

# THE CONFEDERATE REUNION

At Dallas last week and thousands of people from all sections of the United States visited Texas. The unanimous opinion was that in no part of the country were there greater evidences of prosperity. The farmers and stockmen of Texas especially are well supplied with money. If you want to talk to them, talk through the advertising columns of

THE JOURNAL.

## THE REUNION.

### GREAT CROWD AT DALLAS LAST WEEK WAS WELL CARED FOR—PROCEEDINGS OF VETERANS.

The reunion of Confederate veterans held at Dallas last week was highly successful in all respects. The weather was fine, the crowd was the largest that ever attended a Confederate reunion, the guests were all well cared for, everything was orderly and a feeling of the utmost good will prevailed throughout the four days' meetings.

The crowd of visitors numbered nearly 125,000 and every state in the Union was represented, people from all sections taking advantage of the opportunity to visit Texas.

At Camp Johnston at the fair grounds the grizzled old veterans were encamped and the tents and everything that Dallas and the Confederate Reunion association could do toward making them comfortable was done. Apparently they enjoyed the meeting to the fullest extent.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans and the sponsors made a number of very numerous and interesting excursions into the enjoyment of the social features of the program, chief of which were the Kaliph's grand ball and the ball given by the Sons of Veterans.

The Kaliph's parade, in which were thirty elaborately decorated floats, was very heartily applauded throughout its march through the principal streets Wednesday night.

Thursday morning with their blood stirring to the same airs by which they had marched and fought two score years ago, the veterans of the Confederate armies represented at the Dallas reunion marched through the streets of the city with wildly cheering multitudes looking on.

The day was a holiday, public buildings and stores generally being closed during the hours when the parade was passing. Thousands of visitors, coming for the sole purpose of seeing the old soldiers, were added to the throng already on the street. Some of the veterans, too feeble to march, found places along the route and waved their hats and screamed the famous rebel yell.

The line of march, covering the downtown districts, was a packed mass of humanity. Major General Van Zandt, marshal of the day, and staff, preceded by mounted police, to clear the way, led the parade. The veterans came General Gordon and staff. The erect, slender figure, the alert eyes and the gray, pointed beard of the commander-in-chief were well known to most of the spectators. The location of his gray horse, according to one observer, was the most conspicuous feature of the volume of cheers, progressing like a wave along with him. Next came distinguished guests, and then, the veterans.

Near the head of the line came the famous "Carolina" "Hornets," with horned nests tucked in their breasts or hanging from poles, and they, with Georgia, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, in fact, every Southern state which was represented in the parade, proudly boasted flags, now faded and torn, but cherished mementoes.

The Arkansas delegation carried a banner inscribed: "We Are From Arkansas; Now Laugh, Darn You." The sponsors and maids of honor of Forrest's cavalry rode with the veterans on horses, and the Tennessee maidens walked by side with their breasts or hanging from poles, and they, with Georgia, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, in fact, every Southern state which was represented in the parade, proudly boasted flags, now faded and torn, but cherished mementoes.

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Gen. Gordon was delayed on route and did not reach Dallas for the opening exercises of the encampment but he presided at the subsequent business sessions of the veterans. At the election of officers the United Confederate Veterans unanimously re-elected General John B. Gordon commander-in-chief, General Stephen D. Lee, commander of the Army of the Tennessee department; General W. L. Cabell, commander of the trans-Mississippi department, and elected C. I. Walker commander of the department of the Northern Virginia, to succeed the late General Lee.

New Orleans was selected as the place for the next reunion. "Private" John Allen of Mississippi, was the chief orator of the reunion and his address before the veterans was listened to with the most intense interest. In concluding his speech Mr. Allen said:

"It was not the flash of the general's sword that struck terror to the Yankee hearts. It was the rebel yell and the crack of their private's rifles. They were the men who kept the Yankees off the generals while they slept. They fought not for conquest, nor for ambition, but for principle and sentiment, backed by the bravest, truest women that ever lived. God bless our country from sea to sea."

At this point that were cries of "Wheeler, Wheeler," as a man looking singularly like that general entered. He was not General Wheeler, but he bore a telegram from the latter, dated Brooklyn, as follows:

"Regret that bad cold prevents my coming. Health, happiness, good luck and God's blessings to my beloved comrades."

The veterans held very touching memorial services Thursday for the Confederate dead.

During the sessions of the veterans a resolution was adopted withdrawing the support of all Confederate veterans from Grant university, Chattanooga, Tenn., on account of an alleged disparaging article concerning Southern women, which, it was stated, had been written by a professor of that university.

A resolution was passed to change the support of all Confederate veterans from Grant university, Chattanooga, Tenn., on account of an alleged disparaging article concerning Southern women, which, it was stated, had been written by a professor of that university.

The report of the Davis monument

committee showed slow progress. There is \$35,000 on hand and \$40,000 more is needed. Work toward securing funds for the proposed southern women's monument was also reported to be progressing slowly.

The report of the committee on Battle Abbey showed that of the \$200,000 necessary for its construction, there is now on hand \$176,063. John H. Reagan, the last surviving member of President Davis' cabinet, was present and a paper written by him was presented to the association.

The Sons of Veterans held several business sessions during the reunion and made several changes in their constitution. Thos. B. Stone, of Waco, was elected national commander of the Sons of Veterans.

Iowa Short-horns.—Dr. Buzzard sold 46 head of short-horns, mostly of Bates blood, at Chariton, Ia., a few days ago. Few breeders were present at the sale, and the average price for the animals sold was \$137.30.

Nebraska Short-horn Sale.—At Auburn, Neb., last week a combination sale of Short-horns under the management of John Codrington was held. There were no sensational prices, and the average on 42 animals sold was \$124.88.

To Sue Beef Trust.—Attorney General Knox has made the following statement regarding the so-called beef trust:

"On April 4 this department directed W. A. Day, Esq., of Washington, in his capacity as special assistant to the attorney general, to examine into, as far as practicable, the public charges to the effect that a combination of the large meat dealers of the United States had been effected, contrary to the provisions of the laws of the United States. This preliminary examination resulted in instructions to Mr. Day and Mr. Bethea, United States attorney at Chicago, on April 7, to prosecute simultaneously in Chicago and the east a more particular examination into the allegations and proofs alleged to exist in support thereof."

"From their reports I am satisfied that sufficient evidence is in hand upon which bills in equity for an injunction to restrain the combination mentioned, or for further proceedings under their agreements, which clearly appear to be in restraint of interstate trade, I have therefore, in compliance with the law providing that it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States in their respective districts under the direction of the attorney general to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain violations of this act, directed the district attorney at Chicago to prepare a bill for an injunction against the corporation and the east who persons mentioned in the combination mentioned to be filed in the United States circuit court for the northern district of Illinois."

House Passed Oleo Bill.—The oleomargarine bill passed the house last Thursday night after a lengthy debate to the senate's amendments. That was to decrease the yearly tax on renovated or process butter from \$500 a year to \$50. It is a question whether the senate will concur in this amendment, or whether, refusing, the bill will be sent to the conference committee. Representative Wadsworth, who introduced the adoption of an amendment to the artificial coloration clause declaring that butter should not be classed as "artificial coloration," but the amendment failed.

The original intention of Senator Harris' amendment, but an equal tax on adulterated and process butter, as well as that proposed on oleomargarine was to make the bill more right and just and less in the nature of class legislation. It was feared that the house would refuse to pass the amendment, and that the oleomargarine bill would be killed, but the butter interests were so anxious to have any kind of a measure passed, which would nullify the oleomargarine industry, that they agree to all the amendments, if the tax on renovated oleomargarine be cut down to a nominal sum per annum.

It is not known, but it is hardly possible that Senator Harris and his adherents will quietly acquiesce in the amendment as set forth by the house, as it is a direct reversal of the original intention of the oleomargarine bill, which was to equalize the tax on renovated oleomargarine and process butter, as well as that proposed on oleomargarine was to make the bill more right and just and less in the nature of class legislation. It was feared that the house would refuse to pass the amendment, and that the oleomargarine bill would be killed, but the butter interests were so anxious to have any kind of a measure passed, which would nullify the oleomargarine industry, that they agree to all the amendments, if the tax on renovated oleomargarine be cut down to a nominal sum per annum.

The very interests which all along have been most prominent in the fight on oleomargarine have been the made-over butter people and although they would rather have a law that would restrict oleomargarine, they are now prepared to take it at the cost of their own business, which would be no other than a case of "cutting off the nose to spite the face." They knew that if the amendment was entirely killed by the house that the senate would resist the action, and that nothing could then prevent the bill from passing before the present assembly. The compromise there from \$500 to \$50, which is an inconsiderable amount, is merely a ruse to defeat the purpose of the amendment. The buttermilk industry are now considerably agitated about whether the senate will accept the bill in its mutilated form.

Losses in Northwest.—Jack Serruys, manager for Pierre Wibaux, who is known to nearly every cattleman in Texas, was in Fort Worth last week, believing we will get our share of the good prosperity. I expect to spend a great deal of my time right on the ground. The cream separator has made all this possible, as it has done away with the necessity of building a skimming station. Every ranchman can have a separator of his own, feeding the skim milk to his calves and ship the cream. There is no danger of overproduction. There is a market for every pound of it in large quantities."

two storms, is conservatively placed at about 25 per cent. These figures have no reference to the losses from the last storm which occurred recently. Since the 14th of March freezing weather has prevailed in the Dakotas and Montana, thus throwing back vegetation. When the Surgys started for Texas, the 17th of March was just commencing to come. Even this is two months earlier than last year. Despite the bad condition of the weather the past sixty days, cattle are in very good condition. One of the principal reasons assigned by Mr. Serruys for the high prices of cattle is the fact that the removal of fences from the government and railroad lands permitted the stock to drift with the blinding snow storms, and in their efforts to get away from the storm, not being able to find any places where they were drifting, fell over deep precipitous ravines into, in some cases, twenty feet of snow, sleet and slush, where they perished, freezing to death. The government is now continuing the work of removing these fences all over Montana, Dakota, and these countries are full of cattle. The government fences that have up to recently confined hundreds of thousands of cattle. The result is that hundreds of thousands of dollars in losses will follow from the causes referred to above. The removal of these fences is the outcome of a fight making for the men made by the sheepmen all over the northwest, who have carried the matter up to the United States government, for an open range free to all. Heretofore the cattlemen held control of the situation, but now all classes of stockmen have a voice in the matter for the use of the government and railroad lands. On account of this condition of things the cattlemen are afraid to take any more cattle from Texas into the northwest countries, and this accounts for the sudden stopping of the shipment of cattle from this state into the northwest, said Mr. Serruys. The situation on account of the order of the government compelling the removal of all fences in that country will materially interfere with the cattle business in the Dakotas and Montana, but it will be of benefit to the sheep men, who have long contended for the free range. While there have not as yet been any very serious conflicts between the cattlemen and the sheepmen over the fence removal matter, still there is unrest all over the sections thus affected and it is expected to occur at almost any time.

Referring to some of the many losses, Mr. Serruys said that Wm. Moss, of Billings, Mont., sustained the loss of 4000 head of sheep out of 6000 during the March snow storms, while Henry Bros., of North Dakota, lost a bunch of sheep, which he had left a deep bluff during the storm. The eyes of the cattle freeze tight and they are unable to see where they are going. J. W. Fells, of North Dakota, lost 132 head of cattle out of a bunch of 160. And Mr. Serruys could enumerate hundreds of such cases that came to his knowledge while on his recent trip to the northwest.

Milk from Range Cows.—W. F. Jensen, secretary of the Continental Creamery company, recently made a two weeks' trip in Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado and Western Oklahoma. "The main object of my visit," said Mr. Jensen, "was to push a matter in which all Kansas is deeply interested, but which is not generally known. For several months we have been trying to get the cattlemen of Western Kansas and Oklahoma and Eastern Colorado to commence milking their cows. There are hundreds of thousands of fairly good cows out there running on the range and in pastures, one of which might produce for their owners from two to five dollars per month. Year after year these cows have given their milk to calves which would have done just as well on the skim milk and a little meal or other feed. The butter fat in this milk is worth \$500 per ton—rather expensive feed for calves. For years we have begun to get the ranchmen to see our way. One ranchman near Oakley will milk seventy-five cows this summer and several others have determined to milk all the way from fifty to two hundred cows apiece. This means that these men will be getting from \$25 to \$100 per cow per year of cows which heretofore have brought them nothing but the calf. If one-half of the ranchmen in Western Kansas would milk their cows, use a separator to skim their milk and ship the cream to market, there would be \$500,000 a month going into that country for cream. It is absolutely the greatest thing in the state. The possibilities of growth for a dairy industry are beyond computation. This is no dream, but a reality which is even now on the verge of realization."

"That is the greatest dairy country on earth. The buffalo grass which the cattle eat pasture every month in the year when they can get to the ground at all, makes the finest flavored butter in the world. The high altitude, the healthy cattle, the pure air and other conditions make it an ideal country for the dairy business, and it is coming up now by leaps and bounds. Even the terrible Russian thistle, which was for so long regarded as a plague, is found to be very fine feed for cattle. Cows will go to a haystack where there are thistles and hunt all around the stack for them. Instead of trying to exterminate the thistles, the cows will feed with them in future, to an extent."

"The proper development of the dairy business in the country I have mentioned will add one-third to the value of its products and this will reflect upon every industry and every foot of land in that country. We expect to continue our labor in this direction, believing we will get our share of the good prosperity. I expect to spend a great deal of my time right on the ground. The cream separator has made all this possible, as it has done away with the necessity of building a skimming station. Every ranchman can have a separator of his own, feeding the skim milk to his calves and ship the cream. There is no danger of overproduction. There is a market for every pound of it in large quantities."

