

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Vol. 23, No. 48.

DALLAS.—FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1903.—SAN ANTONIO.

Established 1890.

CATTLE RAISERS CONVENTION.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Cattle Raisers' association will be held at El Paso on March 10 and 11. The entertainment committee has raised a purse of \$5000 to provide amusement for the visitors, and promise roping contests, horse racing, "broncho busting," bull fights, band concerts and other features of interest. Three thousand dollars is to be given in cash premiums at the cattle exhibit.

At a meeting of the Fort Worth Board of trade it was resolved to send a delegation to El Paso to invite the association to hold its next meeting at Fort Worth. Paul Waples was made chairman of this committee, with authority to select his associates.

Special trains and extra sleepers will be run on most of the railroads.

FAT STOCK SHOW.

A Journal reporter visited Secretary T. F. Hovencamp, of the Fort Worth Fat Stock show executive committee last Saturday. In regard to the seventh annual exhibit to be held at the stock yards March 5, 6 and 7, Mr. Hovencamp said:

"It is going to be one of the largest affairs ever held in the state. There are more entries in the registered classes than ever before, and the showing of Texas bred stock will be especially large.

"The Stock Yards company has had a large force of extra men employed getting the pens and sheds ready for the exhibition and everything is in ship-shape.

"The hog sheds and pens will be used for the exhibition of breeding stock, which promises to be the finest ever seen in the Southwest.

"Indications point to the fact that the sales will be a great success, not only in number and quality of stock, but attendance and the number of buyers present. We have had a remarkable number of calls for catalogues of sales by mail and person.

"The railroads have all offered inducements in the way of cut rates, and we expect a very large attendance.

"The second annual combination sale of registered Shorthorn cattle will take place March 5. Herefords on the 6th, and Red Polls on the 7th of March. The offerings, it goes without saying, will be of the finest."

The first exhibit to arrive on the grounds was that from Campbell Russell of Bennett, I. T., which consisted of two carloads of Herefords and Shorthorns. They reached the yards Saturday morning in excellent shape.

The regular annual meeting of the Texas Hereford Breeders' association will be held at the Worth hotel next Thursday. W. S. Ikard of Henrietta, is president, and W. H. Myers secretary. Mr. Myers is also from Henrietta.

The regular annual meeting of the Texas Red Polled Cattle Breeders' association will be held at the Stock Yards hotel, Fort Worth, at 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, March 7.

The contributors to the sale of registered Shorthorns will be:

I. J. Kimberlin, Sherman; C. W. Martin, Decatur; Homer Smoot, Denton; J. W. Medlin, Roanoke; Harry Landy, New Braunfels; R. H. Brown, Chico; J. W. Carey, Armstrong, I. T.; H. O. Daniels, Dallas; J. W. Burgess company, Fort Worth; Ed Rogers, Frisco; J. N. Mendenhall, Plano; J. C. Washington, Marietta, I. T.; V. O. Hildreth, Akedo, Tex.; J. T. Day, Rhome; Charles Maloney, Haslett; J. E. Brown, Gran-

bury; L. B. Brown, Smithfield; P. B. Hunt, Dallas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill; J. F. Hovencamp, Fort Worth. Seventy-six thoroughbreds will be offered.

The formal opening of the Swift and Armour plants will take place on March 6. Capt. B. B. Pad-dock, secretary of the Fort Worth board of trade, has issued a letter to the press, in which he says reduced rates will be given by all railroads, and in referring to the above date, he says: "On that day, just one week less than a year from the laying of the cornerstones, the mammoth packing houses will be formally opened for business, with appropriate ceremonies. These industries, while located at Fort Worth, are state enterprises, and the entire state will be benefited by their establishment. The governor has been invited to be present and to address the people, and you and your readers are urgently requested to attend and participate in the ceremonies. The packing houses will be in full operation and courteous guides and officials will conduct visitors through the buildings, and afford them an opportunity to witness the interesting process of converting the live animal into food product ready for market. May we ask, in the interest of this industry, that you give publicity to this event, and favor us with your presence."

Two handsome solid silver water pitchers will be presented the champion Shorthorn and Hereford prize winners at the show by Col. R. E. Edmondson, the well known auctioneer, who resides at Kansas City. The pitchers will be given the owner of the best Hereford and Shorthorn bull and two heifers under one year old, bred and owned in Texas and exhibited at the show.

COMBINATION HEREFORD SALE.

The average of \$164.26 was made in the two days' sale of Herefords which was concluded at the sale pavilion in Kansas City last Wednesday and Thursday. The attendance was fairly good, but sales were slow throughout. The females sold about \$30 a head higher than the bulls, the average on the latter being \$147.89 and on the cows and heifers \$175.56.

A summary of the transactions is as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 38 bulls brought | \$ 5,620 00 |
| Average | 147 89 |
| 771 females brought | 12,465 00 |
| Average | 175 56 |
| 109 head brought | 18,085 00 |
| General average | 164 26 |

Practically all of the sales were made to Kansas and Missouri buyers, although a few went to Iowa and one or two to Oklahoma. The cattle were presented for the most part in good condition, and included some of as good cattle as were ever sold in the Kansas City sale pavilion.

The consignors to the sale included the owners of herds, the total of which would amount to over 2500 head, and included Scott & March, Belton, Mo.; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan.; Guggell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; Frank Rockefeller, Belvidere, Kan.; Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kan.; W. B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo.; George E. Baker, Maryville, Mo.; Fritz & Shea, Blakesburg, Ia., and Logan B. Chappell, Blackburn, Mo. The auctioneers were Cois. R. E. Edmondson, F. M. Woods, James W. Sparks and Carey M. Jones. Secretary C. R. Thomas of the Hereford Breeders' association, assisted in the ring work.

ABOUT SPLENETIC FEVER.

In a letter treating with the subject of splenetic fever, sent to Mr. S. T. Howard of Austin, State Veterinarian Francis of the Texas experiment station says:

"Ticks which have matured on Southern cattle will convey splenetic fever to non-infected cattle and this is the only method by which the disease is spread naturally.

"If cattle bearing these ticks be permitted to occupy the same pasture with non-immune cattle, the latter will contract the disease, and yet the former remain apparently healthy. The ticks which may be carried into the Panhandle country will reproduce themselves there as long as conditions are favorable for their development. We have no positive information as to what degree of cold will destroy them, or as to what length of time they can resist starvation, except some laboratory experiments in which ticks kept in bottles remained alive 125 days without apparent food supply.

"If horses and mules carry ticks from below the quarantine line, no outbreak of splenetic fever results, because horses and mules are immune to the disease in question. The same remark probably applies to sheep, goats and pigs.

"To answer your letter in one sentence, I will say that in my opinion the shipment of cattle infected with ticks across the quarantine line, at any season of the year, is both unsafe and dangerous."

AS SEEN BY SANDERSON.

While in Chicago recently Col. "Bob" Sanderson, the Big Springs cattleman and banker, was interviewed and discussed conditions in the Panhandle as follows:

"Owners of two-year-old steers down our way are not in the humor to part with their stock at a cent less than last year's prices. Around \$22 will be about the average, big bunches of even quality, such as the Slaughter band, fetching more. It is true, trading has not begun as early as last year, but as a rule most of it is done at the Texas cattle raisers' meeting and lively times at El Paso are inevitable. I do not regard the delay as significant and believe that just as many Southern cattle will be moved to Northern pastures as went last year. They may not go into the same localities. Wyoming and Colorado will probably take more. Montana and the Dakotas less.

"We want to sell our twos. Our outfit has a lot and we are anxious to convert them into cash, but not ready to make concessions from last year's prices. Northern men must remember that Panhandle conditions a year ago and now are widely different. The stock has wintered remarkably well and is in splendid condition. Why, I shipped fat cows from the range in January this year, while last season they were thin as rails. Up in the extreme North end of the Panhandle conditions are not exactly as rosy as this, but with us there is no room for improvement. Being in this excellent shape, the Panhandle man is not advertising bargain sales. His cattle are for sale and he regards last year's prices as fair.

"No credence is given down our way to these lurid yarns about adamantine snow crusts in the Northwest. The Texas man knows they are circulated for the purpose of deterring those who contemplate putting out cattle from doing so. Of course, there will be winter losses and Northern herds have

suffered more severely this year than last, but the crust stories are overdone.

TERRITORY CATTLE LOSSES.

Many of the large stockmen of Indian Territory report enormous losses during the recent blizzard. Thousands of cattle have perished, and a conservative estimate places the loss at \$50,000 and probably more. In the Choctaw Nation the following losses are reported: G. B. Lindsey, living east of Durant, lost 150 head; E. McMillin, 117 head; Peter McMillin, 300 head; Walton James lost 60 sheep out of 90 head; Lon McMillin lost 20 head out of 48; Lee Taylor lost 30 head out of 100; Silas James lost 150 head out of 500; George Statler, who has a ranch at Burns, lost about 500 head; Oscar Nail lost a large per cent of his cattle; the Duncan-Jackson company lost 200 head.

At Mill Creek, a large stock-raising section, the loss is estimated at 25 per cent. Reports from the extreme portion of the Choctaw Nation estimate the loss at 30 per cent. Probably 50,000 head of cattle have perished in the Indian Territory.

FEDERAL LAWS SUPREME.

Ft. McKavett, Menard Co., Tex., Feb. 21, 1903.—Editor Journal.—The United States laws and the quarantine regulations of the secretary of agriculture are paramount to any action of the Texas legislature, and why should the government line be changed if the Bryan bill becomes a law? The Texas legislature cannot hurt the cattlemen above the line. They are protected by the secretary of agriculture of the United States, but they can help the cattlemen below the line by letting our cattle go above when they are allowed to do so by the secretary of agriculture. The United States government, and some states (when they need our cattle) allow an open season. Why should one part of Texas discriminate against another part when it is agreed that ticks cause the fever, and that cold weather kills the ticks, except that the cattlemen above the line do not want the competition of the cattle below the line, and do not want to see their pastures settled, and by men who will bring their cattle along with them. They have managed so far to keep our cattle out at all seasons of the year, without law or justice, and the Bryan bill is only to prevent their still continuing to do so. Their arguments are false and misleading, and intended to scare people that have given the subject no attention. Truly yours,

C. G. BURBANK.

MEXICAN CATTLE COMPANY,

Don Luis Terraza Mexico, is known to the North American company. HOGS. service. TO US. NORTH, TEXAS

RESOLUTION STOCK CO.

NEW YORK. Prompt Returns. C. F. NORMAN. SALE D. \$2. College. DALLAS. Continued Success. Exact. XAS. Banking and Office. 561, 14.

WANT THE LINE RETAINED.

The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange went on record as strongly opposed to the abolition of the Texas quarantine line at a special meeting held last Thursday afternoon. Sentiment was practically unanimous among the members present and the following address was adopted as an official expression on the subject:

"The members of this association most earnestly petition the honorable legislature of the state of Texas to make no change in the existing regulations of the sanitary board of said state relative to the transit of cattle across the state quarantine line during the 'open' season, and especially to in no way impair the efficiency of the present system of inspection at said line during the continuance of the 'open' season.

"The members of this exchange are satisfied from the experience acquired by them during the three years following the establishment of the Texas state quarantine line during which time they handled cattle amounting to at least 300,000 head per annum, that a system of rigid inspection is necessary at the entrance to the 'safe' area of the state, otherwise the result would be great and permanent detriment to these markets and to the lasting injury of the entire people of the state of Texas, since once the present area has been allowed to become infested with ticks, the cattle producers in that area will be denied access to the markets above the national line, except as Southern cattle.

"It was demonstrated during the first three years of the operations of your sanitary board that it is practically impossible to move clean cattle to shipping points during any part of the season following the admission of ticky cattle, as infested trails were made by transit of ticky cattle from below to above the line. If ticky cattle are allowed to be mingled with the clean cattle above the line it will follow as a certain result that the federal authorities will establish their line on the north and west lines of the state, and refuse the passage of both ticky and clean cattle. This will result in excluding from stocker and feeder markets outside the state of Texas large numbers of cattle, aggregating, as above noted, 300,000 head per annum."

"After the adoption of the above the following telegram was sent to Hon. W. W. Turney, a member of the Texas legislature, apprising him what was done and that the above protest was on its way by mail: "To the Honorable Legislature—We, the members of the Kansas City Live Stock exchange, many of whom are citizens of Texas and many more of whom are large investors in Texas securities, beg to petition the honorable legislature of Texas not to pass the measure known as 'the Bryan bill.' We believe such a law would inevitably and speedily cause the loss of millions of dollars to citizens of Texas and to the commercial interests of the country at large, causing a federal quarantine of the entire state."

Albert Dean of Kansas City, live stock agent of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, who is in charge of the Southern cattle quarantine west of the Mississippi, is at Austin, watching the progress of contemplated legislation, in pursuance of instructions from the department, and wedged near before the senate committee. He is considered the Bryan cat-poles and it often proved inform the committee to extricate them. Conclusions upon "This prodding and quarantine line is less is far worse than allow

by a Dal-
ALLEN C. THOMAS, Pres't and Mgr after his
A. G. CRUMP, Vice-Pres't said,
LONG HORN LIVE S line
FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS (In care of)
Salesmen: Allen C. Thomas, cattle; A. O.
CONSIGN US

References: First National
Bank. Market Report
free of charge on appli-
cation. Write, wire or
phone us.

cattle from Northwest Texas are permitted to move to the places of grazing and feeding to the north to the extent of about 400,000 per annum, not including those sent to market.

"If the protection of the state of Texas is withdrawn the Department of Agriculture will cease to stand good for the non-infected character of the cattle. From the difficulty which was experienced in persuading the various state authorities to accept Texas cattle, it is my opinion that they will bar them out if the arrangement be changed, as suggested."

FINE CROP OF CALVES.

Rhea Mills, Tex., Feb. 27.

Editor Journal.

The Rhea Mills herd of Shorthorns is in good shape. The herd now numbers 175 head, and have been bred with the object in view to suit the farm, the range and the feed lots have the best and largest crop of fall and winter calves ever seen on the ranch. The ad. in the Journal has brought many inquiries. Sales good. Have a few young bulls left. It is my purpose to be in attendance at the Fort Worth fat stock show with a few good individuals on the market. Headquarters with the National Livestock Commission company. Yours,
W. A. RHEA.

CREEK LANDS ON MARKET.

The forms of deeds transferring lands from Creek citizens to outside people have been received by the Indian office at Muskogee, I. T., and thousands of deeds have been printed there.

The secretary of the interior has also prescribed a set of blank leases for long terms for agricultural, mineral and grazing purposes. These will be used by parties who buy land and make long-term leases, and it is certain that they will be approved by the secretary of the interior.

The Creek lands may now be considered on the market, and investors are coming in on every train.

NEW RACING CIRCUIT.

The Arkansas Valley Racing circuit was organized at Hutchinson, Kan., by the election of D. J. Fair of Sterling, president; C. B. Billenbeck of Eldorado, vice-president, and Ed M. More of Hutchinson, secretary-treasurer. A rule was adopted that no purse less than \$200 should be given for a harness race. The meetings of the circuit will be held at the following cities on these dates: Garden City, week beginning Aug. 3; Dodge City, week beginning Aug. 10; St. John, week beginning Aug. 17; Great Bend, week beginning Aug. 24; Sterling, first week in September; Salina and Winfield, second week in September; Hutchinson, third week in September; Wichita, Newton and Eldorado, the next three weeks, to be determined upon as they decide.

DRIFT FENCES MUST GO.

A Washington dispatch says that it is now certain that congress will adjourn without having taken any action upon any of the numerous bills introduced since Dec. 1, 1901, relating to the leasing of public lands for grazing purposes. It is equally certain that the coming summer will be a busy one on the public ranges, as the officials of the interior department are determined that all unlawful fences on the public domain must be removed at once.

The administration has been remarkably patient with the cattle owners of the West and Southwest in this matter. More than a year ago the president took the matter into his own hands and gave emphasis to an order of the secretary of the interior that the fences should be removed at once. As soon as congress adjourns the officials of the interior department will take up this question and continue consideration of it until all of the unlawful fences have been removed.

