outfit dipped one morning 600 cattle and loaded them on the train by 11 o'clock. These cattle dried at once and do not seem to mind it a bit.

I think if the federal government and the different states will confine their regulations to having stock cattle dipped that remain on the range and see to it that young steers moving through the country to the feed yards are dipped in transit mange will soon be exterminated. There is no use in bothering the beef herds at all and they should be let alone.

In regard to the condition of the grass country where cattle are going to come from this year it looks like there would be great numbers of fat cattle from the range country and from the pastures. Quite likely Wyoming and the Sand Hills of Nebraska will send in some early cattle and I think that along about August 1 some good rangers will appear from the section of the country of which George Keeline's range may be called the natural center. Montana will not have any early cattle and the country along the Great Northern railway is late. It was very dry up there until along in May, but since then they seem to have had plenty of rain and the cattle from that country will probably come along late in the season in good order. South Dakota has a great many cattle to come but they will be late. It rained almost continuously there up to June 28 and has been cold and backward, but nevertheless there has been splendid grass weather and there is a great prospect for good feed all over that state and a world of hay. Colorado and Southern Wyoming are going to be late with their cattle and I think we will see rangers dragging in all the way up to Christmas or so long as the men can get them to the railroad. There are a great many aged steers to go because last year many were held over.

The stockmen of the western country are much interested in this 28-hour law and the fact that the government is now trying to insist on the literal enforcement of the regulation which means a great loss to the stockmen if they follow it. In moving cattle this spring I have been watching very closely the effects of keeping the cattle on the cars; for example, in the last 40 days I have had the personal supervision of the movement of 24,581 young steers that have moved an average distance of perhaps 1,400 miles. Denver naturally divides their point of origin and destination. In this total number of cattle the loss was 87 head dead and nine cripples that were practically worthless prior to being turned over at final destination, with possibly 20 dead cattle from injuries after the cattle had been turned over at destination. In keeping track of this matter I find that there were 23 cattle died before they reached Denver and 14 died north of Denver, and where trains happened to run over-time on the road the loss was not particularly noticeable. The principal cause of death loss in shipping cattle seemed to be as follows: the cattle get down between the cars and the platform while being loaded or unloaded, or they get in the feed racks in the stock yards on their backs in the night and are found dead in the morning, or else in holes in the floors of stock cars or piling up in the end of cars by stops, or from coming in to loading point sore-footed and not riding well on account of their not being able to stand up. We had one experience of this kind, and in one train of 1,200 cattle we had seven dead ones and eight cripples simply because the cattle were so sore-footed that they did not stand up, and began to get down immediately after they were loaded. The element of time does not seem to me to be so important provided the cattle are kept moving and I think that from 36 to 40 hours on the cattle that have come from the range and are properly loaded and properly handled is perfectly safe. Such length of time seldom if ever causes loss to the cattle in transit, provided the train keeps going. Of course we all understand that to run 20 hours and then stand somewhere on a sidetrack for 10 hours or even five hours makes it almost impossible to handle the cattle, but so long as they keep going there is something about the movement of the train that keeps the cattle up and saves them from injury. This is actual experience and I simply mention it here in connection with the effort being made now by the stockmen all over the country to try to get a more reasonable law in effect.

A. E. DE RICQLES.  
Denver, Colo.

## RAILROAD MEN REPORT CONDITIONS

### Panhandle in Excellent Condition—San Angelo Country Needs Rain

J. I. Conway, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, has just returned from a trip through the San Angelo country and reports that section of the state sorely in need of rain. The hot winds of the past few days have caused much alarm and if they continue much damage will result to crops, although corn is practically made.

Cotton, he says, is looking as fine as it has in many years and the prospects indicate an excellent yield all along the Santa Fe line.

"There are lots of fat cattle in the San Angelo country," said Mr. Conway, "and they will begin to move to market about Sept. 1, unless the market deteriorates. Shippers in that section who have had their cattle on pasture in the territory country are preparing to ship to market and within the next ten days the movement of fat stuff to various northern markets will be in full blast."

Live Stock Agent W. H. Weeks of the Frisco returned today from the Panhandle and says that very few cattle are left for market purposes in that part of the state, the bulk of the stuff having been shipped to the northwest country. However, he says there are plenty of fat cows in the Panhandle but on account of the low prices of this character of cattle a very small movement is on.

Mr. Weeks says that he never saw the country looking better and crops are far above the average in that section of Texas. In fact crop conditions this year are far ahead of any year in the history of the Panhandle.

## FEVER IN TERRITORY

### Stockmen Are Excited Over the Discovery of Fever Among the Cattle

EUFULA, I. T., July 14.—Texas fever is said to have been discovered in a herd of cattle about twenty-five miles west of Eufaula, and considerable excitement has been occasioned among local cattlemen as a result. Twenty-five of the 100 cattle in the herd, belonging to a stockman named Barnes, are dead, and veterinarians who have examined them say that probably all the rest of the herd will die. Old inhabitants say that this is the first case of Texas fever in Indian Territory for nearly half a century.

## CATTLE IN CUBA

Frank G. Carpenter quotes Frank Steinhart, American consul general to Cuba, in the Chicago Record-Herald as follows: "Cuba is one of the best cattle countries in the world. We have land here which raises grass from 12 to 15 feet high, upon which cattle will keep fat the year round. They need no grain whatever, and there is no expense for barns or stables. Our cattle were all killed off during the war, but prior to that time there were as many as 3,000,000 on the island. Since the war closed we have been getting our meat on the hoof from Texas, Venezuela, Porto Rico and elsewhere. We have, I venture, something like 2,000,000 cattle in Cuba now, and more than 1,500,000 on the register books. Our farmers are

surprised at how well cattle do here. You can bring an old American cow with hollows over her eyes as big as your fist to Santiago and put her on grass. Within a few months she will fill out, fatten up and be as spry as a cat. Indeed, I look for the time when Cuba will be exporting beef. Just now meats are high and stockmen are doing well."



## PARENTAGE MATTER EXERTS INFLUENCE

Breeders Should Bear in Mind  
the Quality of Progeny Is  
Always Affected

It has been claimed by some, at least, that one parent influences certain features of the organization in transmission more than the other parent, and that the same holds good with reference to the transmission of qualities such as docility, or the opposite. This claim has been carried to great length by certain advocates whose theories with reference to this question are about as various as the persons who make them.

The advocates of such transmission usually draw their illustrations from the horse or from the dairy cow, but they claim that the principles are the same with reference to such transmission in all kinds of domestic animals. For instance, the claim that, if one parent as a rule exercises a greater influence than the other in determining what the organs of locomotion shall be in the horse, they likewise exert an influence of the same kind with reference to the sheep.

The various theories held with reference to this question are not only numerous, but they are in some instances amusing, if not indeed, absurd. The attempt will not be made to follow all these vagaries even to the extent of stating them. In fact, it would be impossible to do so. But some of them may be stated as samples. Some claim that the female is the most concerned in determining what the internal organization shall be, and the male in determining that which is external. Others claim that the male is the most concerned in determining physical properties such as pertain to form, while the female is most concerned in determining qualities not physical in their nature. Others claim that physical features are transmitted, as it were, by halves; that is, that the male exercises a greater influence than the female in determining what certain parts of the physical organization shall be in every instance, and the female will likewise exercise a similar influence over the remaining parts of the same, and that the influence thus exerted is always the same in kind, if not in degree. And yet others claim that the influence of one parent will vary in its determinations, by the sex of the offspring, and likewise also the other parent.

### ARE ONLY WILD VAGARIES

Without attempting to follow these wild vagaries into their various ramifications for the purpose of refuting them, it may be said that partial refutation is furnished by the absence in agreements in theories, and that full refutation is furnished by the numerous exceptions that occur in transmissions to all other theories. When one set of advocates claim that the male parent, as such, determines essentially what the features of form shall be and the female parent what those shall be which relates to qualities, and when another set of theories exactly reverse this, both cannot be right. It is evident that both have drawn conclusions from insufficient data. The fact that the advocates of both theories profess to base those theories on fact, makes it apparent that exceptions are so numerous as to shake, if not, indeed, to undermine, the foundations on which those opposite theories rest. Similarly the other theories may be disposed of, for with reference to all of them, advocates claim that diametrically the opposite is true, and those advocates profess to rest their theories on the basis of observed facts.

One of the wildest of those vagaries is a theory put forward recently with reference to the only way in which a cow with dual qualities may be bred, and also a ewe with the same. The breeder must choose a sire of intense meat-making qualities and mate this sire with a female of intense milk-producing qualities. If the progeny is a female, she will be a free milker; but if a male, he will be a good flesh producer. I know one who professes to teach the people with reference to those questions, who claims that he has proved this theory in his own experience. "Hear it, ye gods." He has proved a theory in breeding which, to my certain knowledge, he has been working at for less than ten years.

### AN EXCUSE FOR THEORY

Those theories of the male influencing certain parts of the organization and the female certain other parts in transmission have probably, in the main, had their origin in the observed fact that, in breeding mules, there is a preponderance of resemblance in certain organs to one parent and in certain organs to another parent. But in those instances the fact should not be overlooked, that a different factor is introduced in the violent character of the mating. In such mating, not only two individuals are concerned, but also two species for such a result, and how much to individual parentage is not known, and probably never will be known. Why the ass should exert more influence in shaping the ear of the progeny than the mare with which he has been mated is not known; but the fact is known that a ram with long ears does not always exercise similar power in determining the character of the ear of his progeny. The

preponderance of influence in this respect has sometimes come from the ewe.

Theoretically, on the assumption that transmission comes down, so to speak, by units, on the further assumption that the two parents are equally prepotent, one-half the units of transmission would come from the male and one-half from the female, and because of this the progeny should be an exact mean between them. But, since this seldom happens, if indeed ever, the progeny varies more or less from this mean, hence the difference which results in variation from one parent more than from the other, and these differences, as experience and observation have shown, may relate to any and to every part of the organization.

### PREPOTENCY THE INFLUENCE

Prepotency is unquestionably the determining influence in transmission, whether it belongs to the male or female parent, or both. Let the male parent be the more prepotent, and the progeny in its entire organization will bear more resemblance to the male than the female. Let the female be the more prepotent and the preponderance in resemblance will be to the female, and this also in the entire organization. Let both parents be equally prepotent, and the progeny will not resemble one or the other as closely as in either of the other instances, and the divergence will be greater from both in proportion as divergence exists in the dam and sire. Of course, prepotency inherited may be weakened by present lack of vigor, arising from any cause, and this may lead to variations that otherwise could not possibly occur.

In practical breeding, therefore, the individual requires to heed three things essentially, the only three. The first is, that the animals shall be purely bred and from excellent ancestry in the near crosses; the second is, that they shall have correct form; and the third is, that they shall be prepotent. With these qualities assured, the flockmaster may leave it to others to amuse themselves with reference to questions that pertain to the phases of transmission which come from one parent or the other in virtue of its sex.

### AN INDIAN ROCKEFELLER

Congressman Knowland's introduction to his various duties in Washington was marked by an amusing incident, according to a story that has found its way out from the national capital. Former Congressman Loud happened to be in Washington the day the new congressman from Alameda was assigned to a particular committee, says the San Francisco Chronicle, and meeting Knowland in one of the corridors of the capitol kindly offered to escort him to the committee room and introduce him to the chairman of the committee. Knowland thanked him for his interest and the two repaired to the committee room, where the committee was concluding a meeting.

"This is Mr. Knowland," said Loud, addressing the chairman. "He has been assigned to your committee."

"Oh, is that so?" said the chairman, glancing indifferently at Knowland. "Well, young fellow, pull off your coat and get to work. I've been waiting around here for five days for someone to clean up this room. I had to sweep it myself this morning."

Loud proceeded hastily to explain that Knowland was not the porter of the committee, but one of its new members. The usual apologies followed.

### SOLD FED STEERS

W. A. Adams, a prominent feeder of Cresson, was on the Fort Worth market Monday with ninety-six head of cake-fed steers that sold for \$3.30.

These steers were in prime condition, and it was estimated by Mr. Adams that they would average not less than 1,000 pounds.

"Cattle conditions were never better," said Mr. Adams. "We have plenty of good grass, and the season has been very favorable to the grass, with the result that it is full of nutrition and is admirable for fattening."

"I have fed a great many head this year on cake or grass, and have had satisfactory results, so far as the feeding is concerned. I do think that the stuff I sold this morning should have brought a better price; \$3.30 is entirely too low a price for such steers, and at the very worst they should have brought not less than \$3.50."

Mr. Adams reports very heavy winds in his neighborhood during the last few days. Several houses and barns have been seriously damaged.

A barn belonging to William Goforth, a prominent feeder of that section, was blown down and damaged not less than \$1,000. A barn belonging to Charles McFarland was also blown down.

### THE BRADY COUNTRY

G. R. White, the well-known feeder of Brady, had a string of fed stuff on the Fort Worth market Monday.

Mr. White reports conditions around Brady as almost ideal. "We have had several good, refreshing rains within the last three or four days," said he; "rains that have thoroughly soaked the ground and left it in fine condition. Cattle are putting on fat in a manner that fully satisfies feeders. The grass could not be better."

Mr. White has a bunch of seventy 4 and 5-year-old steers on cake and grass and states that they are doing fine. He expects them to finish about the middle of August. There is one other bunch on feed in this district, belonging to Mr. Richards and consisting of about forty-five head. These are on cake and grass. Mr. White stated that he knew of no sales lately; that everything is very quiet in cattle circles around Brady.

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## SHORTER SCHEDULE FOR STOCK TRAINS

Rock Island Officials Are Here  
Considering Plans for Fast  
Cattle Service

The Rock Island has under consideration plans for improving the live stock movement over its line from Texas to the north, and to this end Division Superintendent A. C. McCall and Trainmaster C. W. Jones of Chickasha, I. T., are here conferring with higher officials. The plan is to give a quicker service by reducing the present schedule.

The intention is to lower the running time of stock trains from Fort Worth to Harrington, Kan., three hours.

### GEORGETOWN CATTLE SALES

GEORGETOWN, Texas, July 12.—Mr. Guy Borden, a well known cattleman of San Antonio, was here this week buying ones and twos to ship out to his ranch near Epiford. The following cattle were sold to Mr. Borden: Tom R. Peaslee, 114 head; T. H. Anderson and D. D. Fowler, 50; Otis Peaslee 40; Emzy Williams, 21; Henry Hall, 20; Rufe Whitehead, 50; W. O. Woodley, 154, and W. A. and Dillard Shofner, 150. For the cattle, \$11 was paid for ones and \$14.50 for twos. They were shipped in a train load of thirteen cars over the International and Great Northern on Tuesday afternoon.

### CALLAHAN COUNTY CONDITIONS

Arthur Young of Baird was in Fort Worth Monday with a string of cattle. Mr. Young reports conditions highly satisfactory, cattle are picking up fat fast, grass is in good condition and there is little to complain of, since recent rains have put the country in prime condition. Mr. Young states that there will be some heavy shipping from that country very soon.

### PASSING OF PASTURES

A press dispatch from Brackett says the Dolores cattle pasture of 80,000 acres is being cut up into small farms and sold. This is a movement that will result in good.

It has been said, and it would appear that the opinion was not without reason, that the great cattle pastures are the enemies of progress. These large pastures, ranging in size from fifty to hundreds of thousands of acres, are a necessity to the cattle raising industry—or have been heretofore.

The new plan of grading up stock and feeding instead of grazing cattle, has changed this to some extent, while the steady increase in demand for small farms is putting the value of land beyond the reach of those who would use it only for grazing.

The tide of immigration and improvement cannot be long stayed by any industry or by any combination, no matter how important or powerful either may be. The cutting up of the Dolores pasture is the first chapter in the new history about to be written of the great southwest.—Eagle Pass Guide.

### 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.

Nell EBBESON.

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

## CASH

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

N. B. JOHNSON & CO.

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



## SPINELESS CACTUS GOOD FOR CATTLE

Variety Discovered in Hawaii  
Which Will Supplant Burbank Production

HONOLULU, July 15.—The announcement that Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa had developed or was developing a spineless cactus, which, if spread throughout the arid regions of the Southern United States, would add greatly to the value of stock food and render the fear and damage of drought in those southern cattle regions needless, has led to some remarkable results in Hawaii.

The announcement recalled to some of the older inhabitants the fact that in their boyhood a spineless cactus was found in these islands. Strangely enough, however, and curiously confirming Luther Burbank's opinion of its value as a cattle food, the specimens discovered always grew where they were protected from cattle. Not a single cactus was found where the wandering herds had access to it. When one of these plants was brought to the cattle, however, they ate it, even to the roots.

The spineless cactus was thus shown to be a cattle food, and further experiments have proved still more fully the same fact. The result has been that several cattlemen, especially those owning grazing lands subject to droughts, have planted thousands of cuttings from these spineless cacti for the purpose of providing forage and drink for their cattle in time of extreme drought; for it must be remembered that the cactus stores moisture and is a source of water for cattle, as well as food. In all cases, however, these plantings have been protected from the depredations of cattle by fences, and are expected to be used only in times of extreme drought.

Cattlemen in these islands are familiar with the fact that when driven to it by hunger and thirst cattle will browse on even the prickly cactus, the gigantic prickly pear, which grows in these islands. The younger growth of the cactus, though just as prickly as the older, is not so harsh, and the cattle are able to eat it, though their tongues, throats and the walls of their stomachs soon become filled with the prickles. These seem to do them no particular damage, except in occasional instances, though they must be a source of more or less irritation.

Samples of the spineless cactus found here have been sent to Mr. Burbank, with all the information about it obtainable. He has replied that this is probably a species which is found in Africa and has been brought here at some time. It has a longer and thinner leaf, so-called, than the prickly cactus, and is less juicy and nourishing. Mr. Burbank says that the spineless cactus he is developing will be of the more succulent variety, affording much more valuable cattle food than any of the spineless varieties which have been found in various parts of the world.

The demand for cuttings of the spineless variety found here has become extremely great, as the grazers more and more recognize the value of a plant that affords both food and drink during periods of drought.

### FEEDS TEXAS ENSILAGE

Abdon Holt of Taylor county, an extensive breeder and feeder of cattle and a pioneer in his line, was a visitor at the stock yards this week. Several years ago Mr. Holt began the use of milo maize, Kaffir corn and sorghum as ensilage. He first used it for wintering his steer calves and began with silos of a capacity of 400 tons. He was so pleased with the results that he has since constructed silos of a total of 1,400 tons capacity, which, with some silos in use on a dairy farm near Abilene, are probably the only ones now used in west Texas.