White Leghorns being the best layers and most thrifty of those experimented with. Other breeds will no doubt do fully as well with care on the part of the poultryman. Chickens are selling from 50 cents to \$1, and eggs are occasionally sold for 3 cents a piece. The chicken is particularly free from disease here, and there is an excellent opportunity for some chicken man who knows his business. Hog raising can be made very profitable and are particularly free from disease. Corn is raised in great quantities, suitable for use from the meat industries is a wonderful fattener for both hogs and cattle.

Yarn Mill Combine.—More than 100 cotton spinners from six states and representing 800,000 Southern yarn spindles met at Charlotte last week to hear the details of a proposition of T. L. Underwood of New York, who wishes to combine 60 per cent or more of the Southern yarn mills in a \$50,000,000 trust.

Just before adjournment the mill men unanimously voted for a resolution deploring the wisdom of amalgamating their interests and majority voted for a resolution to recommend Mr. Underwood's proposition to the favorable consideration of the stockholders of the Southern yarn mills. Mr. Underwood's proposal is in effect that he will pay to all of the yarn mill owners of the South a price to be agreed upon by a committee. Mr. Underwood stated that he was prepared to effect the merger, and that he and his associates were prepared to put up \$5,500,000 working capital within ten days if he be.

## THE FEVER QUESTION.

### SPLENETIC FEVER AS VIEWED FROM A NORTHERN STANDPOINT DISCUSSED BY DR. CURTICE.

Cooper Curtice, D. V. S. of the Rhode Island experiment station, discussing the fever question in the Breeders' Gazette, says:

The great lesson that may be drawn from the late losses of northern breeders by tick fever in the South will be destroyed if some concerted action in the matter does not follow either now or in the future. The loss of a few northern cattle in the southern country to the total annual losses is but a drop in the bucket both to the North and the South. Conditions have been such ever since the settlement of the South that northern cattle have died when taken South, if not during the winter time, then during the next season. Fortunately some have recovered from the disease and others have left behind grade progeny which helped to improve some of the southern stock. The continued losses through past years have so impressed itself upon the southern breeders that the situation has become a matter of grave concern, and they have turned aside from raising pure bred cattle. A few northern pure bred of conditions, moving South, have taken pure bred with them and most of them have suffered pecuniary losses which have been appalling. Some of these have succeeded through perseverance, but only by following certain lines of practice. The loss to the northern breeder is a loss in trade, to the southern breeder it is a loss from not being able to raise and market improved cattle.

On the other hand, we must consider the effect of the quarantine which prohibits the sale of southern cattle in northern markets during the quarantine season or over ten months in the year. The most moderate estimate that could be made of the losses to quarantine cattle sent north is about a cent a pound. This, in the aggregate, is a heavy loss to the southern cattle industry.

To make a trade for northern breeders, to improve the southern herd, the method of vaccination of cattle is resorted to with more or less success. It is to be hoped that such method will improve the southern cattle industry, for it is a means which can be taken up at once by any stockman. But after all such inoculations are but makeshifts and such improvement of stock will not meet the great question which is before American cattlemen, which is the removal of this perpetual menace to the movement of stockmen ever held in that state. Resolutions passed were: condemning the passage of the anti-oleomargarine bill and censuring the western senators who voted for it, commending the Grosvenor shoddy bill and recommending that it be passed, and suggesting that an amendment be made to the interstate commerce act and the census law, so that livestock may be counted annually.

Livestock in Porto Rico.—Discussions by the livestock breeders in the island the Porto Rico Trade and Agricultural Journal, published at San Juan, Porto Rico, says: Shipments of 1500 head of cattle are made yearly from Porto Rico to Trinidad, St. Lucia and Barbadoes for the English government, and about 800 head to Maryland and Gaudeloupe. Prices of about 8 to 10 cents per pound on the hoof are obtained, less 42 per cent discount.

The grazing on the island is unsurpassed, there being 130,000 acres of blue grass of the finest growth, equal to the celebrated grazing lands of Kentucky.

Cattle raising as an industry can be largely increased in Porto Rico and to great pecuniary advantage, as the market is practically unlimited. The demand from the numerous adjacent islands is far greater than the supply.

On ten acres of land on the island a poultryman can become rich. All varieties of chickens thrive here. Plymouth Rocks, Cochins and Whites. Leghorns being the best layers and most thrifty of those experimented with. Other breeds will no doubt do fully as well with care on the part of the poultryman. Chickens are selling from 50 cents to \$1, and eggs are occasionally sold for 3 cents a piece. The chicken is particularly free from disease here, and there is an excellent opportunity for some chicken man who knows his business. Hog raising can be made very profitable and are particularly free from disease. Corn is raised in great quantities, suitable for use from the meat industries is a wonderful fattener for both hogs and cattle.

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is done along the line. Under such procedure the day may be foreseen when the whole pest may be removed from the South, the traffic of the United States no longer be menaced by it and the need of an army of inspectors to annually suppress the inspection of cattle on account of tick fever be done away with. Under present conditions the prospects are that the maintenance of an ever-increasing force of bureau inspectors for the control of southern cattle will be necessary with nothing but temporary gain resulting therefrom. The question then lies between the present policy of the bureau, which merely maintains a quarantine line throughout the year, or an aggressive policy which looks toward the permanent eradication of the scourge from the country with the accompanying improvement of all the cattle conditions of the South and the North.

When northern cattle breeders have awakened to the situation and have become sufficiently sympathetic with their southern brothers to help them but the same result which they were once nearly stilled, then congress will appropriate to the department of agriculture ever increasing funds for the removal of this bovine pest. Then a new home market will be opened for the pure bred of the North and for the best of the best of the South; then the South may be permitted to furnish, in company with the North, the prime steers which are annually sent from the country and yield so much income to the cattle industry. The lesson of the death of the northern cattle at the Charleston exposition, the annual death of thousands of cattle in the South, the continued quarantine against all cattle, will have been lost if cattlemen do not make some concerted action towards permanent eradication of the pest along the line. The time for cattle associations to bring this matter before congress is at hand, for the sooner it is begun the better will it be for cattle interests.

High-Priced Short-horns.—The Brown & Rudolph Bros., Short-horn sale lately held at Indianola, Ia., was one of the best of the kind ever held. The animals sold brought an average of \$584.28. The cow Victoria of Village Park and bull calf brought \$3500. N. A. Lind of Rolfe, Ia., being the purchaser. The roan cow Imp. Gazelle went to C. C. Higler & Son of Hartsville, Ia., for \$1215. Several animals brought over \$1000.

Utah Stockmen.—The Utah Stock Growers' association has been reorganized. The convention that gathered at Salt Lake for that purpose was the largest meeting of stockmen ever held in that state. Resolutions passed were: condemning the passage of the anti-oleomargarine bill and censuring the western senators who voted for it, commending the Grosvenor shoddy bill and recommending that it be passed, and suggesting that an amendment be made to the interstate commerce act and the census law, so that livestock may be counted annually.

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oped that this corporation is a part of the new gigantic cotton oil combine, which was formed by the consolidation of the interests of the American Cotton Oil company and the Agricultural Chemical company.

There has just been organized under the laws of New Jersey the American Cotton Products company, which is said to be the "holding" company of the cotton oil combine.

What makes the fact apparent were exceedingly broad, the rights embraced in the permit issued to the Texas Cotton Products company with the American Cotton Products company is that the charter provisions of the two corporations are identical. The scope of the charters of the two companies is the same as those of the Texas Cotton Products company being more extensive than ever before granted a foreign corporation doing business in Texas. The purposes authorized in the permit of the Texas Cotton Products company are the same as those of the American Cotton Products company, word for word.

Round Bells Decision.—The court of civil appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Weld & Neville, the round bale pooler of Houston, against the railroad commission. The suit was brought to compel the commission to give them a reduced rate on cotton shipments on account of the density of the round bale over the square bale. The lower court held that Weld & Neville should have relief, but that the court was without authority to grant it. The state appealed the case and the court of civil appeals held that the judgment of the lower court was not final and therefore they could not act on the case.

Next Texas Truck Growers.—The next regular meeting of the South Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' association will be held at Victoria on May 6-7. This being the annual meeting the election of officers will take place. The usual convention rates will be given by the railroad. Following is the program of the meeting: Tuesday, May 6, call to order at 9 a. m. Business session until 12 m. Tuesday, 2 p. m. Institute work conducted by Prof. J. H. Connell.

"The Home Orchard."—R. H. Bushway of Alagoa. "Packages Best Suited for Shipping the Various Fruits and Vegetables."—J. E. Babcock, Port Lavaca. Discussion. Tuesday, 8 p. m. Address of welcome by Judge J. C. Williams of Victoria. Response by J. E. Babcock of Port Lavaca. Institute work continued. "Cucumber Culture."—Capt. B. F. Johnson of Arcadia. Discussion. "Cotton Culture."—J. E. Williams of Port Lavaca. Discussion. Wednesday, 8:30 a. m. meet at the opera house and drive to Victoria irrigated gardens.

Inspection of gardens. Garden tour continued at gardens. Fruit tour exhibited and explained, J. E. McLean of Victoria and J. K. Robertson of Beville. Discussion. "Spraying Liquid and Dust."—Will G. Fields of Alagoa and S. A. McHenry of Beville. Discussion. Wednesday, 1:30 p. m. Institute work continued. "Rotation of Crops to Minimize Pests and Retain Soil Fertility."—S. A. Fenton of Beville. Discussion. "Grow for Profit."—A. D. Griffith of Alvin. Business session. Night session—program to be arranged.

Irrigation Plant Ready.—Steam was turned on a few days ago at the plant of the Brownsville Land and Irrigation company and the engines began the work of sucking up the water from the Rio Grande and filling the big rice canal. Slowly the ponderous works began, watching meantime with the most intense interest by several members of the company and the engineers and machinists who have been working on the machinery for several months. The results were completely satisfactory.

The enterprise was undertaken last fall by the Brownsville Land and Irrigation company, which is incorporated with \$250,000 capital. The personnel of the company is as follows: E. K. Butler, Milton Daily and W. H. Leake of Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Johnston of Dallas and W. M. Ratcliffe of Brownsville. The last named is the manager for the company and has personally superintended all of the work.

The work so far accomplished includes the construction of the pump-house, located at Villa Nueva, a small Mexican village five miles above Brownsville, and fifteen miles of canal. The construction of this canal has been quite an engineering feat, and an expert civil engineer from Illinois, E. B. Gore, was employed to carry out the work. The main canal is 120 feet wide from center to center of the levees, the lateral being about 70 feet wide. Several thousand flumes had to be constructed where the canal crosses reservoirs, and a number of substantial wooden bridges where it crosses the roads, which added considerably to the cost of the undertaking.

The pumps have a combined capacity of 45,000 gallons per minute, and the canal will carry sufficient water to irrigate 10,000 acres of land. There will be about 4000 acres of rice cultivated this year in the country. The land is all broken and prepared. The farms of the canal company and of the L. C. Hill Rice company are adjoining.

Besides the company's rice fields several small farmers are planting fields of from 50 to 200 acres along the canal in rice.

No other section of the country is getting rich so fast as the great Southwest. The farmers and stockmen are well supplied with cash. If you have something to tell them, talk through the advertising columns of THE JOURNAL.

## EARTH ROADS.

### METHODS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION DISCUSSED BY A GOVERNMENT EXPERT, DRAINAGE CHIEF FACTOR.

The following is an abstract from a bulletin by Maurice O. Eldridge, assistant director public roads inquiries, United States department of agriculture:

Drainage is the key to success in making earth roads, and constant watchfulness is the sure means of keeping them up after they are once well made. Water is destructive to any road, especially to a dirt road; therefore, drainage that will at once carry away rainfall or melting snow is absolutely necessary. Again, little breaks in the road may be made by rain or by a heavy load at any time, and if not repaired immediately will grow into mud holes, especially in the winter, and these mud holes easily and rapidly develop into an almost impassable mire. But frequent inspection and a little work will keep the road in good condition and with less cost than under ordinary methods. With good drainage established in bedding the road and frequent inspection to keep the drainage efficient and to mend promptly small injuries to the surface, the earth roads of the United States could be maintained in much better state of usefulness than at present, and at considerably lower cost. The aim in making a road is to establish the easiest, shortest, and most economical line of travel. It is therefore desirable that the road should be firm, smooth, comparative level, and fit for use at all seasons of the year; that they should be properly located so that their grades shall be such that loaded vehicles may be drawn over them without great loss of energy; that the road should be properly constructed, the roadbed graded, shaped, and rolled; and that they should be surfaced with the best available material suited to their needs. It is to be hoped that all the heavy traffic roads in the United States can be made in such a manner as to be improved in the not distant future; but owing to the absence in many places of rock, gravel, or other hard and durable substances with which to build good roads, and by reason of the excessive cost of such roads where suitable material is scarce, the majority of our public highways will of necessity be composed of earth for many years to come. It is fortunate, therefore, that under favorable conditions of traffic, moisture, and maintenance, the earth road is the most elastic and most satisfactory pleasure and for light traffic. The condition of the common roads in this country, especially in the middle west, is so deplorable at certain seasons of the year as to operate as a complete embargo on marketing farm products. It therefore behooves every interested citizen to know something about the location, drainage, construction, and maintenance of the earth road, and it will be the object to present in this paper the fundamental principles of earth-road construction, and to explain and to furnish instruction and advice to the road builders whose facilities are limited and who are so often supplied with only inferior materials. A great error in location is made in the west by continuing to lay out roads on contour lines. These sections are all square, with sides running north, south, east and west. The principal reason for this practice seems to be the desire to have the roads follow the boundary lines of farms, townships and sections. A person wishing to cross the country in any direction must follow a series of rectangular zigzags, sometimes crossing and recrossing hills and valleys which would be avoided if the roads were located without reference to farm or county lines. This would often take much more of one farm than another, but the inequality of burden could be adjusted by a money payment for the excess.

In the prairie state of Iowa, for example, where roads were steep as far as many other states, there is a greater number of roads having steep grades, and on an average the grades are steeper, than are found in the mountainous republic of Switzerland. A great saving could be effected by relocating many of them.