DENVER FAT STOCK SHOW.

The formal opening of the Denver fat stock show last Tuesday was attended by about 10,000 people, including Gov. Peabody, the legislature and members of commercial bodies. This was the first annual exhibition of the kind held there, and its success exceeded all expectations. There were about 1500 cattle on exhibition, and the championship was awarded to a steer owned by the millionaire mine owner, D. R. G. Brown, of Aspen, who owns a ranch

near Denver. The steer was fed on sugar beets and alfalfa. This steer sold at auction to the Western Placing company at 15 cents per pound, the highest price ever paid for beef in the West. The steer weighed over 1600 pounds.

Peter Hopley, the Iowa feeder, purchased the champion load of feeders, yearling grade Hereford steers raised in North Park, Colo., at 5 cents per pound, live weight. He proposes to put them on feed for the World's Fair show at St. Louis next year. These cattle were part of a shipment of over 60 head brought in from the North Park, where they were dug out of three feet of snow.

Henceforth the Denver show will be a yearly fixture.

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

A movement which is likely to have a far-reaching effect has been inaugurated at Dallas. To the end that the public highways throughout the northern part of the state may be improved the Commercial Club of the city has called a convention to be held March 19 and 20. R. W. Richardson, the representative of the agricultural department, who has been in Dallas for a week past arousing interest in the good roads movement will be one of the principal speakers at the conference. Plans for enlisting the co-operation and assistance of the nearby counties were discussed at a recent meeting. Mr. Richardson, who is taking the initiative in the arrangements, delivered an address before the club last Thursday in which he pointed out the availability of convict labor for much of the contemplated work of improvement and declared that the passage of Congressman Brownlow's national good roads measure would largely depend upon the interest manifested by the various states. He strongly advocated the use of limestone for foundations and gravel as a top dressing for country roads. The necessity for an effective system of surface drainage was also urged.

Mr. Richardson pointed out that the cost of hauling a ton of weight over a good stone road was about 8 cents per mile, while the expense of hauling it over a dirt or sand road was 64 cents by the construction of good roads throughout the country, Mr. Richardson declared that \$600,000,000 might be saved annually.

HIGH PRICES TO CONTINUE.

Col. John F. Hobbs of the National Provisioner, a recognized authority on meat, contends that this country has entered on a period of permanent high prices for meats. Discussing this question recently, he said:

"Our population, like that of Europe, is increasing faster than is the supply of livestock. The era of prosperity and the greater world demand for meats during the last five years draw more heavily upon the herds and flocks; so much so that there was a startling slaughter of breeding stock. Another invasion was made in the excessive slaughter of calves for veal, and of very young steers for what is known as baby meat. It takes a greater number of cattle to produce the same amount of meat now than it did in the olden times, when cattle were not killed under four or five years of age. The fact is, we have one million fewer cattle than in 1900. The number now is less.

The big demand is for meats, and the high prices call stock to market in an undergrown and unfinished condition. As the percentage of population to livestock is increasing with each decade as the slaughter of calves is relatively on the increase, and as the butcher taste runs in lighter animals, there is no chance to bring about a parity of conditions and a permanent lowering of meat and cattle prices."

SAD SCENES IN SWEDEN.

Farmers in the Southwest have been wont to lament when the corn was burnt up by rays of the sun, cotton ruined by frost or wheat in shock damaged by rain. Their misfortunes are scarcely comparable to those now prevailing in the famine-infested districts of Sweden. A letter from C. N. Engolberg, customs inspector at Pajala and Pello, tells the pitiful story. "I found a family of nine in a very wretched condition," he writes. "Father, mother and children were all seriously ill, and a doctor whom I called diagnosed their malady as starvation. We discovered that these nine individuals had lived for several weeks on six quarts of milk and a scant allowance of bran bread each day.

"Conversation with numerous farmers, who, some time ago, were reckoned well-to-do, and whose holdings are among the largest in this district, revealed the fact that they were now so reduced by famine that they and their families are subsisting on bread made from the bran furnished for their cattle by the relief committee. Many of the villagers are obtaining meal in exchange for notes payable next year. The large number, however, being unable to get securities, are in the most desperate straits.

"When the relief supplies began to fail a short time ago the people were forced to begin again to slaughter cattle. Practically all over the district of Pajala and Pello the peasants are killing their milk cows—one of the saddest sights we have been compelled to witness in this land of tragedy and mourning. In nearly every case the cows had been the mainstay of the family for years, and the women and children wept over the slaughter almost as though it were their own flesh and blood that was being sacrificed."

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, interprets the new Kansas live stock inspection law to mean that Kansas cannot enforce inspection of cattle passing through the state, but can apply the regulations upon all cattle shipped to Kansas points. The law is not clearly worded and an opinion from the Supreme Court seems necessary.

Dr. E. P. Stiles, superintendent of the experiment station at Troupe, Tex., has resigned and is succeeded by Prof. E. C. Green, assistant horticulturist of the Texas experiment station.

The record-breaking price of \$118.75 per acre has been paid for forty acres two miles west of Hiawatha, Kan. This is the largest sum ever realized for farming land in Brown county.

J. C. Schweitzer of Springfield, Mo., will invest \$10,000 next year in land and fruit trees in Grayson and other North Texas counties.

PUBLIC SALE

At Arkansas City, Kansas, March 31st, 1903

Of Registered Hereford Cattle consisting of 13 bulls and 4 cows. Been breeding registered cattle since 1883. Sale will be under cover, Auctioneer Lefe Burger.

For catalogue address **L. F. JOHNSON & SON, Geuda Springs, Kans.**

BULLS BULLS BULLS

Gus Gobers' Famous Short Horn Ranch of Moore County, Texas, will have for sale at El Paso, During the Stock Raisers' Convention, March 10th, and 11th, 2 car loads of

THE BEST BULLS EVER RAISED

in the Lone Star State. This Herd has for its herd bulls the best material that can be found and this lot of bulls will show it. The herd is at all times open for inspection. This stuff may be sold at Public Auction in El Paso at that time, hence keep your eye on the gun, as great bargains are had at these Public Sales.

DISK PLOW AND ITS USES.

The disk plow, which is a comparatively recent invention, is beginning to attract considerable attention on account of the effective work it is capable of doing under certain conditions. The principal feature of this plow in its more perfect form is a tempered steel disk (sometimes arranged in gangs of two or more) 25 to 30 inches in diameter, and usually set at an angle to the furrow and to the surface so as to turn and pulverize the soil, being kept from clogging and assisted in pulverizing the soil by an adjustable scraper. The disk is carried by a steel provided with a seat for the driver and levers for control and adjustment of the plow.

The disk plow as put on the market by various manufacturers has been subjected to extended practical trial, with results which encourage the belief that it is destined to prove a useful farm implement.

Experiments have demonstrated that the disk plow may be used very advantageously in localities where there is a hard, gummy soil, in which it is almost impossible to keep the required depth with the moldboard plow. When this device is fully perfected it will, in all probability, prove a success, but there is still much room for improvement.

HINTS ON CURING COWPEAS.

In speaking of the difficulties to be encountered in the growing of cow peas, Prof. Waters, of the Missouri experiment station, recently said: "The curing of cow peas is a serious proposition. It would not be if we were curing them in midsummer, in July when we cure timothy hay and when the ground is dry and the weather hot, but in the fall of the year it is more difficult to handle them on a large scale; and yet in the ordinary season we have been able to cure them well enough so that they will make very valuable feed, without any undue handling or any unnecessary expense. We mow them down, practically, regardless of the weather, and allow them to cure in the swath as much as we can without serious sunburn or injury from rain, and then throw them into rather large shocks. Make them tapering, rather tall, and finish curing in the shock. If it rains and a few shocks heat we open them. Ordinarily we shall not have much heating. If it rains the next day after cutting run the tedder over them while they are yet wet, and if rains the next day repeat the operation and tedder them every time while wet. The less handling, the better. You may overhandle cow peas and have nothing left of them except to leave them in the field as fertilizers and have a good deal of unnecessary labor. The peas will stand a large amount of rain and look black and still be exceedingly palatable and useful as feed."

GOOD DRAINAGE ESSENTIAL.

Apple orchards generally do best on clay soils, and clay soils are the ones that need most to be drained, says an exchange. This lack of drainage is doubtless largely responsible for the failure of thousands of orchards. The clay soil, even on hillsides, holds too much water for the good of the tree-roots during wet times, whether those times are in fall, winter or spring. It not infrequently happens that a tree is set out on a clayey hillside. It leaves out well, but after that the leaves dwindle in size and become sickly in appearance. Finally the tree dies. We have seen this caused apparently by heavy rains saturating the clay soil and keeping it full of moisture during the time when the tree was attempting to form new rootlets and root hairs. Examples of this have come to the attention of the writer this year in localities that have had rains every other day for about two months. Poor drainage is apparently the cause.

Summer drouths are given as the cause of the death of some fruit trees. Yet if the soil had been thoroughly drained to a depth of three feet the roots of the trees would have struck so deep that drouth would affect them but little. When drainage is bad, the roots remain nearer the surface of the ground, and so are more injured in the case of lack of moisture in the

surface soil.

Drouths are seldom so severe as to dry out the ground to a depth of several feet. A hard pan just beneath the trees is given as the cause for the failure of some, but in this case it seems to us that it is really a question of drainage. If the drains had been put in at the right depth and the soil broken up under the trees, no hard pan of any consequence could have existed. Also the work of the frost on such drained soil is more complete and a way made for the deeper penetration of the roots.

PAPER MADE FROM STALKS.

A bulletin is shortly to be issued by the agricultural department at Washington relative to the manufacture of high grade paper from corn stalks. At Kankakee, Ill., there is a plant operated by a Chicago corporation, at which the process has been given a thorough test, with most gratifying results. The farmers of Illinois and Indiana will be first to profit from this new industry, which, by fall, will have its plant equipped sufficient to manufacture on an extensive scale.

Samples of paper made from the stalks of corn have been received at the department. Three different grades are exhibited. One is made from the shell of the stalk, another from the pith, and a third from the husk. From the pith is turned out a fine grade of oil paper—almost, if not quite, equal to linen paper, experts at the department say.

The department is informed that the great problem has been to make it an inducement to farmers to sell their cornstalks to the manufacturers instead of feeding them to live stock. To overcome this obstacle, it is announced, a machine has been invented and is being built which will take the stalk with the ear still on it, husk the ear, remove the husk from the stalk and then remove the shell from the pith. With a machine that will do this work perfected the men who propose to manufacture paper out of cornstalks will propose to farmers to buy their corn crop outright in the field. If the farmers wish the corn after it has been husked, it will be passed back to the farmer or it will be marketed by the paper manufacturers.

In time, it is predicted at the department there will be machinery which will make use of every part of the cornstalk and the ear. Instead of turning the husked corn back to the farmer or putting it on the market the buyers will grind it into various kinds of food.

NOTES ON THE APIARY.

There is but little expense to the honey extract or even for a small apiary, if one will but give it credit for the empty combs that are returned to the bees or the increase of honey that is gained by the use of these combs.

Keep all the marketable honey away from dampness, or any kind of honey for that matter, for ordinary cellars are not the place for honey, and many think otherwise, not having experience. There is no place too dry to keep honey, and heat will not affect it when kept in buildings above ground. This applies to both comb and extracted honey.

A combination of poultry keeping and bee keeping is a good one, as the most of the labor, the real busy time in poultry keeping, is in the spring when the business of hatching and raising the young is going on, and perhaps in the fall, when the flocks are culled, those not to be kept are fattened and perhaps killed and dressed, and the houses cleaned and made snug for winter. The bees require their care during June and July, when they are swarming and storing honey. The spring and fall care of the bees is important if they are to be fed and forced to a liberal production of brood, yet they should be so managed as to need but little of this, and it need require but little time.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy of the Iowa Experiment Station advises feeders of young cattle for baby beef to include in the daily ration some food rich in protein, along with corn stover or shredded corn fodder, and suggests some oil meal, cotton seed meal or glucose foods.

DEAL DIRECT WITH THE FACTORY

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The Journal Institute

THE COST OF BAD ROADS.

The department of agriculture has a bureau whose duty it is to study the road problem in the United States and give out all the information on that subject which it collects.

In a bulletin recently issued it is stated that the bad roads in this country cost the people who use them \$650,000,000 annually, which is a tax of \$8.50 a year for every man, woman and child in the country. But this tax falls chiefly on the 5,739,657 farmers who are cultivating the farms, which makes an annual tax upon these farms of \$113 apiece.

INTELLIGENT SEED SELECTION.

Prof. E. A. Burnett, director of the Nebraska Experiment station, in alluding to the value of farm institutes where the experiences and better methods of farming are so widely discussed, among other things says that the increase of ten bushels per acre of corn raised by the Funk Brothers of Bloomington, Illinois, resulted from the selection of seed alone, and that "it is safe to say that the proper selection of corn seed in this state (Nebraska) would increase the yield five bushels per acre, or 35,000,000 bushels annually for the state."

It is just as easy to apply the principles of intelligent seed selection in Texas, Kansas and the territories as it is in Nebraska, and the results should be as gratifying. An increased production of from five to ten bushels per acre is a consideration which should not be ignored by the progressive farmer.

NEW USE FOR OLD PLASTER.

A fruit grower in Patoka, Illinois, had occasion to have his house replastered last fall. He took the old plaster and put it around a row of apple trees in his orchard. The entire crop in the orchard had been very badly affected by bitter rot that year, and it was this year, with the exception of the row that he put the plaster on, which was entirely free. The farmers are not all going to knock off their plastering to dress their orchards with, but it is said that there will be a good demand for lime another season to put in the orchards. But we are not sure that the effect was all due to the action of the lime. It may have been that the broken plaster made a heavy soil sweeter and more friable, and that the same results would be obtained by the mulching with a heavy coating of sand and working it in. The physical condition of the soil has almost as much to do with the results on the crop as the fertility has.

FACTS ON IRRIGATION SOUGHT.

The division of hydrography of the United States geological survey, is in charge of Mr. F. H. Newell, and is taking up the matter of irrigation in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. The work has been put in charge of Prof. Charles N. Gould, of the University of Oklahoma, at Norman. He is interested in securing any information possible regarding the matter. At the present time he is attempting to secure the records of all the wells in this region, both deep and shallow, particularly as to depth of water, kind of water, kind of rock passed through, cost of well, etc. Arrangements have been made with the department of chemistry for the analysis of water. Any one desiring to know what substances are found in their well or spring water will write Prof. Gould and he will send directions for shipping. All expenses, such as express charges of analysis, will be paid by the government and the results of the analysis will be sent to the person sending the water.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BERMUDA GRASS.

A recent bulletin of the experiment station at Stillwater, O. T., makes the following statements concerning Bermuda grass: Of all the grasses tried on the station farm, Bermuda alone has shown the qualities which must be possessed by a pasture grass in Oklahoma. While it is possible to eradicate Bermuda grass when well established, it should be started only on lawns or on land intended for permanent pasture

and should be kept out of fields intended for cultivation. In ten years on the station farm, Bermuda grass has not spread to a troublesome extent into lands where it was not wanted.

Bermuda grass should be given a trial on every Oklahoma farm where permanent pasture is wanted. A small start may be secured from seed which may be purchased of Southern seedsmen. This will furnish a supply of sod so that larger plantings may be made in succeeding years by covering pieces of roots in March and April, or even as late as August.

This and other publications of the station will be sent free to all applicants.

ABOUT DEEP PLOWING.

Discussing the depth of plowing, E. L. Vincent, in Farm and Fireside, says, nine times out of ten the first answer we would get to this question would be, "Yes, of course; we should plow deep." In pursuance to this theory, we have had made for us sub-soil plows that dig the earth as far again in most cases as the common plow can reach. Our leading agricultural writers have taught deep plowing as a cardinal principle of farming; even that exponent of homely farm philosophy we all love to quote, Benjamin Franklin once said, "Plow deep, while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep."

