

ARE YOU GETTING READY

To attend the Cattle Raisers' Convention at Fort Worth? While in the city make your headquarters at the office of THE JOURNAL, Scott-Harold building.

The Texas Stock Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.
DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1902.

Short Communications

On live topics are wanted by THE JOURNAL. Other readers of the paper would like to know of your experiences. Don't theorize; tell facts and state them briefly.

FAVORS PRESENT LAW.

D. B. GARDNER OF FORT WORTH DE-CLARES OPEN SEASON WOULD BE RUINOUS TO NORTH TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 24.

Concerning the tick in relation to fever, will say that in this age of progress and scientific investigation many things are made clear by the researches of those who keep up with the investigation, that were mysteries only a few years ago, and remain mysteries still to those who fail to keep pace with the progress of the times.

The tick question is one of them, and how any man can doubt that they communicate fever, who is at all conversant with the extensive experiments that have been made within the past few years with the tick in connection with Texas or splenic fever, is more than we can understand.

These experiments have been fully conducted by and under the supervision of some of the most skillful persons in the United States as well as other countries, establishing the fact beyond any question of doubt in the minds of the investigators, and it is corroborated by the experience of hundreds of others who have carefully followed the matter up, that the tick does communicate fever, and that it is the main if not the only factor in spreading the disease among northern cattle. Let those who deny this furnish proof to the contrary or quit denying the fact. Mere opinions and casual observations will not hold against actual and extensive experiments which demonstrate the facts.

A few facts concerning the tick ascertained by actual experiments extending over a sufficient number of years to establish that they are factors beyond any question of doubt in spreading the disease among northern cattle. Let those who deny this furnish proof to the contrary or quit denying the fact. Mere opinions and casual observations will not hold against actual and extensive experiments which demonstrate the facts.

Ticks mature in twenty-three to thirty days, then fall off of the cattle and begin to lay eggs in a day or two in summer weather, numbering about eight hundred. It has been found that the eggs will hatch in about thirty days, in summer heat, and in the late fall under same conditions it required from four to six weeks. The ticks are so very small when first hatched it is difficult to see them, and do not begin to grow until attached to an animal.

Young ticks have been kept for one hundred and twenty-three days, then put on cattle and developed fever; one hundred and sixty-eight days elapsing from time of gathering the mother tick until the young ticks were placed on the cattle. So it is seen the life of the tick extends over a large portion of the year.

After the young ticks have become attached to the cattle, fever appears in about ten days; in cool weather the period may be longer.

When blood from an infected animal is injected into the blood vessels of northern cattle the fever may appear in five days. When northern cattle are put upon pastures immediately after southern cattle have infected the pastures with ticks, it may take from thirty to sixty days or even longer, before the fever appears, depending on the weather.

By reading the reports of the bureau of animal industry, U. S. department of agriculture, for the years 1889-1890, 1892 and 1899 it will be found that the above statements are substantially correct and are supported by the experience of nearly every impartial observer who has had an opportunity to watch the developments along the line of any one of these experiments. Denial of these facts, unsupported by proofs, should have no weight with any one.

Mr. Potter claims that he lost one hundred and fifty head of cattle at Fort Sumner, N. M., from fever caused by a Texas herd driven through his country, and that beyond that point there were no bad results, and uses this as an argument against the claim that ticks communicate fever.

QUESTION OF MARKETS.

W. D. REYNOLDS, WHOSE INTERESTS LIE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE LINE, WRITES OF QUARANTINE.

Albany, Tex., Feb. 15.

To the Journal:

I notice considerable said in your paper and others on the tick and quarantine line. I believe from the way everything is pointing the quarantine line will be abolished. This I would regard very much to see done. At the same time I think the people above the line are the ones responsible for the conditions now existing; it looks like they "heaved on" the hair which broke the "camel's back," by leaning over, seemingly, in their endeavor, to enforce the regulations as they read them with their glasses.

I am reliably informed that some small herds were stopped and held up on the line, without grass or pasture, simply on account of one tick being found, and that tick a dead tick. If the rules and regulations of the board are not modified materially and the enforcement thereof, by self-constituted officers, does not cease, the "boys from the forks of the creek" will be heard from above the line, and know something has happened, and learn a thing or two when it is too late. It may be too late now to mend matters.

The indiscreet action of the board in delegating authority to employes of the cattlemen above the line, whose principal duty was, it seemed to be, the watching of the duly appointed inspectors of the board, pressing them and urging them to a rigid enforcement of the rules (as they read them) naturally made the inspectors sometimes do more than a conservative view of their duties required.

A fellow with one of those "permits" in his "jeans" saying he had been found, with his herd, free of ticks and therefore allowed to cross the line and to drive into and locate within the "safe area" crosses over the line and moves out; after going a day's journey or so he is stopped, regardless of the permit in his "jeans" and is told that a "tick discovery" has been made—a tick (likely a dead tick) has been found, and that he must proceed no further; being inside the line, inside the "safe area" and being of an inquisitive mind, looks around at these cattle ranging and being raised within the "safe area" and although he has no spy glass he is astonished at seeing ticks many ticks on such a fine "line" cattle. Naturally he first wonders, then wonders more, and after deciding he is in his right mind, ponders the matter over and concludes that the tick is not the only "bug under the chip." Who can blame him?

Some of the "rules and regulations" are not easy to understand—far from it. Take Throckmorton county, which has a special quarantine, by reason, so the specifications say, of the fact that it has several herds, and you have a fine illustration of some of the rules. On the specifications that county has some herds free of ticks, but when you compare this with the facts on the ground you will find that the county has plenty of ticks; we know whereof we speak for we have one of the largest, one among the best bred herds in that county, located in the west side of the county and on the highest part of the county, and we know we have ticks on our cattle, plenty of ticks, and we are sorry to say, what is true of our herd is true of every herd around us, for all of our neighbors' cattle have their full share of ticks.

The Swenson Brothers' pasture joins ours some twelve miles, and their pasture and ours are the biggest of the west half of the county, and we know that these two herds have ticks. There is not a clean herd in Throckmorton county. I will go farther and say that there is not a clean herd in any county adjoining Throckmorton county. Experience has taught us that there is no danger in bringing cattle from below the line into Throckmorton county, for some years ago we purchased from the King ranch, which is managed by Mr. Kleberg, a member of the state sanitary board, a big lot of cattle, which we shipped from Alice, Nueces county, to Albany, Texas, and from there drove them to our pastures in Throckmorton county, mixing them with our graded cattle during the spring months, but suffered no damage from fever.

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I advocate a two months' open season without inspections, or a rational requirement for the cleaning of herds, and when advocating a policy that would be very disastrous to not only the cattle industry of northwest Texas, but to the entire state as well.

Under the present state and federal regulations, the cattle trade of this state has been doing comparatively well, then why not let it stand, rather than adopt a policy that would end in confusion and injury to all?

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RED POLLED SALE AT FORT WORTH.

The Ninth Combination Sale of Registered Red Polled Cattle will take place on the

12TH AND 13TH OF MARCH

At the Stock Yards at the northern pen, at Fort Worth, The offering will consist of about 100 head of two-year-old bulls and heifers in equal numbers. We have had eight combination sales, and on the 12th and 13th of March, at Fort Worth, during the Stockmen's Convention, when there will be reduced rates on all railroads, we will have the ninth successful sale, and, as on eight former occasions, the sun will not set on any cattle of ours in Texas.

J. C. MURRAY,
A. Y. SWEESY.

PUBLIC SALE

OF
66 REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

Consigned by different members of the Texas Hereford Association, will be sold at Fort Worth Stock Yards,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1902,

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

FOR CATALOGUE ADDRESS
W. H. MYERS, Secretary,
BLUE GROVE, TEXAS.

COMBINATION SALE.

75 Registered Shorthorn Cattle

Select individuals from the herds of members of the Texas Shorthorn Breeders Association.

TO BE SOLD Thursday, March 13, 1902.

Auction to Begin Promptly at 1 O'clock P. M.

This sale is under the management of the Association, and is its first effort to conduct a sale of immune, acclimated Shorthorn Cattle. For catalogue, address

J. F. HOVENKAMP, Sec'y and Treas.,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

HOW TO RAISE GOOD CALVES

HELMET DRIED BLOOD

PREVENTS SCOURS

And builds up constitution of calves, cattle, horses and sheep.

ALSO MAKES HENS LAY.

Write for descriptive pamphlet.

Address Department "H,"

Armour Packing Co.,

KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

Mention this paper.

THE CHICKASAW STOCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION

WILL HOLD A FINE LIVE STOCK SHOW AT

Purcell, I. T., on April 7th and 8th.

Liberal premiums will be offered on fine Cattle. All breeders of fine Cattle are cordially invited to participate. For premium lists and other information, apply to

O. F. HALEY, Secretary,

Gainesville, Texas.

PUBLIC SALE

BATES-BRED

SHORTHORNS

FROM THE STAKED PLAINS HERD

OF B. B. & H. T. GROOM, Managers, Panhandle, Tex.

ON MARCH 20, 1902,

AT THE

Fine Stock Sale Pavilion, in Kansas City,

We will sell 45 head of Highly Bred Bates Shorthorn Cattle from our Staked Plains Herd.

Catalogue at sale.

B. B. & H. T. Groom, Managers,

SPECIAL ATTENTION—Colonel Nelson will sell on March 10th at same place his entire herd, consisting of cattle of excellent blood lines and individual merit.

CRASH II

Does the crockery and the waitress will probably be called clumsy and careless. Her plea of sudden dizziness is not allowed. "What right has she to be dizzy?" they ask.