Mr. Holt estimates that his ensilage actually put up costs him not in excess of \$2 per ton. He thinks that milo maize, Kaffir corn and sorghum with the tops on are very much better than the corn ensilage used in the north, owing to the greater amount of sugar contained in the former. He feeds from twelve to fifteen pounds of ensilage daily to yearlings as a maintenance ration, and says this will avoid any stoppage in growth during the first winter.

Last year he began to use the ensilage with cotton seed cake, preparing his two-year-olds for the April and May markets. He fed twenty-five to thirty pounds of the ensilage as a daily ration for the grown steers. His experience in feeding in this manner resulted in his increasing the capacity of his silos.

Mr. Holt thinks he has discovered the cheapest and best methods of preparing cattle for the market with the means at hand in the western part of the state. It is not to be understood that the ensilage and cake are the only feeds the cattle have, as he always saves pastures on which to feed, allowing four to five acres of pasturage to the head. He runs hogs behind the ensilage steers, and also feeds them some ensilage, hardening them on ground Kaffir corn and milo maize.

Through such experiments as Mr. Holt

has made in ascertaining how we can best take advantage of our natural products and conditions, Texas is destined to become a much larger producer of fine beef than she has been in the past.

### INDIAN TERRITORY CONDITIONS

W. U. Baker, a prominent cattle feeder of Purcell, I. T., has been in Fort Worth the past week, for the purpose of buying good feeders. Mr. Baker stated that more good feeders came to the Fort Worth market than any other market in the United States, and that most all of the territory feeders came here to get their supply.

"Conditions in the territory could not be better," said Mr. Baker, "and so far as I know, the cattlemen that have heavy interests in that part of the country have done well this season."

Mr. Baker does not ship to the Fort Worth market, but to Kansas City and St. Joseph, as the freight rates to those points is but 10 cents higher than to Fort Worth, so he has come to the conclusion that it is better to ship all cattle to the Kansas City market. All the territory hogs, however, come to Fort Worth, and will for some time as it is by far the best hog market in the country, and the territory is becoming quite a hog raising country.

Mr. Baker stated that he had found three-year-olds to prove out the best in feeding work, and that is the only stuff he has fed for some time. He feeds plenty of meal and hulls and finishes with cake on grass. He has found this to condition cattle for the northern markets in a more satisfactory shape, and found that cattle thus fed, commands a better price.

### AN OLD TIMER

Sid Morris, for many years a cattle buyer operating through Mexico and Panama, was a Fort Worth visitor Tuesday. Mr. Morris is on his way to Chicago, where he has accepted a position with one of the large packing companies.

Almost twelve years have passed since Mr. Morris visited Fort Worth, and, of course, little remains to suggest old memories.

"Such landmarks as are left have been so changed, either in their own appearance or their surroundings, that I do not recognize them at all," said Mr. Morris.

Thought 76 years of age, with hair as white as snow, Mr. Morris shows little signs of age in his ways and manners; his step is as elastic as when a comparatively young man; he and his companions followed the great herds of long horns across the Texas plains.

"For ten years I have been in Mexico City," said Mr. Morris, "practically as an advisor to several large ranchmen in that country, who have had many difficulties to overcome in making their business successful."

"It is doubtful if a new comer can ever realize the mighty change that has been wrought in the cattle business of Texas. Coming from El Paso through western Texas, I was completely surprised to find little stations scattered all along the railroad, and was told that the whole inland country was almost equally settled."

"When I see these things, my mind reverts back to the day of 'camp fires,' when the cowboy drowsily closed his eyes and pointed over his shoulder towards the rising sun, when speaking of civilization."

"Those days we carried our lives in our own hands, we lay down by our lonely camp fire with the realization that the morrow's sun might rise upon a scene of bloody corpses and missing herds. But we did not care much; we had drifted away from our homes in the east; we had our brands as indelibly stamped upon us."

### CHANGED HUSBAND

Wife Made Wise Change in Food

Change of diet is the only way to really cure stomach and bowel trouble. A woman says:

"My husband had dyspepsia when we were married and had suffered from it for several years. It was almost impossible to find anything he could eat without bad results."

"I thought this was largely due to the use of coffee and persuaded him to discontinue it. He did so, and began to drink Postum Food Coffee. The change did him good from the beginning, his digestion improved; he suffered much less from his nervousness, and when he added Grape-Nuts food to his diet he was soon entirely cured."

"My friend, Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ of Vicksburg (my former home) had become a nervous wreck also from dyspepsia. Medicines had no effect, neither did travel help her. On my last visit home, some months ago, I persuaded her to use Grape-Nuts food. She was in despair, and consented. She stuck to it until it restored her health so completely that she is now the most enthusiastic friend of Grape-Nuts that I ever knew. She eats it with cream or dry, just as it comes from the package—keeps it in her room and eats it whenever she feels like it."

"I began eating Grape-Nuts food, myself, when my baby was two months old, and I don't know what I should have done without it. My appetite was gone, I was weak and nervous and afforded but very little nourishment for the child. The Grape-Nuts food, of which I soon grew very fond, speedily set all this right again, and the baby grew healthful, rosy and beautiful as a mother could wish. He is two years old now and eats Grape-Nuts food himself. I wish every tired young mother knew of the good that Grape-Nuts would do her."

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as the cattle we watched; we knew we would never return to civilization, but realized that as it advanced, we would retreat, and few there are in the territory school, who have been civilized by civilization. Most of them lie beneath the thorny cactus of the Texas and Mexican plains."

Not one of the men who rode with Mr. Morris is left, at least, he says he has received definite information of the end of all. One or two died a natural death, but the rest met violent death in various ways.

### IN HILL COUNTY

"Plenty of rain in Hill county has made cattle conditions very favorable," said S. Y. Faucett, who was on the Fort Worth market Tuesday with a load of cattle. "It is true that the grass is a little too wet to be of much use at this time, as it is so juicy that it does not do the cattle any good whatsoever, but a few days of dry weather will put it in fair shape again."

"Practically all the cattle have been shipped out of this district. I do not know of a single bunch in the county outside of the small supply kept by farmers or dairymen. We have had a good year there, but it is practically over at this time."

### JOHNSON COUNTY CATTLE

"The grass in Johnson county is in the very best of condition," said J. V. Pleckard of Cleburne, who was in the city yesterday with a car of cattle from that point. "Plenty of rain has fallen in the last few days, and the condition of cattle is almost perfect."

"Most of the cattle have been shipped out of Johnson and surrounding counties. Many people have retained a good supply of calves, and I am of the opinion that next season will find a large lot of yearlings for sale. I know of one man that has several hundred calves held back to sell next year for yearlings, providing he is able to carry them through the winter without too heavy loss."

Those beef trust indictments are on file. The Garfield whitewash, or water-haul, or whatever it was, goes glimmering down the stream of abortive attempts and the packers are faced with the trial that will not end until the supreme court of this country makes its final award. If the courts are able to corral this combine, bring it to time, punish it for its known infractions of law, wind up its oppressions and deliver the country from its claws, it will be able for all coming time to regulate the great corporations of America. —San Antonio Light.

That is pretty straight talk to come from the leading republican paper of Texas, but it comes very near plugging the bovine's optic.

### DEMAND FOR PURE BREDS

Colonel C. S. Mitchell of Bosque county, breeder of pure-bred shorthorn cattle, was a recent stock yard visitor. In speaking of the breeding industry, Colonel Mitchell said: "There has never been a time in the history of the pure-bred stock breeding industry when present conditions and future prospects were brighter. There is now an unusually large demand for breeding stock throughout Texas. The stock raising industry is getting out of the hands of the few into the hands of the many, and while there has been a great deal of criticism about the breaking up of the large ranches, it is, in my opinion, to the best interests of all concerned. A man with a small bunch of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses or mules to take care of can, and naturally will, give his stock more attention than the man who has thousands of head on as many acres. At the present time Texas cattlemen are in better shape financially than for years, crop prospects are good, the market is satisfactory and money is easy. At such times there is always a good demand for breeding stock and there promises to be a larger demand this coming fall than ever before."

Colonel Mitchell has recently bought an 800-acre tract of land near Saginaw, this county, where he expects to locate and where he will establish his breeding farm.

In 1592, in England, butchers were compelled by law to sell their beef for a half penny a pound and mutton for 3 farthings. The butchers of London sold penny pieces of beef for the relief of the poor, every piece two pounds and half, sometimes three pounds for a penny.

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

Wallace's Farmer has probably done more for the live stock interests in the matter of railroad rate legislation than all other agricultural papers combined. It was its editor, Henry Wallace, who forced Congressman 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 TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard.  
J. B. Murrain purchased Saturday from George Rae of Coleman county 1,000 head of ewes to be delivered at his ranch near here on Wednesday. The ewes cost him \$3 a head delivered.

J. B. Murrain purchased on Wednesday a fine Durham bull of George Rae of Coleman county, and had the animal delivered to his ranch in Schleicher county on Thursday. Mr. Murrain is stocking his ranch with the best grades of cattle and sheep.

Fire Friday afternoon destroyed nearly two sections of grass on the Thomson ranch eight miles south of Eldorado. The fire started some two miles north of the ranch house and was only extinguished after the wind had changed its direction. No buildings were destroyed.

J. M. Siator shipped Tuesday morning one car of beef cattle to market at St. Louis. It is expected more shipments will follow, if the markets make a gain in the next few days, as many cattle are in condition to ship, but are being held owing to present market conditions.

J. W. Montague of Fort Worth was at his ranch near Ozona shortly after the marriage of his son Joe in this city two weeks ago. While there he stated that he expected to give up the strenuous life of the Panther City and make the ranch his home, moving there at an early date.

Sid Martin, the South Concho cattleman, was in the city Monday. Mr. Martin recently brought 400 head of fine registered cattle of the full blooded short-horn Durham breed belonging to A. D. Warren of Hillsboro to his ranch. He had Mr. Martin drive them to his ranch sixteen miles southwest of Sonora from Brady. The cattle arrived at the ranch on the first of the month in good shape.

J. E. Henderson and S. H. Henderson have sold on the Kansas City market a number of steers at fancy prices. The steers were shipped from here last year to Kaw City, Okla. One lot, 176, with an average weight of 1,078 pounds brought \$4.05 a hundred. The other lot, forty head, average 1,062 pounds, brought \$4. These are considered very good prices by cattlemen. The Drumm Commission Company made the sales.

Rain fell in great big chunks in many parts of the Concho country Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. In San Angelo a good rain fell Friday evening. The rain of Friday was preceded by dark and ominous clouds, followed by a heavy wind which blew sand and dust for a few minutes like a genuine American desert storm. Then came the rain with its cooling atmosphere and life was again worth the living.

News came in Thursday to the effect that Lee Hunt had been killed by George McGuffin. The killing took place about ten miles the other side of Eden, near Gifford's residence. Sheriff Bengue with a deputy immediately left for the scene of the conflict.

It seems that the trouble came up over a piece of school land, and ended in preparations for worse results. The two men met in the road. McGuffin was in the wagon with his family and Hunt came meeting him. The latter opened fire with a Winchester rifle, and the former returned the fire with the same instrument, and Hunt having fired four shots and being fired at three times fell and expired.

John McCorquodale, a canny Scotsman, who is one of the best known sheepmen in Texas, has just returned from Garden City, Kan., where he purchased 600 head of Delaine yearling ewes of Anderson Bros., fancy sheep raisers. The sheep will cost him delivered at his ranch in Throckmorton county nearly \$6.50 a head. The buyer expects to use the sheep for ram breeding. The wool clip for this year from these same sheep averaged over five and a half inches in length and was of a very fine quality. Sheepmen consider the price that Mr. McCorquodale paid for his yearling ewes just an indication of the point to which sheep prices are going to go before the year is closed. All in the Concho country are of the opinion that before the year has closed that good breeds of sheep will have prices on them that are prohibitive. Mr. McCorquodale spent some time in San Angelo and vicinity several years ago, and is known throughout the state as a shrewd sheepman and one who usually knows what he is doing.

William Schneemann, a pioneer cattle and sheepman of Crockett county, was in town a few days this week, to receive a shipment of two carloads of bucks from Pendleton, Oregon. These bucks will be sent to several large ranches in Crockett county. The lot is valued at more than \$3,000. These bucks are about one year old, weigh about 200 pounds on foot, and at the age of two years will shear from twenty to thirty pounds of wool per head. They are of fine stock and will add to Mr. Schneemann's already fine herds. Mr. Schneemann has about 6,000 head of sheep on his large ranch of forty-four sections in Crockett county, and last fall sheared about 35,000 pounds of wool. This spring he also sheared over 18,000 pounds of the fleecy stuff, all of which was sold at from

22 to 23½ cents per pound. Mr. Schneemann talked optimistically of the sheepman's prospects in good, old west Texas, and also of the future of the cattle industry in the land of the Conchos.

#### IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.

J. W. Bennett, a prosperous Andrews county stockman, was with us Thursday and says there are plenty of fat cattle and lots of grass up there.

G. H. Butler returned last week from an extended trip to South Dakota, where he has a considerable bunch of steers on pasturage. He found them in good shape.

Tom Voliva and H. N. Garrett have been quite active lately in the purchasing of calves for shipment to Fort Worth. From Stanton, Odessa and Midland they have shipped about 400 head this week.

Brooks Lee was up from "Toadloop" Tuesday, and says everything, or every place down there is a little Garden of Eden separate unto itself. Says they have some fine patches of alfalfa down there, even, and it is generally conceded that this is a product strictly confined to the limits of a God's country.

#### IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Colorado News.

The following shipments were made from Iatan Monday, to the Fort Worth market:

W. L. Foster two cars calves and two cars cows.

Tom Brennan, one car calves and one car cows.

J. W. Smith, one car cows.

Warren & Wulfjen shipped two cars cows from Colorado to the Fort Worth market Tuesday.

Ben Val Tuyl shipped three cars cattle from Iatan Tuesday to Fort Worth.

W. C. Gatliff shipped one car mixed stuff to Fort Worth Sunday from Colorado.

Joe Stokes shipped two cars calves from Stanton to Fort Worth Monday.

John Lovelady shipped one car mixed stuff to Fort Worth Wednesday.

J. W. Russell shipped two cars cattle Wednesday to the Fort Worth market.

#### IN ROBERTS COUNTY

Miami Chief.

Albert Rodgers was in Miami Monday and reported that the night before loafer wolves killed two colts and a calf on his ranch. Mr. Rodgers went down to see M. A. Lewis, the champion trapper, to get him to go out and apprehend the depredators.

The Clark steers which were shipped from this point last Saturday averaged 1,132 pounds and brought \$4.30. These steers were fed for the market and the experiment was being watched with interest by other stockmen here.

B. F. Jackson is cutting his alfalfa in the field west of town this week. This makes the second cutting this year, and Mr. Jackson is selling some of it in Miami at \$10 a ton. At the former cutting the yield was probably something better than a ton per acre, and the second crop is better than the first. One more cutting will be made this year and with favorable weather possibly two more.

#### IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Reporter.

J. H. R. Lagow was in from the ranch in Fisher county Wednesday. Reports two good rains last week and everything lovely there.

Higginbotham Brothers went out to the John C. Carlisle ranch in the south part of the county Tuesday with the expectation of buying the same. If they buy it is their intention to cut the ranch into small tracts, put it in cultivation and sell it to farmers.

#### IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Ablene Reporter.

While working with a lot of yearlings at his ranch near Tuscola Monday morning, P. T. Hurt was knocked down and run over by an unruly brute and so badly bruised up that he was confined to his room until Wednesday, when he was able to get out again.

John Murchison's family have the deep sympathy of their Taylor county friends in the death of their 9-year-old daughter, Ethel. She was bitten by a rattlesnake July 1 and died July 9 on her father's ranch twelve miles northeast of Dickens.

#### IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News.

S. A. Hunter bought 520 sheep from Malone Chesser at \$2.63 per head. There were 190 lambs, the balance top ewes.

Fred Millard shipped one car and J. E. Mills one car of stock cattle from San Angelo Monday to Fort Worth.

Hamilton & North bought 1,500 dry sheep, 1,254 ewes and lambs at \$2.75 for



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dry sheep, \$2.25 for ewes and lambs from Bob Cauthorn.

Dan Sessem bought one saddle horse from Mat Karnes for \$40 and one from B. F. Byrd, also at \$40.

Bryan Williams was in from the A. D. Warren ranch Tuesday and reports the sale of bulls to the following parties: Three to Joe Wyatt, two to W. T. O. Holman and one to W. Strackbein at \$75 per head.

John W. Potter, Jr., John Parks, Geo. Hallmarck and Jim Baker of Killen passed through Sonora Monday with about 450 head of stock cattle on their way to the Tom Bond ranch.

H. Wetjan was in Sonora Friday on business and reports having sold all his sheep, about 2,500, to Sam Oglesby of Sherwood, at \$2.50 per head, everything counted. There were about eight hundred lambs in the bunch.

Bob Cauthorn bought from L. M. Waters the old Baugh ranch, consisting of eight sections, one well and other improvements, for \$4,800; also between three and four hundred stock cattle at \$10 per head.

#### IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan.

Mitch Owens bought of Henry Bowser 100 head of stock cattle at \$12.50 per head, calves counted.

J. H. Moore sold to John Miles, Jr., of San Angelo a fancy driver for \$125.

E. and A. Briggs bought of Austin Buck 150 head of 2 and 3-year-old steers at \$16 and \$20.

R. S. Brennan bought of Tom Wiley 3,800 head of sheep at \$2.50 for grown sheep and \$1.50 for lambs.

E. & A. Briggs bought of Will Augustine 125 head of 2 and 3-year-old steers at \$16 and \$20.

#### IN SCURRY COUNTY

Snyder Coming West.

Ike Boren went up to Kent county last Friday to deliver a bunch of yearlings that he had sold to Will Williams.

J. W. Russell started to Colorado Tuesday with two cars of dry fat cows and spring calves, which he bought in this county and will place on the market at Fort Worth.

#### IN LLANO COUNTY

Llano Times.

W. J. Rogers sold to C. W. Sweeney a car of calves.

Henry Ward is getting up a bunch of hogs for shipment to Crush.