In theory, this all sounds fine, but what are the facts? I shall speak for the whole Eastern country, and I believe for a great portion of the West, when I say that the deep-plowing theory is wrong in principle and in practice. What does the plow bring up when it goes down more than six or eight inches into ground? With most of us it brings up a hard, cold, unpromising looking soil, capable of producing little in the way of good crops. When this earth is analyzed, it is not found to contain the elements needed to grow the grains we want for the sustenance of our stock or our families.

The fact is, after we get down a certain distance, we reach a point where there is little or no humus. That is deposited on and near the surface. The depth we must go to find this point will, of course vary somewhat with the locality. In some parts of the country, there is a deeper deposit of fallen leaves, decayed vegetable matter and rotted timber than in others. We must be our own judges when we have sent the plow down deep enough to bring up this rich material, and then it is the part of wisdom to stop.

Another fact is, that it costs more than that to which it comes to get the subsoil to the top. It costs more in the strength of our horses, and more outlay of muscles in ourselves.

Finally we have few plants which need to go down more than the six or eight inches through which the natural humus of our farms extend. Alfalfa, perhaps, seeks the very bottom, but it is not so much fertility that it is after as moisture. Corn does not sink its roots more than five or six inches. If it finds the fertility it desires within those few inches, that is all that is necessary.

But the native fertility of our soils is exhausted, you say, and we must seek it somewhere else. That is true, but it is wiser to supply the needed fertility in other ways than by deep plowing. Good barnyard manure, legumes and thorough culture will make up the losses far better than the plow can do by seeking lower levels.

THE SCIENCE OF FEEDING.

James E. Poole, writes from Urbana, Ill.: "Feeding, of all the sciences, offers the most promising sphere for investigation. Corn belt soil has been bountifully wasteful, and where it has shown signs of exhaustion, man has abandoned it, moving on to virgin fields. But this wasteful process can not be long continued, and the work of that coterie of scientists in which Mumford is conspicuous means much for present and future generations. As at present conducted, cattle feeding depends for profit largely on that important related industry—hog growing. In seasons such

as this, when hogs are scarce, cattle feeders who can not secure them are likely to score losses. As Prof. Henry remarked not long since, even the standard feeding tables can not be unquestionably accepted. The present programme of the Illinois experiment station along these lines is calculated to prove extremely beneficial to feeding interests. Here is what Prof. Mumford intends to demonstrate:

"Whether beef can be profitably made from each of the six market grades of beef cattle from choice to inferior.

"The length of time it will pay to feed each.

"The degree of fatness required to produce the highest attainable quality in each.

"Whether the highest quality of beef can be made from the common and inferior grades.

"The amount, rapidity and economy of gains from each.

"Discussing the task, Prof. Mumford said:

"Many individual animals should be fed under conditions perfectly controlled to settle some questions in animal physiology not yet understood, to determine whether the difference of two and one-half to one, which is now known to exist between cows, will hold in the feed lot, and in order to determine accurately which types or what blood lines within the various breeds are most economical consumers of feed. The place of silage in beef production needs further and most careful study, not only as providing acceptable and succulent roughage to the feeding steer, thus lessening the grain consumption, but also as a means of utilizing all the corn crop.

"Feeding experiments should be extended to cover the production of pork and mutton, and the fitting of horses for market.

"A systematic and thorough study should be made of what constitutes quality in meat and how to determine it, in order that breeders and feeders may know all the conditions that affect quality and, therefore, price."

"Feeders who aim to keep posted will do well to keep in touch with the Illinois experiment station."

One of the worst mistakes a feeder can make is to send lambs to market before they are more than half fattened.

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PATENTS Examination and opinion on patentability of inventions, and 72 page Inventors' Hand Book free. Estab. 1869. **R. S. & A. B. LACEY**, Patent Att'ys, 7 & F, Washington, D. C.

NO HUMBUG Three in One. Sells V. Stock Marker and Call Deceptor. Stops swine from rooting. Makes 48 different car marks. Extracts Hogs. Price \$1.50. Send \$1 for trial. If trouble, send balance. Pat'd May 6, 1902. Hog and Call Holder only \$1.00. **FARMER BRIGHTON, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.**

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A big white corn, and VERY EARLY, and one that stays green and makes good corn while all other varieties are drying up by the droughts and are total failures.

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J. C. MILLER, Supt.

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Send for free catalog also for 1903, and learn all about the new drought-resisting Foreign Plants, Bromus Inermis, Russula Spicata et Linnæa. Also wonderfully productive Beans and Wheat. Big stock of Cassia Seed, Hulled Seed Co., Atlanta, Georgia. Bermuda Grass and everything first-class in Seeds. **KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. Bartles & Co., 804 Ross St., Lawrence, Kan.**

SWINE

Fine cut clover, mixed in a bran mash, makes a good feed for sows during the period of gestation. It will be relished by them and is also sure to prove a healthful diet.

In the production of hogs every breeder should have a standard to be adhered to at all times except under unusual conditions. Healthy sows should farrow litters of eight or more and ought to be able to successfully rear litters of at least ten, if that number are farrowed. To insure uniform excellence in a herd breeders should cull out the inferior animals and measure the value of the animal largely by development of bone and strength of limb.

The hog killing season has arrived and it is well to reiterate what has heretofore been written about humane methods of converting the porker into meat. The most merciful way to slaughter a hog is to strike it in the head with some blunt instrument, thereby producing a stupor, after which the sticking knife should be used without delay. This causes instant death. It is a well known fact that the animal suffers more from fear than from actual pain.

SWINE FEEDING TESTS.

The Kansas City State Experiment Station has given a great many tests on swine feeding.

A recent bulletin states that 68-lb. hogs were used, one lot being fed on shorts and bran and the other on corn meal. The test shows the bran and shorts to be superior to corn meal alone for hogs. Another experiment demonstrates that Kaffir corn meal is somewhat inferior to corn meal. It also indicates that ground wheat is fully equal and probably superior to corn meal. When corn and wheat can be obtained at the same price per hundred pounds, that it is more valuable to mix them than to feed either alone.

Their last test of cotton seed meal for hogs showed that it was a dangerous experiment for the life of the hogs, and resulted in their death at the end of six weeks from effects of the cotton seed meal. At first they make a rapid growth, and then they do poorly and finally will not fatten or they die. This has been determined the same at all the stations.

GOOD FEED FOR HOGS.

By those who have tried them artichokes and peanuts are highly recommended as a feed for hogs. The Journal's live stock editor has never tested their availability, hence is not in a position to speak from practical experience. Directions for administering these rations are given by a correspondent as follows:

"When they are ready for harvesting save enough for seed and turn the pigs into the patch and they will do the balance. Several objects are accomplished by making pigs do the harvesting. First they plow the ground about as well as could be done with a plow. Second they get wholesome exercise while rooting for a living. Third, they fatten rapidly, especially on peanuts, and keep in good health. So prolific are the peanuts and so rich in nutriment that it is surprising that every farmer does not plant a small patch for the old sow and her pigs. Artichokes are not so rich as peanuts in fattening properties but they fill the ground with their tubers and produce enormous crops. Besides the tubers, the tops of peanuts if cut and cured properly at the time make an excellent quality of hay. Both of these crops can be produced at little expense and labor and will pay as well if not better than any crop that can be planted on the same quantity of ground."

HOGS FOR MONEY MAKING.

Prof. C. F. Curtis, who has made hogs a long study, says about them: The hog's superior capabilities of converting farm feeds into meat products render it the most profitable animal domesticated on farms, and pork production the most profitable industry of American agriculture, in spite of the ravages of hog cholera.

This dreaded scourge gives no evidence of yielding to any of the loudly proclaimed methods of treatment or inoculation; but to the man who gives his hogs the range of all or the greater part of a fair-sized farm, and who applies vigorous measures of isolation, disinfection and eradication, the disease is largely robbed of its terrors. It is generally conceded that there is no certain specific against hog cholera, but the free and extensive use of good grass, roots and succulent feeds will do much to maintain a healthful condition that will afford a reasonable safeguard against many forms of disease. The hog in the wild state is naturally a herbivorous animal, and under domestication it would be much more herbivorous in its appetite if it had a chance. The grazing characteristics of swine should by no means be allowed to become extinct, but cultivated and perpetuated as a most useful quality. It will be conducive to harder hogs, cheaper production and better pork products.

FEEDING PIGS BY HAND.

Not infrequently on account of the death of the sow or failure of her milk, or because too many pigs are farrowed, it became necessary to feed the youngsters by hand if they are to be raised. Readers of the Journal have had some experience in this line, with varying success. If owners of an orphaned litter will follow the advice of A. J. Lovejoy, the well known breeder of Berkshires, chances of success will be largely in their favor. Mr. Lovejoy writes that he has succeeded in raising pigs, that were but a day or two old when their mothers died, by milking fresh milk from a cow and feeding them but a trifle at a time and using a shallow pan for them to suck it from, as the little pigs do not know how to drink but will suck it from the bottom of the pan, pushing their noses against the pan. But a very little should be put in at a time, or they would not be able to do this. It should be given warm from the cow every two hours. Keep the cow where she can be milked a little at a time day and night. If the cow is fresh the milk will be better for them.

It will hardly pay to bother with them unless they are from a very valuable sire and dam and good enough to give the attention they will require and sell for breeders.

Mr. Lovejoy has one herd boar raids that way whose mother died when he was two days old. He is now large, heavy hog, but it required much time and care to keep him properly fed the first three weeks.

DRIED BLOOD FOR HOGS.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has been conducting an experiment with two lots of Berkshire-Tamworth cross bred pigs to determine the influence of dried blood when added to a mixed ration for hogs.

One lot had been used in a previous experiment where comparisons had been made between fat and bacon hogs, where the ration fed consisted of ground wheat, 40 per cent; wheat shorts, 40 per cent, and ground corn, 20 per cent. The other lot had not been included in the work with the two types. They were fed a ration consisting of ground wheat, 40 per cent; wheat shorts, 35 per cent; ground corn, 20 per cent, and dried blood, 5 per cent. During the first six weeks the lot fed dried blood made an average daily gain of 95 pounds and consumed 4.10 pounds of grain for each pound of gain, while the other lot gained 1.01 pounds per day and consumed 3.84 pounds of grain per pound of gain.

In the second period of eight weeks on the same feed the two lots made the following showing: Those fed dried blood in addition to ground wheat, ground corn and shorts required .91 pounds of grain to produce a pound of gain and the lot averaged a daily gain of 1.55 pounds. Those fed ground corn and wheat with shorts alone required 4.68 pounds of grain per pound of gain and averaged 1.63 pounds daily gain.

During these tests both lots were given the run of alfalfa pasture. This would supply sufficient protein to balance the ration without the addition of the dried blood, so the test simply shows that the feeding of the blood

meal was not profitable when pigs were on good alfalfa pasture. Both lots were fed on a mixed ration, both of which were well balanced. In the Iowa experiments dried blood was fed with a pure corn ration and in this case the dried blood and corn gave better and cheaper gains than the corn alone. They also used takage with good results making better and cheaper grains than with the dried blood.

HEALTH ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS.

If success is to be attained in swine breeding, the health of the herd must be a paramount consideration. There is no profit in hogs when they die of disease, therefore it is essential that epidemics be guarded against by preventive measures. Good feed, an abundance of water and disinfected sleeping quarters are important considerations. It is well to remember, too, that excessive feeding of corn in hot weather and scarcity of grass are the primary cause of so much disease in late summers and falls.

Pure drinking water and an abundance of it at all hours of the day and night are of the utmost importance in promoting health and growth. Well or spring water is preferable to flowing streams and ponds, which are more likely to become contaminated with disease germs.

Water enters very largely into the animal structure, and many farmers fail to make profits in grains in feeding because of insufficient water supply to meet the demands of nature. This is especially true of those farmers who have no accessible water in their hog lots and are compelled to carry it to them two or three times per day. Great care must be observed that no stagnant water in low places be allowed to stand in the pasture or about the yards. Such water is dangerous to the health of any animal, especially to the lazy hog that drinks it rather than walk a few steps further for the purest of spring water. All such places should be filled up or tilled out, for they are but breeders of disease germs.

TRYING FOR THE MULE.

Representative Griggs of Georgia was telling Speaker Henderson how good 'possum is when properly cooked, when Representative Richardson of Georgia told him this story:

An old negro and his boy were riding the same mule to the mill. The boy said to his father:

"Pap, dis mighty good place for

BERKSHIRE.

WINCEY FARM BERKSHIRES
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Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 23367, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

'possum."

"Yes, chile."

"An' pap, I'se gwine to catch a 'possum, an' we'll hang him over de fire, an' he'll bake, an' bake, an' bake, an' de sugar be coozin' out de 'taters in de ashes an'—

"Shet yo' mouth, yo' fool nigger! Yo' want to make dis mule fling us both?"
—Exchange.

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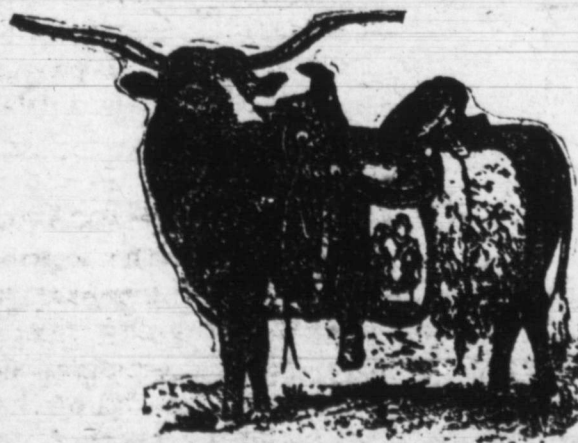
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First Premium at Texas State Fair,

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It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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SHEEP--GOATS

Good prices for good lambs and a considerable advance in price of wool are anticipated by sheepmen this spring. It is sincerely to be hoped that their expectations will be realized.

The United States does not have as many sheep to spare as formerly. At one time we could send 40,000,000 well fed muttons to the British market yearly. Not even half that number can be dispensed with at present.

To insure the best results, fresh blood should be infused into the flock every two years. In buying sheep for breeding purposes, the intelligent breeder always endeavors to secure animals that are superior to any in his flock.

In his address before the National Wool Growers' Association President Warren said the wool growers of the country were in better condition now than they had been for years past. The country, he said, is practically free from old wool stored in former years by speculators, and, with the marketing of the clip this year, he believed better prices would prevail.

Angora goat men are beginning to organize by counties in the Southwest, so that they may get the benefit of one another's experience. It is a wholesome sign, and indicates that interest in this industry is widespread. The Angora is a hardy animal, and can eke out a living under almost any circumstances, but the best results in goat raising are only obtained by studying his peculiarities and surrounding him with every advantage.

Great Britain appears to have been the first country to prohibit live sheep coming from the United States, by an order issued in 1873. Upon representations that there was no foot-and-mouth disease in the United States this order was rescinded in 1892, only to be again enforced in 1896 on account of the many scabby sheep sent abroad by our exporters. Our sheep are consequently

slaughtered on the docks where landed, the market being restricted and the prices much less favorable than would otherwise be obtained.

PURE BRED WOOL SCARCE.

A very large percentage of the wool produced in the United States is cross-bred wool—that is, of the wool reaching our markets, but a small percentage, relatively speaking, comes from pure bred sheep, even if we take the total product from all the breeds of sheep, having recognized registry associations into account.

The fleece of wool which is graded by the local dealers or commission men are seldom opened, says Herbert M. Mumford in American Cultivator. The sorting process is a much closer and more accurate method of classifying wools. Before the wool is scoured its generally sorted. The expert wool sorter opens the fleece and removes a portion of it here and there and throws it into separate piles or baskets. The number of sorts of wool in fleeces varies greatly, ranging from two or three to five or six sorts from the same fleece. It has been found that fleeces from pure bred sheep do not, as a rule, have as many sorts of wool in them as those taken from crossbred sheep.