Women who are suffering from diseases peculiarly feminine are liable to sudden dizziness and faintness, and it is only by curing the womanly diseases to which they are subject...

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for women strong and sick women well.

"I suffered for twelve years with female trouble," writes Mrs. Milton Grimes of Adair, Iowa...

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute...

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.

GESTATION IN ANIMALS. The period of gestation is about eleven months, but the variation is practically the greatest of all domestic animals...

The cow has a period of practically 284 days, though it varies nearly as much as the mare...

It has been claimed by some that it required longer periods for the development of the males than the females...

With sheep the period is about 150 days. The limits for lambing are between 145 and 155 days...

The period for the hog is approximately 112 days, varying from 108 to 147.

Shipments of strawberries from Alvin were made last week.

FARM NEWS.

Negroes working for farmers in the vicinity of Vincennes, Ind., have been warned by whitecaps to leave and farmers notified not to employ negro labor.

A meeting in Paris of the various precinct committeemen in the counties of Fannin, Lamar and Red River, who were appointed in the interest of the movement to get rid of the boll worm pest, has been called for Feb. 25.

Truck growers at Naples, Tex., are planting potatoes and preparing for tomatoes. An association will plant about forty acres in one field and many small plots will be planted in individuals.

The Pittsburg Fruit and Truck Growers' association has already planted five cars of potatoes to date and will plant 100 more in the near future...

The New York Chronicle, in its review of Feb. 22 said: "Reports by wire from the South this evening indicate that the weather has been not so favorable the past week. Rain has fallen in most sections and at some points snow and sleet are reported."

The Kansas grain growers will hold a meeting at Hutchinson, Kan., March 4, 1902, for the purpose of advancing and pushing forward the farmers' cooperative shipping associations in the entire wheat belt of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska...

According to a circular just issued by the Minnesota state agricultural school the new variety of seed wheat developed at the state farm known as Minnesota No. 163 is good for one-tenth increase in the crop under average conditions in the state...

The principal feature of the Irish agricultural statistics for the year 1901 is, the Westminster Gazette observes, the continued decline in the acreage under crops. As compared with the year 1900, there is a falling off of no

less than 10,887 acres. But for a remarkable increase of 8,654 acres in the growth of mangel-wurzel and beet root and a further increase of 7,991 acres in flax the result would appear even more startling: 12,462 acres less of barley was grown in 1901 than in 1900, and 19,837 acres less of wheat. When one compares the results of 1901 with the average of the previous decade, it is found that the increase in permanent pasture lands amounts to 34,326 acres.

COTTON CROP OF INDIA.—The acting director general of statistics of British India has issued the third general memorandum on the Indian cotton crop of 1901-02. The summary includes final reports for the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, Central India, Berar, and for the early crop of the Bombay Deccan. It also comprises estimates based on preliminary reports for other parts of India.

The reports indicate that the cotton crop as a whole will be much above the average, and that the yield will probably be larger than that of 1900-01. It is possible, however, that the favorable outlook may be more or less impaired by a deficiency in the late crop of Bombay, which is not sufficiently advanced for the yield to be estimated, but is reported to have suffered from drought, rats and locusts in parts of Gujarat where cotton is largely grown, and where the area is below the average.

The total area for India is stated at 13,316,354 acres, against 13,370,528 acres in 1900-01, and a five-year average of 13,457,514 acres, exclusive of Burma, which is credited with 108,983 acres in 1901-02 and 141,718 acres in 1900-01.

The production for those parts of India covered by the report is estimated at 1,362,852 bales of 400 pounds, against 1,217,761 such bales in 1900-01, and a five-year average of 976,076 bales, exclusive of Burma, for which the production is estimated at 15,073 bales in 1901-02, and a five-year average of 21,077 bales in 1900-01. The crop of Madras, for which no quantitative statement is ventured, is estimated at 76 per cent of normal, against 82 per cent in 1900-01. That of Hyderabad is estimated at 70 per cent, against 82 per cent in 1900-01.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON.—Secretary Hesters weekly New Orleans cotton-exchange statement issued Feb. 21 shows an increase in the movement into eight compared with the seven days ending the same date last year in round figures of 62,000 bales, an increase over the same days year before last of 16,000 and over the same time in 1899 of 14,000.

For the two weeks ending February 21 the totals show an increase over last year of 43,000, a decrease under the same period year before last of 88,000 and an increase over 1899 by 151,000.

For the 174 days of the season the aggregate is ahead of the 174 days of last year 414,000, and of the same days year before last by 959,000 and behind 1899 by 816,000.

The amount brought into sight during the week has been 214,733 bales, against 153,054 for the seven days ending this date last year, 198,835

and rich and well drained alfalfa reaches its maximum but it can be grown on less fertile soil, and very profitable results may be obtained.

The beginner should select his very best piece of land for a start, so as to make success as sure as possible, for if he once learns the value of alfalfa he will make it succeed on almost any soil.

ALFALFA IN OKLAHOMA.—A bulletin from the experiment station at Stillwell says: The farmer who knows the true value of alfalfa has the ability to raise it with a great advantage over his fellows who do not.

Alfalfa is a soil improver stands at the head of the list. Due to its extraordinary root system it contains its mineral food below where most plants feed. Like other legumes, it takes free nitrogen from the air by the aid of little organisms attached to the roots.

The time of seeding alfalfa permits of considerable variation, both spring and fall giving good success when other conditions are given due consideration. Fall seeding has a better chance to get started ahead of the crab grass. Seeding from the middle of September to the first of October have given good results in this country.

Twenty pounds of good seed per acre should be put in. This may be broadcasted, but drilling is a surer and more satisfactory method. A common grain drill may be used. It may be necessary to mix the seed with some material, such as fine, corn meal, to get the seed to go to the proper amount.

The first one is a critical one and the weeds and grass should be kept down by frequent mowings made at the proper times. No stock should be pastured on alfalfa during the first and second years. The statement is often made that when alfalfa is once established, it will take care of itself. This is not true on many Oklahoma soils.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Seltzer Tablets. All druggists grove the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

THE JOURNAL EXCHANGE

Principles and answers by Journal readers will be given in this department and all are invited to contribute. Questions should deal only with matters of general interest to farmers and stockmen and answers must be brief. The names of contributors may, in all cases, be signed to their communications, but they will not be printed unless requested.

Red Oak, La. To the Journal: I see in the Journal Mr. M. L. Miller wants a remedy for fistula in horses. I have a remedy and ask all readers of the Journal to try it if they have occasion. I thought it a humbug when I was told of it until I had a favorite horse to take fistula. A neighbor asked me to try it, and one application cured my horse, and I have seen a dozen more cured since by this treatment, some of the worst forms.

Remedy—Take a pint bottle, put four tablespoonfuls of common salt in it, then fill bottle full of fresh urine. Shake well to dissolve all the salt. Twist the nose of the horse so you can hold him still. Pour half the contents in each ear, holding the ear with one hand and working it back and forth so the fluid will run in. You can get all of it in both ears. Repeat it in ten days, and if a bad case make the third application, and your horse will get well. I don't care how bad it is. I have never seen it fail. One application is sufficient, if too much pus has not formed. This will not hurt your horse in the least. If any one will try this and is successful, tell the Journal of it, for I depend upon it for advice.

VITALITY OF GARDEN SEEDS. It is well known that the vitality of seeds diminishes rapidly with age. Dealers sometimes keep seed over from one season to another, and if the vitality is too low, may mix fresh seed with it. This low vitality may not be due to age, but to unfavorable conditions at time of harvesting or to maturity. In any case, it is well to determine the vitality before planting.

A cheap and convenient form of apparatus for testing the vitality of seeds at home is as follows: Choose two earthenware plates of the same size. Cut out two circular layers of flannel somewhat smaller than the plates. Between the two layers of flannel place 100 seeds of the variety to be tested. Moisten the flannel with all the water it will absorb. The two layers of flannel are placed in one plate and covered with the other and set in a warm place. If the flannel is thin, several pieces should be used. In order to absorb sufficient water, other kinds of absorbent cloth or blotting paper can be used, but thick flannel is rather more satisfactory.

At the Kansas experiment station we have used damp sand for a seedbed and good results have been obtained. The dishes should be placed in a room which is kept warm at night, or at least where the temperature does not fall to freezing. The flannel should be kept moist by the addition of more water when necessary.

Germany—The weather has been changeable, with rapid alterations of rain, snow and frost, which are not calculated to improve our crop conditions. Russia—Over the greater part of the wheat and rye growing country, temperature has been above the normal; drought prevails in many Southern districts, and nowhere is the rainfall equal to the season's average. Snow lies in eastern and northeastern Germany.

Italy—Inundations occurred in many districts and a considerable area of the crops is under water. At Turin and Milan snow fell to a depth of three feet. Romania and Bulgaria—The season has been unusually mild, and navigation on the Danube is not closed. Agricultural conditions are regarded with satisfaction. A heavy fall of snow would be greatly appreciated.

Hungary—Once more the crops are under snow and the weather is colder with light frosts. Argentina—Our Buenos Ayres cable says the week more favorable. Beneficial rains have fallen during the week in many parts of the droughty maize regions, and the condition of this important crop therefore shows an improvement.

ALFALFA SEED

From Locality where Growth is Greatest. Alfalfa, the king of all feeding forage plants. Pure and fresh 1901 seed, plump and vigorous, in car or bushel lots. Also all other field seeds. Write us for prices. MCBETH & KENNISON, Garden City, Kans.

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David Hardie Seed Co., Dallas, Texas. Cor. Elm and Akard Sts.