W. J. Rogers bought from Eli Taylor a car of calves and from George Keyser a car of cows.

C. O'Keefe of Kingsland will likely train some trotting horses at Llano for J. W. White and others.

C. B. Sweeney shipped a car of calves and M. M. Moss one car of beef cattle to Fort Worth this week.

M. L. and Rudolph Bauman sold two cars of calves to C. B. Sweeney and to J. B. Rogers a car of fat cows.

S. H. Buchanan bought 168 3 and 4-year-old steers from W. C. Keyser. They were brought to Llano by Mr. Keyser for shipment when sold to the former.

J. W. White, the well known stockman and banker of Mason, was in Llano last week. He matched a big special trotting race at the Llano fair with T. J. Moore. He will have a number of race horses and other stock at Llano during the fair.

#### IN KENT COUNTY

Clairemont Enterprise.

Cattle Inspector Benson of Colorado was in town Wednesday, looking after some cattle brought here about three weeks ago from East Texas by Frank Wood. We are informed that Mr. Wood neglected to have the cattle dipped before crossing the

quarantine line and the inspector placed the cattle under quarantine.

#### IN LAMPASAS COUNTY

Lampasas Leader.

J. W. Moseley shipped Monday from Lometa to the Fort Worth market five cars of fat cows and two cars of fat calves.

E. O. Ramsey bought of Ferd Matthews thirty-five head of fat cattle, priced \$5 per head.

#### IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.

W. D. Hudson recently sold about 1,000 head of steers to A. H. Tandy & Son of Woodard, Okla.

Joe T. Seay has sold about 1,000 head of steers, ones and twos, to B. B. McCutcheon & Bro. Sale price not given.

#### IN HARTLEY COUNTY

Channing Courier.

R. L. Hood brought in the scalps of three lobo wolves last week. Mr. Hood is most successful in running to earth those fierce animals which are so destructive to stock throughout the Panhandle. Fourteen scalps have been delivered at the court house by Mr. Hood, and as the price paid for them is \$15 each, it will be seen that good money is made by the successful hunter. There was a time, not such a great while ago, either, when the big ranches kept their packs of trained hounds, which were placed under the charge of a skillful hunter. This man, known in cowboy parlance as the "wolfier," received a regular salary, his whole duty being the care of the hounds and the extermination of the cattle destroying "loafer" wolves. The hounds, in many instances, were so nicely trained that they passed by the antelope, the rabbit and, in fact, ignored all game except the wolf, their legitimate prey. The coyote was a secondary matter. If he came in the way he was dispatched without mercy, but the big and fierce lobo was the game sought for with tireless energy, and it is to such measures as these, together with public and private bounties, that we owe the present immunity from ravages by the wild and vindictive lobo. He is yet in evidence, but so few in number that he ceases to be, as he once was, an element of menace and danger to the cattle interests of the Panhandle.


#### IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand.

D. C. Laird came in Wednesday from his Moore county ranch, where he went to market his steer crop. He disposed of 843 three-year-old steers at \$25 per head. Mr. Laird says conditions are very favorable on their ranch in that county.

B. T. Bell, the pioneer sheepman of Castro county, was a pleasant caller at this office while in the city Saturday, renewing his subscription to the Brand. That Mr. Bell and sons are making a pleasing success of the sheep business is evidenced by the fact that they have shipped about 15,000 pounds of wool this season, which, at 17 cents, the price received, brought them in round numbers, \$2,500. This added to the increase in the flock would indicate that there is a profit in the sheep business.

That the wool growers of Deaf Smith and Castro counties made a mistake in disposing of their wool this season can readily be seen, when it is taken into consideration that the product is now being delivered to the dealers at from 6 to 8 cents per pound under the market price. At San Angelo last week 300,000 pounds were delivered to Boston dealers at 22 to 24½ cents per pound, while the bulk of the wool delivered at this place brought only from 16 to 17 cents, a loss of several thousand dollars to our local sheep rais-



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ers. The time has come when the farmers must be thoroughly familiar with the market conditions if they would protect themselves against the incursions of the speculator.

**THE MONTANA RANGE**

It is the consensus of opinion that this will be the best grass year Montana has had in many seasons. Visitors in Helena from all sections of the state tell the same story of abundant rains and rank growth of grass on the ranges, remarks the Helena (Mont.) Independent. Away down in northeastern Montana, where for several years the grass has been short, there is this year a big grass crop, and early cattle are showing the results of plenty to eat without traveling miles for it. Water holes that a month ago were dry as a bone are now running over, and have been for two weeks.

It is expected that the shipments of cattle from Montana this year will be unusually large. For two years they have been comparatively small, due to the fact that the animals have not been in the best condition, owing to poor ranges, and the poor prices last year also had the effect of retarding shipments. Thousands of cattle that were held back last year will go forward this season. Montana will send a large proportion of big steers to the market, many of the hold-overs being 4, 5 and 6 years old. It is not expected that shipments will begin before August, when the cattle will begin to get hard. The first shipments of western cattle this year will go from Wyoming.

**PANHANDLE CATTLE RAISING**

By request of my friend and neighbor, Lee Riley, I will write you a synopsis of what he has done with cattle in the last five years, to-wit: Bought of Fred Williamson, July 19, 1900, twelve cows, twelve calves, five yearling heifers and one bull, paying \$523.35 for the bunch. Sold, up to July 1, 1905, \$1,615.15, or a little more than 60 per cent per annum on the original investment, besides still having thirty head of choice ones left, worth the original cost of the bunch. Cost of carrying cattle will not exceed 20 per cent, leaving a net profit of 40 per cent. He has bought other cattle in the meantime, and done fully as well with them.

I write you this that some of the doubting Thomases may no longer doubt the Panhandle being the best all round stock-farming country in the world.

As for trees, I have 600 cottonwood, black locust and bois d'arc now four years old, and some of them are thirty feet high, and all growing nicely enough.

Some of your many readers may, and I hope will, be benefited by the above facts is our only object in writing you this letter.

"He who lives in this world alone  
The grave is a welcome home."

FRED WILLIAMSON SR.

Hereford, Texas.

These Fourth of July casualties throughout the country have been enumerated by a Chicago Record-Herald statistician: Fatalities, 36; wounded, 1,583; of the wounded 1,064 were hurt by fireworks, 80 by cannon, 179 by firearms, 154 by gunpowder, 58 by toy pistols and 40 by runaways; fire losses, \$223,750.

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tains 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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*The Coyote Wolf at Home  
On the Western Range*

An Exhaustive Study by Washington Authorities of Sneaking Little Pest So Thoroughly Detested by Stockmen

WASHINGTON, July 12.—"From early days until the present time the ranchmen of the western states have suffered serious losses through the depredations of wild animals," said Mr. David Lantz of the biological survey division of the agricultural department, who has just returned from the west, where he made a careful study of the relations of wild animals, particularly coyotes, to stock raising.

"Live stock of all kinds," he continued, "more particularly sheep, are subject to the attacks of bears, panthers and wolves, especially the small prairie wolves known as coyotes. These animals are generally distributed from the central Mississippi valley to the Pacific coast, and from Costa Rica on the south to northern Athabasca on the north. In this vast range occur at least a dozen species, differing from one another in size and habits. Few of them approach the gray or timber wolves in size, yet all are larger than the largest North American foxes. The larger species are more injurious to the live stock; the smaller feed more commonly on wild animals and thus are less injurious and sometimes are positively beneficial to agriculture.

"The biological survey is engaged in an investigation of the food habits of all our birds and animals, in the course of which the coyotes have been studied whenever possible. Some experiments have been made with a view to protecting stock from coyotes, from which it seems probable that fencing, proof both against dogs and wolves, may be erected at a moderate cost. Further tests will be made in the near future.

"Coyotes are abundant in most parts of the range, except in the north and in thickly populated sections, where waste lands are scarce. Unlike the larger wolves, they seem not to have suffered through contact with the advancing tide of settlement in the west, so that in many sections they pioneer days.

The plains east of the Rocky Mountains and the higher plateaus of the Great Basin west of the mountains are especially adapted to the needs of the coyote. Cuddiyateu areas are small; stock ranges are extensive; tall bunch grass, weeds, cactuses and sage brush afford good hiding places; the smaller native mammals are abundant, and when these natural resources of the country fail the introduced farm animals afford a plentiful supply of food.

**Bounty Helps Warfare.**  
"In the state of Kansas warfare against coyotes has been long continued and has been stimulated in most of the counties by the moderate bounty of \$1 per animal killed. Statistics show that conditions have been reached where there is but little fluctuation from year to year in the total amount of bounty paid. At the present time nearly 20,000 coyote scalps per year are presented for bounty in the state. A dozen western states have had similar experiences in dealing with the same pests without materially diminishing their numbers.

Coyotes breed once a year. The mating season is late in January or early in February. The period of gestation is about sixty-three days. The young are produced in dens and num-

ber from four to eight or even more. The dens are usually enlarged from those made by badgers or smaller animals, and are often among rocks or in washed out places along banks of streams. Probably at times they are made entirely by the coyotes. They are rarely far below the surface, but sometimes of considerable extent, and with two or more openings. Little attempt is made to provide nests for the young. In the central west these are born early in April, and usually may be heard in the dens during May. In June they come out to play around the mouths of their burrows, which are finally deserted during July. By August 1, the young are left by the parents to shift for themselves.

In the earlier descriptions the prairie wolves were reported to usually hunt in packs. Lewis and Clark, Say, Richardson and others so reported, but the Prince of Wied met them only singly. It is probable that they hunt in numbers only when the quarry is large, as in the chase of a deer or antelope, and as many as three have been known to pursue a single jack rabbit.

"Coyotes feed chiefly upon animal matter, but when such food is scarce they freely eat peaches, apricots, grapes and other fruit, and even melons, usually destroying more than they eat. In certain areas they feed largely on juniper berries, manzanita berries, and the fruit of the prickly pear. They eat also insects, though perhaps only occasionally.

"The animal food ranges from the larger hoofed animals to the smallest rodents, and includes also birds, reptiles, fish and crustaceans. Horned toads and other lizards are eaten and, on the low, tropical coast of east Mexico and Texas, coyotes have been seen searching the beach for crabs, fish and turtle eggs.

"Coyotes destroy many injurious species of mammals, and in this way are a positive benefit to farming interests. The various species of jack rabbits are often included in their diet, and the smaller rabbits are habitually eaten. The constant warfare of the coyote upon these rodents has much influence in keeping down their numbers, and the growing abundance of the rabbits in some sections of the west has been attributed to the destruction of coyotes as the result of high bounties offered for them.

"The various species of prairie dogs are a staple coyote food. The coyote usually captures them hiding behind clumps of food or bunches of grass at some distance from the burrows, and when, in feeding, the unsuspecting rodent approaches near enough a few leaps enables the coyote to capture it. It is probably the fear of the coyote that causes the prairie dogs to crop off all the tall grass and weeds near their burrows.

"In addition to rabbits and prairie dogs the food of the coyote includes rice rats, kangaroo rats, wood rats, ground squirrels, woodchucks, pocket gophers, chipmunks, and pocket mice. All of these are harmful to agriculture, and the coyote in preying upon them performs a valuable service to man. This service is not spasmodic, but lasts throughout the year and throughout the life of the coyote, and has an important influence in helping

to maintain the 'balance of nature.'

"The coyote is useful also as a scavenger. In the prairie country, especially in winter, it comes into towns at night searching for garbage. Here it finds remnants of meat from the table, offal, and similar prizes. When hungry it rejects no animal food, not even carrion. The slaughter houses near the towns are favorite feeding places, and the animals are often shot there. On the ranges they soon consume dead horses and cattle, leaving the bones clean.

**Destroy Much Game.**

"Considerable game is destroyed by coyotes, including quail, grouse and wild ducks and their eggs. Formerly, when deer and antelope were abundant, they were frequently run down and captured by coyotes. To accomplish the wolves hunt in packs or two or more, taking turns in chasing the victim selected. Their prey runs in wide circles, enabling the wolves to keep fresh until it is exhausted.

"The coyote kills hens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Its usual method of capture, because of the abundance of coyotes. The region is occupied by small farms, mainly 80 to 500 acres, on which turing them in day time is to lurk behind woods or bushes until the fowls are within reach. Turkeys, which range far afield in search of grasshoppers and other insects, are frequent victims. At night the coyote captures poultry from the roosts unless care is taken to guard against its entrance. A correspondent of the biological survey wrote from Rexburg, Idaho, that one neighbor lost sixty chickens and another thirty in one night by coyotes. A correspondent in Wyoming wrote that he had lost about a hundred chickens by coyotes, but that, although they destroyed poultry, he believed them to be beneficial, as they kept down the rabbit pest. In approaching ranch buildings, either by day or night, the coyotes come from the leeward side and with great caution; but once satisfied that no danger lurks in the shadows, it becomes very bold. One has been known to make a dash into a door yard, seize a chicken by the neck, and make off with it before anyone could interfere. In the same way the animal visits pig pens and takes young pigs from the sow.

Few of the mammals of the farm are exempt from the raids of coyotes. Even house cats roaming far from home in search of mice become victims. A correspondent of Forest and Stream, living in Wyoming, Oct. 7, 1896, states that he has lost four cats in this way within a few months and that it seemed almost impossible to keep them in his neighborhood.

The coyote has been known to kill the young of most farm animals—colts, calves, pigs, lambs and goats. Colts are seldom killed because the dams can usually protect them. Calves are taken only when the mother cow has gone for water or is feeding at a distance. The coyotes lie watching in the grass until this opportunity comes. Sometimes older animals are killed. Ranchmen in Oklahoma told a representative of the biological survey that in winter yearling cattle in good condition are sometimes killed by coyotes. To accomplish this two or more of them must hunt together, and get the victim separated from the herd.

**NOTORIOUS ENEMY OF SHEEP**

The coyote is especially notorious as an enemy of the sheep industry. In many parts of the west sheep raising had greatly languished because of the depredations of wild animals upon the flocks. While some of the injury is caused by the larger wolves, mountain lions, bear and lynxes, the coyotes are by far the most formidable enemy. They are not only more abundant through the year than the other animals, but their depredations are a steady drain upon the resources of the flock owners, comparable in extent to the losses caused by worthless dogs in many parts of the country.

A correspondent writing from Russell, Kan., in 1887, regarded the prairie wolf as the most troublesome of mammals. Its raids upon sheep and lambs were so frequent that flocks could not safely be left alone. Even when the herder was only temporarily out of view a wolf would make a dash into the flock and usually secure a lamb.

In 1888 a flock of some 4,000 sheep was driven through Roseman, Mont., and night overtook them in the foothills south of the town. During the night coyotes entered the ranks and stampeded the sheep. Many ran over the bluffs, and in the morning sheep, dead and dying, were several feet deep at the foot of the bluffs. Nearly five hundred were counted in the pile, and for several days afterward sheep

with lacerated ears and torn flanks wandered into barn yards in the vicinity.

In parts of the southwest sheep growers have estimated their losses from wild animals to be 20 per cent of their flocks. The average loss reported from several states is 5 per cent. In nearly all the states the number of sheep has decreased during the last two years, and in the west one of the principal causes is losses from coyotes. At present the business of raising sheep flourishes best in sections where the flocks are under the care of herders. But this system of herding in large flocks results in constantly increasing deterioration of the pastures.

It is evident that the wealth of any state can be materially increased if it is possible to keep small flocks of sheep everywhere. Flocks increase rapidly under favorable conditions and good management, and the cost of keeping is small when the herders can be dispensed with. The double product, wool and mutton, usually places the profits of handling sheep above that of cattle and horses. The goat's also come off better, since sheep mature a year while cattle and horses require three.

In the region about Seguin, Texas, according to Vernon Bailey, chief field naturalist of the biological survey, no sheep, cotton, corn, sorghum and vegetables are the principal crops. While there are some large stock ranches, each farm has abundant pasturage for horses and cattle and can support from fifty to two hundred sheep on the surplus pasturage and the woods that grow on the farms. The owners admit the advantage of introducing sheep, but the fear of coyotes deters them from the experiment.

Similar conditions prevail over large areas in many parts of the west. The number of sheep in the United States has been decreasing during the past two years, while the price of wool has been excellent and the demand for mutton steadily increasing. Montana, an area of 146,000 square miles, leads the states in the number of sheep kept, which is 5,024,967. Yet, England, with an area of only 50,847 square miles, has about five times as many as Montana. In Montana sheep are herded in immense flocks; in England every landowner and farmer keeps a small flock.

The advantage of sheep upon the farm as weed destroyers is not usually appreciated in America. The Iowa agricultural experiment station reports that out



of 600 species of grasses and weeds cattle known to eat only fifty, horses eighty-two, while sheep eat 550. With abundance of pasturage, favorable climate, good prices for wool and mutton and increased fertility and productiveness of the soil upon which sheep are grazed there should be a decided advance in the sheep industry. The chief discouragement seems to lie in the depredations of the worthless dogs and coyotes. The evil of worthless dogs can be best remedied by a resort to taxation. Dogs should be regarded as property and taxed sufficiently to put all of the dangerous and worthless curs out of existence.

#### MANY METHODS OF FIGHTING PEST

The coyote pest presents a serious problem and various methods of dealing with it have been tried. None of them has been entirely satisfactory and some have been decided failures. All of them combined have resulted in a partial check of the increase of coyotes in most parts of their range.

Poison has probably killed the greater number of adult animals, and in part of Mexico has almost destroyed some of the species, but no such success has followed its use in the United States. Strychnine is the favorite poison, and is, considering all things, the only one suitable for the purpose. In the use of strychnine, the dry crystals of strychnia sulphate are generally preferred, as the poison in this form is readily soluble. The poison is inserted with a knife in small chunks of meat or in the carcass of some animal left upon the prairie. The meat should be handled as little as possible, and if small pieces are used it is best to distribute it from horseback along trails used by the wolves. The animals are very cunning in detecting and avoiding poisoned meat, and some hunters are successful in allaying their suspicions by burying the bait. It should be remembered that poisoned baits are as likely to attract dogs as wolves. When poison is to be used the entire neighborhood should be informed, and valuable dogs should be confined until the operation is concluded.

Coyotes are not easily trapped. Some skill and a good knowledge of their habits are requisite for success. They travel in rather well-defined paths and usually hunt against the wind. Having a keen sense of smell, they easily detect the tracks of man, and if they have had previous experience of traps or guns they are suspicious of danger. In the wildest parts of the country remote from settlement they are more readily trapped. The chances for successful trapping decreases with their familiarity with man, so that there is little probability that the process will ever have much effect on their numbers.