Fleeces uniform in quality and length of staple are most desirable for manufacturing purposes. Consequently, if we wish to produce wool most desirable for the manufacturer, we must not cross indiscriminately. We can use for the foundation stock of a flock grade or native ewes, and by systematic grading up with some definite breed of sheep we can produce a more even grade of wool throughout the fleece.

IMPORTANT RANGE DECISION.

The United States Supreme Court has reversed the decision of Wyoming in the case of John Kelley, plaintiff in error, vs. Oliver L. Rhoads. The case deals with an incident of seven years ago when Kelley drove a herd of 10,000 sheep from Utah through Wyoming to Pine Bluff, Neb., for shipment to the east. The sheep were several weeks on the route, and during this time grazed on public and private land of the state. Kelley was assessed \$250 in taxes by Rhoads, the treasurer of Laramie county, and this amount was collected from him, on the grounds that his sheep were in Wyoming, and therefore taxable. The matter was taken through the courts, and Rhoads was sustained in instance until it went to Washington. On the ground that such interference, if carried to excess, would interfere with interstate commerce regulations; the supreme court, found for the petitioner, with instructions for proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion rendered. This means the return to Kelley of his \$250. Justice Brown, who delivered the opinion of the court, stated that it was plainly evident that the plaintiff found it cheaper to drive these sheep through Wyoming than to ship them, and there was no law to prevent their grazing on public and private lands as they went along.

DOGS PLENTIFUL, SHEEP SCARCE

With a rapid increase in the number of farm dogs throughout Kansas, the scarcity of sheep has increased. Doubtless this is true in other localities, but in the Sunflower state the causes and effects have often been remarked and commented upon. Sheep can not thrive where dogs are so numerous as to worry them. In an address before the National Wool Growers' association at Kansas City recently, Mr. E. W. Melville pointed out the disadvantages which such conditions imposed and suggested a remedy.

"Take the cow that gives your big profit, and put the value of that same cow into sheep, and the sheep will give you more clear profit in a year than any cow you have in your herd," he said. "The reason the sheep are frowned down and laughed at by the average farmer is simply because the average farmer partakes more or less of the nature of the animal that he deals most in, and it is pretty hard for those of us who have dealt in hogs for a good many years to ever understand the nature of a sheep. There is too much human nature about us. On

my farm the sheep have paid more net profit than any animal that ever came on the place. The reason the sheep decreased in the state of Kansas and elsewhere is because of the dog increase. The sheep decreases in proportion as the dog increases, and if we were to get legislators with backbone enough to face the dog-man and make laws that would protect the sheep, Kansas would be more of a sheep state than she is. There is not an animal that is so subject to the ravages of the dog as the sheep. Your cattle are perfectly safe from the dog that runs around at night, and so are your horses, but your sheep are not. If your bull or your horse or your cows get on my place and destroys anything, I can get track of it, but your cur dog can travel five or six or more miles and destroy \$100 worth of sheep for me in half an hour, and I can't find a trace of the dog that did the damage. I am unable to tell from any source, where the injury has come from. Your dog runs loose, but the law compels you to keep your other animals where you can control them. I have allowed myself two dollars a year for keeping my sheep, and never have received less than fifteen per cent on my money and from that up to fifty-five per cent. You can't go into the sheep business on a large scale—that is, the average farmer can't. A great many who have gone into the sheep industry and failed have themselves to blame, because they don't know anything about the sheep and attempt to handle too many at first. A few sheep well taken care of on every farm will be profitable. Cattle will do better in the pasture where there are sheep, because the sheep eat the weeds and the weeds are not there to destroy the moisture. The sheep will enrich the soil and the pasture will continually grow richer, and in the course of years it will support more live stock. They will give you three crops a year—mutton, wool and lamb. They will keep up almost as continuous an income as the dairy, and while you do have to get up once in a while in the cold winter mornings to take care of your lambs, you don't have to do it as a regular thing."

PEACHES RUINED BY COLD.

S. A. Goodwin, secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural society, has just issued the following bulletin on the condition of the peach crop: "The loss of the peach crop in parts of the state seems a certainty. The cold on the 17th is almost sure death to the peach buds, because of the warm, wet weather we had been having just previous to the severe cold. The warm, wet fall and winter has caused the buds to swell, and they were in just the condition to be badly injured by the sudden drop in temperature. We can safely say that there will be very few, if any, peaches where the mercury went down to 12 or 15 below zero. Just how far south this damage has gone it is impossible to state at this time, because they have not yet thawed out enough to show the dead peach. The farther south we go the more advanced are the fruit buds, and the less degree of cold it takes to kill them. In many parts of South Missouri the buds were so far advanced that they began to show the pink of the blossom. The peach crop of Central and North Missouri is very badly injured, if not entirely killed, and the crop of South Missouri is seriously injured in very many places at least. A few reports from different parts of the state have been received here, justifying the statements made above as to the killing of the fruit buds. The mercury did not get as low as expected in many parts of South Missouri, and we now feel sure that many points will have a partial crop, in some specially protected locations."

GRAIN CROPS OF THE SOUTH.

The Southern Magazine of Baltimore has compiled from official reports of the government the statistics of grain crops of the South in 1902 as follows: Corn, 502,487,602 bushels at \$276,553,894; wheat, 48,872,127 bushels, at \$38,069,619; rye, 1,352,892 bushels, at \$975,514; oats, 56,178,672 bushels, at \$26,252,265. In addition to grain, the South raised 21,897,555 bushels of Irish potatoes, valued at \$14,176,169; 2,905,423 tons of hay, valued at \$46,734,706, and 630,253,898 pounds of

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ANGORA GOATS—WRITE TO H. T. FUCHS (The German Fox), Marble Falls, Tex.

tobacco, valued at \$68,834,025. The total for these three items, added to the total for grain, makes \$466,546,192, or approximately about one-half of the total value of the agricultural products of the South.

No mention is made of the cotton crop or the output of sweet potatoes, sugar, rice and fruits.

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CASE 1705. Eighteen years ago I first noticed symptoms of nervous trouble that afterwards caused me great misery and suffering. I had pain in my back, slept many restless nights. I had no control of my faculties, so that I was always at a disadvantage in what I undertook. I have been using the Electro-Chemic Belt of the Heidelberg Medical Institute several weeks and I consider myself cured once more, and to be well worth all a man has.

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**DATES CLAIMED FOR LIVE STOCK
SALES.**

SHORTHORNS.
May 6 and 7, 1903—Colin Cameron
and others, Kansas City, Mo.
at Manhattan, Kan.

An expansive smile is worn by the
farmer who has money "planted" in
hogs nowadays. The porkers are in
demand at good prices on all markets.

A scarcity of farm and ranch hands
is predicted for the coming season. This
will afford an opportunity for those un-
able to find employment in the large
cities to earn an honest living in the
country.

The Oklahoma house last Friday
passed bills providing for the employ-
ment of convicts on public roads, and
governing the fencing of large tracts
for pastures and the driving of cattle
herds from point to point.

A tract of land 125 miles long by 100
miles wide in the state of Sonora, in
Northern Mexico, was lately purchased
by New York capitalists. The tract
will be fenced and converted into the
largest cattle ranch in the world.

Too much emphasis can not be
placed upon the importance of the In-
ternational Good Roads convention to
be held in St. Louis April 27 to May
2. Scientific methods of construction
and recommendations for legislation
calculated to secure improved high-
ways will be discussed.

This heated agitation about the abro-
gation of old quarantine lines and the
creation of new ones in which the cat-
tlemen of Texas, Kansas and the terri-
tories are indulging is not so serious a
matter as one who is disinterested
might be led to believe. If mistakes
are made, public sentiment will remedy
them in the near future and they are
not likely to be repeated.

INTEREST IN IRRIGATION.
That interest in irrigation is wide-
spread throughout the West is evidenc-
ed by the fact that the government has
decided to have a miniature irrigation
plant in operation at the St. Louis
World's Fair. It will be copied after
the Ontario plant in Southern Califor-
nia, which, in addition to taking up
water from the San Antonio river for
the moistening of the soil, utilizes the
water, under heavy pressure, for gen-
erating electricity. The eleventh an-
nual Irrigation Congress is to convene
at Ogden, Utah, in September and the
importance with which the approaching
meeting is regarded may be inferred
from the fact that the legislature of
that state has set aside a fund of \$10,000
for the entertainment of the delegates.
Clearly, irrigation sentiment is on the
gain.

OBJECT LESSON FOR FARMERS.
It ought to be possible for the dullest
intellect to appreciate the necessity for
organization among the farmers, espe-
cially when evidence is not lacking to
show that those upon whom they are
dependent for a market have virtually
conspired against them. Advices from
Kansas City tell about the meeting
there of the Missouri State Packers' as-
sociation, at which it is stated the as-
sembled fruit and vegetable canners
canners reached a "pretty fair under-
standing" as to the prices which should
be paid for produce. It was announced
after the meeting that the cost of can-
ned goods to the consumer "might be
advanced." Will the producers of the
raw materials profit by this rise? Not
unless they get together along lines ad-
vocated by the American Society of
Equity.



**NATIONAL AMERICAN SOCIETY
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Arthur Dixon McKinney, Indianapo-
lis, Ind.
Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex.
James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
There are other officials yet to be
named.

Kit, Tex., Feb. 25, 1903.

Mr. S. R. Williams:
Dear Sir—I met Major McRae here
and he gave me one of the pamphlets
of instruction. My experience here
may be summarized as follows: Not
knowing it I ran up against the Fruit
Growers' association recently organ-
ized here and now numbering 45
members. I conferred with their
president and secretary and find that
they will have, a called meeting here
Saturday to consider the advisability
of affiliating with the East Texas
Shippers' association. They invited
me to be with them at their next
regular meeting. As to the adoption
of the association's constitution which
I offer: In order to do anything I
find the enclosed list of questions
very important and a typewritten re-
ply to them would be helpful if satis-
factorily given, otherwise I cannot do
more. Also, I find that to give the
thing cast and character and to con-
vince the farmer that it is not a fake
it requires co-operation with a suit-
able local permanent citizen through
whom the business must be concluded
as there is, at least in this locality,
such an ironclad prejudice or con-
servatism as to the honest intention
and effectiveness of an organization
to bring to the farmers what they all
agree that they need co-operation
which can secure the objects pro-
posed, namely, current price reports,
safety in shipping, and co-operation
in all things essential to the farmers
in getting their rights. "But is this
organization the one to do this? How
are we to know it? Is it a practical
and not a theoretical affair, and what
advantage does it afford over the
present Fruit Growers' association,
and by what measures or means are
its proposed reforms to be brought
about?" These are pointed questions
of which I myself cannot give satis-
factory explanations. The enclosed
questions are the gags which they de-
mand be met satisfactorily. I will
say that they accuse me of not being
interested or sincere in my state-
ments as to the veracity of the soci-
ety, and hint that I am just talking as
a lawyer for what I can make. Now,
this is rather a powerless condition to
be placed in and of course I need
personal influence in my efforts to
reason with them that I am sincere in
desiring to aid, by my work to organ-
ize the farmers for their good beyond
the fact of the pay I get. While this
charge is untrue, most of them think
the same; so that identified interest
in the farmers' welfare won't carry
conviction that I am out for their ben-
efit but simply because the society af-
fords me a livelihood. I will devote
my time to a two days' canvass of
the community and if possible get the
farmers out to a public talk as I have
heretofore. Then, as is always the
case, they will unconsciously suggest,
"Well, if you will get Mr. _____
to head this thing I'll take some stock
in it. If anybody can organize in this
neighborhood he can, for everybody

likes him." This plan has been the
natural result of my work here. So I
herewith hand you the name of Mr.
Jno. B. Goodnight, from whom doubt-
less you will receive a letter. Mr.
Goodnight is a land owner, a good
Christian gentleman, well liked in
this community and a practical man,
but not a member of the Fruit Grow-
ers' association though he under-
stands its workings thoroughly. He
wants a copy of the pamphlet of in-
structions and I suggest that you send
him ten copies. One month's work
like the past three days would par-
alyze my brain and nerves for life.
"No confidence, no confidence in any
scheme," is what many say. Respect-
fully,
J. D. HENRY.

**QUESTIONS AS TO THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY
FROM J. D. HENRY.**

Question. What advantage is the
National Society to members of the
local union. Answer. All thoughtful
farmers agree that the mission of the
American Society of Equity cannot
be accomplished, unless the movement
is of a national character, and all pro-
ducers are bound together with a
common purpose. Suppose the cotton
raisers of Texas were all organized
and working in harmony. Is it not
apparent that much good could be ac-
complished. But if all cotton raisers
of the Union were working in har-
mony is it not possible for very much
more to be accomplished? The
National Society of Equity under-
takes to become an adjuster as it
were, between the great interests of
the agricultural world and for their
information gather reliable data for
the guidance of those interested. This
information will be furnished in a
timely manner to all local unions. It
is contemplated that each local union
will furnish much data heretofore not
obtainable from any source. The Na-
tional Society statistician compiles
this, and it goes back to all strength-
ened by the reports of the whole soci-
ety. Upon this information gained
prices will be promulgated looking to
the betterment of all interests. It is
not expected that every farmer will
agree with the policy of the society.
Some will sacrifice their holdings
from necessity, others because of a
well known desire to take advantage
of their neighbors but the patriotic
and high minded owner of the homes
of the land will see in the policy of
the society that which will only tend
to help him. Every local society is a
law unto itself as to membership and
what it shall do. It can be an insti-
tute, or truck growers' association or
any kind of agricultural society de-
sired in its workings—that is, all such
societies can and will become mem-
bers of the American Society of Equi-
ty, as the necessity appears. It has
not been many years since the truck
growers' associations were unknown.
Now it has become a necessity to the
business and it will not be long until
it will be impossible for truck grow-
ers to sell their production except
through some organized method.
Even now all raisers of truck see that
time approaching. That is what or-
ganization does for our interests.
Why cannot the whole agricultural
interest be profited in the same way?

Question. What use is made of the
\$1.00 paid to become a member of
the society? No organization can
grow without the use of some money
to meet current expenses. This dollar
goes to pay for printing and other
current expenses, the salary of organ-
izers and those promoting the society.
There is not an officer of the Ameri-
can Society of Equity receiving a dol-
lar compensation for services. There
is no capital stock or fund of any
kind. The society is co-operative in
everything. All officers are bonded
and every dollar paid in will be ac-
counted for. The truck growers of
Dallas county are only now awaking
to an appreciation of the needs of
growers, while other sections of the
state have grown rich from the indus-
try. So it is in all things. The far-
mer is to-day plodding along his way,
helping every other interest to orga-
nization and prosperity and lamenting
his own fate because he lacks confi-
dence and courage to do the right
thing. Verily, the cabbage and potato
farmers of Texas, through co-opera-
tion, live in comfort and ease, eating

the farmer's corn and wearing his
cotton, while that citizen treads his
weary way telling of bugs and boll
weevil.

Arise, men; think not alone of your-
self; fear not your neighbor! Come
together like brethren and counsel for
the good of all. By co-operation only
can the issues of the present be met.
EDITOR.

NEW ANTI-TRUST MEASURE.

An anti-trust bill, representing the
wishes of the National Live Stock As-
sociation, has been introduced in the
lower house of the Nebraska legisla-
ture. Its principal purpose is to pro-
tect trade and commerce against un-
lawful restraints and monopolies and
to prohibit the giving of rebates on the
transportation of property. As drawn,
it adapts trade within the state to the
Sherman anti-trust law, and the bills
introduced in congress by Senator
Hoar and Attorney General Knox.
Representative Junkin, its author,
says it is intended to follow the gen-
eral lines of a measure drafted by
Judge Springer, counsel of the Live
Stock Association, in the interests of
the stockmen.

SPRING PASTURING OF ALFALFA.