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ONCE IN A LIFE TIME

SELECTING FRUIT TREES.—Many are now making selections of the different fruits for spring planting, and the catalogues are very much in evidence, which is all well enough. The nurseryman catalogues the kinds of which he has the most, not infrequently the kinds most easily raised. Some of the finest varieties require more care and attention in the nursery (which means additional expense) while doing admirably after removal to the orchard, says the National Stockman and Farmer.

Here is a planter who listened to a smooth-tongued tree agent and has one of his new orchards planted with King of Tompkins; a fine, large apple two hundred miles north of him, on a narrow zone about latitude 42 degrees, but of little value elsewhere.

So with other fruits. A man who, all at once, went into peach-growing with five hundred trees of a variety that was said to do well three hundred miles away, did not consider. He would not have bought a horse on such uncertainty; but this orchard, on coming to bearing age would be worth more than many horses if the trees should prove to be of the right varieties. If the horse did not suit, he could dispose of him in a week or less; but in the case of the trees there must be a waiting of four or five years before he can know much about them; and then if they are of the wrong kinds what is he to do with them? Cheap trees are generally a delusion. A poor tree, or a tree of an unprofitable variety, or an orchard of such trees, is dear as a gift.

The right way in planting is to get at it like any other useful work, doing nothing at haphazard. Consider, and inquire, and ascertain what kinds do well in the immediate neighborhood. And if there are one or more persons who know the soil, the climate, and who have had years of experience in testing fruits of various kinds—or of the special kind under consideration—endeavor to find out what they have learned, and profit by it.

In obtaining the trees, judgment is necessary. It will be safe to avoid the establishments which claim too much or make extravagant promises. As to buying from a tree agent, there are undoubtedly many honest and well-poised men in the business, though there is a wide open door for fraud. But it would be wise to buy from him under two conditions. (1) If the buyer has personal knowledge that the agent is a man of strict honesty and intelligence; and (2) if he knows that the establishment for which the agent is working is of like reputation for fair dealing and advice in reputable papers. Otherwise when after years of waiting the new orchard comes into bearing, and wrongs are discovered there is usually no remedy.

The best plan, without a doubt, is to go right to the nursery and select such trees as are desired, paying a fair price for them, taking them home and giving them proper care. (1) If we refer to these things because the subject is one concerning which there has been much complaint, and by no means unjust complaint. But in very many cases the people are themselves to blame for their lack of thoughtful-

ness, and giving their confidence to strangers. The best fruits can be had by those who will take the proper care to get them. But there are a good many orchards of the kind which a leading county horticultural society, after hearing the matter through, and the owner advised him to "cut down the trees!" For ourselves we would rather have re-grafted them and yet, with trees of some size, this is an expensive operation, and one which cannot always be performed conveniently.

ALFALFA IN OKLAHOMA.—A bulletin from the experiment station at Stillwell says: The farmer who knows the true value of alfalfa has the ability to raise it with a great advantage over his fellows who do not. The time is not far distant when the greatest factor in determining the value of a farm will be its adaptability for growing alfalfa under no conditions, nor with any restriction of feeds; where alfalfa is not included, can the animal products of the farm be produced at the minimum cost. On beef, pork, wool, mutton or dairy products. The alfalfa crop of the past summer sold at \$30 to \$40 per acre. Where properly utilized, it has returned a greater value than the above when fed on the farm. For instance, a daily feed of 15 pounds per head with grain, fattening steers has saved one-fourth to one-third of the cost of corn, and where fed to young, growing stock, the showing is still more favorable.

Alfalfa as a soil improver stands at the head of the list. Due to its extraordinary root system it contains its mineral food below where most plants feed. Like other legumes, it takes free nitrogen from the air by the aid of little organisms attached to the roots. Because of these two facts, alfalfa may be grown many years on the same land with surface soil becoming richer all the time. In some localities in Oklahoma, the acreage of alfalfa is considerable and the crop flourishes, while in other localities, failure seems to be the rule and of many acres seeded, very few remain now. Undoubtedly many of these failures have been due to very poorly adapted soil, but the majority of them are due to poor methods of preparing the seed bed, disregarding conditions at the time of seeding, and improper care of the crop after it has been started. A failure may be caused by any one of these or by a combination of them. It is a safe statement that where one acre of alfalfa is now grown in Oklahoma, one hundred might have been grown had the farmer THE SOIL AN IMPORTANT FACTOR. Although the plant thrives on a large range of soils, the soil is an important factor in determining the success and productivity of the crop and on certain restricted areas failure is certain. These are on soils where rock is near the surface or that hold water to the degree of saturation for several days at a time. Where a stiff impervious clay comes within a foot or two of the surface, the roots of the plant will be weak and will be run out by crab grass unless very carefully nursed, and in unfavorable times this may fall to save it. On such soils the yield will be small. In the valleys of creeks and rivers where the soil is deep

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Excuse us, but we have no more space for advertisements. Write for our new catalogue. MARVIN SMITH CO., 65 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

Queries intended for this department should be addressed to HESTER GREY, care of the Journal.

WHEN CINDA SWEEPS.

When Cinda sweeps, within the lamp's clear beam,
Just melted by a shade of porcelain white,
Around her chestnut head soft shadows dream,
Spun by the elfin fingers of the night.
The moths, with silvery wings, come
waving in
The open door, through which some
late red rose
Fours fragrance rich; and all is calm and
fair
When Cinda sweeps.

When Cinda bakes, what odors go
From
Of clove and citron float upon the air,
And in the pantry—Oh, what witching
piles—
Of crusty rolls and frosted tarts are
there!
A dream of far-off eastern light and
warmth
In some strange wise, she mingles in
her cakes:
Some subtle atmosphere the kitchen fills
When Cinda bakes.

When Cinda sweeps—Ah me! The dismal
tale
Is almost more than my poor pen can
tell.
The cloudy waves and billows that do
roll
About my ears, my spirits, crush and
quell.
Poor Cupid drops his arrows tight and
left—
Distractedly: the Muse turns blue and
weeps.
And sniffing, flies away to dry her eyes.
When Cinda sweeps,
—Hattie Whitney in Good Housekeeping.

SCHOOL BOY, Vernon, Tex.—Chas. W. Schwab is at present traveling in Europe. (2) James Stephen Hogz's address is Austin, Texas, when he is at home—this seldom happens, however.

EVANGELINE, Brazoria, Tex.—Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the poet, is a negro. (2) Turpentine or kerosene to remove paint from your window glass. (3) About two yards of 4-inch material will be required for the box-plaited shirt waist.

L. O. A., Athens, Tex.—Paris, France, is called the "American Paradise." Rome, the "Eternal City." Edinburgh, the "Modern Athens." St. Petersburg, "City of Snow." Milan, the "Little Paris." (2) Yes, Sherlock Holmes was successfully dramatized.

POLLIE, Temple, Tex.—Yes, Signor Marconi, of wireless telegraphy fame, is a free citizen once more, his engagement with Miss Josephine Holman having been broken. I'm unable to say why; just possibly, though, because neither cared to marry the other.

SWEET MARIE, Plano, Tex.—I know of no lotion that will relieve a nose. Better seek for the cause of this blushing and remove it (the cause, not the nose). (2) I'm afraid the silk at the price you mention

would never recognize a silk worm as its ancestor. Yes, the wash silk in delicate stripes, at 25c, would make very pretty shirt waists. (3) Women of almost every age wear the shirt waists buttoned in the back, though of course they look better on a young girl, as most things have a way of doing.

POLLY, Ladonia, Tex.—Sleeves are growing fuller, the most of them still keeping the bishop shape. (2) No, waists intended to be worn under a belt are not fitted with whalebone. Such a waist, when boned, would make the most graceful figure resemble a gate-post. (3) It is not necessary to rise when introduced to a man, unless, of course, he is old enough to claim the reverence due age.

JANICE, Victoria, Tex.—"Slum stories" went out with rag time music, or even earlier. (2) Harold Frederic, the author of "The Damnation of Theron Ware," died several years ago. Before his success as a novelist he was London correspondent of the New York Times. What Mr. Frederic considered his best novel, "In The Valley," received no attention from the reading world.

WORRIED ONE, Ardmore, I. T.—It is impossible for me to say whether the brown-eyed young man or the one with orbs of blue is the one ordained for you by Fate. As you are so young you can afford to leave the question for time to decide. If in a year or so, the brunette gentleman marries some other girl, you can easily decide that the blonde charmer is more adorable, and vice versa. In the mean time, join a "Don't Worry" club.

U. B., Cuero, Tex.—The governor of Wisconsin is worth \$5000 a year to the state, or is supposed to be. The governor of California receives \$6000. I believe you are the first boy to deliberately set about choosing the state of which he preferred to be governor in later years. Hadn't you rather be a citizen of Texas than governor of California? It seems you scorn to fit yourself to occupy the Texas gubernatorial chair. Right, U. B. Be good and great, my boy, and let who will be governor.

U. V. W., Glenfawn, Texas.—This is the most approved method of making beef tea: Cut a pound of lean beef into very small pieces and put in a glass jar, screwing the top down closely. Do not put any water in the jar. Place the jar in a kettle of cold water and let the water gradually reach the boiling point and boil for about four hours, or until all the juice is extracted from the meat. Season with salt and pepper and skim when cool.

Reheat when needed. (2) "Glaze" is made by cooking down the water in which meat has been boiled, until the clear stock forms a jelly. It is a valuable addition to vegetable soups. (3) You may buy celery seed for seasoning from a seed house. It must be used with judgement, as too much produces a bitter flavor.