In Maryland the old stage coach road running from Washington to Baltimore makes almost a "bee line," regardless of hills or valleys. The grades in places are as steep as 10 or 12 per cent. Most road builders prefer 2 per cent grades, and 10 per cent where they can be secured with additional expense, but in some places it is necessary, for various reasons, to increase the grades to 5 per cent.

If the road must be constructed out of the materials over which it passes, it is often possible to select a route where the soil is better adapted for the purpose than that found where first located. For instance, soils adjacent to the beds of streams or in morasses and swamps, are very difficult to surface, and a road built on top of such ground can often be avoided.

Drainage alone will often change a bad road into a good one, while, on the other hand, the best road may quickly go to ruin for lack of drainage. Most country roads are too flat on top to shed water; indeed, a great many of them are not only flat but concave, the center being the lowest part; in other words, their crowns are inverted. The sides of the roads are often square shoulders which obstruct the water on its passage to the side drains, and as a result the water lies on the surface until it is absorbed by the material or evaporated by the sun. This, of course, should be avoided.

In Erie county recently, C. G. Hubbard bought of Messrs. Slaughter, Gilman, Loran and D. B. Little about 30,000 pounds of wool which was shipped to Boston.



FARM NEWS.

There was a severe hailstorm at Venus, Tex., last week.

Over 800 acres are planted in melons near Houston and Nursery, Tex.

Twenty-two sections of rice lands have been recently sold at Katy, near Houston.

Wheat is suffering considerably in some places in Texas on account of dry weather.

Rain in Western Iowa and Nebraska has carried wheat in that section beyond the danger point.

A heavy hailstorm did considerable damage in the vicinity of Bruceville, McLennan county, last week.

High winds have damaged young cotton in Hill county so that much of it will have to be replanted.

Rains have fallen over much of the south section and crops will be made in Zapata, Starr and adjoining counties this year.

E. A. Schwartz, an entomologist of the United States department of agriculture, has found evidence of boll weevil near Victoria.

Col. Herman Specht, one of the most extensive wheat growers of the Panhandle district, estimates that the crop in that section will not exceed 1,500,000 bushels this year.

The New York Chronicle, in its issue of April 26, said: "Telegraphic reports to us this evening from the south indicate that on the whole the weather has been very favorable during the week. In consequence, planting operations have made excellent progress, as a rule, and a number of our correspondents state that they are almost completed."

MOVEMENT OF COTTON.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton market statement issued April 25, shows a decrease in the movement into eight compared with the seven days ending the same date last year.

For the twenty-five days of April the totals show a decrease over last year of 102,000, an increase over the same period year before last of 66,000 and a decrease under 1899 of 10,000.

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fore last and 66,488 same time in 1899; and for the twenty-five days of April it has been 292,189, against 394,525 last year, 236,233 year before last and 345,380 same time in 1899.

The total movement for the 237 days from Sept. 1 to date is 9,956,965, against 9,264,441 last year, 8,542,294 year before last and 14,482,879 same time in 1899.

GOVERNMENT REPORT.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows: The week ending April 21 was warmer than the average in the Pacific coast and the Rocky Mountain regions, in the Missouri valley and the northern district to the eastward; it was too cool in the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic and decidedly dry over the greater part of the central valleys and Middle Atlantic states.

Rain is badly needed throughout the Rocky Mountain districts and central valleys and would prove beneficial in the Middle Atlantic states, while excess of moisture has hindered farm work in portions of the central Gulf states.

The latter part of the week was marked by abnormally high temperatures in Kansas and Nebraska, intensifying the drought conditions in those states. The general weather conditions, although not conducive to rapid advances of vegetation, were very favorable for farming operations in nearly all parts of the country.

The progress of corn planting has been slow, except in Missouri and the Southern states, this week being about finished in the Central and West Gulf districts.

Winter wheat has continued to make slow growth, and on the whole is in less promising condition in the principal valleys than at the close of the previous week.

The germination of early sown spring wheat over the southern portion of the spring wheat region has been slow and seeding has been retarded by freezing in Northern Dakota.

On the Missouri and Central Mississippi valley states oats are making slow growth and are much in need of rain and warm weather. In the Southern states a very general improvement is indicated.

Very little cotton is held by farmers, though small lots are to be found in most of the producing counties. Only one county reports boll weevil.

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while others in the district expressly state that none of the weevil has appeared.

Outlook for a crop is generally considered good for the time of year.

The acreage will be about the same as last year. It should be borne in mind that there was a large increase over the crop of 1900 last season, and that last season the acreage planted was the largest in the history of the state.

In 1900 the crop made a new record, the production per acre being something like 100 bushels, and this year, due to various causes, and yet the yield was large. Last season there was a large acreage, even larger than that of 1900, but the yield was not up to the average of the crop now being planted, therefore, should prove a record breaker unless there are very serious drawbacks—and they are not only possible, but probable.

Those correspondents who express an opinion on the outlook are optimistic regarding the crop. It is really too early to tell just what the plants are likely to do, as in comparatively a small section is the stand sufficient to indicate. In South Texas the stand is good save in a few sections where the late start in the damage and necessitated replanting.

Planting has been pushed since the recent rains and the reports indicate that all of the seed will be in the ground by May 15, in no doubt, and it is stated that planting will be delayed until June 1, but these reports generally come from the smaller counties, where there has been no rain. The crop will thus be a few days later than it ordinarily is, but will be the present season in the ground that should make no particular difference. In South Texas the plants are up; in Central Texas they are beginning to come up, and in North Texas quite a large percentage of the crop is in, but not up to a stand. In case replanting is necessary, there is generally a sufficiency of seed on hand or it can be procured.

There is no complaint of a lack of rain, as a rule. A few counties in West and Southwest Texas are thrown back because of a lack of rain, but they raise comparatively little cotton. The big counties are all plentifully supplied for the present after a long dry spell. There is a deficiency in the rainfall of the state as a whole since the end of the last cotton season, but just now there is no danger of the part of the farmers that this is made up; in fact, there are complaints from several counties that there is too much moisture in the ground.

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reappeared, whereas they are plentiful at this time last season and the one previous to that. The weevil has done great damage during the past few years in Southern Texas and its territory has gradually extended into the center portion of the state; the absence this year is a very hopeful sign, especially in Fayette and the adjoining counties where its depredations have heretofore been most extensive.

That some of the last crop is being held there is no doubt, but it does not seem to be in any great quantity at any one place. Hearn, Robertson county, reports 1200 bales held near there, but that is the largest amount mentioned in any report.

TEXAS CROP REPORT.—The following weekly crop bulletin was issued last week by the Texas section of the weather bureau:

Temperature.—Prevailing temperatures for the week were somewhat lower than the average, and during the middle of the week the cool weather retarded for a short period the normal development of vegetation. At the close of the week the temperature conditions were exceptionally favorable for rapid growth in all portions of the section.

Rainfall.—Moderate rains for the week are reported from the eastern half of the state and the Panhandle; elsewhere light scattered showers fell, except in the northern portion of the state and upper Rio Grande valley. The soil in the east-central and northern portions of the state is thoroughly soaked and there is complaint of excessive moisture from scattered parts of those sections, especially from the eastern. This, however, is considered to be a favorable condition, as the long continued drought had dried the ground to a considerable depth, and this surface water will quickly descend to the lower strata, leaving the ground in good condition to overcome the effects of a possible drought later in the season. Over the west-central counties and over the Rio Grande valley additional moisture is needed. Hail and wind storms are reported to have occurred in scattered localities, but aside from knocking off some of the fruit and breaking down tender vegetation the damage occasioned was slight.

Wheat and oats are reported to be growing nicely. Where wheat was not actually killed out during the winter but just now the ground is so much of the part of the farmers that this is made up; in fact, there are complaints from several counties that there is too much moisture in the ground.

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ing to be completed under favorable conditions. In the region where drought has prevailed cotton planting is now being prosecuted vigorously. The early planted cotton is up to satisfactory stands generally and a large portion of the crop is being worked out.

Pastures have greatly improved, except in the extreme southern counties and along the Rio Grande, and stock is fattening rapidly. There is a scarcity of water for stock in scattered sections. This condition prevails over small areas, however, in comparison with the area of drought reported a month ago.

Millet, alfalfa and meadows are reported to be growing rapidly. Fruit prospects continue bright, especially for a heavy crop of peaches. After the heavy crop of peaches, there was damage by hail and wind, but not of a serious nature.

Miscellaneous crops are reported to be making satisfactory progress. Shipments of vegetables continue in large quantities. The quality of berries suffered on account of heavy rains.

Indigestion is the direct cause of disease that kills thousands of persons annually. Stop the trouble at the start with a little Prickly Ash Bitters; it strengthens the stomach and aids digestion.

PINK EYE REMEDY. Dr. Chas. Greenwell of Denver, Colo., says in regard to treating animals for pink eye:

In the mild cases bathe the eye with a saturated solution of boric acid, which is made by dissolving as much boric acid as will just water take up. After the bathing and thoroughly cleansing of the eye, smear around the eyelids an ointment composed of one part boric acid and eight parts vaseline. The easiest way to apply this remedy is to pass the animal through a chute and apply the lotion with a sponge; or if on the range, by roping. Apply sufficient of the ointment to thoroughly cover the surface of the skin around the eye to the extent of three or four inches. It will not matter if a little of the ointment gets into the eyes. In the very bad cases, where ulceration takes place, the animals must be taken up and daily applications made to the eyeball with a solution of nitrate of silver, one grain to two ounces of distilled water. Apply this lotion to the eyeball with a camel's hair brush, drawing it across the eye once or twice.

In mild cases it is usually not necessary to apply the boric acid lotion and the ointment more than twice. Considerable improvement generally takes place after the first dressing.

Mr. J. L. Chadwick of Crescon called at our office in Fort Worth. He is offering for sale some high grade and registered Hereford bulls. Any one wanting bulls will do well to write him.

Western Kansas is now enjoying a sugar beet boom, and the lands are rapidly being taken up by Scandinavians and Italians, who will engage in the business of growing the beets.

Do not breed to a butter bull if running a milk dairy.

ALFALFA. Arkinda, Ark., April 17. To the Journal: Can you advise me whether alfalfa will grow and do well on clay soil that has been well fertilized? I see in your valuable paper that it does best on a sandy loam. I have a piece of clay land that is very rich, which I would like to sow, if it will do well on that kind of soil.

C. B. A. A clay or gumbo subsoil is not necessarily a bar against growing if the land is well drained. Alfalfa will not stand "wet feet."

Do not hurry the newly hatched chick off the nest as it is not "born hungry." Leave on the nest at least twenty-four hours from time of leaving shell, and if the weather is not too warm thirty-six hours is none too long.

Despondency is often only a symptom of dyspepsia. In dyspepsia there is a loss of nutrition which is felt by brain as well as body; the mind grows morbid as the body loses vigor.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and associated organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the proper nutrition of the body and restores mental cheerfulness as well as physical strength.

"For about two years I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia," writes R. E. Record, Esq., of 13 E. Water Street, Toronto, Ontario. "I tried a great many remedies without success. I finally lost faith in them. One day I was so far gone that I could not bear any solid food on my stomach for a long time. I felt miserably weak and nervous. I could not sleep for some four months ago a friend recommended to me 'Golden Medical Discovery.' After a week's treatment I had received so much benefit that I continued to use it. I have taken three bottles and am convinced that I have accomplished a permanent cure. I can conscientiously recommend it to the thousands of dyspeptics throughout the land."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood, and lungs. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets stimulate the liver.

DR. FANNING'S HEALING and MEDICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1214 PRESTON AVE., HOUSTON, TEXAS. Dr. Fanning, the World's Greatest Specialist in Chronic Diseases—16 Years' Successful Practice in Texas.

Has opened the above institute, and, assisted by a corps of America's best physicians, is prepared to treat personally OR BY LETTER, all chronic diseases, and especially those pronounced incurable by other physicians. Dr. Fanning is so well known in Texas that references are superfluous, but by permission refers to: HON. GEO. T. FOSTER, Ex-Lieutenant Governor, Corsicana, Tex. HON. JOHN H. BEADAN, Palestine, Tex. HON. T. M. PASCHALL, San Antonio, Tex. HON. J. H. DIBRELL, Seguin, Tex. D. SULLIVAN & CO., Bankers, San Antonio, Tex. T. C. FROST & CO., Bankers, Houston, Tex. COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, Houston, Tex. Dr. Fanning is the only physician who ever received the unanimous indorsement of the Texas State Legislature.

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## SHORTHORNS.

**V. O. HILDRETH BREEDER OF SHORTHORNS.** Large number of registered bulls and young cows for sale, all red, large and fine. Texas raised. Cattle and registered at Iowa Station, on T. & P. Railroad. Postoffice—Aledo, Texas.

**WILDAIR'S STOCK FARM—HOWARD & J. W. MANN, JR., Props., Waco, Texas.** Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Standard Bred Horses.

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**DRUMMOND FARM HERD OF SHORTHORNS.** Bulls for sale. Registration papers go with each animal sold. Address: G. W. HUNT, Drummond Young County, Texas, or P. J. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

**WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS.** Chillicothe, Tex., contains 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 15867—Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

**SHORTHORNS POLLED DURHAMS.** Must be, bulls at \$2.00 and heifers at \$2.50. Beautiful reds, four to six months old. Purchaser is allowed to hold back \$5.00 per head until stock arrives and gives satisfaction. Calves crated, less than a carload. **ISON & LITSEY,** Harrodsburg, Ky.

**INOCULATED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.** I have over 100 Shorthorn calves and yearlings that have been inoculated at the Missouri Experiment Station against Texas Fever. I sold fifty-six calves last winter, that have been a great success. This is headquarters for the business, and business is coming in. Inoculating something good here. One to a carload. **JOHN BURRUSS,** Columbia, Mo.

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**JULE GUNTER GAINESVILLE TEXAS.** Will have for sale the coming spring bulls strictly pure bred registered. Correspondence solicited.