After it is too late to pasture wheat
that is to be cut from grain and be-
fore the grass pastures begin to fur-
nish feed is a period of a month or six
weeks when the temptation to pasture
alfalfa is hard to resist. Pasturing dur-
ing this period is about the surest way
of destroying a good stand of alfalfa.
Aside from the weakening of the plants
brought about by the removal of the
first tender growth, the ground is kept
bare, and crab grass and weeds are al-
lowed to get a good start ahead of
the alfalfa. The longer the pasturing
is continued the more serious are the
harmful effects. Many farmers think
they have tried alfalfa when, after se-
curing a good stand by fall seeding,
they have lost it by pasturing early the
following spring. It takes about three
years for alfalfa to become thoroughly
established, and during that time it
should not be pastured at all. It would
be better if it were never pastured, es-
pecially on uplands, and were used ex-
clusively for hay. The experiment sta-
tion at Stillwater, O. T., has been trac-
ing the causes of failures to succeed
with alfalfa, and in nearly every in-
stance that has been observed, pastur-
ing, especially in the spring, has been
one of the chief reasons.

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATION.

From Abilene, Kan., comes a report
to the effect that the farmers near All-
da and Upland, a rich section of coun-
try remote from railways are working
out a system of co-operation that is
making them notable in Central Kan-
sas. The farmers are nearly all well-
to-do, and own their places clear, many
of them having money at interest. They
own convenience. A co-operative tele-
phone exchange, which already reaches
twenty-five farms, and has a central
exchange at the co-operative store, is
the latest. It is expected that 100 farms
will be on the line by April 1.

The most extensive of their compa-
nies is the mutual insurance company,
that insures only farm property, and at
actual cost. It has \$900,000 in risks and
1000 members, covering windstorms and
tornadoes. A mutual merchandise com-
pany, started in 1896, with one little
store and one clerk, now has two stores,
four clerks, and buys and sells grain,
stock and other farm products. Every
member of the company who sells to
an outsider pays a forfeit to the com-
pany for each bushel of grain or pound
of stock. The company has a stock in-
voicing \$7000, and pays good dividends.
One sale of a ton of sugar a week or
the receipt of 900 dozen eggs weekly is
not unusual.

A building association was formed
three years ago and built a large hall.
Three secret orders meet there, and all
political meetings are held in it. Twen-
ty farmers form a co-operative thresh-
ing company, which owns a \$3500 outfit
that is kept busy threshing the mem-
bers' grain.

The telephone company will be run
purely on a co-operative basis, and will
be conducted with the Abilene, Clay
Center and Junction City exchanges.

When writing to advertisers please
mention the Journal.

LIVE LONG AND WELL.

A FRENCH writer of the name of Agill somewhere speaks of the lack of steadfast will power in the human race. He goes so far as to say that with sufficient will power man might even overcome the "cowardly habit of dying." I believe he himself, however, at last succumbed to that cowardly habit in spite of his dictum. But the dictum contained truth to this extent: Undoubtedly steadfast, trained will power will help us to prolong life and also to overcome many of the evils now held to be inseparably joined to life.

It is not luck or even heredity that has enabled Mrs. Julia Goodman, an English artist, to be a beloved and useful member of the working world up to near the age of ninety-one, which she will reach next November. Luck she never had. In 1836 she was married to Mr. Louis Goodman, who years afterward became a helpless invalid and remained on her hands to be supported till his death in 1870. He did not become an invalid till several children had been born to the couple, however—worse luck!—and, in addition to the maintenance of her husband, Mrs. Goodman had these to rear and educate all alone.

Heredity was indeed in her favor. She had in her veins the vital, tenacious Hebrew blood whose possessor seldom gives down and whines. But heredity alone would have availed little except to enable Julia Salaman Goodman to linger long in a poorhouse. She had noble artistic gifts also and a wise common sense; best of all the indomitable will that thus far has kept her from yielding to the "cowardly habit of dying."

Julia Salaman was one of a family of twelve children, all of them uncommonly gifted. Their parents educated them in a practical manner. Julia ran naturally to painting. She had the best teacher of the time and adopted portraiture as her specialty. When she was thrown on the world with a husband and children to support, she naturally and easily took up again the beloved art which had been her entertainment in her fortune favored years.

From that day to this her life has been one of incessant labor—not grudging, slavish toil, but cheerful, happy tasks, so happy that you can fairly hear the joy bells ringing their accompaniment down along the years all the way. Mrs. Goodman has naturally strong power of concentration and she has cultivated it till it is enormous. These are the things that have made her and kept her—noble intellectual gifts, a strong love nature and a splendid will power. Now at ninety she paints and does needlework without glasses, only occasionally using a magnifying glass for a few of the more delicate strokes of her brush. Who, man or woman, can equal such a record?

Mrs. Goodman has painted more than a thousand portraits. Nearly or quite fifty years ago she began exhibiting her work in the Royal academy, and she has kept it up ever since. She has painted scores of the notable persons of Great Britain. She has also met socially most of those who have helped make English history in the past two generations. She has lived with her working and enjoying faculties unimpaired while five British sovereigns ruled and four of them passed away. George III. was king when she was born; she witnessed the coronation of George IV.; lived and wrought while William IV., then Victoria, reigned and died—Victoria was seven years younger than Mrs. Goodman—and now, in full possession of her artistic powers, the marvelous woman yields allegiance to King Edward VII.

It is not for the old girls that I have been at pains to trace out this life story, not for those ancient females who have let active life slide from their grasp and now sit in a corner and "take things easy." These are past praying for. It is for the young girls I write, those of fourteen and upward. There is no woman in England more honored than ninety-year-old Julia Goodman.

Girls, most of you will live to be old. Will now that you are going to, anyhow, for it is a priceless privilege to stay here and keep learning something all the time and giving loving service to others. Stay here so long as you can, be as beautiful as you can all the time, love, serve and learn all you can. Above all, train your will to be strong

and steadfast toward any worthy aim you desire. And that is the moral.

THE POPULAR MOHAIR.

While the great majority of shirt waists now in course of construction are of thin and fine materials, with much tucking and fancy lace embroidery adding to their beauty, many of the handsome waists are made of fine flannel, voile and, above all, of the new mohairs. Nothing has taken such a sudden rise into popularity as mohair, but it must be remembered that the mohair of today is not that of our grandmothers, but is almost a new thing. It is woven better, and the admixture of silk and wool has added to its flexibility and beauty. Now mohair is not only printed, but striped and figured, and some has tiny tufts of wool all over the surface. Others are glossy and lustrous with the old time sheen, but with a softness not known to this kind of material before this season. It has always had such a wily feel that few ever really liked it. The mohair now is shown in all the syndicate colors, and many street suits are made of it, with all the attention to detail shown in the finest broadcloth. The cream colored mohairs are really beautiful when made up and trimmed with yellowish lace. Some pretty waists are made by having Bulgarian embroidery set along the folds and cuffs, and the funny little tab collars have the tabs wrought in this stitch. When the waist is white or a very light color and the embroidery is done in black and red or dark blue, the result is very unique and artistic.

One pretty design in a mohair waist for a young lady is of the palest blue, almost white. This is laid in seven folds in front and five in the back. These are not stitched on the edges, but are left open like the slot seams. Arranged as a yoke across the shoulders is fine black brussels net (this, by the way, is much used in the new waists), and this is in turn edged with a pretty design of white renaissance lace. Across this again are drawn lines of black ribbon, each end finished off with a loop and button.

Another very neat and attractive waist is of ashen gray mohair, soft, but shining like the richest silk. This has a plastron front, opening at the left side and fastening with frogs and loops of black silk. A band of black silk guipure lace is used to trim the sleeves and the collar, but the cuffs are ornamented only by two frogs and loops. I saw this copied in handsome fine albatross cloth and also in French broadcloth. French twilled flannel, in a delicate frosty blue, has been also used to produce the same design. It is pretty in all.

A waist which is as well adapted for separate use or as part of a suit is that shown in the illustration. It is made of the new crapelike stuff which is so well liked by all. This stuff is made in an admixture of colors, and these are made into stripes by the crinkle in the weave. It reminds one of the deeply crinkled india crapes. The colors in the waists are so closely brought together that the whole is like reseda. There is a yoke in front made of moss green velvet, the edges are bordered with a bias band of silk to match, and this is studded with small silk buttons. The bishop sleeves have deep cuffs trimmed to match the border of the waist. This is a peculiarly girlish waist and pretty besides.

The very thin waists bid fair to surpass any yet seen in point of beauty. Such daintiness in workmanship and fancy is hard to imagine. Fine lace insertions and edgings may give an idea of the material used, but one must really see the exquisite arrangement of the medallions and crossbars of lace as arranged along the front to appreciate their delicate beauty. The way the lace is treated is such that no matter how fine it is it will be easy to launder.

A fine batiste waist trimmed with its complement of lace is so sheer that it will require a corset waist almost as delicately fashioned. The linen batistes show such a bewildering array of embroidered tracings that no one could describe them all. The mode for all white waists is certainly greater than ever before. Each new maker must imagine something new, and we get a marvelous variety. The shapes vary from the old French bodice form to the pronounced blouse. The Gibson waist is among the things of the past, as few care for them now.

THE SENTIMENTAL GIRL.

"The sentimental girl or woman misses a good deal out of life." This was the remark of Mrs. Worldlywise. "Why, I thought that on the contrary"—began Miss Bud.

"Then, my dear, you were mistaken," put in the older woman crisply. "Like does not always attract like in this world, and one of the most striking proofs of it is that the sentimental girl rarely attracts the man sentimentally inclined."

"But the other men?"
"They are not attracted either. When a man discovers that a girl is romantic, inclined to believe everything he says and to take every glance from his eye as a proof that he loves her, he is apt to chuckle behind his hand and leave her. 'Too easy and too silly,' is the thought in his mind. On the contrary, the girl who is a jolly good fellow and will talk on almost any subject in preference to love is the one whom he, with the natural perversity of mankind, will lead up to the subject."

"I suppose one can pretend?" put in the debutante.
"Oh, dear, yes. One not only can, but must. And yet men blame us women for being deceitful! So if you are inclined toward love, ideals and all those nice little things don't let the men suspect it. Talk golf nonsense, verse or what you will, only avoid the slightest approach to sentiment, and you will soon find things coming your own way."

"But the sentimental woman does sometimes marry?"

"Alas! yes, but her husband does not find out about her weakness till afterward. Then we see a nice household, with the mother of the family sprawling on a divan reading mushy novels because real life isn't good enough for her and the children and household arrangements going to the dogs in consequence. This, of course, is the exaggerated type of sentimental woman, but I was personally acquainted with one of her kind. She spent her time reading love stories and whatever spare money she had in going to see romantic plays until she lost all her ambition, her pride in her home and everything else a woman is supposed to have. In the end her husband divorced her, and even then she didn't seem to care much, but lounged in a chair with a box of candy at her elbow reading her perpetual novel."

"H'm-m! And I suppose she?"

"Yes, exactly so. Well, in its lesser forms sentimentality leads to a woman's thinking no one can understand her, least of all the unfortunate man who is her husband. When she is clever she writes her experiences, and then we have things like 'The Confessions of a Wife,' that make you long to shake the woman. But as a rule the sentimental woman is not clever. She contents herself with boring her husband ninety times a day with the trite remark, 'Do you love me?' or else weeping and going around the house wearing an injured expression."

"I wish," the older woman went on hastily as if she feared an interruption, "mothers would teach their daughters that while love is a good thing it isn't the whole thing; that ambition, work and success are not mere masculine attributes. Oh, yes, I know there are many women who have found that out already, but there are a lot more who ought to be helped to find it out. When we have more ambition and less analyzing among women then we shall have fewer sentimental women and as a result fewer heartbroken ones."
MAUD ROBINSON.

FOR CHURCH FAIRS.

and are easily contrived by those the least bit skillful with their paintbrush.

Odd sofa cushions are made by appliqueing large cretonne cut out flowers on a plain linen ground. These are stitched flat and the edges concealed under cord of the same shade.

The winter months are the favorite season for church fairs, and many are the little articles which may be contrived by clever fingers at small cost.

For instance, the blotter in the illustration is made of two remnants of bright blue linen left over from a summer gown. These are ornamented with a coarse embroidery done in white and gold cord. The leaves of blotting paper are buff and blue.

Pincushions made to represent flowers and vegetables always sell readily

Picture frames are decorated with small representations of pipes, playing cards and beer steins for the men and powder puffs, love letters, Cupids and bunches of flowers for the girls. These can be cut out from magazine illustrations pasted and then colored, or they can be sketched in lightly with pen and ink and then tinted with water color.

Fancy pocket handkerchiefs combined with loops of fancy ribbon make a dainty pincushion covering.

Plain wooden boxes covered with cretonne are always acceptable for handkerchiefs, and so are boxes decorated in burned designs.

Anything pretty while at the same time useful is bound to sell.

GRACE ADAMS.

MAKING HOUSEWORK EASY.

This article applies both to women living in the cities and to those whose homes are in the country, although the latter have many more inconveniences to deal with.

Certain women who have large houses to keep in order and large families to take care of never seem to need help and, furthermore, have time to read, attend clubs and, in general, improve their minds. Others with not half the cares are continually at it from morning till night. Why is this?

It is simply a question of method.

Women do not realize that in housework one must make one's brains save

one's heels and that method is as necessary as in other occupations. One of the most thorough housekeepers I know spends twenty minutes every morning planning the work of the day. She says that by so doing she more than saves the twenty minutes twenty times over. Before getting a meal stop and think how many things you will need from the cellar and try to get them all at once. Have the stove as near as possible to the sink and cupboard boards. Have the mixing table high enough so that you will not have to bend over it, and have a high chair that you can sit in when mixing dough, peeling potatoes, etc.

Why keep the flour barrel a quarter of a mile away from the pastry table? Why not have a little cupboard over the pastry table containing the necessary spices and ingredients?

Drop shelves are a great advantage, especially where room is limited, and zinc covered tables are also very useful.

The farmer's wife will find her work ten times easier if her tubs are placed in the kitchen proper instead of in the shed adjoining; also if there is a drain through which she can pour the waste water without having to go through an outside door and some distance from the house with her heavy burden. This can be erected at slight cost and is important on the ground of health also. Build the washtubs high enough to avoid that backache.

A refrigerator will save many weary trips down cellar, and so will a window box in the winter time.

Place things where they are most convenient, and keep them there. Have a different day for each phase of your work, and eliminate all of it which is not necessary. HELEN CLIFTON.

ONE WIFE'S ULTIMATUM.

A woman left her husband on the ground that he ill treated her. Finally she offered to return to him if he would sign a set of rules she drew up for his observance. One of them was that he should take a bath once a week and put on clean clothes. The husband refused flatly to sign, and it was all off again. The wife was right. A husband who will not take a bath once a week and put on clean clothes ought to live in a stable.

Good little girls who always do what they are told without question never cut much of a figure in the world.



BUILD THE WASHTUBS HIGH.

DAIRY

It is claimed by the German dairymen that the quantity of milk is increased one pound per day by having the cows drink warm water. They claim that a cow will drink 73 pounds of warm water and 63 pounds of cold water. They, however, found that from the cows drinking warm water, the milk had no increase of solids although they ate about a pound more food daily, which means that the milk from the cows that drank warm water had a greater per cent of water in it than did the milk of cows drinking cold water.

Recent developments tend to show that as a butter producer the Ayrshire cow can't be beat.

There were seven herds tested for a full year under the direction of the various experiment stations, making about seventy cows in all. Two of these cows gave over 500 pounds of butter, eight gave over 400, forty gave over 300. One cow gave over 10,000 pounds of milk, seven gave over 9,000, 20 gave over 8,000, 33 gave over 7,000 and 52 gave over 6,000 pounds of milk.

Five cows owned by E. J. Fletcher, of Greenfield, N. H., won the first prize, giving an aggregate of 42,020 pounds of milk and 2050 pounds of butter; George H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H., won second, with 42,417 pounds of milk and 1936 pounds of butter, and W. V. Probasco, Cream Ridge, N. J., won third prize with 38,326 pounds of milk and 1835 pounds of butter.