FLORODORA, Mexia, Tex.—A high cut waist is proper for an afternoon reception. Decollete dress is reserved for evening wear. If you assist the hostess, high backed gown of some light evening color, a demi-toilette, is your best choice. (2) At an afternoon tea one may serve only coffee or chocolate, cake and sandwiches, or for a more formal and elaborate affair salads, oysters and ices may be added. (3) I cannot say at this early day what color will be most popular for the coming summer.

PELHAM, Kerrville, Tex.—Frank R. Stockton resides at "Claymont," West of the Shermanoath Valley, his Virginia. The land was once owned by George Washington, and the house itself built by Washington's grand-nephew. Associations of this sort have not caused Mr. Stockton to acquire Washington traits of character. Mr. Stockton leaves with or less talented people and continues to write readable stories, though he cruelly refuses all invitations to write a postscript to "The Lady or The Tiger."

MAXINE, Lancaster, Tex.—Photography originated in the old daguerotype process discovered by M. D. Guernier in 1839. (2) No, I never heard of a singing fish. (3) I do not know who is the tallest man in existence. Edward Dapure, a very young French Canadian, stands 7 feet 9 1/2 inches high. But he does not claim to have reached the highest limit. (4) How many words can an ordinary woman speak in a minute? Well, I've never had time to count. Don't you think you are just a little bit curious about things of little importance.

JUANITA, Paul's Valley, I. T.—The seven wonders of the world are the pyramids of Egypt, the mausoleum of Artemisia, temple of Diana at Ephesus, wall and hanging gardens of Babylon, Colossus of Rhodes, statue of Jupiter Olympus, Pharos of Alexandria. (2) The Eiffel tower, in Paris, was one thousand feet high. (3) The Japanese were a splendid climber when one started. But the seeds often fall to make a rise in the world after being planted. After once getting the vines started, they will continue to come up from their own sowing of seed for several seasons.

RACHEL, Social Circle, Ga.—Certainly your success as a writer would be more easily assured if your education was directed with this end in view. But do not let lack of thoroughness in some lines discourage you entirely. If you are ordained by fortune to succeed as a writer, a semi-learned more or less will not cause your defeat—the printer or proof-reader can see to that. A story is told of Mary E. Wilkins, an excellent writer. She had a successful writer of short stories, which goes to show that success sometimes falls to those not wholly

prepared for their work. "I think I could do all right," Miss Smith remarked to Miss Wilkins one day, "if only I knew how to punctuate." "Well, I just like a sentence and go straight ahead until I somehow come to a stop. Then I make a period and start all over again."

POSTAGE DUE, Fort Worth, Tex.—You should never let the return of your first story, nor even the tenth, discourage you if you still feel impelled to write. De Witt Talmage gave me this experience in regard to rejected MSS. "At one time I remember I needed forty dollars for a particular purpose, and needed it very badly. I wrote something and sent it to one of the leading magazines, with the request that the editor accept it and pay me forty dollars for it. The season after forty days of anxious waiting, the manuscript came back accompanied by one of those delicately insinuating little slips. I didn't get the forty dollars for my first attempt, but since that day I have made over forty thousand dollars out of that identical manuscript." This sounds as though it should be taken with several grains of salt, but it is the word of a preacher and as such must be accepted. Don't expect, however, that you will always get a hundred times as much for a rejected manuscript as you consider it worth.

SWEETIE, Sugartown, La.—Here are the recipes you request:
Molasses Coconut Cakes.—One pint of New Orleans molasses, one-fourth pound of butter, one-half cup of sugar and when it boils add one freshly grated coconut; stir until when dropped in water it will form rather a hard ball if gathered up between the fingers. Have a very slow fire, as the candy becomes very thick before it is done and burns easily. Pour into a greased pan and spread evenly with a knife; when cold cut into cubes.

Brown Almond Bar.—In a granite saucepan place two pounds of sugar, one-third teaspoonful cream of tartar and two-thirds cupful of water. When it begins boiling, add one pound of almonds, stirred in slowly; boil until the nuts are as brown as desired, pour the candy until an inch deep into a greased pan, and when cool cut into strips with a hammer and strong knife. Peanut bar may be made in the same manner, using two pounds of peanuts.

OUR MORNING VISITOR.
She rises early and soes at her household duties with an ardor that passes for industry with those who see her only at that hour. By eight o'clock breakfast is over, the children ready for school, and her husband off for his day's work. Her husband finds it difficult to get up to take his dinner in town, so when the workers of the world are beginning a day's toil Mrs. Early is at leisure to pass the day in any way that suits her pleasure. And most unfortunately for her neighbors, she is a very early morning caller, though she well knows that every woman in her neighborhood is her own cook and housemaid.
At 10 o'clock she "drops in for a minute," at Mrs. Job's to borrow Mary's new ribbon, and when she finds Mrs. Job in the midst of the "cleaning up" she did before 7 o'clock, and looks

her contempt at this shiftlessness. Mrs. Early makes her rooms "straight" the first thing every morning and cannot understand why Mrs. Job should put things to rights in the sitting room only before breakfast. It is useless for Mrs. Job to repeat that she believes beds should be thoroughly aired every morning before being made up; in the mind of Mrs. Early, this is only a flimsy excuse for laziness.

She shows a reb about her work "so as not to hinder any" and never realizes the fact that one cannot work and carry on a lively conversation at the same time without forgetting to pay strict attention to one or the other. A lagging attention to conversation Mrs. Early would regard as a direct insult, so necessarily the work is slow and it is 11 o'clock before Mrs. Job finishes what she usually accomplishes in half an hour. She invites her neighbor to take a comfortable chair in the sitting room and mentally readjusts her dinner menu to fit the limited time at her disposal.

"I'll go when it is time for you to begin dinner," says Mrs. Early, "you're too long. It takes such a little while to fry meat and potatoes and there's nothing else to cook at this time of year," remarks the visitor.
Mrs. Job longs to state that her family will always be ready for fried dinners, even though the fare is all meat and potatoes, but hospitality forbids plain speaking. So she resigns herself to the fried dinner of her neighbor's choice. At 11:30 the little Early, a child of four years whom Mrs. Early had left playing in the street with a neighbor's child, calls his mother to bind up the wounds resulting from a fall from the gate post and she reluctantly takes her departure.
This morning visit is experienced by one or another of Mrs. Early's neighbors every day in the week. There is no excuse of ignorance on the part of this woman; she never had servants, and knows exactly how precious are the morning hours to a woman who does her own work and looketh well to the ways of her household. She knows that the women on her visiting list prepare dinner at regular hours every day for busy workmen and therefore have not her morning hours of leisure. She is either very thoughtless or very selfish—possibly both. We can only hope that some day she may be condemned to take boarders and have breakfast, dinner and supper at stated hours, and that she may have as a next door neighbor a woman who considers it her Christian duty to cheer her for an hour's gossip over the fence whenever the doors to trust her head from door or window. Then only will she realize why our welcoming smile is sometimes a species of "dry grin," and how an evil spirit tempts us to lock the door and hide in the pantry when her sunbonnet appears around the corner.

When the breath is foul and the appetite disordered, Prickly Ash Bitters is the remedy needed. It purifies the stomach, liver and bowels, sweetens the breath, promotes vigor and cheerfulness.
It is said that an apple placed in bread or cake boxes will keep the contents moist.

Miller Medical Institute,

DR. SAMUEL A. MILLER, Specialist.

This institution, located at Greenville, Texas, is the largest concern of the kind in the South-west and is fully equipped in every way to treat the afflicted. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF TREATING DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS AND CATARRH IN ALL ITS FORMS. IF YOU HAVE INCURIED CONSUMPTION AND BRONCHIAL TROUBLES WE CAN CURE YOU. DISEASES OF WOMEN AND ALL CHRONIC TROUBLES YIELD speedily to our treatment.

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If you can't call, write and enclose stamp for question blank for our perfect mail treatment. We refer to: First National Bank, Greenville, Texas; First National Bank, Sweetwater, Texas; First National Bank, Mineola, Texas; Greenville National Bank, Greenville, Texas.
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All Wool \$10.00 Suit of Clothes Given FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES

We offer 10,000 Prizes and Premiums

EXPLANATION. We give Prizes and Premiums because we know a \$10.00 Prize in your hands will cause more of your neighbors to trade with us than would \$10.00 spent in other advertising ways—and we speak from experience.

WE SEND PREMIUMS BEFORE WE GET THE MONEY

We Give PRIZES to people who buy from Agents throughout the South-west and you wish to sell goods for us, and we will give you a \$10.00 Prize (your selection of us will select easy sellers)

SEND US Premium List and Full Instructions Advertising Matter for Distribution

WE REQUIRE NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.

Write to-day for Agency.

T. J. KING CO., Richmond, Va.

THE CELEBRATED WILLARD STEEL RANGE \$25.00

It has six 5-in. lids; 15-gallon reservoir; large warming closet; oven 21 in. deep, 17 in. wide, 13 in. high; top cooking surface, 30x24 inches; lined throughout with asbestos; duplex burners wood or coal. Guaranteed in every respect; weighs 400 lbs. Terms: \$10 with your order, balance payable, in 10 days. Write for free descriptive circular and testimonials. Agents Wanted.

WM. G. WILLARD, Dept. 10, 619-21 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

1/2 DAY SAVED TO THE SOUTHEAST

SHREVEPORT SHREVEPORT GATEWAY AND THE KATY FLYER TO CHATTANOOGA, BIRMINGHAM, ATLANTA, SAVANNAH, KNOXVILLE, MACON, AUGUSTA.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS. FREE CHAIR CARS. KATY DINING STATIONS. MEALS 50 CENTS.