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**BLUE VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS.** Chief Victor 12310, head of herd, first prize winner at Danson and Dallas fairs, 1901. Thirty head of registered yearling heifers, thirty high-grade yearling heifers, two registered bulls now for sale. All guaranteed against Texas fever. **J. W. CARY,** Armstrong, I. T.

**POLLED DURHAM CATTLE—** 25 head, both sexes, for sale. Catalogue ready. Correspond or come and inspect them. **C. B. BURLEIGH,** Knox City, Mo.

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**BROOKDALE STOCK FARM.** Gladbrook Bros., San Antonio, Texas, P. O. Box 771. Breeders of registered Red Polled cattle and high grade Herefords.

**HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING.** Hartley county, Texas. Wm. F. Channing proprietor established in 1883. My herd consists of 100 head of the best strains. Individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale this spring and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

**N. J. JONES ANTELOPE TEXAS.** Jack county, has 200 high grade Hereford cattle for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

**LEDALE HEREFORDS.** Lee Bros., proprietors, San Angelo, Tom Green county, Texas. Polson (63-29) at the head of herd. Registered and high-grade Herefords of both sexes for sale at all times. No losses from Texas fever. Two hundred high-grade bulls on hand for sale. Write for particulars.

**E. C. STERLING & SONS, SEYMOUR.** High grade Hereford and Shorthorn bulls. An extra lot of long yearlings and calves for sale.

**JOHN R. LEWIS, SWEETWATER TEX.** Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grade heifers. Both sexes for sale. Each ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

**W. J. STATION, BEEVILLE TEXAS.** Have for sale at all times registered, pure bred and high grade Herefords, Durhams, Devons and Red Polls of both sexes. All raised below the quarantine line. Call or write for prices.

**SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.** Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Both sexes for sale. M. B. turkeys and Plymouth chickens. **W. S. IKARD,** Mgr., Henrietta, Texas.

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**U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS TEXAS.** Breeders of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young at reasonable prices. All Panhandle raised. Only first-class bulls, both sexes, for sale. Inspection solicited.

**THE WOODLAND STAR HEREFORDS.** For sale, 100 head of registered Hereford cattle, in age from 14 to 19 months old, and seven bull calves that will be large enough to breed in 1899-1900. Write for catalogue. **NOAH LENTZ & SON,** Lake City, Mo.

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**A. B. JONES, BIG SPRINGS, TEXAS.** Breeder of Registered Herefords. Young stock for sale.

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One, two and three-year-olds, improved natives, good. GEO. W. P. COATES, Abilene, Tex.

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**W. R. CLIFTON, WACO TEXAS.** I can supply you with Red Polled bulls and heifers, not akin. Also, a few Angora goats and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs.

**L. K. HASELTINE—DORCHESTER.** Greene county, Mo. Red Polled registered in Southwest Missouri from imported stock. There are so far south there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

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**RED POLLED CATTLE.** One car, two cars heifers; all straight registered stock and guaranteed. **C. W. FARR,** Maquoketa, Iowa. Riverview Herd.

**J. L. JENNINGS & BRO., MARTINDALE CATTLE.** A few young Registered and Polled Cattle for sale.

**EXCELSIOR HERD RED POLLS.** The largest herd in the state. Cattle of both sexes for sale. Notable but few registered offered for sale. Write for catalogue and particulars to E. H. SMALL, Aberdeen, Collingsworth county, Texas.

**ACCOMPLISHED POLLED BULLS. I HAVE** for sale Registered Red Polled Bulls, some two years old, that have been in Texas since May of last year. Write for catalogue and particulars to E. H. SMALL, Aberdeen, Collingsworth county, Texas.

## ABERDEEN ANGUS.

**ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN ANGUS.** The oldest and largest herd in the U. S. All times for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address THOMAS J. ANDERSON, Manager, Allendale Farm, Rural Route No. 2, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, and visit the herd there or address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ills.

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**O. C. LANE, SANTA ANNA TEXAS.** Breeder of registered French Coach horses and Polled Durham cattle.

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**JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE.** Starlight and imported stock. **G. W. GRIFFIS,** Rosenthal, Tex.

By means of a newly-invented Mergenthaler-Horton basket machine, twelve thousand completed berry baskets are turned out a day, or about twenty a minute.

**A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 60 CENTS.** You can ride all day on a Cotton Belt Parlor Cafe Car for only fifty cents extra. Have your meals at any hour you want them, order anything you want from a portehouse steak or a spring chicken, or anything else you desire. As you please to eat it, and you will only have to pay for what you order.

**COWS, YEARLINGS—**The undersigned would like to correspond with stockmen who would purchase cattle in from 100 to 200 head bunches. **J. E. NOLDS,** LaGrange, Texas.

**HOG AND CATTLE MARKET REPORT.** By special wire. Write for it. **H. D. SMITH,** Fort Worth, Texas.

# CATTLE SALES.

At Cotulla, Mrs. A. Burke recently sold 300 of aged steers for the territory to A. Armstrong, Sr.

At Albany, Diller Brothers sold Hadley & Alvord of Baird 700 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers. Part of them will be put on the market in St. Louis and the balance will be shipped to the feeding grounds in the Territory.

W. T. Cawley of San Angelo lately sold 600 cows for the Territory at \$14.50. G. H. Frizzell of Goldthwaite being the purchaser.

At Ozona, Fayette Schwalbe sold his stock cattle to Chas. Shauer.

John Honeycutt of Albany last week sold 600 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers to Hale Bros. of Honey Grove.

A \$200,000 land and cattle deal was consummated at San Angelo last Friday. Willis Johnson buying the six ranch, including to the J. I. Case heirs of Racine, Wis., embracing 5600 acres of land and 6000 cattle.

The Banner-Leader can report from an authoritative standpoint the largest cattle deal that has been made in this section of the state this year. Messrs. Venable of Brownwood and Garland and Malloy of Concho county sold 4000 3-year-old steers to H. B. Spaulding of Muskogee, I. T., at \$23 per head, allowing a 2 per cent commission.

The delivery of these cattle begins at Talpa, April 28th—Ballinger Banner-Leader.

Mike Murphy of Sonora has sold his herd to C. L. Broome of Ozona.

The recent sale of steers by C. E. Lewis, G. Ramsay and W. S. Coons comprised 211 head of twos and up, price \$20—Bandera Enterprise.

In Sutton county, J. E. Nelson and Len McWhaine sold 150 head of stock cattle to Dr. J. C. Midkiff at \$13 round.

At San Angelo, F. M. LeBow bought from J. W. Knapp 515 head of cows for the Territory at \$14.

Geo. D. Elliott of Midland purchased of Geo. Hutchinson of Abilene, 100 and of S. A. Ingham & Son 200 2-year-old steers at \$20 around.

J. M. Shannon at Sonora bought 140 head of cows for the Territory from John Rae of Buckhorn at \$14 a head.

**THE WOOL SITUATION.** The interest in the wool situation is at present largely centered in the west, business in the seaboard markets being at a minimum. The strike in the mills of the American Woolen company has admittedly had a marked effect in curtailing the demand for wool, though possibly not fully as much so as some observers of the situation might be disposed to claim, as the mills began the season tolerably well supplied with the raw material, and would very likely not had there been no tying up of their

# MAVERICKS.

There is considerable complaint at some points that the railroads are not able to furnish cars to handle the heavy shipments of cattle to the Territory and Kansas. Sheepmen are also complaining about scarcity of cars for market shipments.

Heavy shipments from Midland to Kansas and the Territory have been made recently.

Johnson Bros. are shipping out from the Pecos county 1000 head of cows destined for Bazaar, Kan.

J. T. Blair has sold his half interest in the F. E. Rankin & Co. ranch south of Midland to F. E. Rankin. The ranch contains 25 sections of land, and is stocked with about 800 head of cattle.

W. I. Cook of Albany has completed the shipment of 1500 head of steers that he sold W. L. Hawkins of Midlothian. The steers go to the Territory.

In a recent wreck on the Ft. Worth & Rio Grande near Granbury about 25 head of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle belonging to a Waxahachie shipper were killed.

H. W. Lenox, of Missouri, left this week for home after spending several days during which time he invested in a ranch and livestock. He purchased of Cowden & Crossley 25 sections of the well known Mbar ranch and 650 head of graded livestock cattle. He has returned to Missouri for his family and will make Midland his future home.—Midland Reporter.

W. R. Moore, of Ardmore, I. T., is shipping from Albany to the Territory several thousand cows and bulls that he bought from the Monroe Cattle company last year.

Heavy shipments to the Territory were made from Cotulla last week.

A. G. Weaver last week sold one of his wells and eight sections of land to J. E. Kay, of Navarro county for \$200. The well mentioned is the old Drake well.—Ozona Kicker.

R. R. Holland, who recently purchased the Croley Bros' ranch in Castro county, was in Dallas last week to attend the reunion.

Wm. Holman, of Junction City, new owns the A. J. Winkler ranch in the Sonora country, having paid \$4000 for it.

The cattle trail from Sonora to Brownwood with a few improvements yet to be made is a success. The first holding ground is in the J. M. G. Baugh pasture 11 miles northeast of Sonora, then 22 miles jump to Fort McKavett, then 12 miles and again 9 miles to Menardville, then seven miles east of Menardville and from there 19 miles to Menardville. The arrangements for short drives. The arrangements for

Purify the blood and put the system in order for summer work by using at this time a short course of Prickly Ash Bitters; it is the greatest blood purifier on earth.

# water are not yet perfected in some places and the drive from Baugh to Fort McKavett is too long as is also the drive from seven miles east of Menardville to within 9 miles of Brady. With these improvements made it will be an easy matter to drive fat cows to Brownwood for shipment this fall.—Devil's River News.

Thomas W. Lawson has placed Boralma, 2.97, in the hands of the Gentlemen's Driving Club, of Boston, to try to win for Boston the Matinee Challenge cup, now held by the Cleveland Driving Club. The sole provision of this offer is that the Cleveland club select a date for the event at least one week later than the Boralma-The Abbot match, which must take place on or before September 15. There is little doubt that the question of dates will be settled satisfactorily. This Challenge cup was given by the Boston club in 1900 to stimulate matinee racing. It was first competed for at Readville two years ago, and was won by John A. McKerron.

Lee Jackson, a Fort Worth boy who has been noted of late as a successful jockey on the Pacific slope, left last week for New York, after a few days' visit to his mother in Fort Worth. He will have a mount in the great American Derby. He did his first riding for Col. Gay at Dallas several years ago.

E. H. R. Green, president of the Texas Midland railway, has been awarded a patent on a system of wireless telegraphy which is to be put into operation on his road.

# MCKAIN'S MAGIC SALVE.

GREATEST OF ALL HEALERS.

Cures burns in a day without a scar. Stops pain in a minute. The only 25-cent cure that cures quick, painless and permanent. The only positive cure for chronic or old sores, itch, tetter, eczema, etc., without the use of nauseating blood-purifiers. Safe to use on the youngest child and powerful enough for the oldest horse. Cures barn wire cuts, half the time required by other remedies and without washing, bandaging or stitching. Keeps away flies, cures chronic sore back, hoof joint troubles, scratches, etc. 25c and 50c sizes; sold by druggists or mailed post paid on receipt of price by

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# Scott & March BELTON, MO.

Breeders of Hereford Cattle. YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

"Sunny Slope Herefords." 150 bulls from 6 to 30 months old, 100 yearling heifers, 60 cows from 2 to 8 years old. Will make very low prices on any of the above cattle if taken at once.

G. A. STANNARD, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Chips of Experience

TICK FEVER.—C. L. Willoughby, of the Georgia experiment station, on inoculating tick fever inoculation in the Breeder's Gazette, says:

In the first place, the tick fever problem is essentially a problem of the South and for the South—one which the South must finally work out for itself without any large amount of aid from the people of other sections. The only thing the North can be reasonably expected to do is to show sympathy by selling good stock to Southern breeders at the very cheapest prices possible.

Secondly, the work of inoculation combined with tick infestation can surely be done easier and better in the South than anywhere else. It is almost as difficult to move actual Southern conditions to the North as the old fable of taking the mountain to Mahomet. Had we not better bring Mahomet down to the mountain, instead of inoculating at long range? By bringing cattle south in winter or by keeping them in stables or small paddocks that are free from ticks at other times, and inoculating them once or twice, the work of tick infestation can be performed very easily and gradually with ticks near at hand. There would then be no restless and sometimes disastrous haste about moving the cattle to the home ranch before they are ready, as is often done when inoculation is performed in the North.

Since the object desired is to have cattle able to carry ticks without trouble, why not do the work in the tick country? If every man who buys cattle guaranteed to be immune would insist on seeing 300 or 400 ticks hanging to their bellies there would be little trouble with losses. This would rule out such tricks as were perpetrated by a couple of unscrupulous veterinarians in a certain northern section last year, where they injected into a bunch of cattle some colored liquid (might have been red ink for all the effect it had), and certified the cattle to be inoculated and immune from Texas fever. This bunch was sent south and the unsuspecting southern buyers who paid fancy prices for inoculated cattle were "soaked" again. Southern buyers, if they do not insist on seeing ticks on the animals, should at least require the signature of some person on immunization certificates who is known to be absolutely honest and competent.

And lastly, the southern breeders and southern veterinarians surely ought to know from bitter experience more about handling this disease and

nursing young stock through inoculation than any other set of men on earth. I say this with all proper apologies to any who have made a special study of this disease in North or South. There ought to be thousands of stockmen in the South who would easily become skilled in immunizing work. Every Southerner is doing the work of immunization, sometimes without knowing it when he allows his calves to be dropped and remain on tick pastures. The winters in the South are milder for such work, less food and shelter is required, and the expense ought to be a great deal less on the home ranch where each breeder can use his own home produced feeds and do a considerable share of the nursing and feeding work himself, instead of paying for bought grain and fodder in a distant state and paying costly prices for help and nursing.