For single cow prizes, L. S. Drew, of South Burlington, Vt., won first prize with Miss Ollie, giving 514 pounds of butter; E. J. Fletcher, Greenfield, N. H., won second with Durwood, giving 506 pounds, and C. M. Winslow & Son, Brandon, Vt., won third with Acellista, giving 421 pounds.

THE CARE OF DAIRY VESSELS.

I think the young farmer is very wise in trying to point out the very best methods and ways of caring for milk vessels, etc., as narrow-mindedness in any pursuit is its death blow. As he is young in the dairy business, in a small way, he asks a few questions to be sent to the Stock Journal that may help him. First, he wishes to know the best way of cleaning vessels in which milk has settled.

"Cleanliness, eternal vigilance and industry are the necessary requirements in handling milk pans; but yet many are successful. Others use old rusty cans or pails, says an experienced dairyman. It is true economy to throw them away and get fresh ones. I will quote from him mostly: "All dairy utensils should be made of tin, and all the joints sound. After use they should be washed in cold water, then scald, using plenty of water as hot as you can use it, and wipe perfectly dry, and place in the air and sunshine.

"The hands come in contact with many objects through which impurities may be conveyed, hence one cannot be too particular. A little dirt under the rim of the nails may contain bacteria and disease germs, and make trouble. So have the milkers wash their hands before milking, in hot water, to which a spoonful of pearline has been added, instead of soap, as it is purer than most of soap, and cleanses more quickly. The milkers should be free from tobacco."

This was a very successful dairy man that used these methods. He used the glass cans to deliver milk in, and he rinsed his churn out with borax water to purify. Try a few of his methods.

DAIRY BREEDS FOR THE DAIRY.

The advantages of using only dairy breeds of cows for dairy purposes are strongly urged by Prof. T. L. Halcher of the University of Minnesota. "In more than ten years," he writes, "we have been carefully experimenting with a herd of cows of the beef type in a modified form. Of these there has accumulated about thirty complete yearly records. In Bulletin 67 of the Minnesota Station it is said that cows having a flesh growing heredity, under liberal feeding remain in the dairy only a few years, while the spare cows do service to a ripe old age. This statement was the result of careful work and actual experience. Since that was said there

have been reported quite a number of creditable performances in the dairy by such cows, both under the care of private individuals and public institutions, and in every instance such cows either died after the close of the first or second year or their records were so poor that silence regarding them was considered the proper thing. But why hide the truth? Much has been written concerning the performance of a beef-bred cow at an experimental station in a neighboring state, but not a word is given out in regard to her untimely taking away. Only a few months since it was whispered that a certain breeder of beef-fed cattle had an announcement to make which would be a squelcher on the special dairy cow advocates. We now read in the local paper that the cow has gone the way of the flesh. We are not informed as to whether she lived to complete her year's record or not.

"This calls to mind the Guernsey cow, Sweet Briar, that came into the Minnesota station as a six-year-old, in 1891, and that is still contentedly taking her daily rations and declares a dividend twice a day. She is in milk, still sound, and to all appearances safely in calf. Strange how some of these narrow-chested, ewe-necked, pot-bellied and cat-hammed cows, without any visible stamina or constitution, will ignore the code laid down by the doctors. Contrary things, are they not?"

CARE OF THE CALF.

After a little calf is born, if it has become a little cool, put the cow and calf in a nice airy box stall and let no one stay about them, just stay away from them for some time and let the cow use the instincts of motherhood, but it sometimes happens that the little fellow is not very strong and he falls to get his first dinner as he should, and the man in his attempt to aid usually irritates the cow. The calf can usually take care of itself.

Now I like the calf to have the first feed from the cow itself. We do not like to have any milk taken from the cow before the calf nurses its first time because nature intended it so. It is a peculiar kind of milk intended for the calf for its first feed, and I very much doubt whether it becomes necessary to milk the cow before the calf arrives. After the calf has had enough milk, as much as is necessary, we would like to have it taken from the cow. Therefore, I would take all the milk from the cow as soon as the calf has had its first dinner. There will be plenty there again by the time he is hungry again. Many a calf is lost in this country by simply allowing these little fellows to gorge themselves when they should not have it, or to have it too frequently. I believe in restricting him the first few days and allowing him but a limited quantity.

No doubt you have trouble with little calves from dysentery. This is some times from natural results, by leaving milk in the cow's udders when the cow becomes feverish. I know nothing better than to take these little fellows off the milk entirely for two or three days. Our method is simply to give the calves raw eggs during this period; give one or two at a time, and possibly six during the day and just as soon as they begin to show signs of getting better we lead them back to a limited quantity of milk; they then begin to come around all right. If signs of trouble begin again we try this over again. If this matter becomes chronic in its nature we find a good thing to use is a small quantity of castor oil along with the milk, but at the same time not allow much milk. If it be a regular outbreak among a bunch of calves of course the better thing to do is to call in the veterinarian, as it requires better treatment than is to be had on the average farm.

Let the cow stay with calf for a few days and then begin to turn the cow into the stall with the calf about three times a day, but after a few days the cow is only turned in night and morning. There are two reasons for this. One very good one, that where the calf has been allowed to nurse but twice a day, night and morning, your cow has not been ruined for milking purposes, whereas if you allow the calf to run in the field with the cow she will not be of much use as a milk cow.

O. E. BRADFUTE

POULTRY

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and roup, as is well known, does not yield to treatment worth a cent. To guard against this disease, scatter finely powdered or slaked lime about the quarters.

It is highly important that the feeding of the fowls should be entrusted to some person who is interested enough in the brood to make a study of the effects of different varieties of feed. The fowls should be fed a little at a time and at frequent intervals. This method always insures the best results.

HINTS TO TURKEY RAISERS.

Don't let young turkeys get wet. Give them exercise in an open shed facing the south.

Keep them free from lice by dusting them with Persian insect powder. Dust the hens, too.

Mate pullets with two-year-old gobblers, or yearling gobblers with two-year-old hens.

One gobbler will answer for twenty to twenty-five hens, as a single mating fertilizes all the eggs a hen will lay during the season.

During the first week feed them with sifted, rolled or ground oats, cooked and crumbled and mixed with milk or curd. Feed them five or six times a day.

BUYING EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Buying eggs is somewhat of a lottery unless you know where to buy. In starting out in the poultry business it is safe to go a little slow at first, and if possible start right, writes Judge O. P. Greer in American Poultry Advocate. To start right is half the battle won, to start wrong means the business must be all done over again. It is not always that high priced eggs are the best. I have been "skinned" myself several times with five dollar eggs. "All is not gold that glitters." As a general rule low priced eggs are from inferior stock. It is true no doubt, that the breeder that demands a good round price for eggs will usually take more care in selecting, mating and breeding than the breeder that sells eggs cheap. When you buy eggs you have to take considerable risks. First, you take the risk of the breeder not having good stock, second, you take the risk of getting eggs from culls, and not the best pens. For this reason, I would advise every one to investigate thoroughly before placing orders for eggs.

With many breeders the egg trade seems to be the most unpleasant part of the business, and occasionally a breeder abandons this part of the chicken business, but always gets back to selling eggs again in a few years. I have seen many a fellow get to the top with a setting of eggs from some good breeder and carry off first honors at our best shows.

SYSTEMATIC BREEDING PAYS.

Keeping a note book has long been recognized as a distinct advantage in the poultry business. Journal readers frequently ask what advantages are to be gained from a record of the age and strain of the fowls. A noted French authority thus summarizes them:

1. It is very useful if we wish to substitute the eggs of another couple of birds which are more valuable. Of course, this supposes they are the same age.
2. The advantage of knowing exactly when to expect the day of hatching. This is very often of great importance in the raising season.
3. The facility, in case of soft-shelled or infecundated eggs, of being able to replace them by good eggs laid about the same date. By this means the pair can bring up one or a couple of youngsters and we thus avoid the exhaustion which a new laying would cause.
4. When a hen, for any cause, does

POULTRY.

57 PREMIUMS—87 in three shows in 1901. Breeders of high class Poultry. Single Comb White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15, and White P. Rocks Eggs \$2.00 for 15. Fine stock for sale at reasonable prices. State agents for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Shipped from Dallas at factory prices. Send for free catalogue. Also carry in stock Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, Mica Crystal Grits, Ground Oyster Shell, Lambert's Death to Lice, powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters. THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS, 439 Cole Ave., Dallas, Texas.

THE BEST—THE BEST BUFFLEGHORNS, Buff Rocks. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale. I will satisfy you. J. F. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, Tex.

BUFF LEGHORN, Buff Cochins, eggs \$1.50; White Wyandotte, M. B. Turkeys, eggs \$2; Poland China swine. M. STRIBLING, Gindale, Tex.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs from prize winning New York and Massachusetts stock (E. E. Thompson and Bradley Bros. strain) \$1.50 setting of fifteen. F. A. TOMPKINS, Pilot Point, Tex.

GOLDEN WHITE AND BUFF Wyandottes, Barred, Buff and White P. Rocks, White, Buff and Black Langshans, Light Brahmans, C. I. Games, eggs \$1.25 for 13. Brown and Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Silver Hamburg, eggs \$1.00 for 13. B. T. Jap. Bantams, \$1.25 for 13 eggs. Pekin ducks, \$1.00 for 10 eggs. M. Bronze and White Holland turkey eggs, \$1.50 for 10. E. EDWARDS, Pittsburg, Texas.

EX. BOAZ BENBROOK, TEXAS. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Vigorous, farm raised. Free range for young and for breeding stock. A fine lot of youngsters for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 per setting. Correspondence solicited.

I HAVE FOR SALE

1000 young and old chickens now ready to ship, such as Light and Dark Brahmans, Barred White and Dark Plymouth Rocks, Golden, Silver and White Wyandottes, Single and Rose Combed Minorcas, Leghorns of all breeds, Partridge, White and Buff Cochins, all varieties of Bantams; also all varieties of Games and Polish ducks and turkeys and geese. I will guarantee every bird sent out to be as represented. If you don't find it so, send them back and I will refund money promptly. Please send 2-cent stamp for one of my 1902 catalogues, which will give description of every bird I advertise, also prices, which are very low. Eggs for sale any time after March 1 at \$1.40 per setting, delivered anywhere in the United States and guaranteed to reach you in good order. Would be pleased if you will send for catalogue; am sure that it will interest you. Address W. SEIDEL, Eleroy, Ill., Box T.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, extra fine, young toms, pairs and trios. Write for prices. GLENGARRY POULTRY YARDS, Somerville, Tenn.

OAKDALE POULTRY FARM, Eggs for hatching from Barred Plymouth Rocks, Cornish and Buff Indian Games, Black Pit Games, Partridge Cochins, Brown Leghorns and Brown Red Game Bantams at \$2.00 per 13. I guarantee a good hatch and you get eggs from stock that have won first prizes at the leading poultry shows. Pointer dogs for sale. GEO. D. ACKLEY, Prop., Box 153, Fort Worth, Tex.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS for sale. Cockerels \$1.00 to \$2.00. Left and Hawkins strains direct. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. P. DOUGLASS, Electra, Wichita Co., Tex.

FOR SALE—EGGS

from fine Mammoth Bronze turkeys, W. Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, incubator eggs; catalogue Glengarry Poultry Yard, Somerville, Tenn.

not lay after the cock has driven her 4 or 5 days, the breeder can give her an egg from another pair, and the day after the second day the other egg. The pair will sit and hatch them, rearing the young. By this means the hen is saved the exhaustion which is entailed by a protracted driving to nest.

5. When we wish to race one of a pair which are sitting, the other will continue the setting until the next day at evening. If by this time her mate has not arrived, she will quit the eggs from time to time, and the next day will forsake them altogether. In the event of our wishing to utilize these eggs, we put them under another pair the same day or a day or so later. To this end, we consult our diary and so find the exact dates. Should it be a very long race, which keeps the bird away some days, we take the hen while she still sits, and isolate her. When her mate homes we can put her back, and give them their own eggs, and in most cases they will go on sitting.



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CATTLE SALES

W. E. Roberts of Nugent has sold his 52 fed steers to George S. Young at \$35 per head.

Jim Owens of Stamford has bought about 200 coming ones and twos at \$10 and \$15 respectively. He gathered them up in small bunches about the neighborhood.

Pete Harvey of Nugent has sold to Clark King a bunch of yearlings at \$15.50 and some coming two-year-old mules at \$25 per head.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

The weekly market letter to the Journal from the Basse Livestock Commission company of St. Louis reports receipts for the week more than the average. Best steers are quoted 10c to 15c higher; common to medium, strong to 10c higher; cows, strong; bulls, 10c higher; calves, 50c to \$1.00 per head higher on best. A slight improvement is also noted in common calves.

Some sales of quarantine cattle during week of Feb. 22, were as follows:

Rachem, Chittim & Co., Indian Territory, 176 steers, 1010 pounds, at \$3.80; 44 steers, 1000 pounds, at \$3.75. A. Hardin, Fort Smith, Ark., 28 steers, 915 pounds, at \$3.70. C. M. Gardner, Vandale, Ark., 25 steers, 938 pounds, at \$3.85. Hawkins & Frazier, Vinita, I. T., 22 steers, 881 pounds, at \$3.55; 22 steers, 980 pounds, at \$3.85. L. W. Ward, Detroit, Tex., 60 steers, 867 pounds, at \$3.45. J. M. Chittim, Denison, Tex., 26 steers, 814 pounds, at \$3.60. J. E. Emberson, Pilot Point, Tex., 68 steers, 1031 pounds, at \$4.00. R. Driscoll, Alice, Tex., 99 cows and heifers, 67 pounds, at \$3.15. J. M. Breedlove, Fort Smith, Ark., 196 steers, 802 pounds, at \$3.45; 112 steers, 798 pounds, at \$3.45. A. B. Robinson & Co., Hico, Tex., 51 steers, 814 pounds, at \$3.65. Arnold & Ellis, Chandler, O. T., 124 steers, 999 pounds, at \$4.10. B. B. Burrell, Chandler, O. T., 207 steers, 1117 pounds, at \$4.30. Farris & P., Chandler, O. T., 5 steers, 1087 pounds, at \$4.10. S. Wealmon, Corsicana, Tex., 17 steers, 997 pounds, at \$4.00; 20 steers, 1152 pounds, at \$4.25. Winsboro Cotton Oil company, Winsboro, Tex., 23 steers, 1053 pounds, at \$4.05; 23 steers, 1030 pounds, at \$4.05. C. Anson Stroud, O. T., 193 steers, 1011 pounds, at \$4.05. T. E. Battle, Warren, Tex., 118 steers, 1051 pounds, at \$4.10. S. B. Ford, Rosebud, Tex., 142 steers, 988 pounds, at \$4.00. R. H. Brown & Co., Calvert, Tex., 125 steers, 1075 pounds, at \$4.45; 20 bulls, 1349 pounds, at \$3.15. G. S. Hale, Texas, 12 mixed, 1047 pounds, at \$3.10; 7 steers, 794 pounds, at \$3.35. Voss & Harmon, Gatesville, Tex., 21 steers, 971 pounds, at \$4.00; 61 steers, 984 pounds, at \$4.15. B. A. Morris, Walnut Ridge, Ark., 32 steers, 830 pounds, at \$3.75. Richard Eckhardt, Yorktown, Tex., 42 bulls, 1182 pounds, at \$3.05. W. B. Harper, Santa Anna, Tex., 25 cows, 811 pounds, at \$3.00; 2 bulls, 1320 pounds, at \$3.00; 2 calves, at \$13.00. Atkins Bros., Louisiana, 464 steers, 1088 pounds, at \$4.20. J. W. Corn & Co., Weatherford, Tex., 75 steers, 1153 pounds, at \$4.40; 25 steers, 1186 pounds, at \$4.40. Planters' Oil company, Weatherford, Tex., 108 steers, 1155 pounds, at \$4.40. T. J. Hammon, Ravia, I. T., 53 steers, 763 pounds, at \$3.70. C. Wellhauser, Shiner, Tex., 44

A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds.
With impure blood there cannot be good health.
With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

Tutt's Pills

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood.