#### Wary of Traps

Before setting the traps many trappers rub their hands and feet on a skin of some strong-smelling meat or carcass to conceal the human odor. Oil of anise or rhodium is sometimes used for the same purpose. Any strong odor is likely to attract the attention of the coyote and allay suspicion. Care must be taken not to spit on the ground or kneed or thrown down any clothing in the vicinity of trap. A good plan is to set a line of traps and leave them for a day or two, and then go the rounds with a horse and drag and bait the traps without dismounting.

Coyote hunts, in which an entire community engage, have become a popular feature of rural sport in some parts of the country. Such hunts have been held in Colorado, Idaho, North Dakota and Texas. The methods employed depend much upon the local topography and other conditions. Men on horseback, with gray hounds, engage in the sport when the country is open. The chase, as in coursing hares, is straight away, and when the quarry is overtaken the fight is won only by overpowering numbers of the pursuers. The writer was present at the second annual wolf hunt in the large pasture reserve, near Chattanooga, Okla., which took place Nov. 24, 1904. The area covered by the drive was somewhat over six miles square. Over 700 people took part in the sport, either actively or as spectators, and while only eleven wolves were killed, the hunters seemed to feel amply repaid for their efforts. Such hunts have the result in decreasing the number of coyotes and also afford a pleasant break in the monotony of frontier life. Their purpose, however, is admitted to be that of sport, but to kill coyotes is also considered.

#### Fencing as Protection

Fencing as a means of protection against wild animals has for several years been in use in the Australian colonies and in South Africa. In Australia wire netting is used successfully to keep rabbits, dingoes and some species of kangaroos out of pastures and crops. In Cape Colony jackals are a great hindrance to sheep and ostrich farming and the success attending the use of the netting in Australia led to experiments with them in the South African colony. The results have been satisfactory. While the fencing is expensive, the advantage from its use have more than compensated for the outlay.

The following conclusions are drawn from the experiments and from data now available:

1. Prairie coyotes will not willingly jump over a fence above thirty inches in height. They will readily climb over fences built of horizontal rails or crossbars, especially in order to escape from captivity. Barbed wires do not deter them from crawling through a fence to escape. Whether they will go through a closely built barbed wire to attack sheep or poultry is still an open question.

2. Woven wire fences should have meshes when rectangular less than six by six inches to keep out coyotes. For such fences triangular meshes are much better than square ones.

3. Fencing against coyotes with woven

fences care must be taken to see that there are no openings at the ground through which the animal can force themselves, since they are more likely to crawl under a fence than to jump over it.

It seems reasonably certain that a fence constructed of woven wire with a triangular mesh not over six inches and having a height of twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, supplemented by two or more tightly stretched barbed wires would prove to be coyote proof. It is difficult to make an exact estimate of the cost of such a fence, contained the official. Woven fences differ in weight, price, durability and freight charges depend upon the distance from distributing points. The costs of posts and labor varies much. An estimate based on so many variable facts is of little value, but an average of \$200 per mile would probably allow the use of the best material.

#### SALE OF FEEDSTUFFS

##### State Inspector Gives Information to Inquirers

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, July 11.—A number of inquiries have reached the office of State Feed Inspector B. C. Pittuck concerning the proper steps to be taken by those interested in order to comply with the requirements made by senate bill 159, which regulates the sale of concentrated commercial feedstuffs in this state. The following statement relative to the matter has been issued to explain the matter fully for the benefit of the manufacturers, importers and dealers of concentrated commercial feedstuff in the state:

Before any concentrated feeding stuff is offered or exposed for sale in Texas it is the duty of the manufacturer, importer and party who causes it to be sold or offered for sale within this state, for each and every feed stuff bearing a distinguishing name and trade mark, to observe the following rules:

1. He shall deposit with the directors of experiment stations a sealed glass jar or bottle containing not less than one pound of the feeding stuff to be sold or offered for sale.

2. He shall accompany same with an affidavit that it is a fair average sample of the feedstuff to be offered for sale and corresponds within reasonable limits to the feeding stuff which it represents in the percentage of protein and fat which it contains.

3. He shall furnish a statement truly and clearly certifying: (a) The number of net pounds of feeding stuff in the package to be sold or offered for sale. (b) The name, brand or trade mark under which the article is sold. (c) The name and address of the manufacturer or importer. (d) The place of manufacture. (e) A chemical analysis stating the percentages it contains of crude protein and crude fat. This analysis may be made by any reliable chemist.

Tags may be ordered at the time these things are attended to, or as needed. In ordering tags the inspection tax of 20c per ton should accompany the order. Tags will be sold as follows: For feedstuffs in 100-pound sacks, 1c each; for feedstuffs in 17½-pound sacks, 1-6c each.

If the parties interested so desire the printed matter required by the law may be put on the reverse side of the tag, and should plainly state the following information: Name and address of manufacturer, place of manufacturer, number of net pounds, name, brand or trade mark; guaranteed analysis, crude protein, crude fat.

This office will at all times be ready and willing to do all in its power to facilitate a compliance with this law.

#### SEASON OF PRAIRIE FIRES IS NOW HERE

Over Two Thousand Acres of Fine Grass Burned on a Ranch Near San Angelo

SAN ANGELO, Texas, July 11.—The season has now begun for disastrous prairie fires and they are being reported from various localities. The first fire reported started in Willis Johnson's pastures, three miles east of San Angelo, and burned up over two thousand acres of fine grass before the force of men at work fighting the flames could get them under control. Thomson Brothers at Eldorado lost two sections of fine grass through a fire which started in their pasture, eight miles from Eldorado, Friday evening. The prairie grass is now long and dry and easily burned. A prairie fire is, therefore, easily started, but requires the hardest kind of work to put out. Stockmen are using every pre-

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caution to prevent these fires being started. Cowboys are riding the public roads and watching every traveler passing through the ranches to see that no camp fires are left burning or that lighted matches, cigar or cigarette stubs are not carelessly thrown into the tall grass.

Carrothers Brothers have sold their fine 28-section ranch located on the Pecos to Ed D. Miller of Concho county, who will stock the ranch with sheep. It is a fine sheep range and Mr. Miller has recently acquired several flocks of the woolies.

Boone Kilpatrick, a well-known Pecos sheepman, is here. He recently sold his ranch in that country at a good figure and is now looking for another as he expects to stay with the sheep business, he says.

The splendid rains which have fallen all over this portion of west Texas will be of incalculable benefit to the range and to the farmers. The cotton crop is especially benefited as it was needing moisture. A splendid cotton crop is looked for in west Texas this year.

#### BIG COLORADO SALE

DENVER, Colo., July 11.—One of the largest deals in beef cattle ever made in the state of Colorado has just been consummated by the Colorado Live Stock Commission Company at the Denver stock yards.

This firm has sold to W. T. Gore of

Liberty, Neb., about 2,500 head of the famous North Park steers. These steers were all finished on grass, being hay fed last winter, and have had no grain whatever. They are a well-bred lot and are in fine flesh and it is estimated that they will weigh around 1,400 pounds delivered in Denver. Cattlemen of the North Park country have a reputation for sending fine steers to the market and their products are becoming known all over the country.

Among the owners are Hunter, Casteel & Hunter, A. K. Marr, B. A. Hunter, H. E. Hunter, A. E. Hill, Sterling Ish, Fletcher Campbell, William Norell and Fred McAvoy. Mr. Gore will receive the cattle weighed up on this market and expects to offer them for sale here. They will begin to arrive the first of next week and will continue to run until the first of September.

The price paid for the tops, \$5.50 per 100 pounds, is probably the highest price paid for strictly grass cattle here in a good many years, and the whole string sold at \$4.50 and better. The cash value of the cattle, it is estimated, will amount to close to \$150,000. Colorado hay and grass fed cattle are fast forging to the front on all the principal markets of the country and are fast coming into competition with the eastern-corn-feds.

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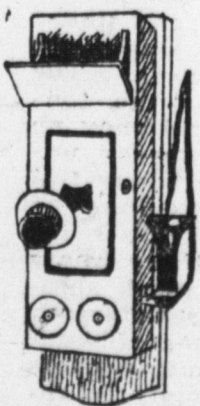
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**LIGHTNING LOSSES MAY BE PREVENTED**

Remedy Lies in the Proper Application of a Ground Wire to Fences

Electricity and its application to the purposes of business now-a-days has reached a wonderful stage of development. Machines and appliances are constantly being added to the many devices for promoting the comfort and happiness of humanity. These problems, of course, are being solved largely by men who give their attention almost exclusively to such things. Many farmers have the foresight and the ingenuity to solve the simpler of these problems for themselves. Others, it would seem, even when told, either forget or neglect to make improvements and to profit thereby. We refer particularly to the effects of numberless head of cattle, while standing adjacent to some tree, but more, particularly, near to a fence, being struck by lightning and killed. Cattle seem to know by instinct that it is not safe to stand under a tree during an electrical storm, but this same instinct does not seem to apply when a wire fence is their threatening. It is a difficult matter to prepare every tree so that it will not be struck by lightning and thereby protect the cattle, but, as for the fence, it is such a simple matter that it would seem every farmer, who will permit his stock to be thus killed by lightning, is a victim of his own gross negligence.

It is a well-known fact that moist earth is the best conductor of electricity. Dry earth is not a good conductor. Almost any kind of metal, if drawn to a point, is a good inductor and will conduct the electricity of the clouds into the earth, where it is safely distributed. So while farmers are making fences how simple a matter it is to take a wire and let its point extend above the post for three or four inches and run the other end down into the ground to permanently moist earth. If it fails to reach moisture it is worthless, for it will not carry off the electricity. We recommend therefore that the wire be put in when the posthole is open and that it be run two or three feet lower than the ordinary posthole. It must reach permanently moist earth or it is absolutely worthless. It must also be in contact with all wires of the fence, unless all are in contact with each other. It is not necessary that every post be so protected, but each alternate post would be sufficient.

If each post is thus arranged, but little electricity will be collected by any particular one of them. This is exactly the method that the lightning rod man uses when rodding your building for protection against lightning.

The philosophy of this principle is becoming better known, and so far as we know, the principle of electricity, it is comparatively simple. Electricity is of two forms, namely, negative and positive. Originally, they seem to have been together and by some unknown force of nature, tend to come together again, wherever any natural means of doing so is at hand. It would seem that where the clouds become heavily charged with one kind of electricity, the earth underneath is equally charged with the other kind. The equalizing of these two opposing forces is the manner of their being brought together. If abruptly, the effect is a sudden shock, a flash of lightning, and a loud clap of thunder. The effect of this sensation which we see and hear is the sudden breaking away of the atmosphere and its equally sudden contraction. Now, if a metal point is at hand as the positive or negative electricity accumulates, the metal point will gradually carry it away before any great amount can accumulate. Thus the philosophy of the lightning rod is applied to wire fences.

Since cement posts are coming into use, the principle is being applied by the manufacture of these posts. As it will be a long time, however, before the cement post comes into universal use, it would be well for farmers to ground their wire fences as above, and save the unnecessary destruction of stock.—Northwestern Agriculturist.

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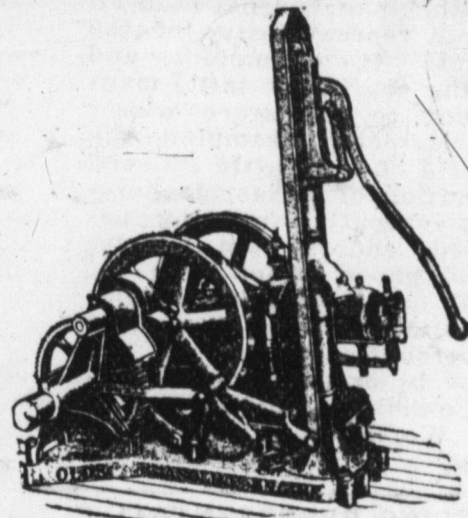
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rupted growth of the University of Texas. Nothing better evidences the advancement of our great state, and there is no other institution to which Texans should point with greater pride. Its faculty is composed of able men who have been selected for their excellence in the particular branches which they teach. It has been truly said by one of the leading journals of the state that no provincialism has guided the regents in their selection of professors and teachers, but their only thought has been to secure the best material, no matter where it was found. This breadth of vision on the part of the governing board has given to the university an individuality which is distinctive. It has created an atmosphere of original thought and independence which promises much good in the future of the state.

The university is democratic in the broadest sense of that term. Merit alone gives prominence to one student over another. The rich and poor, side by side, contend in a laudable rivalry for the honors of the school. Position and wealth count for nothing in the student body unless they are backed by brain and character. The farmer's boy and the millionaire's son are on a level there, and rise or fall by their own merit. It is not the rich man's school, nor is it the poor man's school, but it belongs to all the people.

The moral tone of the university is excellent. It stands for integrity, high ideals and honest living. It does not teach creeds or theology, but it believes that the fundamental principles of Christianity are the vital forces of a true and useful life. It has no patience with bigotry, but teaches that men should have firm convictions on moral questions and hold fast to the truth.

The university is practical and the education which can be had there fits men and women for the practical duties of life. A graduate of this institution is no mere theorist, but a practical citizen

fitted for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Being a state institution, it prepares men and women for service to the state, and it believes that practical, common-sense knowledge makes a good and useful citizen.

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

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

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

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

**FREAK CALF REPORTED**

**CEDAR RAPIDS, Neb., July 13.**—A strange freak of nature was on exhibition at Dr. L. Lull's barn last Monday morning. It was a calf with eight large and well developed legs. The body up to the neck seemed to be two bodies grown together, but merging into a single large neck and head. The neck and head were formally developed, except that between the two natural ears were two dwarf ears, indicating that nature had in mind the making of two calves instead of one, but in some way the proper separation of parts was not effected, and the builder was not decided as to whether it was making one or two calves. It might by expert management have been saved alive by killing the cow, but not knowing the possibility, both lives were lost. The dead calf weighed 100 pounds. The hide has been dressed and stuffed for preservation as one of the wonders of nature.

**BARGAIN IN LUMBER**

FOR SALE CHEAP, LUMBER THAT HAS BEEN USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS; ALSO SECOND-CLASS NEW LUMBER. IF INTERESTED, WRITE ME.

**BOB HUNT, CONROE, TEXAS**



## TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

REC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

### OFFICERS:

President—W. W. Turney.....El Paso

First Vice Pres.—Ike T. Pryor....

.....San Antonio

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.....Palodura

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### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

### TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

### IMPUTING WRONG MOTIVES

Land matters out in the western portion of the state are again attracting considerable attention from the fact that under the provisions of the new law large quantities of the state school land are again coming on the market. Much of this land has been under lease to the cattlemen who operate in that section, and as the leases have now expired the land is for sale to the actual settler under the provisions of the law. A great deal of this land has already come on the market, but on account of troubles arising over the old methods of filing, it had been withdrawn by the land commissioner pending action by the state legislature to remedy some of the existing evils. These lands will be on the market for sale Sept. 1, and the land commissioner is now distributing a list of all the lands so coming on the market, which may be obtained upon application to the land office.

The coming of these lands on the market seems to have inspired the land commissioner with apprehension that the West Texas cattlemen are going to make a break to control the entire situation. A dispatch from Austin to the daily papers says:

There is no let up in the number of applications received by the land commissioner for lists of the six million acres of school land to come on the market Sept. 1. Commissioner Terrell this morning stated that he had heard that the large ranchmen in several counties were evolving a scheme to prevent the actual settlers from buying the land and breaking the great pastures, the leases on which will expire Sept. 1.

According to his information the ranchmen in question propose to take advantage of a loose place in the law. Their scheme is to have their cowboys and others bid for the land in their pastures at a very high price and, of course, the law requires the land to be awarded to the highest bidder. The bid will be out of the reach of actual settlers.

The successful bidder, under the law, has ninety days within which to accept the terms and make first payment. At the end of that time the cowboys will simply permit the bid to go by default, and fail to make the required

first payment. In such instances the law says the land shall be re-advertised and new bids submitted. It will be the same story of high bids again and another ninety days and forfeiture. This repetition can continue indefinitely under the law.

Commissioner Terrell states, however, that as long as the land is used for pasturage purposes the man whose cattle feed upon it will be required to pay a rental of 5c per acre per annum. He says he will protect the school fund to that extent, which is the best he can do under the provisions of the law.

One of the greatest troubles with Land Commissioner Terrell appears to be the ease with which he can hear things concerning the West Texas cattlemen. One would naturally infer from a casual reading of this Austin dispatch that the cattlemen located out in the western portion of the state are veritable land ogres—that they are continually feeding upon the land that belongs to the children of the state in such a manner as seems to promise its complete absorption. The idea seems to be dominant in Austin that the West Texas cattlemen are a band of organized plunderers upon the public domain and must be dealt with in a manner highly suggestive of criminal proceedings. It is unfortunate for the cattlemen and unfortunate for the great state of Texas that this sentiment appears to have entered into the calculations made in the state land office to a very considerable extent. It places the cattlemen in a false and unenviable position, and it militates against the settlement and development of that section from the fact that it portrays the cattlemen in false colors—that of seeking to evade the law and take advantage of every possible technicality.

The cattlemen of West Texas are the pioneers of that portion of the state. They are the people who blazed the way for the advancing tide of civilization and have made possible the sale of all this land at the prices fixed upon it by the land commissioner. If it had not been for these cattlemen the western portion of the state would today be in a primeval condition and there would be nothing there to induce settlement and development. It may be true that some of them have considered they were entitled to more consideration than they were receiving and attempted to make good the deficiency in the best manner possible, but those conditions do not apply to the cattlemen as a whole. There is no bigger and broader type of Texas citizenship than the cattlemen. They are men who are willing and able to pay for what they get and only insist on getting what they pay for. They are taking nothing from the state that they are not legally entitled to.

This thing of making political capital in other portions of the state by imputing wrong motives and false conclusions to the cattlemen is all wrong. It has been made to serve the purpose of a lot of political ringsters in the past, but the people as a whole have tumbled to the real situation. They know that the cattlemen of Texas are as honest and law-abiding as any class of our citizenship, and they are growing weary of these old chestnuts that are being sprung simply because opportunity seems to exist for making them serve a purpose. It is time to call a quick and very emphatic halt.