Finally, I would beg permission, on behalf of the Georgia experiment station and all other southern stations, to correct your expressed belief that only three experiment stations are devoting any study to this tick fever problem. Only a cursory examination of the published records will show that almost without a single exception the southern stations have spent much time and hard work on this matter and are still doing so. The Missouri and Texas stations have perhaps done more than any others, with Louisiana a close third. Then Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama have done much creditable work and published bulletins. The South Carolina station is just entering upon extensive work in this line, and the North Carolina station has recently added a live stock department for the study of such problems. It does not happen to know personally about Florida and Tennessee, but have no doubt these stations have also done their full duty. The Georgia station has done considerable work with this disease and published its information at various times. We are now immunizing our own calves and helping others to do the same whenever requested. The Georgia station is willing, ready and anxious to assist every citizen of the state to protect his cattle, whether southern born or imported from the North. We have good facilities for inoculation work and tick infestation near the station

grounds at Experiment, Ga., where cattle can be sent for such work, and the station officers are ready at all times to go upon request, other duties permitting, to any part of the world with help breeders at their own farms. This statement for the Georgia station I have no doubt is true for every other station in the South. Can the experiment stations of any other section perform a more united front than this phalanx of southern stations against Texas fever? Have the northern or eastern stations ever rallied more promptly around any one problem of their sections than this, considering the fact that the fever germ and the part played by the cattle tick was discovered only in 1893-1897? Looking over this ten years of history, we find that practically every problem thus far solved in connection with this disease, the germ, its carrier, immunity, heredity, treatment, has been worked out by the experiment stations and the United States department of agriculture. In the light of these facts it seems entirely out of order to lay a shadow of blame for neglect of Texas fever at the door of southern stations.

And let me here take occasion to sound a note of warning to all who think the experiment stations should go on forever with the work of immunizing cattle without additional help from the state and its citizens. The province of an experiment station is to investigate such diseases and find remedies whenever possible. But after the remedy is found and proved by many trials to be successful, the work comes partly of ordinary ordinary treatment and state police duty. The limited funds provided by the congress for the support of the stations will not permit carrying on this work unaided, and it should be the business of each state to provide funds for the purpose. The stations of the middle West to start the work until it gets well established and always advise and help. But after the work gets beyond the stage of experimentation, it is no more right to expect southern stations to perform all the drudgery than it would be to ask the stations of the middle West to vaccinate all the calves against blackleg. Please take notice, however, that I said the Georgia station is willing and anxious to do this work now, and doubtless will be for the next ten years. If state aid does not come in the future, it seems to me it should be the business of every southern stock breeder and veterinarian to train himself to carry out these protective measures. I mean by this, the local veterinarians at every large city, small city, village, hamlet and cross-roads country neighborhood. In other words, the average country horse and cow doctor can learn this work if he will try, and every intelligent breeder in the South can learn enough to immunize his calves as soon as they are dropped by both inoculation and tick infestation. I venture the prediction that twenty years hence if a tick fever still exists, every southern breeder will be his own tick fever doctor, or at least can secure skillful help from his own home veterinarian. Some men say the farmer can not learn inoculation; but the same man said two years ago the farmer could not learn to vaccinate for blackleg, yet thousands are doing so to-day. I have faith enough in the intelligent farmers to believe that they will persevere and learn anything that will bene-

left their country and cheapen production. Hundreds of southern stockmen are already sufficiently acquainted with tick fever to become proficient in inoculating their own work with a small amount of additional training or study, while thousands are already carrying on the natural processes of immunizing tick infestation. The experiment stations can easily become a school or center of training for such stations, and their veterinarians themselves, through their papers and schools, should make this as much a part of their training as the treatment of colic and pneumonia. When this help comes we may be able to call Texas fever instead of a revengeful Nemesis merely a loud-mouthed Cerberus which can be easily charmed by an Orpheus who will take the trouble to learn and use modern methods.

Certainly this problem must and will be solved, for upon its successful solution depends to a large extent the future prosperity of the live stock industry in a section otherwise naturally blessed with all the resources necessary to make it one of the finest stock producing sections in the world.

**RICE STRAWS.** Rice requires no cultivation whatever.

Rice is not dependent upon rain for a crop.

Rice yields from 40 to 100 bushels per acre.

Rice sells from 80 cents to \$1 per bushel.

Rice never rusts nor blasts like wheat.

Rice flourishes in the wettest or driest weather.

Rice keeps an indefinite length of time.

Rice succeeds on the heaviest clay land.

Rice is a staple and always salable.

Rice does not blow down like wheat.

Rice does not grow in "hocks" like wheat.

Rice is the most water-defying wealth-deserving, health-regaining, life-retaining, money-demanding, commerce-expanding, drought-resisting of any grain existing.—Garwood Enterprise.

A breeder who has had much experience, says that the cause of sore tails and the loss of tails by pigs therefrom is usually caused by foot bedding, and that caution should be exercised by the breeder in keeping a clean, dry bed. If the bed is damp and the pigs lie on it, it will soon become heated and fermentation set up, and this starts the trouble for the pigs, and it is also the beginning of scours at times. Be on the lookout.

To cure a young brood of eating eggs, draw the contents of two or three eggs by making holes in both ends and fill in with paste of some kind containing a little red pepper. Put these in the nests here the pup has accustomed to find eggs. Do not practice cruelty on the young brute by using a large quantity of pepper; a very little will suffice to give him a poor opinion of eggs as a diet for dogs.

In Sutton county Mat Barnes sold about 300 muttons to Chas. Blanton at \$2.50 per head.

# SANTA FE EXCURSION RATE.

Dallas—Account State Medical association, convention rates, May 5th, and train arriving morning of the 6th, limited May 10th.

Asheville, N. C.—Account Southern Baptist convention, one fare for the round trip, May 5th, 6th and 7th, limited May 24th, with extension privilege to June 2d.

Springton—Account State Saengerfest and Local Underwriters Association meeting, convention rates, May 4th and 5th, limited May 8th.

Austin—Account State Sunday School convention, regular convention rates, May 5th, limited May 9th.

Springfield, Mo.—Account General Assembly of Cumberland Presbyterian church. One fare plus \$1.00, May 13th and 14th, limited May 27th.

Fort Worth—Account meeting Red Men, convention rates, May 12th and 13th, limited May 16th.

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

# IDEAS FOR THE KITCHEN.

Use a pancake lifter to place cookies on the tin, and to remove them when they are baked.

Cold boiled potatoes are more appetizing if a little flour is sprinkled over them while frying.

It saves strength in heating bread to use a spoon with a perforated bowl.

Cost, 10 cents.

Put a little butter on the fingers and on the knife when seeding raisins, to avoid the stickiness.

If there is not batter enough to fill the gem pan put cold water in the empty space before setting the pan in the oven.

Crockery—ornamented with gilt bands or figures should be washed quickly and drained dry, never wiped, even with a soft cloth.

Rub the inner casing of windows that shove up and down hard with a little hard soap; treat bureau drawers in the same way.

Use cheap varnish to attach labels to mangle sirup cans, to cans of tea and coffee, to boxes of spices, starch, etc., and all glass bottles. Never leave a glass bottle without a label.











POULTRY

OKLAHOMA POULTRY FARM. Has better stock this year than ever before...

57 PREMIUMS—57. In three shows in 1901. Breeders of high class poultry...

THE BEST—THE BEST BUFF LEIGHORNS. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale...

W. J. WARRINGER & S. C. BROWN. Has demonstrated their superiority by winning the principal prizes...

E. EDWARDS, PITTSBURGH TEXAS. Offers: C. I. Game, Light Brahma, White, Black and Buff Langshans...

EX. BOAZ, BENBROOK, TEXAS. Hatched Plymouth Rocks, Vigorous, farm raised...

BUFF LECHORN AND BUFF COCHIN. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale...

WINOY FARM—BARRIED PLYMOUTH. Rocks and English Bantams...

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. \$1.00 per 15. Mammoth bronze turkey...

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM HIGH GRADE. L. E. FOWLER, Gordonville, Tex.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, PURE BRED. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale...

WHITE WYANDOTTES—PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale...

67 PRIZES WON THIS SEASON—R. A. Nagel, Cuero, Texas. White Wyandottes...

BERKSHIRE

E. D. OLIVER, COOPER TEXAS. Has the very best Berkshire pigs...

UP-TO-DATE BERKSHIRES. Champion, Dallas Fair, 1901, at head of herd...

POLAND CHINA

L. ONE STAR POLAND CHINAS. For sale, males ready for service...

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS. Herd headed by the great Guy...

BIG SPRING STOCK FARM. Best equipped hog ranch in North Texas...

DURCO RICHARDSON. Best equipped hog ranch in North Texas...

TOM FRAZIER, MORGAN, BOSQUE county, Texas. Duroc-Jersey Pigs...

WALNUT HILL HERD, DURCO-JERSEY. Located, Kans. Stock of both sexes for sale...

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD. The following rates were announced...

To Jackson, Miss.—Account of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church...

To Houston, Tex.—Account of San-gerfest and Local Unions association...

COTTON BELT SPECIAL RATES. The following reduced rates are announced...

National Baptist Anniversary, St. Paul, Minn., May 20-28. Rate, one fare plus \$2.00...

Southern Baptist Convention, Asheville, N. C., May 8-15. Rate, one standard fare...

If rock salt is kept in the yard where the cows can lick it every day, there is no danger that they will get too much...

POULTRY

ROUF.—When your pullets go blind, and their heads swell, and there is yellow matter near the corner of the eyes...

As a general thing, a fancier cannot sell eggs from high-scoring fowls for much less than \$2...

It is possible to get a good buggy for \$100, a fair one for \$75, but the \$40 kind are unreliable and unwaranteed...

PRICE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING. A young man who has been in the poultry business since last spring...

INFERTILE EGGS.—Mattie Webster writes: If too many females are in a breeding pen where there is only one male...

HUBBY'S WHITE WYANDOTTES WENT away in the lead at largest Texas show...

BERMUDA FARM—BARRIED AND WHITE. Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Langshans...

SWINE

It requires feed rich in protein for pigs and young hogs to develop them properly...

It is claimed that shredded fodder is a better bedding for pigs than straw because it contains less dust...

In nine times out of ten disease among pigs may be prevented by pure water and clean methods of cleaning and handling...

Hogs are money-makers and the promise now is that they will continue to be so till a bigger crop of pigs are grown next season...

It is said that too exclusive corn feeding is reducing the numbers of pigs in the litters. More green succulent feed is the cure for this...

The early maturing qualities of the sire and dam guarantee 200 pound pigs seven months. These are the most profitable pigs that can be grown...

IMPORTANCE OF MILKING POWERS.—It is not a difficult matter to know which sows are good milkers and which are not...

The early maturing qualities of the sire and dam guarantee 200 pound pigs seven months. These are the most profitable pigs that can be grown...

THE FARMERS' HOG.—It is the farmer that raises the majority of hogs that supply the great markets...

The Iowa legislature has appropriated the sum of \$150,000 to make an agricultural display at the St. Louis World's fair...

GREAT BARGAINS. Importers and Exporters of various breeds of water fowls...

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS. Of the best English breeds in America...

T. B. HUDSPETH, Missouri. Sibley, Jackson Co., Missouri.

SECURITY ANTISEPTIC HEALER. Kills all germs and cures all other cuts, scratches, and sores...

HOW TO RAISE GOOD LITTERS.—O. S. West of Paulina, Iowa, says: The farrowing season is now upon us...

The boar should be a little more compact, with a shorter neck and a good, wide, masculine head...

It is not difficult if the owner had his eyes open while the sows were suckling the pigs. Just now farmers are tempted to dispose of the old and well tried brood sow for pork on account of the high price of it...

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SHEEP---GOATS

PREMIUMS AT ST. LOUIS.—Frank W. Harding, chairman of the commission on classification for sheep for the St. Louis World's Fair...

Mr. Harding recommends that a first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth premium be given in each of the classes...

Champion ram, one prize. Reserve champion ewe, one prize. Registered wethers to receive ten per cent of the prize money provided for sheep...

CAR LOADS. Car lots bred on the range and sired by registered rams. Registered certificates of sires may be required...

SELECTION OF SHEEP AND RAMS. Not more than 20 or 30 per cent of the flock of sheep are really fit to retain for breeders...

W. G. HUGHES & CO. Angora Goats, pairs, trios or bucks, shipped anywhere...

R. H. LOWERY, CAMP SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats...

DAIRY. In milking squeeze the teats just hard enough to get the milk.

To get all of the butter, the cream must be uniformly ripened.

When milk is an item, it will pay to feed some grass daily.

It is poor economy to feed a dairy cow only a maintenance ration.

No food product costs so much labor and food as butter.

It is very important to supply the dairy cow with palatable foods.

Cows that are good producers of rich milk must be good consumers.

In small quantities cotton-seed meal is a good feed, but in excess it injures the butter.

In order to secure rich milk, start with a rich cow and feed her rich foods.

It is a good plan not to give heating foods to cows for two weeks before they are expected to calve.

Kicking a cow that is lying down may make her get up more quickly, but it will not induce her to give any more milk.

One advantage of winter dairying over summer is in having a greater part of the season's make of butter to sell when the price is highest.

AGE FOR BREEDING HEIFERS.—Prof. A. M. South says: When a heifer is well developed, has received good food and treatment, and properly nourished thereafter, she may be safely bred from 18 to 24 months of age...

FEEDING DAIRY COWS.—J. L. Erwin, of Steadman, Mo., writes in an interesting paper at the Missouri dairy convention on the topic, "How I Feed My Cows."...

It may interest this audience to know how I have managed my cows during the past year. A year ago we had a fine crop of pumpkins, which we sliced with a corn knife and fed to the cows, adding also a few nubbins of corn twice a day to the grass ration...