Pure blood means health.

Health means happiness.

Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

steers, 1087 pounds, at \$4.05. W. H. Davis, Gonzales, Tex., 45 steers, 1059 pounds, at \$4.35. W. R. Cargile, Smith-ton, Ark., 22 mixed, 619 pounds, at \$2; 14 calves, 276 pounds, at \$2.15. A. E. Scheske, Gonzales, Tex., 31 steers, 690 pounds, at \$3.50. J. S. Thompson, Gonzales, Tex., 8 bulls, 1157 pounds, at \$3.15; 83 steers, 993 pounds, at \$4.25. Harper & Lacy, San Marcos, Tex., 123 steers, 840 pounds, at \$3.85. L. M. Haput, Kyle, Tex., 910 pounds, at \$3.90.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Among the sales of cattle in the quarantine division at Kansas City last week the following are quoted as reflecting the tone of the market:

Arnold & Ellis, Chandler, O. T., 125 steers, 956 pounds, at \$3.80. I. T. Pryor, Chandler, O. T., 83 steers, 1104 pounds, at \$4. G. L. Abbott, Ada, I. T., 119 steers, 992 pounds, at \$3.80. William Hatcher, Ada, I. T., 194 steers, 844 pounds, at \$3.75. Matt Wolff, Wynne-wood, I. T., 206 steers, 975 pounds, at \$3.80; 65 steers, 960 pounds, at \$3.80. S. A. Woodworth, Chickasha, I. T., 186 steers, 832 pounds, at \$3.55. L. L. Hawk, Purcell, I. T., 56 cows, 735 pounds, at \$2.60. Ardmore Oil and Milling company, Ardmore, 52 steers, 1034 pounds, at \$3. Armstrong & Wolff, Checotah, 199 steers, 903 pounds, at \$3.65. Chittim & Rachall, Muskogee, 95 steers, 903 pounds, at \$3.55. R. L. Jackson, Welch, I. T., 84 steers, 908 pounds, at \$3.65. Porter Bros. & L., Mounds, I. T., 41 cows, 784 pounds, at \$2.75; 95 canners, 649 pounds, at \$2.05. Briggs & Johnson, Norman, O. T., 301 steers, 1121 pounds, at \$4.20; Chas. Smith, Tuttle, I. T., 97 steers, 1079 pounds, at \$4.20. R. M. Clanton, Tuttle, I. T., 65 steers, 902 pounds, at \$3.80. Leon Harris, Gainesville, 126 steers, 801 pounds, at \$3.50. Ardmore Oil and Milling company, 173 steers, 971 pounds, at \$3.95; 24 cows, 855 pounds, at \$3. Joe L. Bridgeman, Catoosa, I. T., 63 steers, 1085 pounds, at \$4.10; 22 steers, 1084 pounds, at \$4. F. L. Woolard, Miami, I. T., 76 steers, 1147 pounds, at \$4.35. F. P. Houseman, Miami, I. T., 51 steers, 1055 pounds, at \$4.10.

MAVERICKS.

J. H. Phelps of Devil's river sold 200 head of stock cattle to J. S. Pierce at \$9 per head.

Garrison Bros. of Belton shipped fourteen cars of fine beef cattle to Kansas City last Friday.

C. J. Spittal of Clarendon has sold to Ed Rogers of Frisco his fourteen-section improved ranch on the Canadian river for \$8000.

From Carlsbad, N. M., is reported a sale of 2000 sheep by Frank Gearhart of Fort Sumner to C. F. Billings and E. C. Creighton at \$5 per head.

Morgan Livingston of Wagoner, I. T., was in Coleman last week and purchased from Mrs. R. H. Overall 400 2-year-old steers at \$20, to be delivered at Coleman April 1.

J. M. Shannon of Crockett county has placed with Agent F. E. Skinner of the Santa Fe's local office at San Angelo an order for 130 stock cars, 75 being for shipment April 2 and the balance for April 18.

Ed Ross has sold his big ranch of 22,000 acres for \$2 per acre. The ranch lies on the Rio Grande and Pinto, and is supposed to be bought for irrigation purposes. The name of the purchaser has not yet been made known.

Reports from the plains counties are to the effect that a number of thin cattle, which were brought there and pastured, perished from the cold during the recent blizzard. Natives are, for the most part, in good shape.

Business was brisk on the Fort Worth stockyards last Thursday. J. W. McKinney of McKinney had on the market 75 head of hogs averaging 144 pounds. They sold at \$8.00. F. M. Sansom & Bro., from West Texas, had one load of steers on the market that averaged 1015 pounds, and sold for \$3.50. James Taylor of Gunter topped the

market with sixty hogs that averaged 203 pounds, and sold for \$6.80.

Felix Kirkpatrick, brother of Boone, the Sheffield sheepman, was accidentally shot and seriously wounded a few days ago. The accident was the result of his own pistol being discharged by falling on the floor. The bullet entered his thigh, but did not come out. At last accounts he was resting as well as could be expected.

Peter Scoggin of Colorado recently returned from a trip to Wyoming, where he went to look after a bunch of steers he is preparing to pasture there. He declares that reports of heavy losses from the cold in that section are greatly exaggerated, and that Texas stockmen who have taken cattle there did not lose one per cent as a result of the cold weather.

Details have been received of a painful accident which befell Len A. Bingham, a well known stockman of Temple, who accompanied a train of cattle to St. Louis over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas several days ago. The cattle train had taken a siding at Franklin Junction, Mo., about 200 miles from St. Louis, and Mr. Bingham took advantage of the stop to punch up some of the down cattle. The train started before he finished, and he boarded a stockcar and was nearly at the top when a sudden lurch threw him off and against an embankment, from which he rolled down against the moving train.

He thrust one hand against the rail under the wheels and pushed his head and body back just in time to save himself, the wheels grazing his head and bruising it badly. The wheels took off the first two fingers of his hand and mashed the other two. In falling off the car he landed on his back, which was sprained and wrenched, and a like accident occurred to one knee, the injuries producing partial paralysis. Mr. Bingham was carried to the railway hospital at Sedalia and given attention, after which he was sent home, Dr. E. W. Noble meeting him at Waco and accompanying him to Temple, where he was placed in the hospital. Mr. Bingham's injuries are of such a serious nature that they will incapacitate him for a long time.

AGAINST THE BRYAN BILL.

Members of the Dallas Commercial Club are strongly opposed to the passage of the Bryan bill, on the ground that it will seriously interfere with the shipment of cattle from the state. At a recent meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, by the Dallas Commercial Club, That we respectfully petition your honorable bodies not to pass this measure, but to allow the present quarantine law to remain in full force and effect, without any material change. And we earnestly ask all senators and representatives to oppose the Bryan quarantine bill."

A meeting of farmers will be held at Waco March 21 for the purpose of completing the organization of an institute.

\$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of syphilis, gleet, stricture, lost manhood, nervous debility, seminal loss, weak, shriveled or undeveloped organs which I fail to cure. This offer is backed by \$25,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. Send for symptom blank. Address DR. E. A. HOLLAND, 1019 Congress st., Houston, Tex.

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U S U S U S U S U S U S

THE U. S. SEPARATOR SHOWS ITS SUPERIORITY

At the Oregon State Fair this year one of the attractions was a contest between the different makes of cream separators, and, as usual, the U. S. Beat Everything. Read the following letter and notice particularly the different skim milk tests:

PORTLAND, ORE., Sept. 19, 1902.
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,
Gentlemen:—In contest at our State Fair yesterday the U. S. Separator Beat Everything There, leaving only two one-hundredths on skim milk, while the DeLaval, Sharples and National tied at .06. The Empire leaving .11 and the Reid .12.
HAZELWOOD CREAM CO.,
By E. Burr.

The above letter is only one of the many proofs we have that
THE U. S. SEPARATOR SKIMS THE CLEANEST
Many more are in our catalogues. Write for one.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

U S U S U S U S U S U S

A FEW OBSERVATIONS.

THE New York newspapers have been making a ridiculous to do over the appointment of women inspectors for steerage female passengers on board incoming steamers. These perspicacious journalists start out with the general proposition that no woman can climb a ship's ladder; then they cause to be interviewed those persons who are supposed to agree to the proposition. One lady, maybe a member of the Four Hundred, perhaps says it's terrible to think of a woman trying to climb a steamer's side; another individual, perhaps a retired old foggy doctor who never crossed the Atlantic in his life, says it's preposterous to think a woman could possibly do so unladylike a thing. To cap it all, one of the journals represents the women inspectors in a state of distress over devising a costume that will enable them to perform this perilous feat of climbing an iron or rope ladder. Now look here. I give you herewith a few cold, hard facts on this question, and let them settle it. To begin, I myself in ordinary woman's clumsy and inconvenient clothing have boarded a steamer by climbing a ladder dozens of times in almost every quarter of the globe and did not think I was doing anything uncommon. Neither did anybody else. In the tropics and in the orient women passengers board ships in that manner every day, because it is the only way. There are almost no docks built out in the harbors enabling a passenger to walk aboard. The steamers at Hongkong, at Manila, at nearly every one of the Chinese and Japanese ports, at Colombo and Penang—and the list might be extended indefinitely—anchor a mile or two offshore and are reached by lighters and tenders. At Colombo today is a young woman medical inspector with her own rowboat and crew who boards every incoming steamer and examines the women passengers. Along our own Maine coast women passengers go out to sea to catch steamers, and once in Bering sea I heard a steamer captain say, "Well, I can climb a rope ladder as spry as anybody of this ship unless it is Mrs. Blank." So there!

After all, women are queer. An abandoned wife is suing another woman who she says "alienated" her husband's affections. The wife whines and snivels and says: "It's all the fault of that woman, the wretch! Before she got hold of him my husband loved me." Here are two points for the earnest consideration of deserted wives: First, a husband whose affections can be "alienated" by anybody or anything is not worth keeping; second, if, nevertheless, a husband does thus become alienated and his wife must get even, the husband himself is the one to "go for, not the woman. He undoubtedly wanted to be led astray. But the best way of all to get revenge on a delinquent husband is to let him go. Nine times out of ten he will be awfully sorry he went.

Women are proving themselves excellent advertisement writers. A girl only sixteen years old who hit on a new and humorous idea for a good advertisement is getting \$1,500 a year out of it. Advertisement writing has become a regular occupation that is now often more lucrative than regular newspaper work, especially if one can be humorous and original. It is a promising field.

Whatever a woman decides to do, if she takes hold of it with pluck and determined perseverance she will win.

Miss Kate E. Griswold, who has become well to do through her own distinguished ability and industry in a field previously occupied by men, had many obstacles to overcome before she succeeded. She says, however, to other women, "There is always plenty of encouragement to go on." So there is.

President Roosevelt, who is so bitter against childless homes, ought to have been for a few years a laborer with a wife and six children to support on a dollar a day. Then he would have been qualified to speak.

I have seen in a newspaper a letter from a high school girl complaining of

the unfairness of the rules she had to obey and whining over the severity of the examinations. That girl will never amount to anything. The girl that is really worth something rises to every emergency and meets it with a soul equal to it. Difficult achievements strengthen us intellectually.

The president of a great university says that marriage is declining among educated women because their ideals of husbands become too high for men to meet and men feel themselves intellectually inferior to these educated women. Is not this rather hard on the men?

The sun is returning to us again. Spend all the time you can outdoors and get new life. Health and magnetic power are in the sun's rays. Sweet is the light of day!

The middle aged married man thinks he is paying a high compliment to an attractive woman acquaintance when he tells her how he regrets not having met her long ago, because he is sure she would have been his affinity. But it is odd, isn't it, that he never thinks to ask himself whether she would have fancied him?

A tightly laced woman cannot stoop over to put on her own overshoes? Well, neither can a fat man. I have watched one try it.

Whenever you see the name of United States Senator Teller of Colorado, recall that he was nominated for his high office this time by a woman member of the legislature in a state where women vote for every officer, presidential electors included, and that the woman who did it is Hon. Alice M. Ruble.

Many women have a sort of warmed over tone in their voices when they endeavor to be polite and cordial to their friends and acquaintances.

The last national convention of the western labor unions and Western Federation of Miners at Denver passed a resolution indorsing woman suffrage and recommending its adoption in all the states. Now let us see what the eastern labor unions will do.

If you see a young lady sitting particularly erect, correct and graceful, do not infer from it that she is necessarily a physically trained "new girl" who carries herself perfectly. The young lady may be only trying to live up to a new corset.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

SOME HELPLESS WOMEN.

Many of the women of today have been kept in such a state of financial dependence that they have no more judgment than a child when it comes to spending money. Where this is the case, however, it is generally the fault of the women's husbands or fathers, who have never allowed them to learn how to take care of money.

Individual pear puddings may be easily and quickly prepared by this recipe: Wash and core large pears, put them in a shallow baking pan and set in a steamer. When they are tender, take out and fill each pear with chopped preserved ginger and its syrup. Arrange them in a dish, sift sugar over them and cover each with a stiff meringue. Set in the oven to brown, and serve.

In nearly all cases poor butter is overworked all the way through. The cow has hard work to make a living. It is hard work to get her milked regularly and well. It is hard work for the cream to rise because the milk is set away to cool. The cream is allowed to stay on the milk too long, and the cream is hard to churn and the butter is hard to gather and hard to sell after it is sent to market.

The cow should be fed with a view to increasing her milk production, just as the steer is fed for the purpose of developing beef. Both serve a necessary and useful purposes and the former is as well entitled to good care as the latter.

HER LIFE A FAILURE.

SHE was an intellectual girl, uncommonly so. She expected great things of herself. She easily surpassed her classmates in school studies, looking with contempt on those who were duller than herself. She had, in childhood even, a sneer and a criticism for those who were different from herself.

She left school and went out to conquer the world. She began with book-keeping. She learned it quickly. She obtained place after place. None was equal to her merits, she thought. Other girls rose at 6, took their places at their desks at 8 sharp, worked till 6 and did not consider themselves abused. She rose at 7, went to work at 8:30, wrought with account book and ledger till 5:30 or 6 and considered herself the most abused martyr in a city of a million people. She, mind you, did exactly what thousands of other girls do daily in the business world and are thankful they have the work to do; she wailed and grumbled all the time. She came home at night whining thus: "I don't know why I have everything so much harder than other people just because I am not strong and well. Today they put enough work on me to kill a horse and the office boy was so impudent I had to report him. I made just a little mistake in my work and had to do six pages over again, and nobody felt sorry for me in the least. It made me so tired I couldn't eat any dinner and what I did eat just lies on my stomach, and I know I'll be sick in the night and not sleep a wink. My nerves are all of a frazzle and I'm wearing out with this dreadful life as fast as I can. I'm so discouraged!"

She had antagonized the office boy by walking roughshod over him and speaking harshly and authoritatively to him in the beginning. Thus she got his confirmed ill will, and office boys have ways of making things unpleasant for lady bookkeepers. Tact, gentleness, politeness, remembering that God created office boys of the same flesh and blood as herself would have made the youth her friend instead of her enemy.

She resigned and tried something else, with the like result; then another trade, then another. In every one "luck," as she called it, was against her. She was a whiner and kicker. Meantime, year by year, she grew more self conceited and "set" in her ways. There was nothing in her mental horizon but herself; consequently she assumed to herself the proportions of the universe, and whatever difficulty came in her path was exaggerated in proportion. Molehills others stepped over cheerfully and went on their way rejoicing that they were alive because to her distorted imagination mountains which "bad luck" had purposely placed in her way. She coddled herself and drugged herself night and day with the poison of self pity, because, you see, she night and day thought of nothing but herself, her clothes, her prospects, her own superior ideas and actions. She seemed at length to have no human feeling toward any creature but herself.

She had not many real friends, although she was brilliant intellectually. Because she thought her ideas so superior to other people's she meddled with other persons' business. She tried to impose her ways on them. It became finally her habit to criticize, antagonize, claw and kick her way through the world. From one occupation to another she went, dabbling in half a dozen, succeeding in none.