BOBBING ON BEEMER'S BEND

By JAMES ALLISON

"Did you ever meet such a prig?" exclaimed Midge Turner as she jerked at the laces of her skating boots. "If Tom had hunted his class over, he couldn't have found anything more stupid."
"He would say 'could not.' This is a mischievous tone from Katherine Crozier, who was spending the Thanksgiving holiday with Midge at the latter's home in Vermont. "I believe your father, is enjoying his visit tremendously." Mr. Turner was principal of the high school.
"Well, I do think," snapped Midge, tugging at the buttons on her fur trimmed jacket, "that in view of the fact that I'm buried alive in this town nine months in the year Tom might have

brought home a real jolly college chap, some one who would make things lively for us all."
"You need not complain," suggested Katherine. "You have Harry Martin, and he probably would not welcome any rival."
"That's quite enough, Kit. When you learn that there is absolutely nothing between Harry and me, you'll see that I'm not complaining." "No thanks to Harry for that state of affairs," laughed Katherine as the two girls left the room.
A party of merry young people had gathered round the great fireplace in the hall, waiting for Midge and Katherine to join them on a bobbing trip to Beemer's hill. Midge ran out to the kitchen for a farewell word with her mother, who was never happier than when entertaining her children's friends. Tom was standing near the table enjoying a hot doughnut, and as Mrs. Turner disappeared in the direction of the hall laden with a plate of the toothsome cakes Midge turned to him impatiently.
"Who is to ride with your beloved Mr. Bromer?"
Tom turned to his sister in surprise.
"Midge, that doesn't sound like you. I hoped you'd show him the courtesy."
"Don't preach, brother mine. I treat him decently when I'm with him, but to save my life I don't understand why you brought him home for the vacation when there are so many other chaps to choose from."
"So long as you put the question so bluntly, I'll tell you why, Midge—because while most of the fellows in my class could go home for their holidays Bromer felt that he ought not spend the money for the trip to Illinois. Then I knew he wanted to come. When my little sister came down to the junior prom this fall, Bromer thought she was the most charmingly unaffected and gentle mannered girl he had ever met, and with his usual frankness confided this opinion to me. Now—"
Midge's cheeks flamed brilliantly, and the twinkle faded from Tom's eyes.
"Midge, dear, it isn't always the fellow who talks the most brilliantly, who goes in for sports and social gaieties, who finally scores best at college. There's lots in Bromer that neither you nor I have ever fathomed, and I'm proud to call him my friend. He's quiet and rather delicate and not half so stylish as Harry Martin, but—"
"That will do," exclaimed Midge curtly. "Never mind the list of virtues. The crowd is waiting."
But when she swept into the great hall the flush had not entirely faded from her cheeks. It seemed to Charley Bromer that she had never looked so pretty as at this very moment.
He trudged along at her side, pleased because she had quietly fallen behind from her checks. It seemed to Charley Bromer that she had never looked so pretty as at this very moment.

between the runaway and the outer edge of the road. The two vehicles, the swaying cutter and the jerking bobbed, round the fatal cliff, with just a few inches to spare on its edge for the brave fellow who handles the wheel. Now the horse gains, but the road is safe and level. Bromer steers his unwieldy sled to the inside of the road. He gains once more. As he shoots past the cutter he leans forward and clutches the reins. The sled darts from under him. He is on his feet, sawing on the lines, but with the blood flowing from a cut on his head.
In the twilight Midge Turner sat by the lounge in her father's library. Bromer, with an aching head and a bruised body, was lying there contentedly watching the dancing flames in the grate.
"Would you mind," suggested Midge in a subdued voice, "telling me why if you were not afraid to take that awful ride after us, you would not board the bobbed for fun?"
"Because," said Bromer, a slight flush spreading over his pale cheeks—"because my mother has sacrificed a great deal to send me to college. I want to repay it some day, and I have no right to run unnecessary risks."
"Oh," said Midge, with an eloquence which only a woman can throw into her voice.
Katherine appeared at the door half an hour later and remarked:
"If you're going to the church social

with us, Midge, you'd better get dressed."
"I—I guess I won't go. Let Tom go. I—I've promised Mr. Bromer to read to him awhile."
"Yes," assented Tom, his head appearing above Katherine's in the doorway. "and I think the rest of us had better go. The more quiet old Charley is the better."
HOW TO MAKE THE HAIR "NATURALLY CURLY."
If nine girls out of ten were asked to name their greatest personal grievance, they would answer with one voice, straight hair.
And, indeed, in these days of fluffs and puffs and waving pompadour, it is a grievance which the masculine mind cannot compass.
It is one of the cruellest jokes that the three tricky sisters play on mankind; and, in the masculine head, with curls, and crown a feminine one with hair that no amount of coaxing can lure from the straight and narrow part.
And it is precisely for the benefit of those suffering from the results of such a malicious joke that I am writing this.
Listen girls, and take heart:
I once knew a girl whose hair was straighter than the proverbial ramrod. Only a curling iron heated to the same degree as the fiery furnace could persuade it to twist into the semblance of a curl, and then, at the first suggestion of rain, it stiffened out obstinately again.
It almost ruined the girl's beautiful disposition, the constant warfare she had to wage with that hair of hers; till one day she sailed away to Europe, spent a year, and came home with a curling iron heated to the same degree as the fiery furnace could persuade it to twist into the semblance of a curl, and then, at the first suggestion of rain, it stiffened out obstinately again.
"How did you do it?" I asked. "Sit here and I will show you," she said, and then she took the pins out and let her hair tumble wavy down her back.
"It is the simplest thing in the world, once you learn it," she went on. "A girl I met in Paris showed me how to do it."
"You see, first I dip my comb into water and alcohol mixed.
"Alcohol makes it dry and keeps you from taking cold, and is good for the hair besides."
"Then I run the comb through my hair till it becomes quite damp."
"Next I take that string—just a tiny bit of string—and tie it tightly around my head so."
"Now I take my comb again and pull the hair from under the string till it forms quite a little puff all round you see, and pin it here and there with hairpins to keep the string from slipping."
"Then I tie another bit of string around in the same way, and pull out the hair from it till it forms another puff between the two strings."
"Then if I want to be very 'ondulic,' as they say in Paris, I tie a third bit of string around and puff the hair a third time, though the third string is almost unnecessary."
"Now, in three-quarters of an hour, or an hour, at most, it will be as dry as a bone."
"I take the strings off, comb out the

DISEASED KIDNEYS

Cause more deaths than bullets. Their symptoms are not alarming, hence they are neglected and quickly become dangerous.

Prickly Ash Bitters

Is a kidney medicine of great value; it strengthens the kidneys, allays inflammation, eases backache and arrests the progress of the disease. It is an honest remedy that can be depended on.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, PRICE, \$1.00.

Beauty is Blood Quality.

A woman's face usually tells the condition of her health. The illness of womanhood tends to banish the bloom of youth, impair the complexion, and leave the imprint of their ravages on every line of the countenance.

The cause of the premature marks of age and loss of female beauty is that the skin is fed with impure and impoverished blood.

The depth or degree of beauty is gauged by the blood quality. Iron is responsible for the color and richness of the blood, which determines both health and beauty. The right amount of iron fortifies her against the maladies peculiar to her sex, and insures that beauty of form and feature which is her right.

The preparation of iron, which, after a half-century's test, to-day stands unmatched, is Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, for the reason that it is the most potent of all known remedies in making new, rich blood. It clears the complexion, gives sparkle to the eyes, and rounds out the form.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 12, 1901.

"Our family has used the Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic for the best medicine I have ever taken. I have found nothing so good for headache, from which all of our family suffer, as your Little Liver Pills. They never fail to relieve me." Mrs. J. McQueen-Carter, No. 608 S. Hull St., (25,000 guarantees that above testimonial is genuine.)

Female Diseases

Cannot be cured by medicine, as many a poor woman knows to her sorrow, but in Ovarin, from the ovaries of healthy young sheep, Bacterin has given us a never failing cure. It is a natural remedy, and is safe for the female sex. In this way, by supplying the system with the natural secretions of the ovaries, all diseased conditions are cured, and the system is restored to its normal state. Endorsed by the world's foremost physicians. Write for free literature. Western Animal Extract Co., Denver, Colo.

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Fistula, Fissure, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. No Cure No Pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free.

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CANCER CURED

at home or office. No pain, no knife or plaster used. Write Dr. J. C. McLaughlin, Junction Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

RUPTURE CURED

while you were cured. No cure no pay. ALEX. S. BIRDS, Box 990, Westbrook, Maine.

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Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scrow Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair,

Held in Dallas, 1898.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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NORTHWEST COLONISTS' BURLINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT.

Cheap Colonists' Rates—To the Northwest every day in March and April via the Burlington Route.

The Far Northwest—From Kansas City or Denver, the "Burlington Northern Pacific Express," for the Black Hills, Wyoming, Montana, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland.

For Chicago and North—Through sleepers, Austin to Chicago, via M. K. & T. R'y and Hannibal. Very fast time, Texas to Chicago.

Kansas City North—Two fine trains daily to Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

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The highest grade of wide vestibuled, Pintsch-lighted equipment.

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When you write to advertisers, that you saw it in The Journal.

DON'T FORGET IT.

'THE LONG TRAIL'

OR THE CATTLE RANGE

has given prominence in history to the now world famous Texas Panhandle. But a few years ago the wonderful possibilities of this region as a wheat country became known, and great things were prophesied for "The Granary of the South," which subsequent harvests justified. Comparatively recent is the demand of good liver for "Vernon Cantaloupes," but it's come to stay. Those acquainted with this section and its wealth as a producer of feed-stuffs, corn and cotton have long believed in it, nor have they been moving away. When Northwestern Texas remained conspicuous for its excellence in the face of almost universally discouraging crop conditions, people began to see reasons for the faith of those inviting them to enter and possess the land; and now, with farms and ranches being bought daily by new settlers coming in by wagon and rail, three new railroads now building and four more projected, seeking a share of the general prosperity, good reason is evident for the favor with which the territory along "THE DENVER ROAD" is regarded by prospectors.