BREAKING THE HEIFER.—This is an operation much dreaded by some. It is sometimes shrieked by the men folks and forced upon the trembling women, or perhaps it seems to require the combined force of the

SADDLES

Made on our solid leather tree—the Pistole and tough, only genuine. Easy for horse and rider. Fits any horse's back. We crated and packed for shipment. Prices direct from producer to consumer. \$25.00 to \$125.00. Write for full description, illustrated, and list of dealers. W. H. Dillingham & Co., 717 W. Main, Louisville, Ky. Address street and No. Mention this paper.

A WORD ABOUT INCUBATORS

If you are an incubator or if you would like to see our free catalogue. We offer a complete line of incubators for sale. Prices from \$10.00 to \$50.00. Write for full description, illustrated, and list of dealers. W. H. Dillingham & Co., 717 W. Main, Louisville, Ky. Address street and No. Mention this paper.

porting either ewes or rams from some other state. When we go away to select breeding animals we always run the risk of not finding animals well adapted to the farm or range. While such rams or ewes may do well enough in their native state, they may be unequal to the task of readily adapting themselves to their new home. We must go ahead to get new blood; we cannot risk too close inbreeding; but at the same time, the possibilities of animals for breeding purposes are those which have become adapted to the soil, climate and environment of the farm where they are to live.

A good many ranchmen in the west have found that range reared rams give them better service simply because they have become acclimated and accustomed to finding a living off the pastures furnished them. They therefore become more rustlers and are not dependent upon such careful feeding methods that they grow thin and sickly if not daily attended by experts. The fact is, we need more rams accustomed to the ordinary wild conditions of the range, and yet of such good breeding points that they can market their progeny. It is not well to relax present methods of careful selection and breeding; but we do need to introduce some system which will make the animals at home, where sheep breeding and rearing are carried on successfully on a large scale. The average sheep farmer cannot devote his time to breeding pure blooded fancy rams to register, nor can he afford to pay the price of these animals every year to keep up the standard of the herd; but he should be able to select from his flock every year good quality rams and ewes, which are accustomed to the pastures, will at the same time perpetuate fine blooded qualities into their descendants. This is what every sheep man should aim at, and it can be accomplished by study and effort. Just as the successful fruit grower must have his own nursery, so must the sheep raiser have his breeding yard, where careful methods of selection and feeding will produce results that will prevent any degeneration in the flock.

If the cream is made into butter on the farm, it is very essential to have a dry house supplied with proper conveniences for handling properly.

get it ground; this one-fifth added to the ration, was all saved by the pigs and the chickens. I fed my best cows a peck of nubbins corn, chopped fine with the shuck on, at a meal, with all the corn fodder (and an immense quantity of clover and timothy hay) they would eat. I shredded my fodder last year, and my cows did well on it.

"About April 20, I turned on grass, and by May 1st had ceased to feed corn. I fed her on July 25, 1901, found her so dried that I began hauling green corn from the field, and paying it through a feed cutter and supplementing this with about two pounds of bran and two pounds of ground wheat per day. This I kept up till October 18, when I began grazing on wheat, which I sowed, commencing on September 7, since which time I have fed nothing. While others were sowing cow peas, sorghum, Kaffir corn, Hungarian millet, etc. I was feeding my wheat ground. I plowed shallow and rolled and harrowed and rolled till when the drill started it was one great field of dust, which made such a cloud of dust you could hardly see your team. My neighbors were all against me. "Will lose your seed, it will sprout and die," they said. "Why didn't the wheat sprout and die that shattered off last June?" said I. Wheat is a plant that grows in soil moisture. "The earth is too hot for it," they said. The longest wheat is the best drought resisting plant we have; old fashioned red clover and common field corn—the Missouri article—with its thick, tough blades, next. I put up unsalted this thing fully and thinner, our corn to the old way of four feet apart each way, and two stalks to the hill, and made a dust mulch of the surface, we would have made a good half crop. "I am going to grind my corn this winter, because it is old corn and the cob too hard for the cows to crush, and the corn is too high in price to allow any considerable portion to go to the cheaper hog. I ran nearly my whole crop of corn this year through the feed cutter, corn and stalk, and blew it into the mow over the cows. I took the cyclone stacker off my shredder and put it on the feed cutter. It worked to perfection."

"I am shredding fodder for my neighbors and baling the shredded fodder like hay. A good shock of sixteen hills each way will make about two bales. Care must be taken to see that the fodder is dry, or it will mold and sour, and also salting up with straw and may cut some of it if the corn gives out.

"As soon as it gets cold and frosty I shall begin a grain ration at full feed; I will give a peck of ground corn and cob with a couple of quarts of bran or ground wheat mixed with it.

"Now, as to the income. All the stuff fed is raised on the farm; the milking and churning are done by the family. Twenty-five cows and heifers have turned in about \$1,000 during the year, the butter selling at 15 cents for the six summer months, and 20 cents for the six winter months. It is about all sold at the nearest town, four miles from a cash basis. The calves brought \$300 of that sum."

whole household, with all the hired help. If properly managed there is no cause for dreading it, and we flatter ourselves that our success should make this statement of some value. We have broken several Jerseys and have cows that apparently never knew how to kick, writes G. C. Iles in the "Ohio Farmer."

In the first place, the heifer should be perfectly tame; should never have known fear of her owner; should be accustomed to going into the stable. We prefer the winter time, as she is accustomed to being in the stable then. However, she should be tame enough to go into it at any time without fear and anxiety regarding the weather.

A certificate of registry is one of the recognized American Associations of Record to be filed with each pure-bred animal entered.

SELECTION OF SHEEP AND RAMS. Not more than 20 or 30 per cent of the flock of sheep are really fit to retain for breeders, and yet if they are selected with care each year, they will prove satisfactory in every way, especially if good rams are obtained to keep up the strain, writes S. C. Stuart. Selecting breeding ewes straight from the farm or range and mating them to rams that have seen some life in the stable will produce better all around results than by importing.

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# How to Speculate

ON BOARD OF TRADE  
Sent free by J. L. BROWN & CO., Gibraltar Building, Kansas City, Mo. Grain, Stocks and Provisions. Best financial reference.

## TO THE SOUTHEAST

A NEW SYSTEM REACHING WITH ITS OWN RAILS, MEMPHIS, BIRMINGHAM AND MANY OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST. GOOD CONNECTIONS AT BIRMINGHAM FOR MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, ATLANTA, SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA. PASSENGERS ARRANGING FOR TICKETS VIA THE



WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO ENJOY THE COMFORTS OF A BRAND NEW, UP-TO-DATE LIMITED TRAIN—

## THE SOUTHEASTERN LIMITED

SEND INFORMATION AS TO ROUTES AND RATES CAREFULLY FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION TO ANY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMPANY, OR TO ALEX. HILTON, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, BRYAN SNYDER, PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER, SAINT LOUIS.

## HEALTH PLEASURE REST

In the Mountains of Tennessee 2,200 Feet Above Sea Level

COOL NIGHTS  
PURE FRESH AIR  
MINERAL WATERS

Monteagle, Lookout Mountain, East Brook Springs, Monte Sano, East Springs, Nicholson Springs, Bearseba Springs, Fernalve Springs, Kingston Springs, and many other favorably Summer Resorts located on

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway

Send for elegantly illustrated pamphlet describing above summer resorts.

E. D. WOLFE, Dallas, Tex. Traveling Pass. Agt.  
J. W. BOTTORFF, Dallas, Tex. Soliciting Pass. Agt.  
H. F. SMITH, Nashville, Tenn. Traffic Manager.  
W. L. DANLEY, Nashville, Tenn. Gen. Pass. Agt.

## LOOK AT THIS



WILL SELL ROUND TRIP TICKETS TO Asheville, N. C., May 5th, 6th and 7th.

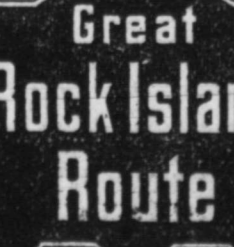
Nashville, Tenn., May 4th, 5th and 6th.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 15th, 16th, 17th, 27th, 28th, 29th; July 10th, 11th and 12th

## AT ONE FARE

COTTON BELT ROUTE is absolutely the best line to reach either of the above named cities because with PULLMAN SLEEPERS, PARLOR CAFE CARS and FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS patrons will be comfortable and this together with our fast time make the selection of route for passengers easy. Ask any Cotton Belt Agent, he can give you further information, or CITY TICKET OFFICE, 239 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

A. S. WAGNER, C. P. & F. A., Dallas, Tex. GUS HOOVER, Waco, Tex. W. H. WEERS, G. P. & T. A., Tyler, Tex. D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Tex.



## MARKETS

### DALLAS.

(Reported by the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Dallas, Texas, April 28.—Receipts of cattle were fairly liberal and quality generally common. The good kinds sold readily at high prices, but the half fat kinds were slow sale at any price. Trading was a little draggy throughout the week on common grades. The break last week on half fat kinds made the market some lower than was expected. Shippers should beware of half fat stuff, but anything that is fat will sell readily at good prices. The majority of the best cows sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75. The demand for stockers and feeders is a little dull at present, and if you have anything in this line to offer call us up before shipping. The receipts of hogs were small and the general quality was very poor. Conditions favored sellers and they succeeded in getting good prices. Trading was active throughout the entire week and the supply not half sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. There is no material change in our market since last week, and the demand for good butcher and packing hogs still continues good. Choice 200-lb hogs and up will sell at \$6.50 to \$6.80. There were no choice hogs in the offerings to test prices, and the mixed packers sold largely around \$6.00 to \$6.25. A small supply of sheep was on sale during the week. The demand was good, trading active and prices satisfactory. Of course, the best grades of mutton is in better demand, but on account of light receipts anything that can possibly be used for mutton finds ready sale at strong prices. This market is greatly in need of increased supplies and buyers are willing to pay strong prices for them. Northern hog market closed firm, cattle 10c higher and sheep 10c lower.

Quotations to-day as follows: Prime steers, 900 to 1000 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5.25; choice steers, 800 up, \$4.25 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.75; choice cows, 800 up, \$2.50 to \$4.00; choice heifers, 650 up, \$2.25 to \$3.75; medium fat cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; bulls, \$2.00 to \$2.25; sorted hogs, 200-lb up, \$5.50 to \$6.30; choice hogs, 170-lb up, \$5.30 to \$6.45; mixed packers, 150-lb up, \$5.00 to \$6.25; rough heavy hogs, \$3.85 to \$6.00; light fat hogs, \$5.50 to \$6.80; mast fed hogs, \$4.30 to \$5.40; choice muttons \$4.50 to 5.00.

### FORT WORTH.

(Reported by Fort Worth Livestock Commission Co.)

Fort Worth, Texas, April 28.—The receipts of hogs the past week were light, as they have been for some time, and we look for continued light receipts. The northern markets fluctuated some during the week, but our market is about steady to higher and the quotations are the same as they were last Monday. The northern markets came in strong to higher to-day on hogs. Our cattle run last week was some livelier than usual, but it only contained one string of heavy steers, and among the balance of the offerings there was but very little good beef. Our prices were a little higher than at any time in the past, and we expect a very strong market on good butcher stuff this week. We advise the trade to look out for the near future, as it looks now like the short fed grass stuff is going to hit our market a little early and will probably take off from 25c to 50c per hundred about the 20th of May. It is a good time to let all good butcher stuff come to market, as 4c to 4 1/2c fat cows are mighty high to be held back very long.

The northern markets came in steady on cattle to-day, but closed 10c lower. We quote our market here to-day as follows: Choice fat steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; medium fat cows, \$4.00 to \$4.50; choice fat cows, fat steers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; choice fat cows, \$3.25 to \$3.75; medium fat cows, \$3.00 to \$3.25; canners, \$1.75 to \$2.25; choice sorted hogs, \$6.50 to \$8.00; heavy mixed hogs, \$5.00 to \$6.85; light fat mixed hogs, 125-lb up, \$6.00 to \$6.50; bulls, stags and oxen, \$2.25 to 3.00.

### CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 28.—Cattle receipts 15,000 head, including 147 Texans and 400 westerns. Market slow; weak to 10c lower. Good to prime steers \$6.80 to 7.00, poor to medium \$4.75 to \$6.50, stockers and feeders \$2.50 to \$5.25, cows \$1.40 to \$5.00, heifers \$2.00 to \$6.15, canners \$1.40 to 2.40, bulls \$2.50 to \$5.50, calves \$2.00 to \$5.50. Texas fed steers \$5.50 to \$6.50, western steers, hay fed \$5.00 to \$6.25. Hog receipts 30,000 head. Market

### PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, April 28.—Prices quoted are those charged by buyers on orders and are 25 to 50 per cent higher than are paid by dealers or growers. Cabbage—Per lb. 2 to 2 1/2c. Rhubarb—Per lb. 60 to 65c. Tomatoes—Florida \$2 to 3c per crate. Beets—Per dozen 30 to 40c. Carrots—Per dozen bunches 15 to 25c. Radishes—Per dozen 20c. Beans—7 to 8c for one-third bushel. Lettuce—Home-grown 20 to 30c dozen. Mustard greens—20 to 30c per dozen. Live poultry—Chickens, per dozen, old hens \$2.25 to \$3.50, cocks \$1.25, large fryers \$4 to \$5.50, small fryers \$2.75 to \$3.00; turkeys 9c per pound. Eggs—Fresh 12c. Butter—Per lb., creamery 20c, country butter 15c.

### COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, April 28.—Receipts on the local market are practically over. Nominal quotations are on a basis of 8 1/4c for middling.

Galveston, April 28.—Spot cotton firm. Sales 400 bales f. o. b. Low ordinary ..... 7 1/2-15 Ordinary ..... 8 3-16 Good ordinary ..... 8 3-16 Low middling ..... 9 1/2 Middling ..... 9 1/2 Good middling ..... 9 1/2 Middling fair ..... 10 1/2

### PACIFIC COAST EXCURSIONS

VIA Santa Fe

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., and Return \$45  
Knights of Pythias, August, 1902  
Mystic Shrine, June, 1902.