### THE WESTERN RANGE

The western range country of Texas is in fine condition this season, and the cattlemen of that section are in fine spirits. Sug Robertson, the well known cattleman and banker of Colorado City, says grass is knee high to a dromedary and the cattle are almost out of sight. Will Waddell, the leading cowman of the Odessa country, is also among the number who are rejoicing over the improved conditions that have come to the cattlemen. He has recently traveled over a great deal of the range country and says:

"Heretofore it has required from fifteen to twenty acres of grass each year for an animal, and this year there is all the grass an animal can eat in the section I have visited on from eight to ten acres. The cattlemen do not have to sell, and as strange as it may seem, I did not find a man who wanted to borrow money, and that was a part of my business in going over the country. They told me, on the contrary, that they had money in the bank themselves which they would be glad to loan on good collateral. It is also a fact that there are but few steers left in the section I refer to. They are mostly stock cattle, and the run of steers to the markets this year will be nothing like they have been in former years. I found a condition that actually astonished me when cattlemen who had

in previous years been looking for pasturage told me by the scores that they had plenty of grass and that they wanted me to send men to them who had cattle they wanted to range.

"For the past four or five years out west it has been a serious question as to range and the cattlemen have been practically unable to get it. If any better condition could exist in the west I would like for some man to tell me what it is. I have been practically raised in the country through which I passed making an inspection, and it certainly opened my eyes. I never saw prosperity so evident on every hand, and I was looking for the other proposition, too. The west is a winner, this year, and there is no doubt about it. Rains have made grasses the like of which has not been seen in many years."

One of the greatest evils the western range country has had to contend with in the past has been the too evident desire of the cattlemen to make one acre of grass sustain fifteen or twenty head of cattle. There has been a too general desire on the part of ranchmen generally to overstock their pastures. This condition was brought about by two reasons, first of which was the lease system, which engendered the determination to get all possible out of the land. The fact that the land was the property of the state and was only held under lease had much to do with this feature of the situation and the custom of placing too many cattle on the land became general. Later when this land under lease came on the market under operation of law, it was largely acquired by the actual settler for agricultural purposes, and resulted in shortening the range just that much. Prices have been low and many cattle have been held back on that account that would have gone to market under normal conditions. These cattle had to have grass, and as grass has been very hard to obtain, it has resulted in further overstocking of the land. These conditions, in connection with the dry years, had operated to very badly deplete the range country of its usual luxuriant covering of rich grasses, and matters would have been very serious had it not been for the excessive rainfall that has visited that section this year and covered the whole face of the earth with the finest grass that has been known for many years.

And there are none who will envy the cattlemen of west Texas the bit of prosperity that has been vouchsafed them in these matters. They have just passed through one of the greatest periods of depression in the entire history of the live stock industry. They have endured conditions that would have appalled and discouraged men of less resolute character, and for all the evils they have had to endure, it is but in the eternal fitness of things that they should now enjoy a brimming measure of the greatest prosperity. If they will but learn well the lessons inculcated in the hard experience of the past it will prove a situation that will not be without its corresponding benefit.

The pastures of the future out in that section can never again carry the number of cattle they have been compelled to sustain in the past. The abundance of grass that covers the face of the earth out there today will melt away like snow before the genial rays of the sun unless it is taken care of as it should be. There are hundreds of pastures out in west Texas that really need several years of rest if it could be extended. Some of the ranchmen are doing what they can in this direction by dividing their pastures and only using a part of the land in the spring and summer, holding the other in reserve for fall and winter. While this policy is not without its beneficent effect, it would be infinitely better if it was not used for several years, giving the turf time to resume something of its old time heaviness and vigor.

The time is not far distant when grass is going to be more of an item in west Texas than it is even at the present time. The continued settlement and development of the country will necessarily cause a shortening of the present limited supply, and it is the wise man who sees these things and tries to provide for them at the proper time. West Texas is at its best this year, but next year it may be vastly different.

### THE TWENTY-EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Cattlemen and railroads are working together in an effort to have the federal government modify the 28-hour

### COMES A TIME

When Coffee Shows What It Has Been Doing

"Of late years coffee has disagreed with me," writes a matron from Rome, N. Y., "it's lightest punishment was to make me 'logy' and dizzy, and it seemed to thicken up my blood.

"The heaviest was when it upset my stomach completely, destroying my appetite and making me nervous and irritable, and sent me to my bed. After one of these attacks, in which I nearly lost my life, I concluded to quit and try Postum Food Coffee.

"It went right to the spot! I found it not only a most palatable and refreshing beverage, but a food as well.

"All my ailments, the 'loginess' and dizziness, the unsatisfactory condition of my blood, my nervousness and irritability disappeared in short order and my sorely afflicted stomach began quickly to recover. I began to rebuild and have steadily continued until now. Have a good appetite and am rejoicing in sound health, which I owe to the use of Postum Food Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

law, which provides that live stock in transit shall not be confined in cars longer than twenty-eight hours without feed and water. The cattlemen have sought to have the time extended to thirty-six hours, claiming that the injury to the stock from unloading and reloading is more than to keep them moving without feed and water. But the humane societies all over the country are up in arms against this proposition, and are bringing every possible influence to bear to compel a strict enforcement of the existing law. Late advices from Washington indicate that Secretary Wilson is preparing to file suit against the various railways in a total number of about 1,200 cases for alleged violations of the law, and the contemplated action on the part of the secretary of agriculture has caused considerable activity among the railways to find some method of circumventing the pending drastic action. Commenting on this feature of the situation, the Denver Post says:

The Trans-Missouri Freight Bureau, which is holding meetings at Glenwood Springs, beginning this morning, will take up the question of arranging schedules for cattle trains so that the 28-hour federal law may be lived up to without hardship on the railways or its patrons. The federal law provides that cattle shall not be in cars longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading for feed, rest and water, unless they are carried in cars providing these necessities.

The Trans-Missouri Freight Bureau is also being depended upon to find a way to secure the indorsement of the department of agriculture for an amended law, making thirty-six hours the maximum time which live stock may be kept in transit. Secretary Wilson, however, insists upon a compliance with the 28-hour law.

At a conference with representative railway men a short time ago Mr. Wilson suggested that a change in schedules be made and that cattle trains be given as much attention as fruit trains. He said that if faster time was made with cattle that it would be better for the railroads and better for the shippers. The Lake Shore has put on a 28-hour train between Chicago and Buffalo for the convenience of the cattle shippers and it will not be surprising if the Trans-Missouri lines put on lightning freight trains for the benefit of the western cattlemen.

If the enforcement of the 28-hour law is having the effect of compelling the railways to inaugurate faster live stock schedules the stockmen of the country should not interfere with the proposed enforcement, for it will bring to them a form of relief they have been unsuccessfully contending for ever since the eastern innovation represented by the tonnage system was introduced in the west. The enforcement of that nefarious tonnage system has cost the cattlemen of Texas more money than anything yet devised by railway ingenuity. It has been facetiously claimed that heifer calves started to market under the tonnage system have become grandmothers and finally died of old age before reaching their destination, and shippers accompanying their cattle have grown so old en route that they had to be identified upon arrival at the other end before they would be permitted to claim and sell their consignments of aged cattle. Inspectors at the yards have been compelled to do more than double duty in looking up the obsolete brands which run out of existence while the cattle were so leisurely moving in the direction of the market.

Texas cattlemen have done and are doing their part in an effort to obtain a modification of the law so as to permit the cattle to remain in the cars for thirty-six hours without unloading if necessary, but many of them will view the matter in a different light when they learn that it is causing the railways to inaugurate faster schedules. It may not cause them to cease their efforts, but they will experience some satisfaction in realizing that a method has at last been found to compel the railways to get the right kind of a move on themselves.

Live stock en route to market should be rushed through with all the celerity the railways can command. They are just as perishable as fruit or any other commodity that is rushed across the continent by the various railway systems. The amount that is lost to the shippers annually through the matter of shrinkage is very large, and under the tonnage system it was something simply fearful to contemplate. The railways have claimed that the tonnage system is abolished, and they no longer hold cattle shipments back until they can load an engine to its full capacity and then move it along as other dead freight. But the fact remains that for the past three years the time made in handling stock shipments has been far from satisfactory to the shippers. The number of damage suits cumbering the court dockets out in the range country amply establish this fact.

The humane societies are doing what they believe to be their duty in the premises, but it is a pretty safe proposition that the men who raise, ship and market the cattle are in better position to judge of what is best under the circumstances than those who are simply inspired by their humane feelings.

### ANOTHER RICHMOND INTIMATED

It is said that Land Commissioner Terrell is pluming himself for governor, and this no doubt accounts for the great in-



terest he is taking in opening certain state lands to settlement. Some time ago Mr. Terrell announced through the columns of the daily press that on the first of September about six million acres of land would come on the market and would be offered for sale at a price not to exceed \$2 per acre and the most of it at \$1 and that he would be pleased to answer all communications in regard to same. The following week notices practically to the same effect were mailed to all the country newspapers in the state, with the request that they be published. As can be seen by referring to last week's Herald, Mr. Terrell would impress the public with the fact that it is his great love for the poor homeless people of Texas that prompted him to take such interest in placing these lands in the hands of the real homeseeker and it may be, but it has always been the observation of the Herald that whenever you see a public officer advertising that it is "no trouble to show goods," his stock is either composed of job lots, or he has an ax that is in very bad working condition and needs working upon. If this is not a scheme to whip the newspapers into some free advertising over the backs of the homeseekers of the state we will acknowledge our inability at guessing.—Wichita Falls Herald.

Land Commissioner Terrell has a perfect right to enter the lists as a candidate for governor if he desires, but he should take warning from the fate of a number of his predecessors and stand from under. The position of land commissioner has not in the past proved a stepping stone to gubernatorial honors, and the political honors of Texas land commissioners have almost invariably ended with their incumbency of that position. There is no dearth of gubernatorial timber now available in Texas. In fact, the four men who are now before the people in the capacity of avowed candidates are so strong that already there is talk of locked conventions and dark horses galore. It seems there is a quite a coterie of distinguished citizens of Texas who have their lightning rods elevated just back of the men who are in the field, all willing to attract the gubernatorial lightning.

Commissioner Terrell has made some rulings in his conduct of the land office that have not given satisfaction. His arbitrary action in the matter of advancing the price of state school land and in practically doubling the lease price of much of the land that was held by western cattlemen has caused considerable antagonism on behalf of both the cattlemen and the actual settler. While the commissioner claimed in justification of his action that he was simply looking after the interests of the children of Texas in the augmenting of the school fund, the charge was freely made out in the western portion of the state that it was done for political capital and effect. That idea seems to comport very well with the suggestions of the Wichita Falls paper, which scents his announcement as a cordate for governor, and imputes to him political motives in the handling of the school land now coming on the market.

Commissioner Terrell is now finishing out his second term as land commissioner, and as there is an unwritten law against the third term in Texas official life, it is probable he will not offer as a candidate to succeed himself. It may be that he has his eyes on the position now occupied by Lanham, but it is a mark beyond the reach of the gentleman. He may have done much for the protection of the school children's land by screwing down on the live stock interests of the west at the time when they were the most sorely harassed and imposed upon by other adverse influences, but that action will not be sufficient to bring to him the coveted reward.

There are many combinations in Texas state politics, and there is always a wheel within a wheel, but that does not signify that the people of the state will be made a party to any combination that seeks to make personal aggrandizement the price of duty well and properly performed. The Telegram does not say these things on account of any personal animosity toward Commissioner Terrell, but lays them down as a broad proposition for the benefit of all who may seek by such methods to gain aggrandizement at the expense of such methods to gain aggrandizement of the people and the public service.

In Mr. William E. Curtis' third letter from Texas, dated Fort Worth, June 30, we find the following statement: "Armour and Swift & Company have agreed to double their present capacity if the people will grow hogs to furnish them business. Texas has never been much of a state for swine. By the last census she had only 277,605, while she had 1,699,288 sheep and 637,233 goats." It is because the Post deems the Curtis letters highly important that it calls attention to this inaccuracy. Mr. Curtis is greatly in error about swine raising in Texas. If he will refer to the census report from which his figures are taken he will find that the figures 277,605 represent not the number of swine, but the number of farms and ranches reporting swine in inclosures. If he will refer to table 26, page 320, of the same report, he will find the number of swine in Texas on June 1, 1900, to have been 2,778,881, and that Texas ranked seventh in the production of hogs. Since the establishment of the packeries it is believed that the number of hogs has fully doubled.—Houston Post.

The people of Texas have never paid proper attention to the development of the swine industry. The business of the big packing houses here has done much to stimulate production, but the

demand still greatly exceeds the supply. There is a ready market and waiting money right here in Fort Worth for every hog that can be produced in Texas.

The roping contest which was to have been held at Sweetwater July 11 and 12 has been called off. When the affair was planned the promoters were under the impression that the law passed by the legislature last winter prohibiting contests of this kind did not go into effect until July 14, but upon communicating with the attorney general they learned that the law went into effect March 22.—Denison Herald.

And if such is the case, a number of roping contests have been pulled off in West Texas in violation of the law. Some people have evidently been laboring under a great misapprehension.

William E. Curtis says Fort Worth has been the headquarters of the cattle industry of Texas for about three generations. As a generation is popularly supposed to be a third of a century, Mr. Curtis is attributing to Fort Worth a degree of antiquity that hardly belongs to a town about fifty years old.—Houston Post.

What William E. Curtis intended to imply was that there had never been any other headquarters for the Texas cattle industry but Fort Worth. This city is an infant yet in point of age, but a full grown giant in the cattle affairs of the southwest.

Commissioner Garfield has maintained an unbroken silence ever since the report of the Chicago grand jury, which returned eleven indictments against beef trust magnates. He doubtless feels like the little boy the calf ran over.—San Antonio Express.

Commissioner Garfield has already had his say, and it fell very flat so far as public appreciation is concerned. There will yet be some sensational developments with regard to the Garfield report, which will cause it to be still further discredited.—Fort Worth Telegram.

The Telegram is probably right, and the sensation may develop in connection with the trial of those beef trust magnates against whom indictments were recently returned by that Chicago grand jury.—San Antonio Express.

The matter referred to by The Telegram has not yet materialized to the extent that it can be made public, but Texas will figure in the further refutation of the Garfield report.

Walter Scott, a western cowboy, announced that he would show Rockefeller and Carnegie how to spend money, and proceeded to hire a special train at an enormous cost to make a record-breaking run from Los Angeles to Chicago. The special broke the record all right, which leaves Scott as the chief disputant on the affirmative side of that question which is stated thus: "Resolved, That a Fool and His Money Soon Part."—Dallas Times-Herald.

"Scotty" has set the other millionaires a very hot pace, and suggested to Andrew Carnegie other methods that may be adopted to prevent a man from dying very rich.

W. C. Perry, an ex-newspaper man of Ennis, has a calf with five well developed legs. He will exhibit the animal at the Ellis county fair.—Brownwood Bulletin.

The Ennis man is unusually fortunate, as the average newspaper man is forced to be content as the possessor of two calves, each of which adorns one leg.

Agents of the beef trust are in Texas with evidence to show that there is no profit in the business. Mr. Garfield has already told us that much. The trouble is that the evidence is incredible.—Houston Post.

The packers will be busy for a time now proving in court that there is no beef trust. The matter of profits will also no doubt be thoroughly ventilated upon that occasion.

There is one thing to the credit of the beef packers, and it is the undisputed fact that they have knocked the starch out of the intolerant and heretofore overbearing and bigoted West Texas stockman. For many years he thought he had the world by the tail and a downhill pull. But six years ago the packing companies began to join hands, and today he has but little credit and no money he can call his own.—Tyler Courier.

That is a very uncalculated and undignified slap at a large number of the best citizens of Texas. The west Texas stockmen have had a hard time of it for the past three years, but as yet none of them have been heard of soliciting alms over in east Texas.

#### WET IN SOUTH DAKOTA

A Belle Fourche, S. D., dispatch says: A long season of wet weather has prevailed throughout the western part of South Dakota. The range was never in better condition than at the present time. Small grain down the valleys is almost ready to cut. Wheat has stood heavily and the crop will be unusually large. Those farmers who have raised alfalfa have found it most impossible to cut the hay. Alfalfa cut and there will be no hay as a consequence. Cattle and sheep men are looking forward to a profitable season.

## STARVING SOUTHERN FEVER TICKS ENTIRELY OUT OF EXISTENCE

The Texas fever cattle tick is one of the most discouraging pests the cattle raiser south of the national quarantine line has to contend with. There are five species of the tick found upon cattle in the south which the cattle raiser might have difficulty in distinguishing between, but the one that gives the breeder the most concern is the North American Texas fever tick (*Diplocephalus annulatus*). This tick inflicts a double tax upon cattle. Aside from being a conveyor of the germ of the Texas fever its habits and development are such that upon permanent pasture areas ticks become so numerous as to check the growth, maturity and beef and dairy possibilities of the animals which they infect.

The director of the Tennessee experiment station, H. A. Morgan, has just issued a bulletin giving pasture methods of eradication of the fever tick in which he gives information that will be valuable to cattle raisers in the south in their efforts of extermination.

The pasture rotation remedy for the Texas fever tick is based upon the life history and habit study of the tick. The female at the stage most commonly observed upon the animal becomes fully engorged and falls to the ground and deposits as many as 3,000 eggs. The number varies with food and temperature conditions. Eggs laid in summer hatch in from twenty to thirty days, while those deposited in late fall and winter months may not hatch until the following March and April. On hatching the ticks are called "seed" ticks, in distinguishing them from "yearling" ticks of some of the other species. The seed ticks bungle in an exceedingly local manner upon grass and twigs of weeds and shrubs and there await the passing of some animal. Upon being collected by a host animal the young tick attaches itself and begins its parasitic life. The time required to develop upon the cattle is important in connection with the remedy suggested. During the midsummer full engorgement of the mature tick ranges from nineteen to thirty days after attaching, while in late fall and winter the cycle of development upon cattle is usually a few days longer, ranging from twenty-eight to forty days. Thus it will be seen that the female ticks during the egg laying period, the eggs and the young ticks prior to attachment to the animal are found upon the ground, while the remaining stages are found upon the animal, and at no time upon the ground.