W. F. STERLEY, A. A. GLISSON, CHARLES L. HULL, A. G. P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH. (Reported by the Fort Worth Livestock Commission Co.)
Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 24.—The receipts of hogs were light last week and top of the week was \$6.30 and we sold one load straight through at \$6.25, bulk of the heavy mixed hogs selling at \$5.75 to \$6.00; anything that has weight to it and will average 200 pounds or better will bring to-day \$6.10 to \$6.25 on account of the light receipts. Some good meat fat hogs weighing 124 to 150 pounds would bring \$4.00 to \$4.50; those weighing 150 pounds up would bring from \$4.50 to \$5.25. The northern markets came in lower on hogs and closed steady to lower.

The receipts of cattle were light last week and we are working on a higher basis for all classes of good butcher cattle. This, however, does not apply to light thin yearlings and the common run of stock cattle for which at present there is virtually no market at this place. We are badly in need of good butcher cattle within the next few days and urge the trade generally to advise with us before shipping.

We quote our market to-day as follows: Choice fat steers, \$3.50@4.00; choice fat cows, \$3.00@3.25; bulls, stags and oxen, \$1.75@2.50; choice sorted hogs, \$6.10@6.25; light mixed hogs, 125 up, \$5.25@5.50; medium fat steers, \$3.00@3.25; medium fat cows, \$2.25@2.75; canners, \$1.25@2.00; heavy mixed hogs, \$5.75@5.90.

ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24.—Cattle—Receipts 5500, including 4000 Texans. Market steady for natives, 15c lower for Texans; native shipping and export steers \$3.35@4.00, Texas and Indian steers \$3.25@3.50, cows and heifers \$2.40@3.45.

Hogs—Receipts 5000. Market steady to 5c lower; pigs and lights \$5.75@5.95, packers \$5.95@6.15, butcher \$6.10@6.45.

Sheep—Receipts 1500. Market steady; native muttons \$3.90@4.35, lambs \$5.00@6.90, culls and bucks \$3.00@4.00.

NEW ORLEANS.
The week closes with an active demand for desirable beef cattle, large and small, market about bare and prices higher. Next week promises to be a lively one for cattle, hogs and sheep, with strong prices.

Texas and western cattle—Beeves, choice, per pound, gross, \$4.50@5.00; fair to good, \$3.50@4.25; cows and heifers, choice \$3.25@4.00, fair to good \$2.50@3.00; bulls, \$2.25@3.00; stags, \$2.50@3.25; yearlings, choice, 350 to 500 pounds \$3.25@4.00, fair to good, per head \$9.00@12.00; calves, choice, 200 to 300 pounds \$3.75@6.00, fair to good, 100 to 200 pounds, per head \$6.00@11.00; hogs, cornfed, per pound, gross \$5.00@6.25; matted, per pound, gross \$3.50@4.50; sheep, good fat, per pound, \$3.50@4.50, common to fair, per head 75c@1.25.

COTTON MARKET.
Dallas, Feb. 24.—Spot cotton lower. Strict good ordinary 7 1/2
Low middling 7 1/4
Middling 7
Strict middling 6 3/4
Good middling 6 1/2

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 24.—Spot cotton lower.
Ordinary 5 15-16
Good ordinary 6 9-16
Low middling 7 3-16
Middling 7 15-16
Good middling 8 5-16
Middling fair 8 15-16

CHICAGO.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24.—Cattle—Receipts 24,000, including 200 Texans. Market steady to 10c lower; good to prime steers \$6.50@7.25, poor to medium \$4.00@5.50, stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.25, cows \$1.25@1.35, heifers \$2.50@5.50, canners \$1.25@2.30, bulls \$2.50@4.60, calves \$3.50@6.75, Texas fed steers \$4.50@5.75.

Hogs—Receipts 48,000. Market easier; good to choice heavy \$6.25@6.45, heavy \$6.00@6.25, light \$6.80@6.10, bulk of sales \$5.95@6.25.

Sheep—Receipts 11,000. Market strong, 10c to 25c higher; good to choice wethers \$4.75@5.30, fair to choice mixed \$3.90@4.70, Western sheep and yearlings \$5.50@6.00, native lambs \$3.75@5.50, Western lambs \$5.25@6.60.

KANSAS CITY.
Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 24.—Cattle—Receipts 4500, natives 2000, Texans and 200 calves. Market steady; choice export and dressed beef steers \$6.00@6.50, fair to good \$5.00@5.95, stockers and feeders \$3.25@4.85, Western fed steers \$5.00@6.00, Texas.

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Many miles the shortest line to TEXARKANA, PINE BLUFF, MEMPHIS.

Quickest time from Texas to LOUISVILLE and CINCINNATI.

Best Route to Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Birmingham, Washington, New York and all points East and Southeast.

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Information cheerfully furnished by any Agent or

T. P. LITTLE, D. M. MORGAN, W. H. WEEKS, G. P. & T. A., Tyler.

GRAIN MARKET.
Dallas, Tex., Feb. 24.—Wheat, No. 2, 90c. Corn, shelled, 83c. Oats, 60c. Bran, \$1.15. Cornmeal, 35-lb sack, 65c. Flour, \$3.50@4.50 per barrel. Hay, prairie, new \$14@16, Johnson grass \$13@15. Cottonseed meal and cake, f. o. b., Galveston, \$25.25 per ton. Prime crude oil, per gallon 33@34c. Broom corn, per ton, \$50.00@100.00.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 3 wheat 70@74c, No. 2 red 73@75c. Oats, No. 2 white 43@44c, No. 3 white 42 1/4@44c. No. 2 rye 53 1/2@55c. Barley, fair to choice malting 60@63c. No. 1 flax seed \$1.65, No. 1 northwestern \$1.70. Prime timothy seed \$6.30@6.40.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.
Dallas, Tex., Feb. 24.—Hides—Dry beef, 16 lbs. and up, 12c; 16 and down, 10c; dry fallen hides, 1c less; green salted, 40 lbs. and up, @7; 40 lbs. and down @6; dead green, heavy, 6c; light, 5c; dead green fallen, 4@5c.

Wool, bright, medium, 11@13c; heavy fine, 7 1/2@9 1/4c.

BERRIES FROM ROCK ISLAND.
Rock Island will doubtless ship over 2500 crates of berries the coming spring, this would equal six or seven cars altogether. Those towns where local dealers handle the products invariably the most prosperous and progressive, and our merchants should see to it that products of this vicinity are disposed of to the advantage of the producers, and when the products prosper the merchant prospers.—Rock Island Correspondent in Hal-lettsville Herald.

Sulphur Springs expects to have a canning factory in operation in time for the coming crop of fruits and vegetables.

HORSE.

Government statistics show that the exportation of horses has more than doubled during the last four or five years.

Neva Simmons, owned by G. W. Baum of Pittsburg, was sold at Lexington last week for \$13,200. Mike Lawrence, who was said to be acting for E. E. Smothers, was the purchaser.

At the Fasig-Tipton sale at Madison Square Garden, New York, a number of fine horses were sold, the only sensational figure being \$15,700 paid for Oakland Baron, 2:09 1/2, Baron Wilkes' great trotting son out of Lady Mackay, the purchaser being Jacob Rupert. Whiteley Stock Farm, Muncie, Ind., paid \$5,300 for Advertiser, 2:15 1/4, by Electioneer out of Lula Wilkes.

The day of guesswork shoeing of horses seems to be rapidly nearing its end, says the Horse World. True, there are still many country shops in which a horse's foot is butchered and the shoe put on without the application of reason or science in the operation; but it is only a question of time when such men must give way to the shoeer who has served an apprenticeship during which he has studied in a general way the whole of the horse, and in a most thorough manner the anatomy of that animal. The shoeer of to-day who has served an apprenticeship under a competent instructor, and who has taken advantage of the many good books written on subjects pertaining to the care and shoeing of the horse's foot, finds that his theoretical knowledge gained by study is a great assistance in the correction of such defects as the horse's feet are afflicted with. True, the practice-based on theory is better than either separately, and in no respect is this truer than that applying to the shoeing of the horse's foot.

FAST WALKERS.—No accomplishment is of greater importance in the farm and general purposes horse than a spirited rapid walk. Trainers open schools to develop a fast trot in road and track horses, but there is usually no tuition in developing a fast gait at the walk, says the "Drovers' Journal." In all classes of horses a fast walk is most desirable and in the farm animal it is a feature that is always appreciated. As a rule a fast road horse is a slow walker, as his gait on the road is usually at a trot, and when allowed down to a walk the animal improves the slower gait as an interim of rest.

Horses are daily offered in the market with all the fashionable accomplishments of fast trotters, speedy pacers, educated saddlers, but none are reported that have been especially trained to a fast walk. The education of a horse to a fast walk should commence with the elementary lessons of breaking, the young equine being harnessed to a mate that is a spirited fast walker, and encouraged by special premiums, and this class for farm purposes should bring out a large field of candidates. Walking races would be quite as attractive as other speed contests and would be encouraging an accomplishment that would add to the market value of the horse for general utility use.