PORTLAND, OREGON, and Return \$50  
United Workers and Travelers Protective Ass'n, June, 1902.

The only Route that affords a view of the unique civilization and scenic grandeur of ARIZONA and NEW MEXICO.

Interesting Literature, ten cents postage.

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

## \$25.00

### One Way Rate to California Common Points

Daily during March and April. Also ROUND TRIP rate of ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00; tickets on sale March 18, April 1, 15, May 6 and 20, good twenty-one days. Tourist Car Service, after first night through to San Francisco, twice a week. Write

W. H. FIRTH, G. P. & T. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

## HORSE.

Thomas Lawson will have 135 entries in the Boston Horse Show, the largest number of horses ever entered by one individual in any show in the United States.

The 23 Russian coach horses, imported by Boris Bross, Berlin and Moscow, were sold by the American Horse Exchange, New York, for \$31,000, an average of \$1345. This was the first large importation of Russian coach horses ever sold in New York. All were of the Orloff breed, and 20 of them were registered animals.

### ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 28.—Cattle receipts 2500 head, including 1800 Texans. Market slow. Good to choice wethers \$5.40 to \$6.00, fair to choice mixed \$4.75 to \$5.40, western sheep \$4.75 to \$6.00, native clipped lambs \$4.75 to \$6.50, western lambs \$5.25 to \$6.50.

### KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., April 28.—Cattle receipts 2400 natives, 800 Texans and 200 calves. Market steady. Choice export and dressed beef steers \$6.00 to \$7.10, fair to good \$5.00 to \$6.00, stockers and feeders \$3.75 to \$5.00. Western fed steers \$5.00 to \$6.00, Texas and Indian steers \$3.50 to \$4.00, Texas cows \$3.00 to \$5.00, native cows \$5.00 to \$6.25, native heifers \$4.00 to \$5.00, canners \$2.50 to \$3.50, bulls \$3.50 to \$5.00, calves \$4.50 to \$6.00.

### GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Livestock Co.)

Galveston, Texas, April 28.—Beeves, good to choice, \$4.45 to \$5.00; common to fair, \$3.50 to \$3.75; cows, good to choice, \$3.50 to 4.00; common to fair, \$2.75 to \$3.25; yearlings, good to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; common to fair, \$3.00 to \$3.25; calves, large, \$4.00 to \$4.50, small, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

### NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., April 28.—The week closes with a scarcity in the receipts of beef cattle; the market will close bare. Good steers, cows and heifers are in active demand at strong prices. The outlook is favorable for good stuff.

### GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, April 28.—Carload lots—Dealers charge from store \$10c more per pound on bran, 2 1/2c per bushel on oats and corn and \$10c to 15c per 100 pounds on hay.

Wheat—\$1.30.  
Chopped Corn—Per 100 pounds \$1.55.  
Corn—Per bushel, shelled 85c.  
Oats—Per bushel 60c.  
Hay—Prairie, \$14.00 to \$16.00; Johnson grass, \$12.00 to \$15.00.  
Grain bags, bale lots—5-bushel oat bags, 3 1/2c; 2-bushel corn bags, 2c; 2-bushel wheat bags, 8c; 2-bushel 6-foot wool bags 25c.  
Wheat—No. 2 80c.  
Broom Corn—Per ton \$65 to \$100.00.

### STATISTICS OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES IN HORSES.

Year ending June 30—Exports—Imports—

Year	No.	Value	No.	Value
1884	2,721	\$424,411	45,419	\$3,728,554
1885	1,947	377,892	29,385	3,252,238
1886	1,934	376,281	25,868	3,212,571
1887	1,911	383,607	26,326	4,872,982
1888	2,293	412,744	42,401	5,646,873
1889	2,718	592,499	55,714	6,988,862
1890	3,001	680,410	49,116	4,840,485
1891	3,119	784,908	22,527	3,265,254
1892	3,174	788,188	14,474	4,455,865
1893	2,967	718,607	15,451	2,888,277
1894	2,246	1,108,996	6,106	1,219,572
1895	12,994	2,092,226	13,902	4,095,371
1896	26,126	3,370,703	9,901	622,521
1897	29,432	4,700,265	2,985	464,800
1898	30,162	5,161,312	2,985	464,800
1899	45,778	4,444,342	3,042	551,500
1900	54,722	7,075,845	2,028	525,500
1901	64,722	8,785,845	2,785	985,728

The foreign trade of the United States in mules is entirely an export one. Previous to 1894 the foreign demand for these animals was not greatly reflected in the fact, in some years it was in excess of the foreign demand for United States horses. This trade, like that in horses, began to improve, though not in such heavy proportions, as a result of panic prices, and the recognized value of mules in army transport service, after wars, upon the outbreak of the South African war, created an extraordinary demand. The following statement shows the total exports of mules from the United States, and, separately, the total exports of horses and mules combined for each year during the last decade:

Year ending June 30—	Exports—mules—	Exports—horses and mules—		
No.	Value	No.	Value	
1892	1,945	\$228,591	8,191	\$49,979
1893	1,951	216,775	6,611	34,561
1894	1,963	246,881	7,598	1,349,596
1895	2,515	186,452	16,489	2,266,750
1896	2,678	195,163	11,944	1,596,864
1897	2,473	645,321	47,095	5,314,368
1898	3,088	664,789	59,248	6,841,358
1899	6,755	516,962	52,523	9,465,560
1900	42,369	3,919,478	106,091	11,585,084
1901	34,405	3,210,287	116,685	12,069,112

### HOW YOUNG TO BREED A MARE.

—There is no doubt that many farm animals are injured by being bred too young. In reply to an inquiry about breeding a 2-year-old filly, Doctor Smead, veterinarian, says in the National Stockman:

No, don't breed this mare before she is 3 years old. Many a promising filly is ruined by breeding at 2 years of age. I know some will say, "Pooh, I have bred 2-year-old mares," etc. Yes, you know it, too, and I further know that the breeding from immature sire and dam will in a few generations weaken the constitution of any breed of live stock in existence. Many a man in his haste to make breeders of his young things has seen the folly of it

### WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dallas, April 28.—Hides—Dry flint, heavy 12c, lights 9c; dry flint, 16 lbs and up 12c, 16 lbs and down 8c; dry Allen 3c less, dry salted heavy 8c, light 8c, green salted, 40 lbs and up 6 1/2c, 40 lbs and down 5 1/2c, dead green heavy 1c, light 5c.

Wool—Bright medium 11 1/2c, heavy fine 7 1/2c.

Tallow—Prime No. 1 5c, No. 2 5 1/2c.

## HORSE.

when it was too late, and instead of having on his farm a herd or flock that he could take pride in, has found himself with a lot of effeminate scrubs with nothing but a pedigree on paper to show to those who came to look at his stock. Take good care of your mare, give her lessons in harness, but no work, grow her up first, then there will be time enough to breed her with some promise of success.

Certainly breed her to a Percheron when you breed her. What else should you breed her to? She is Percheron and has Percheron characteristics. You couldn't get a trotter from her should you breed her to the best trotting sire on earth, and the chances are you would not get a colt with speed enough to drive to anything but a hearse, neither would you get a fine, stylish horse for carriage or coach. You would perhaps get a foal that would be a fairly good farm chuk, but that you would not be sure of. Bred to a Percheron of merit and you would be sure of a Percheron just as good as the sire or dam. Why should any man in breeding animals ever think of quitting a certainty of a hope? A pure-bred dam of anything should always be bred to a sire of the same breed. A female of mixed breeding can sometimes be bred to a sire of a different type with success, but never, never think of breeding the pure-bred to any but the same breed. The American people are a mix-up themselves, and by far too many of them seemingly want to breed animals on the mix-up line. That is why Americans never have created any breed of anything but a Plymouth stock chicken and the Poland-China hog. They could breed these quickly and this stuck to it long enough to give them a breed type.

### STORY OF HORSE EXPORTS.

—Not many years ago the impression was quite prevalent throughout the civilized world that an era was approaching when the usefulness of the horse would be greatly curtailed. Extremists went so far even as to forecast a "horseless age." That there were grounds for these predictions, inasmuch as other motive forces were at that time rapidly supplanting animal power, is obvious, says the St. Louis Reporter. In cities the traction power formerly supplied entirely by horses was giving way, first, to the cable car and later, to the electric street railway. Afterwards, the bicycle and then the automobile gave promise that the application of the principles embodied in these inventions might entirely eliminate the horse from many other phases of urban life. In the country, too, the portable engine, the steam plow, and horse-economies in the form of the power suggested the probability of the eventual substitution of mechanical power, to a large extent, for horse power on the farm.

It is apparent now that these gloomy predictions as to the future utility of the horse fell short of fulfillment, having been made on the very eve of a period when Great Britain would have to pay one of the largest bills for horse supplies that was ever paid for such supplies by any nation at any time in the world's history, when both the horse and mule trade of the United States in horses and mules really dates back to the panics of 1893. The low prices, largely the result of the panic, at which good horses might be had in this country double-dug had much to do with attracting the attention of foreign buyers to the exceptional advantages of the United States as a source of horse supplies. The result was immediate and the export trade.

Exports of horses and mules combined, which in 1893 had amounted to only 4601 head, valued at less than a million dollars, increased by leaps and bounds until in 1898 they reached the mark of \$9,244,818 and 42,369 head. In the following year the outbreak of the war in South Africa gave an additional impetus to this trade in all exporting countries, especially in the United States, Mexico, Argentina and Australasia. The export trade of the United States responded to the increased demand, and in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, they amounted to a total of 108,091 head, horses and mules combined, valued at \$11,585,084.

In the succeeding fiscal year they increased further to 116,685 head, valued at \$12,069,112.

The statistics of the foreign trade of the United States in horses, stated separately, present some very interesting features. The trade has naturally divided itself into two periods, the line of demarcation being the year 1894. The first period extending from 1884, when horses were first separately specified in statements of imports, up to 1894, is characterized by a heavy, though declining, excess of imports over exports, the imports for the entire period averaging annually 42,318 head, against average annual exports of only 2670 head. The second period, extending from 1895 up to the present time, is, on the contrary, notable for a phenomenal excess of exports over imports, the average annual exports amounting for the period to 46,077 head, against annual imports of only 657.

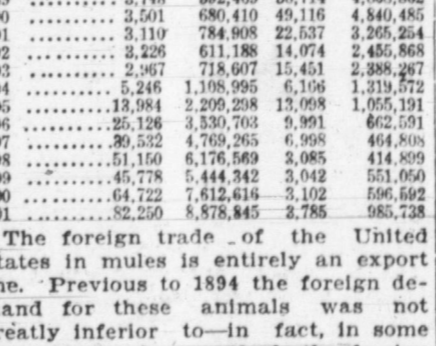
The following statement shows the exports and imports of horses separately for the full period for which figures on imports are available:

Year ending June 30—	Exports—	Imports—		
No.	Value	No.	Value	
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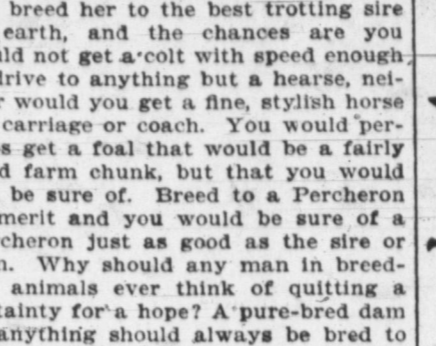
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OF THE CATTLE RANGE

has given prominence in history to the now world famous Texas Pasture. 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 conducive 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. G. A. P. D. T. P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

# CODY, WYOMING, EXTENSION

The young city of Cody, Wyo., is the terminus of this new extension. There are splendid openings along this new line for the live stock and wool business, and for farming by irrigator from the unlimited water supply in the Big Horn Basin, a region as large as Massachusetts. This is one of the few remaining rich sections of the West which has needed only the incoming of a railroad to start its development. LOW ONE-WAY AND ROUND TRIP RATES into this region during March and April, 1902.

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### Things at Home and Abroad.

**Philip Sanger's Death.**—One of the most popular business men of Texas, Philip Sanger, member of the firm of Sanger Bros., died last week at Pasadena, Cal., where he went some time ago in the hope of improving his health. Mr. Sanger was well known throughout Texas and was exceedingly well liked by his acquaintances. He was a Confederate veteran, having enlisted in Georgia. His body was brought home for burial, arriving in Dallas Sunday morning, and the funeral services were held at Temple Emanuel Sunday afternoon. The interment was at the Jewish cemetery. All of the commercial bodies in Dallas adopted fitting resolutions on the death of Mr. Sanger and the funeral services were attended by perhaps a greater concourse of people than ever witnessed any other funeral rites in the city.

**Court-martial of Smith.**—The trial by court-martial of Gen. Smith on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline has been commenced at Manila. Col. Chas. A. Woodruff, counsel for the defense, has desired to simplify the proceedings. He was willing to admit Gen. Smith gave instructions to Major Waller to kill and burn and make Samar a howling wilderness; that he wanted everybody killed capable of bearing arms, and that he did specify all over 10 years of age, as the Samar boys of that age were equally as dangerous as their elders.

**Sentenced to Death.**—A. E. Batson was found guilty of the murder of the Earl family near Welch, La., and has been sentenced to death. A motion for a new trial was refused and an appeal to the supreme court will be taken.

**To Fight Grain Trust.**—The farmers of Kansas intend to throw the grain trust. They will fix their own prices on wheat and corn, and will refuse to accept the terms of the Wall street barons. The board of directors of the Farmers Co-operative association decided upon this plan at a meeting at Topeka last week. Oklahoma was represented, and will be in the movement against the grain trust. The strength of the co-operative association is growing, and it is the belief of its members that the farmer's company will be better able to cope with the grain trust this year than ever before.