#### TICKS DEVELOP FASTER IN SUMMER

In the study of the development of the Texas fever tick during the summer months it was found that the time required for seed ticks after infesting animals to mature into engorged females and drop to the ground for egg deposition was a little less than the time required for the female after dropping to lay eggs, and these eggs to hatch. Therefore infested animals might be cleaned of ticks by being placed in a tick-free field upon which to drop all their ticks before eggs from females dropped the day the animals were placed in the pasture would hatch. The time between the dropping of the ticks and the possible reinfestation was of too short duration for this plan to be practicable in the face of slight developmental variations due to the changes in temperature or other conditions. From experiments that were tried it was found that eggs deposited the latter part of November and in December, January and February did not hatch until late March, April or early May, and that the longest period of development of the tick upon cattle during these months was forty days, thirty-five being in most cases ample for the development and dropping of every tick. It was thus easily possible to place infested animals upon tick-free areas during late November, December and January, have them drop every tick and run the risk of reinfestation, as eggs did not hatch under the prevailing temperature of these months.

The next phase in the development of a practical remedy was to determine the length of time to starve ticks out of a pasture when all hosts were excluded. From experiments it was shown that about one month was necessary for the laying and hatching of eggs, and that seed ticks could endure as long as two months in summer without food.

#### FALL AND WINTER LESS EFFECTIVE

The fall and winter months, though a decidedly opportune period for ridding animals of ticks, were found least effective as a period for the cleaning of pastures by excluding cattle tick hosts. Eggs deposited in late fall may not hatch until the next March or April and seed ticks may live without food from late September until the middle of the following April. It will thus be seen that more time is required during the late fall and winter months to deposit and hatch tick eggs or to starve out seed ticks than is necessary during midsummer to effect both operations.

With this information a remedial application may be perfected to meet conditions upon the farms and plantations in the south. Pastures may be divided so that from a portion of them all animals upon which the fever tick develops may be excluded from June 1 until late fall in order that the animals when cleaned of ticks may have a tick-free field in which to be placed. To be cleaned the animals may be placed, not earlier than the middle of November, in a corn or cotton field from which the crop has been removed, and there kept until the ticks have

dropped (thirty-five or forty days). In no case should they have access to the pasture from which they have just been taken, as animals may become infested during a warm spell of the winter months with seed ticks which hatched in September or early October. (Seed ticks hatched Sept. 29, 1903, remained alive without food until April 10, 1904). As soon as all ticks are dropped the animals may be removed to the tick-free field, or they may remain longer without danger of reinfestation if the corn or cotton field provides sufficient pasturage. Not later than February they should be placed in the tick-free field to be fed the hay crop gotten from this area the previous season. Upon this tick-free area they may be kept until sufficient time has elapsed to destroy the ticks by starvation in the pasture from which they were removed into the corn or cotton field the fall previous.

#### THE FEED-LOT METHOD

The "feed lot" method of cleaning cattle is based upon the fact that the parasitic period (from attachment as seed tick to dropping to ground as a fully engorged female) of the fever tick is not more than forty days; less in summer. In this method a portion of ground is set apart, half of which is of sufficient size to accommodate the number of cattle on hand. The area selected should be convenient to plenty of feed and water. Surround and divide the lot with a double fence (8 to 10 foot space). Feed the cattle for twenty days on one side, then remove them to the other for fifteen or twenty days longer. Every tick will have dropped and the cattle may then be placed upon such field or pasture as may be tick-free and available. By this method entire farms may be cleaned during a summer period of not exceeding four months. In the early spring select a field with water and shade available to be devoted to broadcast sorghum, corn or millet, or all three. On June 1 fence off the feed lot (within the forage field), in which place all the cattle of the farm, and feed and rotate as described above for forty days. At the end of this period the cattle may be turned into the field of sorghum, millet or corn, and there pastured until Oct. 15 or Nov. 1, by which time all fever ticks upon the entire property outside of the feed lots will have perished.

After the animals are removed the feed lots should be immediately plowed and thoroughly cultivated, and their edges completely sprayed with crude petroleum, kerosene solutions or other substances destructive to tick life.

#### THE FEVER TICK

"Until some remedy has been found that will entirely exterminate the southern ticks, I will feel that veterinary science has failed to accomplish all that is rightfully expected of it," said Dr. J. S. Logan of New Orleans, who was in Fort Worth Wednesday morning.

"I have made many experiments with ticks," continued Dr. Logan. "While I have been able to kill the tick, and to kill the egg, I find that the necessary chemicals and the processes were too expensive to be practical.

"Southern pastures that have been exposed to ticks can be reclaimed by non-use for a sufficient period to allow the ticks to starve, which is not so very long, as they are very greedy in their habits. However, eggs that fall to the ground require longer to hatch than when they remain on the warm body of the animal, the young tick will require even longer to starve than the adult, because of provisions made by nature to sustain early life for a time with but little effort or foraging.

"We may never progress beyond the uncertain method of dipping cattle, yet I am hopeful that we may. I have studied the subject from a scientific standpoint. I have familiarized myself with their life, their being and their habits.

"They are given with great determination, yet they are lazy in many respects. They can withstand great torture without producing death. After one had been under water for twenty-four hours I placed it on a piece of beef, and after six hours apparent death, it showed signs of life and in eight hours was itself again.

"I believe the ideal method of extermination will be finally discovered through some poison that can be fed to stock without harm, yet which will so act on the system of the animal fed that ticks will be poisoned. If this can be found the stockman can free his cattle at slight expense and in a brief time by co-operation of the cattle, the plague can be effectually stamped out.

"Two weeks ago I expressed 100 live ticks to a famous Parisian veterinary, with whom I have been in correspondence for over a year. These ticks will be used by this doctor for experimental work, and as he has contributed much to veterinary science, it is possible that he can give the world a remedy for the cattle tick."

The Chicago packers complain to the President that they have been treated as criminals because the grand jury has found some bills against them. Such of course is the feeling of all men with bills pending against them until they vindicate themselves.—Omaha Breeze.

When men commit crime they can always expect to be treated as plain old every day criminals.



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## FROM MITCHELL COUNTY

W. C. Gatliff was here Monday from Mitchell county with a car of cows and heifers, which was among the first shipment of cattle for beef purposes to be marketed from that section this season. The cattle sold and weighed above his expectations. Mr. Gatliff says conditions in Mitchell county are ideal and that cattle will get fat there much earlier than usual. The grass is so good and the general financial condition of the people is such as to lead him to believe that the movement of cattle from there will be lighter than last year.

M. M. Moss of Llano was on the Fort Worth market Wednesday with a car of calves and a car of cows that sold at satisfactory prices.

Mr. Moss reports conditions in the Llano country to be in fine shape. Plenty of rains naturally have brought out the grass in fine shape.

"There are a great many cattle still in the country," said Mr. Moss. "I think shipping will begin in a few weeks. There are no feeders there, however, as they have been well bought up and shipped. Just at this time cattle matters are exceedingly quiet in that section."



# COLONEL POOLE ENJOYS COON HUNT

Editor Stockman-Journal.

The stockmen in Sweetwater report fine grass and stock in fine shape, all kinds of crops in Nolan county are very promising and the people generally are prosperous. The West Texas Normal school is in session in Sweetwater with eighty pupils in attendance, mostly young ladies and gentlemen who are teachers or are preparing themselves to teach. Ben W. Hugins, principal of the Snyder high school, is also the principal of the normal. Professor Hugins is known far and wide as one among the foremost teachers in all Texas. I had the pleasure of shaking hands with him and his better half here, and I find that he is a great favorite with the young ladies, and I would suggest to his wife to keep an eye on him.

Saying bye-bye to my friends in town, I boarded the Texas and Pacific cars for Abilene, the seat of government of Taylor county. A number of old friends greeted me here. The stockmen report grass and stock never looking better. Taylor county has the finest crops ever known since the man with the hoe invaded this country. Corn as big as coons—I mean little coons. I am sure I saw dwarf milo maize that will make at least 80 bushels per acre. It is already made, almost ready for the garner. The finest onions and cabbage and other garden truck that I have seen in all my rounds. Peaches and plums are coming by the wagon loads and are selling very cheap. What I did to those peach cobblers at the hotel was a plenty. I have a weakness for that dish either hot or cold. When I went to settle my hotel bill the landlord said: "I only charge you half price, as you ate nothing only peach cobbler three times a day." The dining room girl at breakfast asked how I wanted my steak or eggs. I said I don't want none of that stuff. Rush some cold peach cobbler for me.

Abilene is an up to date, nice, clean little city of about seven thousand souls. Everybody here is smiling, especially the farmers, stockmen and the merchants. Everybody here is prosperous. The land agents are doing business with a big auger, with the immense crops it is an easy matter to land a tenderfoot with a good block of land and there is lots of them dropping in here every week from back in East Texas and northern and eastern states. Oh, but they will drag their lips when a dry year hits this country, and like all other countries, they will come.

My next stop was at Baird. A number of old friends greeted me and bade me a hearty welcome, among them John Laird, Mose Franklin, Billy Cook, Judge Thomas Austin, J. S. Hart, J. A. Flores, Thomas Windham, Captain W. J. Maltby, Colonel James Johnson, M. M. Terry, J. B. Cutbirth and last but not least E. Sigal, who operates the Brown Palace hotel, and sets up first class grub. I pride myself on being a good judge of something good for the inner man and I sampled their meals to my satisfaction.

The crops are very fine in Callahan county. I came near getting into jail here. I was lauding the fine crops to some country people and visitors to the town and county. Said I: "Gentlemen, just take a look up and down the streets all over town. Did you ever see such a crop in any county? Cuckles and bull nettles high as a man's head." Colonel James Johnson, John Laird and Billy Cook reported what I had said to the city authorities, who at once rounded me up for complimenting the town in such a way. I made all kinds of promises not to allude to their town crops, any more and they turned me loose. But "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still."

Saying adieu to my friends, I again boarded the cars. After a forty minutes' ride the brakeman called out all out for Putnam. The first man I met was my friend A. L. Biggerstaff, who I have known for forty years. Said he:

"I will be glad to have you spend your time with us while here, provided you will promise to say nothing to my wife about any children that she has never seen calling me papa, as you did when you visited us the last time." I at once promised, for I well remembered the many good things on that table when I was here before. We were soon at his comfortable home, about two blocks from the depot. He had his team already hooked up and said: "Now, make yourself at home with the family. I must drive out to the ranch and will return about supper time." I took a seat in his buggy. After a pleasant drive of four miles we halted at his ranch. He owns 4,000 acres subdivided into pastures suitable for handling his stock; has a little bunch of cattle of one hundred head and about one hundred and twenty good brood mares. Also four fine large jacks, and raises something over one hundred mule colts each year. I saw a lot of the black and brown fat rascals. They are beauties. He puts his mules on the market at three years old. The buyers hunt him, as he always has first class stuff. Yes, Aaron, as the boys all call him, is making plenty of money. He is an old Fannin county boy. Has been here twenty years. We returned to his residence in time for supper. The Biggerstaffs know how to make old time friends feel at home. He introduced me to everybody in Putnam next morning. I had the pleasure of meeting my old friend T. F. Lyster here, who is a prosperous rancher and farmer, and reports grass and stock in fine condition. Also Mr. S. P. Shackelford, who has been in business here for twenty years. He is a typical frontiersman and is loaded with good yarns, and now reads the Journal. He has the most complete cold storage house I have ever seen. It is a new invention and works like a charm. Can be used for all kinds of vegetables, meats, milk and butter, etc. Not a particle of ice is used. It is so arranged that it produces its own cold air. Some fellow out about Anson is the pant-entee.

My next stop was at Eastland. Several of the old boys gave me a hearty welcome here, among them C. C. High. He has been a reader of the Journal many years and we have been friends a long time, but it is all off now. Said he: "I have three of the best coon dogs that ever hit the earth. I want you to take supper with us." Of course I accepted at once. I told my landlady I would not be there for supper, as I was billed to take supper with some old friends. At the supper table he proposed a coon hunt that night, saying "The woods are full of them and the hides are a good price, and if you will go you shall have all the hides." I explained to him that in summer time coon fur was no good. He laughed heartily, saying there is a fellow here in the hide business that does not know B from bull's foot about a coon hide. No trouble about working him, and it will beat selling Stock Journals. I always have had a weakness for coon hunting all my life. A little before dark he called his dogs and we made for the woods. After rambling around for over an hour the hounds struck a red hot trail and away they went, he and I bringing up the rear. He could outrun me, as I was falling over logs and stumps and running over bushes. In the course of thirty minutes the dogs were baying. They had him up a small bushy tree. "Now," said he, "my arm is badly sprained, you will have to do the climbing act." I laid off my hat and went up the tree. After looking and peeping several minutes I found him in the tip top. I got up a little closer and shook and shook until I was about give out, but I brought him loose and he caught on a limb about two feet from me and blew his old rotten breath in my face and all over me. I gave him one with my fist with all my might and sent him to the ground and he and the dogs fell to fighting. By the time I reached the ground I was deathly sick and keeled over on my hands and knees and of all the vomiting you ever saw, it was done right there. Yes, me and all the balance of the dogs were vomiting. After so long a time I found my hat and called loudly for High, but nary a High was to be seen or heard. After wandering around in the woods for two hours I found a farm house and the gentleman was kind enough to put me on the road to town. Arriving at the boarding house, tired and sick I knocked at the door. When the landlady appeared she exclaimed "Get out of here at once. You have been in a polecat den." I made for High's house, but all the lights were out. After so long a time his wife appeared at the door and wanted to know where her hubby was. Of course I could not give her the desired information. She got frantic and vowed I had killed him. I assured her I had not done anything of the kind, but that was what I wanted to do, when she slammed the door in my face and disappeared. I slept out with the dry cattle the balance of the night. Next morning I met a fellow and inquired if High did not have some good coon dogs. He looked at me in astonishment and replied: "No. They never run anything but a polecat in their lives." I bought one dollar's worth of perfumery and took the first

train out. Yes, I have got all kinds of perfumery about me now.  
C. C. POOLE.  
Gordon, Texas, July 14.

## RANGE REPORTS CONTINUE GOOD

Hail Storm Was General About Clarendon—Cattle in Fine Condition and Owners Holding

Range reports for the past week show that conditions generally have been favorable. In the vicinity of Clarendon a rain and hail storm did great damage to crops and sent all creeks up. The cattle in that country are in good shape, however. Owners are holding for better prices and consequently there have been no shipments. Following are the reports:  
Amber—Range and weather fair; five cars shipped to Kansas City.  
Chickasha—Two cars to Kansas City.  
Pocasset—Range and weather fair; nine cars to Kansas City.  
Marlow—Range and weather fair. One car to Fort Worth.  
Bradley—Range fair. Fine rain.  
Dombey, O. T.—Range good. Weather fair.

Liberal, Kan.—Range good. Showers and cool, pleasant weather.  
Plains, Kan.—Range good. Weather pleasant.  
Miles, Kan.—Range good. Showers.  
Oklahoma City—Range good. Weather fair.  
Pauls Valley—Range good. Weather fair.

Purcell—Rain and hail destroyed crops in a big scope of country south of Purcell July 5. Creeks are all up.  
Beeville—Rain.  
Skidmore—Range and weather good.  
Cuero—Rain.  
Victoria—Range and weather good.  
Berclair—Range and weather good.  
Edna—Range and weather good.  
Goliad—Range and weather good.  
Pierce—Range and weather good.  
Galveston—Range good. Weather generally clear. Six boats to Cuba.

Clarendon—Fine rains over this section, with some hail. Shipments would be made if prices were better.

Texhoma, O. T.—Range and weather fine. Cattle doing well. Plenty of good grass.  
Roswell—Weather hot and dry. Need rain. Range very good, but dry. Cattle in good shape.

San Angelo—A good rain during the week.  
Ralston—Weather good. Range good.  
Fairfax—Weather good. Range good.  
Alice—Range good. Weather cloudy.  
Ranger—Range good. Weather hot and dry.  
Catulla—Range and weather fine.

### THROUGH COLORADO AND UTAH

The Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, with their numerous branches penetrating the Rockies, have two distinct and separate lines across the mountains. Tickets reading via "The Scenic Line of the World" and "The Great Salt Lake Route," between Denver and Salt Lake City or Ogden, are available either via the main line through Leadville Canon of the Grand river and Glenwood Springs or via the line over Marshall Pass and through the Black Canon of the Gunnison. Tourists to and from Salt Lake City, Ogden or San Francisco will find it to their advantage to have their tickets read in both directions via this route, thus being able to use one of the above lines going and the other returning. Write S. K. Hooper, G. P. and T. A., Denver, Col., for illustrated pamphlets.

### FELIX S. FRANKLIN

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

PRICE, 25c. LARGE SIZE, 50c.





THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

While receipts of cattle have been light, total is still some 10,000 more for the year thus far than for the corresponding time last year...

Fed beef steers have not been numerous, the demand being greater at the other markets and the chance for higher prices proving more attractive...

An advance of 10c to 15c was effected on Monday and Tuesday, but since then prices have sold steady to 10c lower...

Cows took an upward turn on Monday and Tuesday, along with steers, in some cases as much as 15c higher being paid...

Bulls have been slow sale for the most part of the week, and the trade has been confined to speculators and breeders...

The trade in calves has been good all week. Choice vealers advanced 25c and carried the other kinds along with them...

Hogs have advanced in price from 15c to 25c and close the week strong at the top figures, \$5.55. Pigs advanced as much or more than hogs, selling up to \$4.65 on Thursday...

Sheep are selling steady to strong with last week, the demand being good and receipts very light. Heavy wethers and fat lambs are the most wanted...

MONDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES

Cattle receipts today were 4,590. Of these 400 were on through billing and were not offered for sale on the yards...

STEERS

The run of common to medium steers was quite out of proportion to the number of fed steers, and this, doubtless, had something to do with the lower trend of the market...

Cows fairly matched steers in point of non-excellence, because the common to medium sorts were in the majority. It was a situation to make a cowman sick at heart...

The day's receipts of hogs reached 700; receipts for the week, 1,257. The quality was good, most of the offerings being from territory points...

Cows and heifers were about the same as yesterday in numbers and quality. The demand was a trifle better than is usual on Friday...

One double of sheep and an assortment of wagon lambs made up the day's supply. A bunch of extra good wethers sold at the strong price of \$4.75...

Butcher cows and heifers made up the bulk of the cattle supply. The run was somewhat off color in respect to quality...

The cyclone hit calves all right. Some 1,500 were in the yards, 1,250 for the market...

Buyers promptly cut 25 cents off Saturday's price and by noon about a third of the supply had been sold at these figures, the high bid being \$4.20...