Farmers should appreciate this useful element in the horse's education, as it adds great value to the efficiency of the animal for farm use. A slow pace may be desirable in breaking turf or cultivating corn, but in plowing stubble fields and operating the mower and other farm machinery better execution is performed by a rapid walker than at a small pace. Not only can better work be accomplished by a fast walking team, but the amount can be increased at least 25 per cent. On the road a team educated to a fast walk will easily move at the rate of five miles an hour with less effort than uneducated horses would walk and trot at the same average speed. As on the farm, so in all other industries where the horse is used, a fast walk at the walk is desirable and the real commercial value of the animal.

Time Extended.—Secretary Wilson has issued an order extending the time during which cattle from the two northern tiers of counties of Arkansas may be moved across the gun-fur line for purposes other than immediate slaughter. The time is extended to April 1, and the order provides that all cattle moved under its provisions must have been in the counties specified since Jan. 1, and have been inspected by the officer in charge of animal industry and found free from fever ticks and must be accompanied by a permit from the inspector. The cattle so moved must remain in the state to which they are moved at least three months.

The counties benefited by the new order are 16 in number and include Benton, Carroll, Boone, Marion, Baxter, Fulton, Randolph, Clay, Greene, Lawrence, Sharp, Izard, Washington, Madison, Newton and Seaway.

Sale at Chicago.—A combination sale of Shires was held at Chicago last week, at which prices were not very high. The thirty-five head sold brought \$7105, an average of \$123. The thirty-three females sold for \$4870, and the twenty-one bulls brought \$2235. The top price of the sale was \$505, at which price John A. Baker of Manhattan, Ill., purchased the Young Phyllis cow, Rose Belle 2d, with a heavy calf at foot, consigned by S. Hickman. The top lot bulls was \$200, at which figure Geo. Emery of Evansville, Wis., secured the young Merry bull, Tidy Prince, consigned by E. B. Mitchell & Sons. The contributors to the sale were the Agricultural college of Michigan, Chamberlain & Ross, Beloit, Wis.; J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill.; E. B. Mitchell & Son, Danvers, Ill.; H. P. Fry, Bettsville, Ohio; S. Hickman, Manhattan, Ill.; and Wm. Randal & Son, Greencastle, Ind.

Riverside Sale.—On the 17th inst. a deal was consummated in Kansas City whereby the Riverside Hereford Cattle company sold its ranch and herd of registered Herefords at Ashland, Neb. to George A. Ricker, a Quincy, Ill., banker, for \$481,000. Twelve hundred head of registered Herefords were included, and this is believed to be the largest transfer of registered cattle of any breed that has ever been made. The cattle alone were estimated in the deal as worth \$300,000. The herd is headed by Admiral and Thick-

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FEDERATION WOMEN'S CLUBS, LOS ANGELES, MAY, 1902. NO CHANGE OF CARS. STOPOVERS AT GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA, PETRIFFED FOREST, PUEBLO VILLAGES, ETC. HIGHLY INTERESTING, ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE, TEN CENTS POSTAGE.

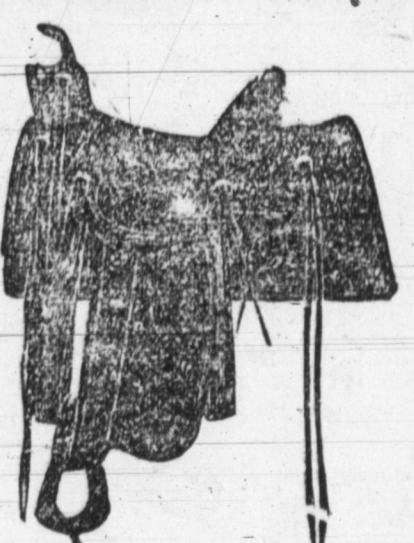
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WOULD BE UNJUST.

A. B. ROBERTSON OF COLORADO DISCUSSES INTRODUCTION OF TICKS ABOVE THE QUARANTINE LINE.

Colorado, Tex., Feb. 17, 1902. To the Journal:

I have read with considerable interest the discussions that have been appearing in the Journal both for and against the present quarantine law. It seems that the discussions have degenerated into a general bombastic contest as to who can make the biggest bet and never put up a cent if called. This only adds a farcical feature to a real, serious and very important matter, one that demands calm, dispassionate consideration in order that justice may be done to all and injustice done to none. Any attempt to arouse sectional prejudice or antagonism of interests is illogical, and can only work a general wrong, and the side adopting such tactics is certainly rightly held responsible for any evil consequences that must certainly accrue.

The anti-quarantine people make but three positive propositions that are deserving of any special consideration. First, that the quarantine law has worked great hardships on people below the line; second, that ticks do not disseminate the fever, and third, that the quarantine line should be abolished or an open season maintained at all times of the year. I do not suppose that any law was ever enacted and enforced that did not work a hardship on some persons. Innocent men are to-day serving terms in the penitentiary, yet who would insantly advocate the abandonment of all forms of punishment for crime because an unfortunate combination of circumstances has made one innocent man suffer, as compared with hundreds of guilty convicts for similar offenses? Where the quarantine line has injured one man, it has benefited and protected hundreds of others, both above and below the quarantine line. The criminal law does not especially consider man shall enjoy life and liberty in the fullest sense, but it does deny him the right to impose his crimes upon society, nor does it inflict punishment until his previous conduct has been established. The quarantine law does not deny to any person the full use, enjoyment and benefit of any social, sanitary or commercial blessing, but it does deny to him the right to introduce a deadly disease into a healthy country, nor does it presuppose intent or inflict punishment until an offense has been committed. The man below the line has but two complaints: one is that he can not unlawfully introduce ticks into the country above the quarantine line, and second, that he is properly punished if he does introduce a deadly disease into a healthy country.

Now, if the anti-quarantine people believe as they profess, that ticks do not transmit fever, they should arrange a series of thorough tests; and in this matter they will receive the untinged and hearty co-operation of the people above, the line, who are more than willing to further justify their position and more firmly establish the truth of all they claim. They already have the unanimous concurrence of scientists who have made conclusive tests and incontrovertible demonstrations proving that ticks from an infested animal have the same disseminating power as the flea from a small-pox patient has if taken from a patient and applied to the person of one not afflicted. And these scientific experiments and conclusions have been more than convincingly proved correct by a preponderance of personal experience. But if the anti-quarantine law people demand to see, they should demonstrate and back their assertions with facts before asserting so much.

As to abolishing the quarantine line, that would simply mean ruin, and I do not see how any sane man can advocate such anarchistic action. It would result in the establishment of the government quarantine lines around the border of the state, and all Texas cattle would then be barred from every state and territory above the quarantine line, for Texas can influence the enactment of national laws and the legislative actions of other commonwealths only in so far as they see no detriment accruing to their own or others' interests. Texas cattle from above the quarantine line are now permitted to enter all the states and territories of the Northwest, because they are free from ticks and do not spread the fever. Cattle below the quarantine line are not permitted to enter these same states and territories because they have ticks and do spread the fever. The man in the Northwest cares nothing for individuals or sectional interests, and ticks alone govern him in confining himself to buying Texas cattle in the exempt district. If there was nothing in the tick theory other than the ravages of the fever, he should be free to escape so great a disaster and sustain only a nominal loss, he can not take his cattle below the line to compete with acclimated and imported ticks from the Northwest, and he should be free to do so. The man above the line, for the most part, is not a partisan anti-quarantine advocate, but he does not deny that cattle from that section of country above the present quarantine line can not be introduced into the lower altitudes without certain and enormous fatality. The man above the present quarantine line would be without a market and without a means of preparing his cattle for a market. I ask you, in all candor, and in the name of common sense and reason and simple justice, what would be done if you fellows that have been clamoring so loudly, and I may say viciously, for the abolition of the quarantine law and demanding justice, please calmly and in the name of common sense, would ruin to avenge an imaginary wrong. As to the continuously open season, is it feasible? Can inspection be so rigid and efficient as to prevent the introduction of ticks at that season when

they do the greatest damage, and are so small as to defy detection with the naked eye. Few ticks escaping detection during the present inspection season do not do the damage they would if introduced during the warm months, at which time they are propagating and thrive to a small degree, and which I have any personal knowledge has been suffered by the people above the line, as the result of ticks occasionally escaping detection by inspectors.

I am not in favor of any law that prevents any man or his cattle crossing the quarantine line at any time, but I am opposed to any man or set of men introducing disease into a healthy country. Let any man bring his cattle, but compel him to leave his ticks. It is his duty to do so, and he should be sure that he has achieved this result by some infallible means. I question the efficiency of inspection at all seasons, yet I would prefer to have more than absolutely clean cattle, and this much in justice to people who would be ruined by the introduction of disease.

The people above the line deplore the tick nuisance as sincerely as do those below it, and will liberally subscribe to and assist in furthering any means of treatment or eradication which will enable cattle to pass from any part of Texas to any part of this or any other state. Let us try to abolish the evil, and not make a local trouble a general ruin. We people above the line are at the mercy of the great majority below it, and in this matter we have it at our mercy. All we wish is, be sensible, and we know you will be just. You have as much right to invade our homes with loathsome diseases as you have to invade our ranges with death-dealing ticks. We who live here know how to tell you that ticks will kill our cattle, and if you don't believe it, come among us and we will prove it; and we will be nothing less than criminal to spare our admissions and rashly impose ruin upon us.

A. B. ROBERTSON.

Polis at Fort Worth stock yards March 12 and 13. It will be noted that Messrs. J. C. Murray and A. Y. Sweeney will offer at this sale about 100 head of two-year-old bulls and heifers, in equal numbers, and that as on eight former occasions, when the sun sets on a man having done to dispose of to bear in mind that there is always a market open for them at Colorado City, Tex., for this commodity.