The plan proposed is for each farmer to list his crops with the secretary of the association, who will thereby be better qualified to name a price for which the products must be sold, because he will have a monopoly of the entire crop in the event all farmers of the state co-operate in carrying out the plan.

The man who is to head this gigantic movement and head off the

grain trust is James Butler. He said: "The object of our meeting is to begin a movement that will result in enabling the farmers to fix prices for their products instead of allowing the buyers to dictate what prices shall be, while the producer stands meekly by and submits. The farmers are not planning to ask unreasonable prices for the products of their fields, but they do want fair prices, and intend by this means to bring about that condition."

**Cotton Claims Bill.**—The senate committee has decided to report favorably the cotton claims bill, in which Texas is interested to the extent of some \$2,000,000. The bill provides for payment of cotton destroyed during the civil war.

**Methodist Conference.**—Wednesday, May 7, what is expected to be the greatest gathering ever held in the name of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, will be convened at the old auditorium in Dallas. The Dallas fair grounds will be the site of the fourteenth quadrennial general conference of the Southern Methodist church and is to be an event of importance to all the religious world. The conference will last three weeks. Forty-seven annual conferences will be represented in the general conference. The body will be composed of 252 delegates, half lay and half clerical. These delegates will come from all the conferences in the United States, from Hawaii, China, Mexico and Japan. There will also be present fraternal delegates from other Methodist bodies from New York, Canada and England. Along with these delegates will come, it is expected, thousands of other visitors from all over the country.

The delegates will be taken care of at the St. George and Oriental hotels. Their expenses will be paid by the church and arrangements for them have already been perfected by the local committee. This week soliciting committees expect to raise \$5000 from the people of Dallas for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a hall, for typewriters, telephones, stenographers, electric lights, etc. No other contribution is expected or wanted, as all the visitors who attend the conference will pay their own expenses.

At least ten, and possibly eleven bishops of the church will attend the conference. Bishop John C. Keener of New Orleans, retired, is very old and feeble, and may not be able to make the trip. The active bishops, the chief luminaries of the church, and who will preside over the great body in the order named, are: Bishops A. W. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. G. Harbo, Nashville, Tenn.; John C. Gribbs, Ashland, Va.; E. K. Hendrix, Kansas City, Mo.; C. B. Galloway, Jackson, Miss.; W. W. Duncan, Spartanburg, S. C.; Joseph Scott Key, Sherman, Texas; O. P. Fitzgerald, Nashville, Tenn.; A. C. Candler, Atlanta, Ga.; and Henry C. Morrison, Birmingham, Ala.

The sessions of the conference proper will be held in the auditorium, but the committee meetings will be held down town. The addresses of welcome will be made by Gov. Joseph D. Sayers, Mayor Ben E. Cabell, Judge E. B. Per-

kins and Rev. G. C. Rankin, editor of the Texas Christian Advocate.

The 232 delegates who are coming will represent churches numbering up to 1,600,000. Of these over 200,000 members live in Texas. On the floor of the conference Texas will be represented by 36 votes, more than that allotted to any other state or country.

The business of the conference will be to review the work of Methodism during the past four years, to plan and legislate for a larger efficiency in the church work of the future, to elect at least two or three bishops and ten or twelve connectional officers and to adjudicate many matters of interest to Methodists everywhere.

**J. Sterling Morton Dead.**—At Chicago, Sunday, Hon. J. Sterling Morton died at the residence of his son, after an illness of several weeks. Julius Sterling Morton was in Washington for four years as secretary of agriculture in President Cleveland's second administration. He was a practical farmer and ran his department along practical lines; but, nevertheless, not without many squabbles. He regarded the distribution of seeds as paternalistic and on that subject found himself in opposition to congress.

The ex-secretary was the founder of Arbor Day, April 23, which began to be observed generally during his incumbency as head of the department of agriculture, and is now generally observed in all the states. His constant motto was to "plant trees," having it stamped in large letters on a picture of a tree on his stationery. He was an inveterate letter writer. He found great enjoyment in answering the communications from farmers, and it was no unusual occurrence for him to call newspaper editors to his office to read the answers he was writing to farmers, often giving out portions of them for publication.

The ex-secretary was exactly 70 years old. He was of Scotch-English descent. He was born in Scotch county, New York, but his parents moved to Michigan when he was very young. He was a graduate of Union College, New York.

Mr. Morton was connected editorially for a time with the Detroit Free Press and the Chicago Times, and then located at Belleville, Neb., in November, 1854, where, in April following, he issued the first number of the Nebraska City News. He was elected to the Territorial Legislature the same year and re-elected in 1857. He was appointed secretary of the territory in 1858 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas B. Cumming, and served until May, 1861, part of the time as governor. Mr. Morton was elected to congress in 1860, but was defeated at the polls of a contest. He was four times nominated by his party as governor of Nebraska, but was defeated each time. He was a stalwart "gold man" and had an early falling out with William J. Bryan, whose political aspirations he vigorously opposed. He was identified officially with many agricultural and horticultural organizations.

A tornado at Wagoner, T., did considerable damage Saturday. There was a heavy hailstorm and high wind which blew down several houses.

days. As the Indian and the buffalo roamed the plains and farms were plentiful, first along the eastern plain edges of the Rocky Mountains, penetrating the great plains of Texas and New Mexico, and the mountain valleys and parks of the mountain system, until now, with the parent stock from Texas, continuous cattle ranches extend from the Northern states of Old Mexico to the British Northwest territories. As the trade became more systematic with each succeeding year and the improvement of cattle breeds, and the railroads are constructed to shorten the mileage of transportation it has become more and more apparent that the great plains of Texas are the natural breeding grounds and the ranges and feed-producing sections of the North and West most profitable for the maturing and finishing for market. Thus, with gradual rapidity the entire system has undergone a change, until now nearly half of the cattle produced in the great Lone Star state find an open market where but a few years ago only a comparatively small percentage could be handled at all.

**BIG DEMAND FOR TEXANS.**  
Each succeeding season has developed new outlets for the surplusage of cattle, last year direct exports from Texas-branded cattle going into feed lots as far east as Ohio, while this year the inquiry has been greatly augmented in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and as far east as Pennsylvania, mostly, however, for aged steers, preferably 4-year-olds. An inquiry, which by the way, can not be satisfied for the simple reason that such ages are not to be found. While the 3-year-old steers exceed the supply of last season, there is a great demand for 4-year-olds. Mrs. Mary Goodnight, his wife, one of the best known educators in the history of North Texas. Mr. Goodnight is regarded as the pioneer of Northwest Texas in the cattle business, while his wife is equally distinguished as the pioneer teacher of that section. Many continued and distinguished professional and business men of the Panhandle country were among her pupils in the old town of Weatherford. Another is Col. C. C. Slaughter, of Dallas, who, with his reverend father, one of the heroes of the Texas republic, was among the owners of the largest herds driven to northern markets and slaughtered, with rare insight into future values, has kept pace with the changes, and was one of the first to acquire large land holdings on the plains for the accommodation of his citizen neighbors. His public-spirited course as a citizen is so well known to the readers of the newspaper that it is unnecessary to make further reference to him. Capt. George Littlefield, a multi-millionaire banker of Austin, is one of the largest cattle owners of West Texas and New Mexico. Capt. John Lytle, of San Antonio, is connected with and is a stockholder in one of the largest live stock commission houses doing business on the four principal markets of this country. J. M. Day, who in 1856 was compelled to trail his cattle west of the Kansas settlements, keeping on north across the South Dakota line, crossing the Missouri river at Sioux City, reaching the western terminal of the Burlington system at Ottumwa, Ia., and shipping from there to Chicago, is another old time cattleman in

### THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Democrats and Populists in convention at Guthrie, April 23, combined on William Cross of Oklahoma City as candidate for congress to succeed Dennis T. Flynn.

Many farmers near Tulsa have formed a melon growers' association and will plant a thousand acres of cantaloupes and several hundred acres of melons. A Chicago commission house has arranged to send a buyer there in the shipping season.

Copper ore, said to be in paying quantities, has been discovered in the Wichita Mountains near Mountain Park, and there has been a rush of prospectors to the scene during the past week. Several hundred claims are said to have been staked.

The Oklahoma Livestock sanitary commission is receiving great satisfaction from the experiment of appointing farmers who live along the quarantine lines as Territorial inspectors to protect the lines from the illegal crossing of herds without proper permits. Eleven farmers were named as a beginning and within the past few days they have ejected twenty-five herds that had been brought into Oklahoma for pasture without inspection. The farmers being interested in protecting their own stock, make excellent inspectors.

**REPORTED FAVORABLY.**—The bill of Representative Stephens to open for settlement the 400,000 acres of pasture reservation in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache country has been favorably reported by the committee on Indian affairs. The bill is merely an extension of the law opening the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations.

The bill provides that within ninety days after the approval of the bill, the president shall by proclamation, open the land to settlement and that homesteaders must draw lots for the homesteads. The lands are at present occupied by S. B. Burnett and other Texas cattlemen and there are now about 100,000 acres in the range. The lessees of the land have already secured an extension of their leases, which expired the first of this month, until the first of July, which will afford them time to remove the cattle without serious loss.

**TO RELIEVE FULL-BLOODS.**—Gov. Johnston, of the Chickasaw nation, has received a message stating that the bill for the relief of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, which has passed the senate and the house, and was signed by President Roosevelt.

The bill was introduced in congress for the satisfaction of the governors of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, who asked for an appropriation out of Chickasaw and Choctaw funds for the relief of the fullbloods who are far from the railroads. By the terms of the bill, the money was appropriated and a commission was created to distribute the money. The commission is com-

### NEW MEXICO

W. P. Turner, secretary and manager of the Hernandez Irrigation Co., states that his company has sold over \$3000 worth of capital stock of the company within the past few weeks and that the work of planting alfalfa and making other permanent improvements is being pushed as rapidly as possible. They intend to plant 200 acres of alfalfa this year and will stock the ranch this fall with either sheep or high grade cattle.

**CALL TO HORSEMEN.**—The executive committee of the Cattle and Horse Protective association, of Central New Mexico, has issued a circular letter to stockmen asking them to convene in Madalena at 10 o'clock on Thursday, May 15. The call comes near being to "whosoever will" for it stipulates that all who desire to promote the future prosperity of their interests are invited.

The chief object of the called meeting, however, is to consider the question of fences on public lands. The call asks this question: "Shall they be fenced or shall we petition the government for greater privileges and so preserve our horse pastures and drift fences?" Other questions will be up for consideration. Stockmen over a wide area are being notified of the meeting and it is expected that Central and Southern New Mexico, as well as adjacent sections will be fully represented. Commission houses and railroad live stock agents are being informed and every facility will be afforded to bring this season's buyers and the growers together at the same time.

**SHIPMENTS FROM CARLSBAD.**—Orders have been received by Station Agent Hull for the following cars, in which to handle the first shipments of local cattle to the north and east: Cowden, Son & Kayser shipped 55 cars from Riverton, Wednesday, to Bazaar, Kansas. W. Robbins ships 23 cars from Riverton, today, consigned to Kansas points. E. J. Reynolds has placed an order for 20 cars to be loaded at Carlsbad stockyards, May 1st. The American Cattle company, of Denver, will ship 50 cars from here to points on the Burlington route, the 23rd next. J. M. Boardman will load 68 cars here, May 25th, for Burlington points, and cars from McMillan.

Advice from Pecos state that the Texas & Pacific will route most of the cattle shipped from that region over the Pecos valley, and as they have orders in now for about 1000 cars, will be seen that the shipment from this source will be very heavy.—Carlsbad Argus.

He is now engaged in irrigation farming on an extensive scale in New Mexico, and is the developer of copper properties in the Pecos river valley country, which give promise of rich returns. Two of the other Day brothers, Perry and Will, have gone to their reward. The Driskell sons are living at Spearfish, S. D., and are extensively engaged in ranching in Montana, Northwest Wyoming and the Dakotas. Maj. Seth Mabry lives in a beautiful home in Kansas City. Miss Shiedley, who was interested with her brothers, Ben, George and Will, has an elegant home in Kansas City. Many others who were among the earliest ranchers in Texas could be mentioned, but space forbids.

**NOT GOOD FOR FARMERS.**  
Irresponsible scribblers for metropolitan newspapers in a frantic effort to fill columns with yellow matter on meat topics have created an impression that producers are fairly reveling in wealth as a result of prevailing high prices. In performing these mental contortions uninform newspaper writers demand to ignore the law of supply and demand entirely. As a matter of fact the present high range of prices is a hardship on producer, manufacturer and consumer. The former: although getting higher prices for his stuff, has to face the problem of dear feed stuffs, the rise in price of grain being greatly out of proportion to that of meats. Many farmers who would have made good money in ordinary crop seasons are practically out of business at present, hence the rise of prices has been a positive detriment to the interests of the majority of producers. Newspaper writers who do not inform themselves before seriously tackling a topic of this kind are guilty of gross carelessness. Before the present era of yellow journalism some semblance of truth was preserved in newspaper columns. Now it is thrown to the winds for the sake of sensational effect.—Chicago Live Stock World.

**Cholera in Philippines.**—The cholera situation in the islands does not show any improvement. Cholera cases are reported among the American soldiers in the Camarines, provinces of Southern Luzon and elsewhere; but so far few Americans have been attacked and the disease is mainly confined to natives and Chinamen.

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### TEXAS CATTLE.

**WILLIAM PENN ANDERSON DISCUSSES EVOLUTION OF THE TEXAS CATTLE INDUSTRY.**

Reviewing the changes that have taken place in the cattle conditions in Texas during the past three and a half decades, William Penn Anderson says: Since 1856, when the accumulation of cattle for more than a decade during the civil war engaged the attention of the returned Confederate soldier and the northern traders, Texas has continued to supply the markets of the country a surplusage of cattle ranging from \$20,000 to \$30,000,000 annually. During the first ten years following this period cattle marketed from Texas were trailed in different directions, mostly from Southern and Middle Texas, chiefly north through

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