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various livestock categories and prices.

No hogs came in by rail and only two in a wagon lot, the smallest Monday's run in the history of the yards. No sales were made.

One load of stocker sheep came in, but remained unsold.

TUESDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various livestock categories and prices.

In the matter of butcher cow quality a good showing was made, the supply being headed by several cars of warmed up stuff in which condition cake had played an important part...

For the first time in a week bulls had an active movement, the price running \$1.80@2.10. Sales today:

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various livestock categories and prices.

Calves made a good showing, around 400 head, and the quality somewhat improved. Tops on choice vealers were the same as yesterday, \$4.50...

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with canner cows steady at \$1.25@1.60. Thursday's sales:

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various livestock categories and prices.

Bulls were again scarce. It is not more than once in a week that the bull supply approaches generous dimensions...

Calves were found in fair supply only. There seemed to be a disposition to advance the market a trifle, and top calves sold 25 cents higher than yesterday...

Hog supply today, 600; for the week, 2,060. As unexplainable as the decline yesterday was the rise today, the market advancing 10c to 15c...

The only sheep on the market were a few drive-ins. The market on such slight receipts was counted weak, lambs selling at \$5.

Steer arrivals made up less than half the total run, and the quality was for the most part light weight grassers...

Receipts today of cattle amounted to 400, with receipts for the week at 14,000. The light run of cattle had no appreciable effect on prices...

No good steers were on the market, the best in sight being in the medium class. Bidding was easy, with no disposition to hang back...

Cows were all of the common sort except one load of good medium stuff. This sold at \$2.30. The remainder of the she stuff was taken on a basis steady with yesterday...

Butcher cows and heifers made up the bulk of the cattle supply. The run was somewhat off color in respect to quality...

The cyclone hit calves all right. Some 1,500 were in the yards, 1,250 for the market...

BULLS The bull trade was weak and slow on few arrivals. Selling was done between \$2.25 and \$1.85. Sales today:

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various livestock categories and prices.

CALVES The supply of calves was shortened up, being less than half the average for the week. Quality was not up to the showing in the early part of the week...

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various livestock categories and prices.

HOCS The supply of hogs was about level with the average of the week, 550 head. The quality was for the most part poor...

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various livestock categories and prices.

SHEEP The sheep supply was made up of a short mixed load of ewes and lambs, and a bunch of drive-ins. The lambs sold at \$5.50...

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various livestock categories and prices.

FRIDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES COWS 5..... 926 \$2.65 19..... 682 \$1.90 22..... 812 2.15 24..... 718 2.05...

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various livestock categories and prices.

BULLS No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1s..... 1,220 \$2.35 1..... 1,120 \$1.80

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various livestock categories and prices.

SATURDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES Receipts today of cattle amounted to 400, with receipts for the week at 14,000. The light run of cattle had no appreciable effect on prices...

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various livestock categories and prices.

STEERS No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 2..... 630 \$2.25

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various livestock categories and prices.

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9.....	741	2.10	6.....	666	1.70
8.....	780	2.10	9.....	717	1.70
7.....	920	1.75	15.....	927	2.30
17.....	731	1.95	1.....	950	3.00
15.....	766	1.95	8.....	603	1.50
4.....	675	2.00	28.....	772	2.10
10.....	824	1.65	26.....	765	1.95
2.....	890	1.50	4.....	657	2.99
2.....	775	2.00			

**BULLS**

Trading in bulls was only nominal, the supply being short. A part of a load sold at \$1.85, with stags at \$2.50. Sales for Saturday:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	
5 stags	1.280	\$2.50	1.....1,270	\$2.00
1.....	1,360	1.85	16.....1,165	1.85

**CALVES**

No calves were on the market except the few coming in mixed loads, the single car in the receipts being billed through. Buying was soon over at figures steady with the week. Tops sold for \$3.75 for common calves. Saturday's sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
1.....	70	\$3.00	2.....	85	\$1.00
1.....	380	2.50	4.....	295	2.50
1.....	230	3.25	5.....	176	3.75
4.....	305	2.00	8.....	130	3.00
10.....	120	2.00	3.....	126	3.50

**HOGS**

Only one load came on the early market, seventy-eight head; total receipts for the week, 2,588.

The one load was sorted, the tops selling at \$5.55, along with the top price of the week. The remainder of the load, rough sows and stags, sold at \$4.50. Later another load arrived and sold at \$5.60, the top price of the week.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
63.....	245	\$5.55	2.....	185	\$4.90
1.....	360	5.25	12.....	211	4.50
4.....	175	4.25			

**TRADE ITEMS**

Cattle run over 5,000, and price 20c to 20c lower.

If given a good clean place to eat and sleep, under ordinary conditions, hogs will not wallow in their own filth, unless compelled to do so.

A kind disposition is a very important quality in a horse and should be looked after very carefully in selecting one for practical use.

In nearly all cases sows that are inclined to eat their pigs after farrowing are those fed largely upon corn and as a consequence were in a constipated condition.

Keep the colts in a growing condition from the time they enter the world until they are matured.

In caring for stock, nothing is more important than gentleness. Any animal is more valuable if easily controlled. Much time and patience and danger is consumed in handling wild stock.

There is as much danger in overfeeding sheep as in underfeeding. To know the exact amount requires an expert sheepman. No set rules can be laid down for this business. It should be remembered that sheep that are thin in flesh have digestion and therefore can be easily hurt by overfeeding of grain.

I think that there is no doubt but the average farmer should increase his live stock to help increase the fertility of the farm, and as he can not raise a scrub at a profit, he should use a pedigree sire to cross on all of his various kinds of stock to help swell his bank account.

Steers close the week a shade stronger than at the opening; cows of good quality strong, others steady; calves 25c higher on choice veals, others steady.

Oil meal and bran, one part to four, makes a good feed for growing pigs in summer.

It seldom adds to the beauty of a horse to rear his head-out of the way he naturally holds it.

Do not overfeed hogs. Feed them just a little less than what they will eat. Do not keep feed lying on the ground, nor employ self feeders.

To have large sheep they should grow rapidly at the beginning and it is very important to give them a good start. The first 100 pounds should be made rapidly.

The National Live Stock Commission Company anticipates liberal runs of all classes next week. They think steers good to choice will be about steady; cows weak to lower, and with anything like heavy supplies the calf market may break badly.

Where alfalfa hay or some other nitrogenous roughage is not available for supplementing the corn crop in fattening steers a nitrogenous concentrate like gluten meal is highly advantageous.

The draft horse adds a new prosperity to the farm. The big geldings sell for more money than any other farm stock, cost no more to raise, and any farmer can raise good draft horses if he will breed good grade draft mares to the best pure bred stallions.

**ST. JOSEPH MARKET**

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 13.—Making due allowance for the holiday of last week, there has been moderate enlargement in the general marketward movement of cattle. But the distribution has been more equally distributed and the market is in better tone than a week ago. While there has been a sharp decline noted at Chi-

cago the local trade has been characterized by a good active demand and the only sluggishness noted in the steer market has been for the big heavy unseasonable weights. These are finding slow sale and prices are a shade easier than a week ago, but for all heavy weights and light steers of good beef quality the market is fully strong and a shade higher, with the good class of steers selling at \$4.85 to \$5.20 for light and medium weights, while strong weights of just fairly good quality are quotable at about \$5.20 to \$5.40; grassy and under-fat native beef steers are selling around \$4.20 to \$4.75. The market for cows and heifers has been very good, demand active and prices firm, but the close of the week finds the tone of this branch of the trade a shade easier. There has been quite liberal showing of Texas and territory cattle and a few grass westerns. The Texas steers are finding a good demand at this market and prices are ruling firm, of the straight westerns there has hardly been enough to establish a market basis, though some Wyoming steers have sold at \$3.85. It is a little early in the season yet for the feeder trade to begin to develop, supplies have not been large but dealers have been accumulating from day to day until they have a fair supply on hand and have been shaving prices in order to get a clearance, so that at present the market on practically all classes of stock cattle can be quoted 10c to 15c lower than a week ago. In a general way the cattle outlook seems to be fairly healthy, but does not promise reliably higher prices in the near future.

There has been a sharp falling off in the movement of hogs and markets have been working up until prices are now at the highest level of the year and the outlook seems to favor still higher prices before there is a reliable break. During this week at this market the advance in prices has been 10c to 15c and with the receipts showing a decrease in tendency and an apparently good outlook for hog products there seems to be no reason why the market should not rule active and healthy in the near future. The bulk of hogs here today sold at \$5.45 to \$5.52½, with the top at \$5.75½. Up to this time \$5.50 had been the extreme outside price and about \$5.45 to \$5.47 the highest bulk price for any day this year. Hogs are selling within a very narrow range in price but it is coming the time of year when there will be more or less stubblefield hogs thrown upon the market and these will cause a wider spread in the range of prices. There are practically no little pigs coming and no reliable quotations are to be had.

The sheep trade seems to be an in-between period. That is the fed stock seems to have been all run out and the grassers are not yet running from the northwestern ranges. Arizona and Texas seem to be pretty well out of sheep for the season and the result is very light supplies. The markets are in very good condition and prices are very high for the season. Grass lambs have been selling up as high as \$7.85, good wethers at \$5.75 and straight ewes at \$5.25. The market is in good condition but these prices will perhaps go lower gradually as the volume of western marketing increases, although apparently reliable advices do not favor liberal marketing from the ranges this season and extremely low prices are not likely to be seen.

**THE BEEF PARADOX**

Discussing "The Greatest Trust in the World," Charles Edward Russell says, in July installment in Everbody's:

"In the three years ending Jan. 1, 1905, the value of beef cattle in the United States declined \$163,000,000.

"I call attention to this fact, officially reported. It is pivotal. The whole discussion turns upon it.

"The value of cattle has declined. Has the price of meat to the consumer declined?"

"I print here tables from the retail markets of different cities. They do not show that the meat has become cheaper. They show that it has become steadily dearer.

"Here, then, is the great significant truth we are to face: The cost of the raw material has diminished. The price of the finished product has increased.

"In the history of commerce no such condition has existed without designed and abnormal control and manipulation. Without abnormal manipulation no such conditions would be possible. If the cost of the raw material and the cost of the finished product had kept some measure of relative pace, one ignorant or blind to the operations of this trust might assert that raw material and finished product together had merely taken part in a world wide movement of rising prices. No one can say that now. The discrepancy is too glaring. The raw material is cheaper; the finished product is dearer. In view of this fact, what is the work of those laborious arguments by which a government department tries to show that this trust is no trust, that the packers' profits are very small, that the public has no reason to complain? Where are the 'books' now that will explain cheap cattle and dear beef? And of what value are any reports against the certain, plain dollar-and-cents experience of every householder in the country?"

In the Almaden (Spain) quicksilver mines the miner cannot work more than four and one-half hours a day and cannot work more than seven or eight days a month without seriously injuring his health.

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AT SEABROOK-ON-THE-BAY IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON

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

# A COLORADO SUMMER

IS A PERFECT EXPERIENCE

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

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



# CATTLE CIRCLES LACK ENTHUSIASM

Market Prospects Not Considered Least Bit Alluring by Leading Producers

Enthusiasm is distinctly lacking in cattle circles. In fact, gloom is opaque. This statement requires no evidence by way of proof. Frank Benton, the cowboy philosopher and humorist of Colorado, predicted the other day that the fall market for range cattle would be the worst in ten years. Probably he wanted to prepare the cattlemen for the worst, but none are looking for high prices. Excepting in that portion of the range lying north of the Yellowstone in Montana grass is good but green, consequently the beef run will be late. All last week a steady downpour continued over South Dakota and Wyoming. At Pierre, S. D., nearly five inches of moisture were recorded in May and June precipitation is about three inches. In all the country drained by the Cheyenne mountains is superabundant. In Montana been favored with some less complaints would be heard from that quarter. What the rangeman now needs is a cessation of downpour to permit curing of grass and finishing of beef.

"Market prospects are not alluring," said John M. Holt of Montana, who is here forwarding to Chicago a big lot of steers, fed at an Omaha distillery. "No matter what prices may be the rangeman will ship heavily this year, however. In many instances he is the owner of two and even three sets of cattle that must be disposed of. In 1903 he could not make them good enough for the butcher. Last year the same cause coupled with the packing house strike deterred him from ordering cars. This year he must cash in. The marketward movement from the northwestern range will be the last heavy one in the history of the trade in all probability. A number of big outfits intend to clean up for the reason that their ranges have been absorbed by settlers; others are going into sheep.

"Hereafter pasture owners will furnish the bulk of the grass cattle marketed. Last year the movement of Texas stock cattle to the northwest was light and this season it has been again reduced 50 per cent, affording an idea of how sharply the beef run will be contracted after this year. The cattle have not gone in recently, consequently they cannot come out in the future.

"A few years ago I spent most of the winter down south buying cattle," continued Mr. Holt. "Now I can get all I need between an early breakfast and late dinner. With others it is the same. They have no place to put cattle and are not buying them."

The northward movement this year has developed several features. Not many southern cattle have gone to Montana and the South Dakota quota has been tight. "Feed has been so abundant in the Texas Panhandle," said Mr. Holt, "that it seemed absurd to move cattle from there to Montana; they are doing better down south." But a significant feature of the movement has been the number of Texas twos taken into Colorado, which has not been a heavy purchaser in recent years. Many of them have been placed in the territory recently made accessible by the building of the Moffat road. This can never become a breeding region owing to rigid winters, but cattlemen are of the opinion that it will prove satisfactory as a maturing ground.

Montana's wants in the stock cattle line—and they were limited—have been supplied by local breeders and the Pacific coast. A considerable number of Oregon twos have been put into Montana pastures at \$22 or thereabouts.

With the range cattleman prospective markets cause anxiety; the feeder is facing a condition rather than exploiting theories. None of the market seers are making reputations by predicting higher prices. "It is not difficult to detect plenty of cattle on the horizon," said "Hat" Talmage of Omaha. "There may be a widening of the spread, the result of a comparative scarcity of corn-fed cattle, but grassers are plentiful. I am holding out no encouragement to the grower for higher prices on the rank and file of

cattle. Nebraska has plenty back in its feed lots, and so has Iowa. The scarcity theory is not tenable and those holding it are badly demoralized."

Nebraska feed lots were advertised as practically cleaned out along in April when the cattle market was soaring, but they are still disgorging bovine contents. Nebraska, unlike Iowa, did not liquidate in January and February. Iowa rushed pell-mell in the direction of the Chicago market when that craze was created by the rise in corn, and, in the boom, invested heavily in high-priced feeding cattle, many of which are still in its feed lots and pastures. Nebraska is not partial to short feeding, its policy being to rough stock through the winter and finish in the spring. Last fall feed lots were filled cheaply. When the rise came corn was used freely and thousands of forward steers from Nebraska caught the Chicago market at flood tide, making nice profits for feeders, but these were the exception rather than the rule. Corn ruled cheaper in Nebraska than Iowa, consequently feeders were not so anxious to ship. The same bullish sentiment that filled Iowa feed lots with expensive cattle prompted Nebraska, however, to hold stuff back and at no time has the much touted shortage existed. It is a large country and the beef-producing area is rapidly expanding.—Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

### FROM THE ALPINE COUNTRY

ALPINE, Texas, July 18.—George Miller unloaded at Marathon last week thirty-five head of thoroughbred and high-grade bulls, which he bought over in the Midland country.

W. W. Turney, accompanied by his wife, is down from El Paso to visit Mrs. Turney's parents and to spend a few days at his ranch in the southern part of this county.

Howard & Co. have purchased the stock of cattle owned by Jack Armstrong. There were about one hundred and fifty.

Fletcher Rawls will ship a car load of horses from Marfa Monday. Horses are reported scarce.

S. E. Walker has sold all of his cattle to Murphy & Co.

A. Cockrill has bought a car load of fat stuff in Presidio county for the El Paso markets.

Murphy & Co. sold to Francis Abney 1,000 head of the Mitchell steers and the same will be shipped to the Panhandle country next week. Murphy & Co. will also ship a train load of other steers next week.

Ben Greenwood now has charge of H. L. Lackey's Alamito ranch, vice Eugene Parr, who has resigned and bought a half interest in E. F. Billingsly's ranch and cattle.

C. L. Kilgore, who was injured last week by his horse falling with him, is able to be about, but is still badly crippled.

Randolph Wiggins has harvested and cleaned a fine wheat crop at Fort Davis. It is an extra fine crop and will command a good price, besides demonstrating the possibilities of wheat in this region.

Everett Townsend of the Elsinore Cattle Company, shipped from Pecos to Fort Worth a few days ago four cars of 4 and 5-year-old steers, cut backs, that weighed 1,085 pounds.

Alfalaria is getting a good start in this county and has been very much in evidence this spring and summer in fattening cattle. It is said to be a wet season plant and only grows prolifically after a wet fall and winter. It is a very peculiar looking plant, with a queer seed, which is said to bury itself. The plant grows from one to ten inches in height and all kinds of stock are very fond of it—and it is very fattening.

### THE CONCHO COUNTRY

"I guess Tom Green county will hold its own, so far as farming or stock raising is concerned," said W. C. Withers of San Angelo, who was here Wednesday.

"Never have I known better conditions in that country. While this might be said generally of Texas, it can in particular be applied to Tom Green.

"We have had plenty of good rain, grass is good, cattle are fat and there is nothing to complain about except the condition of the market, which is anything but satisfactory.

"I will sell no more stuff until the market is stronger, if I have to hold it until it dies from old age."

So far as modern times are concerned the use of the water tube boiler dates from about 1880. The excavations at Pompeii, however, have shown ancient small boilers almost identical in construction with some of the best of modern tube boilers. These old boilers were doubtless only used for the circulation of hot water.