The old adage, "Nothing succeeds but success," is exemplified to the full extent in this company's phenomenal growth in the commercial manufacturing world. Merit seldom goes unrewarded. Action speaks for itself. Results are what people want, and results the Medicated Salt and Manufacturing company have given to their patrons. The consequence is, that today a very large majority of Texas cattlemen are using medicated salt and vouching for its sterling qualities. A trip to Colorado City, Tex., to visit and examine the new plant of the Medicated Salt & Manufacturing Co., when completed, would well repay any enterprising stockman. The company's switch connects directly with the main line of the Texas and Pacific, and the twenty-pound blocks of medicated salt go direct from the manufacturing plant to destination, so that neither unnecessary time nor money is lost. Energy and money, without stint, have been unsparsingly applied in the perfecting of this marvelous business, but the results have justified the means and brought great satisfaction to the owners of this wonderful company.

COMB HONEY NOT MANUFACTURED. A statement has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that nearly all the comb honey on the market is manufactured by a "cure machine," that the combs are filled with glucose and capped over by a mechanical process. The facts are, there is no such thing as manufactured comb honey anywhere in the United States, and in proof of this the publishers of leading bee journals of undoubted responsibility offer one thousand dollars for evidence to show that comb honey is manufactured, or that such an article is for sale in the open market. Although this offer has been out for fifteen years and has been duplicated by other responsible persons connected with the industry of bee-keeping, no one has ever seen fit to take it up.

The United States department of agriculture has put out several published statements denying the existence of manufactured comb honey, and the American Grocer, the leading trade organ of its class, assures its patrons that all the comb honey on the market is absolutely the product of the bee.

WELL LOCATED. Among several new large advertisements with this season is the Great Western Incubator company of Kansas City, Mo. Any one who has watched the wonderful development of the poultry business, during recent years, has noticed that there has been a most remarkable growth in what eastern people call the "Southwest." It is only natural, therefore, that a strong concern should be organized at Kansas City to make and sell incubators. We are glad to call the attention of our readers to the "Great Western" incubator, for it is a splendid hatchery, is not an experiment, but has had the most thorough and exacting tests so that buyers are taking no risk whatever. Their catalogue, which has a very striking and original cover, is devoted to a plain and straightforward statement of their machine, and is singularly free from much of the extravagant language used by some catalogue "builders." Every point about the construction of the Great Western seems to be as good as could be. The best lumber is used, carefully worked, and well put together. The system of heating and ventilation is not only well nigh perfect, but the appliances themselves are made of the most durable materials, so that the whole machine is built for service and will last for years. The prices at which the Great Western are sold give the manufacturer a wide market, and they are shipping them into every state and territory in the Union, and to some foreign countries. They are guaranteed absolutely. Write for one of the catalogues, and read for yourself all about this splendid incubator.

Address: Great Western Incubator Company, Kansas City, Mo., and mention this paper.

HEREFORD SALE AT FORT WORTH. To the Journal:

I wish to say that the cattle catalogued for sale at the Hereford association, during the Fat Stock Show, March 12th, 1902, Fort Worth, Texas, will be a good, useful, well bred lot of cattle; in good breeding condition, not overfed or overworked, and ought to do a good deal wherever they may go. This is a good chance to get good, useful cattle at the bidder's price.

Will give you quotations from the "Shadeland" herd catalogue by Adams Earl, Lafayette, Ind., about Lord Wilton 4740, The Grove 3d 2490, and Garfield 7015. Lord Wilton was first used on Mr. Lloyd's steer breeding herd, and the remarkable success of the steers of his get at Birmingham and Smithfield brought him into prominence, and eventually caused his transfer to the Stocktonbury herd. The Wiltons are noted for their constitution, superior feeding and fattening qualities, and especially for their mellow pipe handlers, have neat heads and horns and invariably rich red colors. The uniformity of his get is as remarkable as anything else, and in the amount of flesh to gross weight they have no equals. Mr. Jno. Price of Plimburgh, England, one of the best and oldest of Hereford breeders, paid \$1500 for a ten-month-old Wilton bull calf and refused \$10,000 for him. Other sons of his sold as follows: Hotspruce \$3500; Sir Bardsley \$3000; Lord Grosvenor, \$3250; government of Canada paid \$2500 for Conqueror; Prince Edward, \$1000; Lord Portland, \$1000; The Professor, at 6 months old, \$1500; Stockton Prince, \$1000, at 4 months old, and other large sums. Adams Earl paid \$7000 for The Grove 3d at 11 months old. To give a brief history of this great sire would fill a book itself, his value is, however, so well understood and appreciated, especially on this side of the water, that a few general statements concerning him will be all that is needed. In personal appearance he is perhaps the most complete model of a butcher's beast ever seen in America, and one of the greatest sires of his day. His get are in great demand and at high prices.

Garfield made the rounds of the English show yards in 1882, with the most remarkable success. In a class of ten crack yearlings, representing all the best herds, and all so good as to merit commendation, in every competition and before six different sets of judges, he was awarded the first prize—a career without a parallel in the English show yard. This success included the first honors at the great English Royal show, where he was called "the phenomenal yearling," and was pronounced the "best specimen of early maturity of any age or breeding the building." His get in 1886 and 1888 were champions wherever shown. I doubt if the get of any bull ever made as great record as his did in the show ring—first in each class, and champions over all breeds. I presume most every animal in the sale will trace direct to one or more of these great sires, besides to Anxiety, Sir Richard 2d, Success 2, a \$20,000 bull, and other great sires. As a bull getter Garfield has no superior, if an equal. One peculiarity of the get of Garfield is their even temper and quiet disposition. They are never vicious or nervous, nor unmanageable. He comes of a line of breeding especially strong in heart and high quarters development. The mighty \$10,000 Dale is by Columbus, he by Earl of Shadeland 41st, he by Garfield. Too much could not be said of this great sire. Men wanting good, useful cattle for any part of the state, the Southern states or Mexico will do well to attend this sale.

W. S. IKARD, Pres.

These gentlemen need no introduction to the cattlemen of Texas. They have been successful breeders of Red Poll cattle for many years and have furnished the breeders of the Southwest some of the best blood ever brought to this part of the country. An one interested in Red Poll cattle will have an unusual opportunity at this sale to get some choice animals at bargain prices.

In this week's issue we have the advertisement of Shorthorn cattle, from the State Plains herd of B. H. Groom, Panhandle, Tex., who will sell forty-five head of highly bred Bates cattle on March 20, at Kansas City, Mr. H. T. Groom, of this firm, was elected president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, and is doing probably more than any other Shorthorn man, in a public-spirited way, to promote the Shorthorn interests among the ranchmen of the Southwest. At the El Paso Mid-winter carnival, which was a great success from a fine cattle breeder's standpoint, and especially strong in Herefords and Shorthorns, the championship was carried off by a pure white Shorthorn calf from the Groom Lark, Mich. herd. The herd of B. H. & H. T. Groom was represented by ninety-eight head of grass-grown Bates Shorthorns. The Messrs. Groom have just sold to J. J. Hagerman, of the Pecos valley, thirty-five head of registered pure white Shorthorns. These cows are to form the basis of one of the best Shorthorn herds in America, as the location of the Hagerman ranch is superior even to that of the famous Blue Grass ranch of old Kentucky, with its alfalfa, clover, Bermuda grass, its shade and its superabundance of artesian water flowing in every paddock pasture and field. Messrs. Groom are to be congratulated in adding to the Shorthorn ranks such a valuable addition, and Mr. Hagerman will prove to be, and the Shorthorn breeders are to be congratulated on having had in their new directory such a pushing and enthusiastic member.

The new manufacturing plant of the Medicated Salt and Manufacturing Co. at Colorado City, Tex., where the famous solar stock salt is produced, is nearing completion and is expected to be in full running order by the first of March. The facilities of the company then for caring for their immense business will be simply perfect. No expense has been spared to make this new plant a success in every feature. The building is a masterpiece of architecture, Giles Bros. of San Antonio, designed the building, which, in itself, means much to those who are familiar with both this firm's work and reputation. Large expenditures have been made in the purchase of the most modern machinery for the proper preparing and mixing of the various materials used. Bone meal, one of the most important combinations used in the man-

ufacture of medicated salt, is now made by the company itself right at the plant in Colorado City. Immense quantities of bone are being consumed in the manufacture of medicated salt daily. It would be well for people having bone to dispose of to bear in mind that there is always a market open for them at Colorado City, Tex., for this commodity.

them, there will be no further attempt to deal with the brigands on the part of the United States government. Its entire power will be directed upon Turkey and upon Bulgaria to procure the swift and certain extermination of the brigands, regardless of cost or effort.

Long Will Retire.—Secretary Long has authorized the statement that he will retire from the navy department. He said he had fixed upon no specific date for his leaving, and he had not yet formally sent his resignation to the president and might not do so for some time. The president, however, was fully aware of his purpose, which was formed many months ago.

Heavy Loss of Life.—Advices from Salvador state that recent tidal waves on the Salvadorean coast caused the destruction of seven villages and the loss of fifty lives.

Labor Troubles in Spain.—The entire kingdom of Spain has been threatened with martial law during the past few days, owing to the riots growing out of strikes by the laboring classes. In Barcelona there has been serious fighting and over forty persons were killed. Disturbances in other industrial centers are serious.

East Texas Truck Growers.—Representative of fifty-three truck growers' organizations in the eastern section of the state met at Palestine, Feb. 20, and formed a general association to be called the East Texas Truck Growers' association. The statement was made by those in attendance that the acreage to be given to truck growing at each point represented would be greatly increased as compared with last year's acreage.

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