## BLACKLEGOIDS

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

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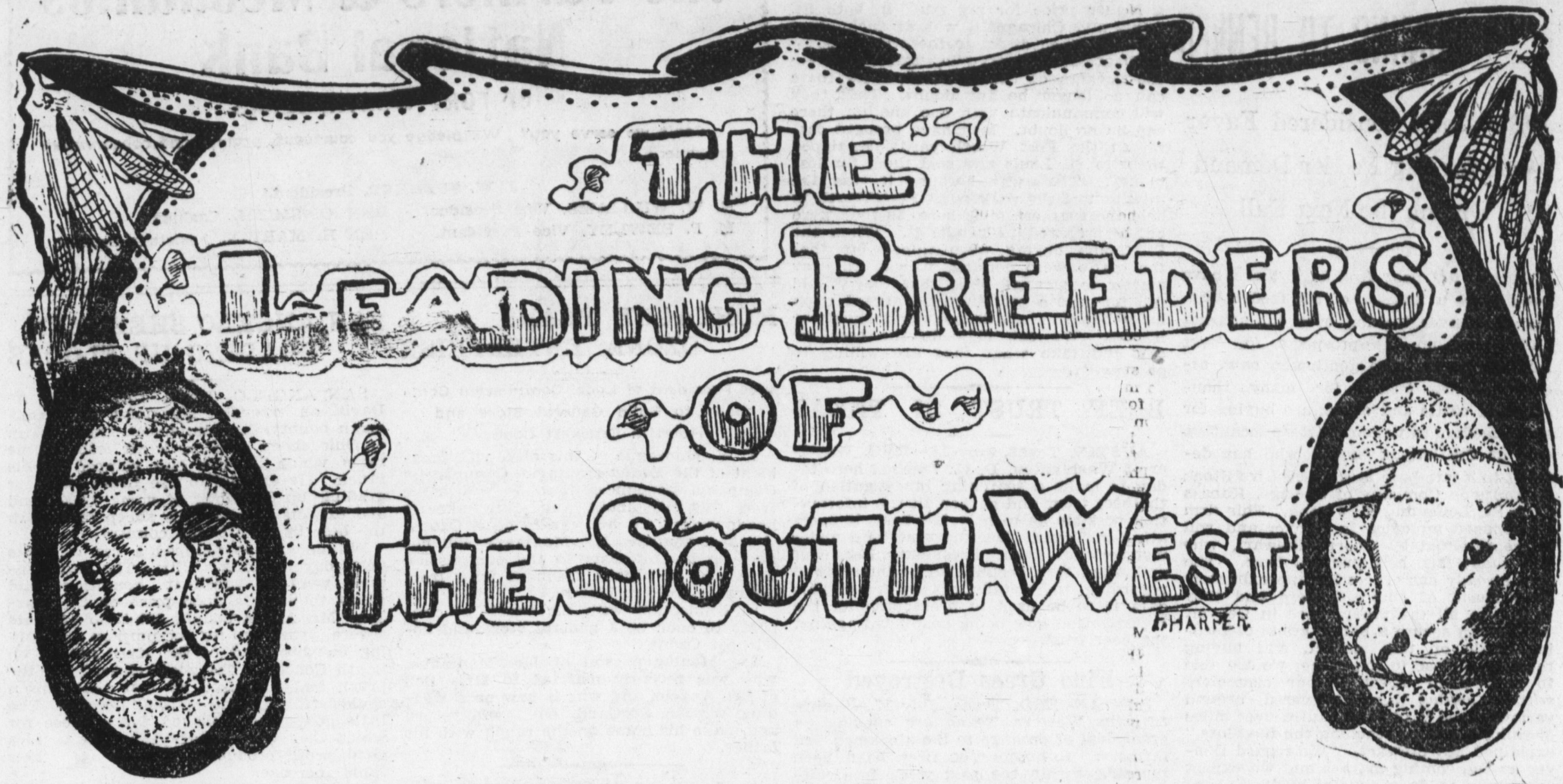
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 200 full blood Hereford cattle, 100 bulls, 100 heifers 1 and 2 year olds, all registered stock, located near railroad. Address, William Powell, Channing, Tex. Correspondence solicited.

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 We will have this season about 300 full-blood Hereford Calves for sale. Apply early if you want fine calves, as we contract now to deliver Nov. 1.  
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**RED POLLED CATTLE**—Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas

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

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

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 Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Texas.

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**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.

Although only 197,000 workers are employers in the shoe industry in the United States as against 1,000,000 in the United Kingdom, the United States makes more shoes than any other country in the world.

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**ROYALLY BRED POLAND-CHINAS**—All ages. Descendants of my \$1,575 sow Anderson's Model. Full's Top Chief Radium and Missouri's Dude head my herd; nothing better in the herd books. Twenty-five years a breeder. I can please you; write. George W. Null, Odessa, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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 Sample free. Please mention this paper. The latest count against the automobile is that it is helping to spread the pestiferous grey moth beyond its present abiding places in Massachusetts.

In the town of Thurso, England, a man 87 years old still follows his duties as superintendent of some flagstone quarries. Among the workmen he has seven sons, six sons-in-law and two great-grandsons. Forty-nine members of one family, all connected with the same trade, employed in the same works and living in the same district is something decidedly out of the common.

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

**FOR LEASE**—The Presidio County school lands in Bailey county for a period of five years from Aug. 1, 1905. Bids for lease of same will be opened by the commissioners' court of Presidio county, Texas, on July 20, 1905. Said court reserves right to reject any or all bids. Address bids to W. W. Bogel, County Judge, Marfa, Texas.

I CAN sell you any amount of land you want in tracts from 50 acres up to 50,000 at \$2.50 per acre. Fine for grazing, farming, orange or banana culture. In Old Mexico, near Tampico. For full particulars write to F. D. Turner, 709 Cromwell street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

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

**HAT AND DYE WORKS**—Largest factory in the southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. Wood & Edwards' Hat and Dye Factory, 108 South Akard street, Dallas, Texas.

**SALESMEN AND SOLICITORS** wanted to travel in state of Texas to sell the Wallace Acetylene Generator. Only men with ability to sell goods need apply. Address J. A. Sinclair, 503 Juanita Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

**OUR EIGHTEEN YEARS'** experience, improved facilities, up-to-date methods and perfect reliability are good reasons why you should patronize us. Dallas Screen Co., 181 Bryan street.

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

Eighteen cars of twelve months' wool left San Angelo a few days ago for the east. There it will doubtless be mixed with a sufficient number of bales of cotton and returned to Texas in the shape of "hand-me-downs."—Austin News-Tribune.

All that wool should have been manufactured right here in Texas. If it can be bought here at fancy prices, shipped east and manufactured to advantage, it is good logic to suppose it could be handled to better advantage right here at home.



## CATTLE BUYERS ARE COMING TO DENVER

Indications Considered Favorable for Big Feeder Demand During the Next Fall

During the past few days there have been quite a number of big feeder buyers in Denver looking over the market and sizing up the prospects for next fall. Some of these gentlemen have orders and big feeders for many thousands of cattle and others are buying for small feeders in various eastern localities. One of the largest buyers who has decided to locate here is the Lee Live Stock Commission Company of Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph. This firm has opened an office in Denver and will be represented by George Stewart, who will make his headquarters here. The firm already has orders for approximately 20,000 head of choice feeders and they expect to fill the orders here in Denver.

"We can secure a better grade of feeding cattle on this market, and buying them here close to the range, we are able to ship them direct to our customers without having them hammered around various stock yards and hauled over miles of railroad before reaching the feed lots," explained Mr. Stewart. "We regard Denver as the coming market and we expect eventually to do a general business here and with the heavy purchases we will make this coming fall we ought to be able to get acquainted with the western trade."

Mr. Stewart will be only one of a number of similar firms that will have buyers here. T. B. Hord will be one of the largest buyers on this market and hundreds of individual buyers are planning to come to Denver for their supplies. In addition to this eastern trade, there is going to be a much stronger local demand than ever before. Northern Colorado feeders are many of them going to put in a few cattle this fall instead of sheep. Those who tried the experiment last season made a big success of it notwithstanding the better conditions that prevailed in regard to sheep feeding.

As far as supplies are concerned, the indications are that practically all the western Colorado cattle will come here to market, and many of the eastern shippers are figuring on coming this way. There will be a good run from Idaho and Utah and a heavy run from Wyoming. Cattle will be in so much better condition than usual, that good prices will probably prevail and buyers will prefer Denver because of the fact that they will have less shrink in getting them home from here. Buyers also like to do business with first hands, and at Denver they will be able to trade direct with the range-men without the middlemen intervening. On the whole the outlook is the best fall market Denver has ever had in its history and cattle will be wanted by the trainload.—Denver Record-Stockman.

### HOOD COUNTY CATTLE

Cattle are moving out of Hood county very freely," said F. G. Lewis of Granbury, who was on the Fort Worth market Monday with fifty-two head of fed steers that were in prime condition.

These steers were fed on cake and grass. Mr. Lewis commenced feeding them about the middle of December, and during a part of the winter added grain to their diet.

"I could have kept the bunch for another week, and they would have fed well during that period, but the fact that they might bring as much today in their present condition as they would had I waited another week and fed them during the time induced me to sell. The fact that cake is worth \$30 a ton and the unsteady condition of the market convinced me that it was policy to turn them loose while I could at a small margin of profit.

In discussing the market situation, Mr. Lewis gave some new points on the methods in vogue among buyers who buy at the various markets in different cities. About three weeks ago Mr. Lewis shipped to Fort Worth a string of steers. He found the market here unsatisfactory and decided to ship to St. Louis. When the cattle arrived in St. Louis the price offered was just about the same as was offered in Fort Worth, although other cattle sold for a better price, and did not appear to be in as good condition as were those belonging to Mr. Lewis. When he found this to be the case, he again reshipped, this time to Chicago. Upon the arrival of the cattle at Chicago, Mr. Lewis found to his dismay that the Chicago market was hard on just such stuff as Mr. Lewis happened to have from Fort Worth and St. Louis.

That the people of both St. Louis and Chicago were communicated with and that they knew what Mr. Lewis had and the price offered for them at Fort Worth is not doubted by Mr. Lewis in the least. Other cattle were selling for more money than his would bring, though they were not as good stuff or in as good condition. "My advice to cattlemen," continued Mr. Lewis, "is not to reship, unless conditions are such that you cannot help it. Buy out the market that you prefer to ship to and go straight to that market and sell when you get there. It is the intention of the packers that you do this,

and I see no way to do otherwise and come out in the long run.

"I have tried it both ways, and while I have at times been able to command a higher price for my stuff in both St. Louis and Chicago, it was at such times that I shipped direct to these markets.

"That an understanding exists between the packers of the different cities there can no longer be any doubt. That they will communicate with one another there can be no doubt. Men have brought cattle on the Fort Worth yards, reshipped them to St. Louis and sold them for less money. That was because it was the intention of the packers at Fort Worth to hold the southern stuff here, as they were better prepared to handle it. When the St. Louis buyers were tipped off that the cattle were coming, it was an easy matter to arrange it so that they would sell for just a certain price agreed upon beforehand. There is no way to help the matter. We can only do the best we can and take what they are willing to give us."

### BEEF TRUST IN TEXAS

AUSTIN, Texas, July 14.—R. G. Wheeler of Washington, D. C., reached here today to make a searching investigation of the beef trust and gather all the information possible as to how the trust is operating in Texas. He was sent here under instructions from President Roosevelt and when seen declined to be interviewed regarding the details of his trip. This data is to be used in prosecution of the investigation now being conducted against the beef trust.

### Fine Grass Destroyed

SAN ANGELO, Texas, July 17.—Prairie fires in Western Texas are causing a great deal of damage to the stockmen and farmers. A number of fires have been reported within the past week from different sections and much valuable pasture has been destroyed. A bad prairie fire, started Saturday evening at dusk in the Holland and Glasscock ranches several miles northeast of Sonora and burned over five sections of fine grass before being subdued.

### TERRITORY CATTLE RUN

A. M. White is in receipt of a letter from authoritative sources in the Osage country stating that the Territory cattle would begin to run about July 10, says the San Antonio Express, which goes on to say: The report which has been prevalent for some time past that the movement would begin earlier than usual has had a somewhat disquieting effect among cowmen from South Texas who will have fat stuff to go to market this summer. Mr. White in discussing the proposition from the standpoint of the southern Texas cattlemen, says that the latter need have no fears from the competition. "This is one time," said he, "when the cattlemen of the territory will be at a disadvantage. The packers appreciate the superiority of south Texas cattle over the cattle to go from the territory. The cattle down here have the solid, hard tallow on them and show a much better killing sheet and a more attractive carcass than any other grass cattle. I have here a letter received from C. W. Armour early in the season in which he speaks in flattering terms of the high percentage at which they were dressing out and we have the same excellent range condition now as prevailed at that time. The late rains are a guarantee that south Texas will have plenty of grass. In fact, the country right now is in better shape than it has been at this time for years. In my opinion shippers will make a great mistake in rushing their cattle to market irrespective of their condition in order to avoid competition with the territory cattle. Cattlemen who have steers in reserve should market them only when they are fat and distribute them along each week. There is no doubt in my mind but that they will always top the market. The top may not be up to the full requirements of the shipper, but he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he got the "best there is."

### SHIPPING TO AFRICA

Secretary Groves of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association received a letter from W. W. Knapp of Howell, Mich., in regard to the shipment of shorthorn cattle that has been made to Africa. There were seven bulls, four of which were bred and raised in the herd established in 1872 by the late Charles Fishbeck and now the property of W. W. Knapp. They were sired by the pure Scotch bull, Commodore Dewey 130782, from Bessie, bred by John Miller of Ontario and sired by imp. Northern Light 57801.

The oldest bull, Baron Fletcher, now 3 years old, is a massive low-down fellow and a fine handler. This bull weighed 1,950 pounds girted seven feet and eleven inches and was nine feet and three inches from the foot of tail to the nose. Commodore Fletcher, who is 2 years old, will make a larger animal than the Baron. Both of the above bulls were from Fletcher of Lakeside, a cow now 11 years old and still producing milk.

Fletcher Earl III, 1 year old, was a choice calf and a grandson of the above. Lord Bracelet is a pure Scotch bull from Claret, a cow purchased of Robert Miller at Austin for \$300. This calf is to go to a party who has some twenty head of shorthorns, and with proper care will make the prize animal of South Africa.

The cattle left Howell July 6 for New York city, where they will be loaded on the boat for the passage to South Africa. The trip will take from forty to forty-eight days.

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M. P. BEWLEY, Vice President. BEN H. MARTIN, Assistant Cashier.

### MONTAGUE PLANS OZONA ENTERPRISE

Vice President of Local Commission Company to Build General Store and Hotel in Crockett County

J. W. Montague of this city, vice president of the Evans-Montague Commission Company, announces that he will move from this city about Aug. 1 to take up headquarters at his ranch near Ozona, Crockett county. Mr. Montague will not give up his interests in the commission here, and will make frequent trips from his ranch to Fort Worth.

In connection with his ranch he proposes to open up a general store and hotel near Ozona.

Joe Montague, son of Mr. Montague, who was recently married to Miss Bell of San Angelo, and who is now on a wedding trip to Portland, Ore., will return and make his home on the ranch with his father.

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 Rv., Fort Worth, Texas.

### MEXICO BUYING BULLS

W. B. Humphrey, a well known cattleman of Ashland, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo., has purchased an extensive ranch in Chihuahua and is stocking it with pure-bred Hereford cattle and will go into the stock raising business on a large scale, paying particular attention to the grading up of the native range cattle.

At present Mexican range cattle bring a low price, but Mr. Humphrey believes that if they are crossed with pure-bred Hereford, a class of cattle will be produced that will bring as high prices as the native cattle in the United States.

One reason for Mr. Humphrey establishing a ranch in Mexico is the difficulty in securing range land in the United States. The difference in the freight haul to market, he believes, will more than be made up by the smaller cost of raising cattle.—Mexican Herald.

### SAN ANGELO SHEEPMEN GRADING UP FLOCKS

SAN ANGELO, Texas, July 17.—E. A. Davis, an extensive sheepman of McCulloch county, has purchased from a firm of Ohio sheep breeders a car load of fine rams which he has had shipped to his ranch. He expects to use these rams for grading up his flock of some 3,000 head and expects to make his sheep rank with the best in the Concho country.

William Anson shipped a car of goats yesterday to Kansas City. The little animals were in excellent condition and ought to bring a good price on the market. Mr. Anson bought 300 head of goats several years ago for the purpose of clearing out his head of the river ranch on South Concho. The goats cleared out the brush and increased so fast that Anson could hardly get rid of their increase. The little goats accomplished the purpose for which they were bought and were besides good profit-producers because of their rapid increase.

Ben Palmer and John McCarty of Dublin have been here talking of organizing a company to raise Angora goats. They expect to start with 1,000 head, which they will purchase here.

J. B. Murrah has bought of George Rae of Coleman county a fine Durham registered bull for use on his Schleicher county ranch, which he is stocking with cattle and sheep. He also purchased of George Rae 1,000 ewes, delivered at his ranch at \$3 per head. Mr. Murrah is now trying to dispose of 1,000 head of fine goats. He prefers the sheep business, he says.

John McCorquodale of Throckmorton county has returned from Garden City, Kan., where he purchased 500 head of Delaine yearling ewes, which will have cost him when delivered at his ranch \$6.50 each. He expects to use them for breeding rams from for use in his flocks. He is an old Concho country sheepman and the sheepmen through this section are watching his purchase with interest.

If a Chinaman dies while being tried for murder the fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer, and his eldest son, if he has one, is therefore sent to prison for a year. If he has no son then his father or brother gets a flogging. It's all in the family, and somebody has to pay for it.

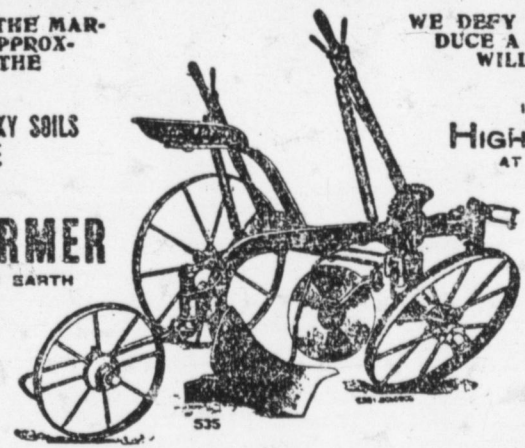
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IT HAS THE BEST MOULD BOARD FOR STICKY SOILS  
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BETTER THAN ANY RIDING PLOW ON EARTH  
WE MANUFACTURE AND HANDLE EVERYTHING THAT IS BEST IN IMPLEMENTS WAGONS AND VEHICLES  
WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS



WE DEFY THE WORLD TO PRODUCE A RIDING PLOW THAT WILL GIVE AS GOOD RESULTS

IT IS STRICTLY A  
HIGH-GRADE PLOW  
AT MODERATE PRICE

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