The grumbling, fault finding habit grew constantly. The habit of whining always over her "bad luck" intensified till at length she began to have now and then a stroke of what really might be called ill fortune. What wonder it overtook her! She had been saying all her life that failure was her fate, so what wonder destiny took her at her word! She got what she declared for herself, did she not? Invariably, sooner or later, we really get what we persist in declaring we have, whether it is good or evil.

The only way to obtain permanent good luck is to earn it. The only way to earn it is through thick and thin to be brave, sweet tempered and persevering, to persistently put out good will to everything that lives, to be always ready to learn, to do our best in every situation in life without grumbling, kicking or fault finding.

KATHERINE BLADES.

Man's Mission on Earth
 As set forth in THE GOLD MEDAL PRIZE TREATISE, the best Medical Work of this or any age, entitled
The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation.
 Library Edition, Full Gilt, 870 pp., with Engravings and Prescriptions, only \$1, by mail, sealed in plain package.
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The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St. (opposite Bevere House, Boston, Mass.), the oldest and best in this country, established in 1800. Author and for more than Thirty Years chief Consulting Physician to the Institute, graduate of Harvard Medical College, class 1864. Consultation by letter or in person, 9 to 6 Sunday, 10 to 1.
 Know Thyself Manual, a Vade Mecum brochure, FREE, sealed; inclose 4 cents for postage. Treats on Exhausted Vitality.
EDITOR'S NOTE For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.
 The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

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\$25 DAILY TO..... CALIFORNIA
 Commencing February 15. Connection with Tourist Cars. Grandest Scenery.
 Leave Fort Worth 8:30 p. m. on the Handsomest Train from Texas.
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 Best Meals on Wheels.
W. H. FIRTH, G. P. & T. A., Fort Worth, Texas.
 When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.
 B. C. V. Armour, Ella H. Yelive, Edward third, Perival, (continued on page 5.)

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

The passenger department of the Southern Sunset Route announces a special low one-way colonist rate of \$25.00 from all main line points to California. Tickets on sale February 15 to June 15, inclusive, and it is probable that an unusual number will take advantage of this exceptionally low rate to visit the Golden State. Tickets are good for continuous passage, though in California stop-overs will be allowed at all Southern Pacific stations, while special rates have been made to various points within California.

Especially fine equipment will be provided, and the Pullman Excursion Sleeping Car arrangements which have been perfected assures the traveler every comfort. In addition there will be operated free reclining chair cars and comfortable day coaches. The nearest agent can supply all information desired as to rates, etc., or this may be obtained by writing to S. F. B. Morse, passenger traffic manager; M. L. Robbins, G. P. & T. A., or T. J. Anderson, A. G. P. A. & T. A., Houston, Texas.

The passenger department of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad announces a special low one-way colonist rate of \$25.00 from all main line points to California. Tickets on sale February 15 to June 15, inclusive, and it is probable that an unusual number will take advantage of this exceptionally low rate to visit the Golden State. Tickets are good for continuous passage, though in California stop-overs will be allowed at all Southern Pacific stations, while special rates have been made to various points within California.

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BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

The Century Manufacturing company of East St. Louis, Ill., are the largest manufacturers of buggies and surreys in the United States. They sell direct from their factory to homes at factory prices. They are consequently in a position to save the customer from \$20 to \$40 on the purchase of a buggy and from \$40 to \$60 on the purchase of a surrey. The Century buggies are without a doubt the best manufactured in the United States. They sell for cash or on the easy monthly pay-



ment plan, and they will be pleased to extend credit to honest people living in all parts of the country. They are offering a regular \$75 buggy for only \$33.50 and the surrey is fully guaranteed for three years. The Century brand of buggies are the only buggies in the market that are warranted for three years. We would suggest that our readers write to the Century Manufacturing company of East St. Louis, Ill., for their free buggy catalogue, and in so doing please mention the fact that you were advised to do so by the Journal. See advertisement on another page.

A CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT. Mrs. M. Hall, No. 5023 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to any one inclosing stamped envelope.

"THIRTY YEARS SELLING DIRECT."

This is the headline with which our friends, the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Co. of Elkhart, Ind., announce their readiness for this season's campaign. To have taken us seriously in business for so

long a time and all that time to have been selling direct to the consumers is in itself noteworthy and speaks louder than anything else of the high quality of their goods and their honorable and liberal methods in dealing with their customers. The Elkhart people make every vehicle and harness they sell and sell only to the consumer. Their catalogue is illustrated with large photographic views of the latest styles and will be sent free to any reader of this paper. Write today and address as above.

"OKLAHOMA, LAND OF PROMISE."

The above is the title of a handsomely illustrated booklet issued by the passenger department of the Rock Island System, giving also a write-up of many towns that offer special inducements for parties desiring to make good investments in progressive communities.

The book will be mailed free on application to the undersigned. Send a two-cent stamp for postage only.

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

NOTES ON BEEF CATTLE.

Conditions point to a high period for beef cattle for a long series of years, says a writer in the Live Stock World, making strong inducements for growing beef cattle for many years to come.

This is likely to be the most profitable farming for a long time.

The ranch and public land beef growing is rapidly narrowing.

Discard all old methods, and get the best blood, and mature beef earlier.

Four, three, and even two and one-half-year-old heaves are things of the past with most successful cattle growers.

Make a 1500-pound steer in two years. It is the best beef procured and, without, the most profitable.

But it can only be made with the best

blooded sires on high-grade dams, and fed on the foods I have indicated in a methodic, continuous and persistent way.

I have myself thus bred and grown steers which at two years old past weighed 2000—two winters and two summers—and then ready for market.

Twenty to twenty-four months is the most profitable beef cattle.

Rapid growth makes the best, and sweetest beef; it is mottled beef, as I call it—beef mixed with fat and lean.

Mixing the feeding products I have named affords a due proportion of protein and fat-forming feeds.

I feed calves from the time they are weaned to a finish.

Feeding merely for maintenance at any time will not grow such beef.

Judgment, of course, must be used in getting the calf on its proper ration.

Judgment is required for everything.

When that is done, feed twice a day, morning and evening—feed for growth and for finish.

With good breeding as described, persistent and proper combination of foods, constancy and method will enable any one to make 1400 to 1500-pound beef cattle ready for market at twenty to twenty-four months.

Such animals put on flesh rapidly.

Only such cattle can be made profitable on high-priced land.

I have been asked how to manage on small farms. Grow the best cattle possible to breed and make everything count, and apportion the small farm to growing the foods necessary to feed in right proportion. One great point gained is that you constantly improve the farm by growing cattle.

In a series of years the increase of value is one-third more than growing grain and selling it.

Corn alone does not make the best beef.

Strictly corn-fed cattle are nice-lookers, but when you take them to the big markets the beef experts put their hand on them and soon see that they have too great abundance of fat or tallow under the skin, and not enough thick beef in the loin, which is the most profitable; and your fine-looking beef sells a couple of cents a pound below top prices.

BLOCKADED.

Some in Every Household in this Vicinity but They are Growing Less.

The back aches because the kidneys are blocked.

Help the kidneys with their work. The back will ache no more.

Lots of proof that Doan's Kidney Pills do this.

It's the best proof, for it comes from people that have tested this wonderful remedy.

Mrs. C. H. Kemper of 2406 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo., says: "I had serious kidney trouble for six or seven years, accompanied by inflammation of the bladder. There was not much backache, but the principal symptom was distressing and too frequent action of the kidney secretions. I tried various remedies that were recommended to me, but received little if any benefit. Finally I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at W. P. Hucke's drug store, corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets. I noticed the beneficial results of the treatment in a few days, and I was soon completely cured. I could go to bed and rest comfortably all night without being disturbed. My daughter also used Doan's Kidney Pills with good results."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Don't Buy Any Whiskey Until You Read This

DO YOU KNOW that choice grain and pure water are the two essentials for making good whiskey?

DO YOU KNOW that Government statistics prove that the Miami Valley, in the very heart of which our distillery is located, produces the best grain and has the purest water of any section of this country?

DO YOU KNOW that we have one of the largest and most completely equipped distilleries in the world?

DO YOU KNOW that we have had over 37 years' experience in distilling good whiskey?

DO YOU KNOW that we have a capital of \$500,000.00, paid in full?

DO YOU KNOW that we have more whiskey in our bonded warehouses than any other distiller in the world?

DO YOU KNOW that there is more HAYNER WHISKEY sold than any other brand of whiskey in the world?

DO YOU KNOW that we supply regularly with HAYNER WHISKEY nearly half a million of the most prominent and influential business and professional men in this country?

DO YOU KNOW that these are the very people who want the best and wouldn't be satisfied with anything else?

DO YOU KNOW that HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, thus assuring you of perfect purity and saving you the enormous profits of the dealers?

DO YOU KNOW that WE ARE THE ONLY DISTILLERS IN THE WORLD WHO SELL DIRECT TO CONSUMERS, though we have many imitators who call themselves distillers? These imitators don't distill a drop of whiskey. They are simply dealers who buy to-day cheap spirits made yesterday and, after "doctoring" it up, sell it to-morrow as 8 to 20 year-old whiskey. It is nothing but cheap adulterated spirits and nearly half water. We sell whiskey, pure whiskey, all whiskey and no water. You cannot buy anything purer, better or more satisfactory than HAYNER WHISKEY no matter how much you pay.

IF YOU DIDN'T KNOW these facts before, you know them now, and, knowing them, how can you longer doubt our ability to please you? How can you hesitate to accept our offer? **YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU'RE NOT SATISFIED.**

OUR OFFER We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN YEAR-OLD-RYE for \$3.20 and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your \$3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. If you don't want four quarts yourself, get a friend to join you. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside. Write our nearest office NOW.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for \$16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

ESTABLISHED 1868
THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY
173 ST. LOUIS, MO. DAYTON, OHIO ST. PAUL, MINN. ATLANTA, GA. DISTILLERY TROY, O.

MARKETS

MARKET LETTER.

By the National Livestock Commission Company—While liberal cattle receipts are reported in St. Louis and Kansas City this week, they were not so large as anticipated; however, the offerings were of much better quality. The market has ruled steady and active to 10c higher. The best load of steers in St. Louis weighed 1283 pounds and were sold at \$4.65. Majority of the lighter weights averaging \$50 to 1100 pounds, are bringing \$3.90 @4.25. Bulk of the best butcher cows brought \$2.80@3.10, with strong canners going at \$2.40@2.65.

We have again suffered here another wet and disagreeable week. It has been very hard on cattle and caused them to more or less shrink. Yesterday and to-day, however, have been very favorable and the pens are now drying rapidly. Cattle receipts this week amount to 3370, against 2718 last. Calves received were 184. The general tone of the market was strong and prices fully 10c to 15c higher than they were at last Saturday's close. Majority of the 1000 and 1100-pound steers found ready sale at \$3.75, with the lighter ones bringing from \$3.25@3.50. A few extra fancy cows weighing 1080 and 1150 pounds, sold at \$3.25, \$2.50@2.75. Medium to fair \$2.15@2.40, with canners from \$1.50@2.00. The demand for heavy feeder steers is good at \$2.75@3.10. The medium and light weights are selling a little slow at \$2.25@2.50. Feeding bulls remain about the same as heretofore, with the best selling at \$2.15@2.25. Fed bulls \$2.40@2.60. The calf market has been good and the few in found ready sale. Veal calves weighing 150 to 200 pounds are bringing \$3.50@4.00. Heavier ones from \$2.75@3.00.

The sheep trade appears more active than it has for some time. A nice load of fat sheep weighing 90 to 100 pounds would command ready sale any day from \$3.50@4.00 per hundred.


The hog market remains practically the same as it did at the closing of last week. There was a decline during the early part, but it soon reacted and gained what it had lost. There were received 2297 against 1790 last week. A choice load of 200-pound sorted hogs would sell on basis of today's market at \$7.00. Top sales for the week was \$6.90, which we made today. We again want to impress upon all shippers the advantage of this market. From above sales you readily see top prices are paid and we know you cannot afford to go elsewhere with your hogs.

Next Friday, the 6th, will be the formal opening of the new packing houses. Both Swift and Armour will then begin killing full capacity. At that time they are desirous of having a full supply, and we look for strong prices.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 28.—The receipts of hogs for the week was about 2500, with the tops \$6.90, against 70 last week. All Northern markets declined around 25c the first of the week, closing with loss gained. Our market ruled about steady to a shade lower, and closed strong with the loss gained. We think, to take the week through, hogs sold about as high as they did last week, taking the quality into consideration, while nothing sold for 7 cents, but had we had a first class load they would have brought that money. Quotations as follows:

Two hundred pounds and over, \$6.90 @7.00; good mixed packers, \$6.75@6.85; light fat hogs, \$6.25@6.50; pigs, \$5.25@6.00, owing to quality. There was a liberal run of cattle on the market this week. Prices ruled steady to strong throughout the week and closed strong to higher. Tops for the week on steers was \$3.85, that being one bunch of 1050-pound steers. Top on fed cows was \$3.40 for one bunch of fancy cows. The bulk of the sales on cows was \$2.40@2.60, and bulk on steers, \$2.75@3.40. Quotations as follows:

Best fed steers, \$3.75@4.00; medium fed steers, \$3.00@3.50; common steers, \$2.40 @2.75; best fed cows, \$3.25@3.50; medium fed cows, \$2.50@2.75; thinish kind, \$1.50@2.25. We also have a good demand for fat bulls at from \$2.30@2.60. We could handle a load or two of good sheep daily at from \$3 to \$5, owing to



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V. S. WARDLAW Sec'y & Treas.

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INCORPORATED

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Consign your Stock to us at Fort Worth, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis or St. Joseph, Mo.

We are in the market for all conservative Feed Lot or Steer Loans offered. We hold the record of handling the largest volume of business on this market. We hold the Record of selling the highest priced car of steers, the highest priced car of cows & highest priced cars of hogs that ever went over the scales on this market.

MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

quality. We sold a bunch of yearling sheep at 5 cents. The bulk of the sheep are selling from \$3.50 to \$4.00. The quality is only fair.

Our fat stock show opens up next Thursday, March 5, and we cordially invite you to attend the same and make our office your headquarters while here. If you have anything ready to market, we think next week our market will be all right on any and all kinds of stock. Yours truly,
NORTH TEXAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.

DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 28.—The receipts at the Dallas Union Stockyards to-day, though light, showed an increase. One car of cattle and one car of hogs, besides four wagonloads of hogs were received. The car of hogs averaged 160 pounds, and sold for \$6.50, and the car of cattle brought \$2.50.

G. W. Riley of Roysse was the shipper of both cars. Although the markets at all the Northern packing centers closed weak to 5c lower to-day, our local market is unchanged. The demand continued good for everything but poor cattle. Prices are as follows: Choice fed steers 800 pounds and up \$3.00@3.50, grass fed steers 800 pounds and up \$2.25@2.75, choice cows and heifers \$2.50@3.00, medium cows and heifers \$2.00@2.40, bulls and stags \$1.50@2.00, choice muttons \$3.00@3.50, finished hogs 200 pounds and up \$6.50 @6.75, mixed packers \$6.20@6.45, light fat hogs \$5.60@5.90.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., March 2.—Cattle receipts were 3300 native, 700 Texans, 100 calves, mostly natives. Fat cattle 10c higher, quarantine active, 10c higher; choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.60@5.30, fair to good \$3.50@4.60, stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.45, Western fed steers \$2.90@5.00, Texas steers \$3.35 @4.40, Texas cows \$2.25@3.10, native cows \$2.00@4.40, native heifers \$2.25@4.00, canners \$1.00@2.00, bulls \$2.65@3.75, calves \$3.00@6.50. Hog receipts were 2500 head. Market 5@10c higher; heavy \$7.05@7.25, light \$6.25@7.00, pigs \$5.15@6.50. Sheep receipts were 3000 head. Market strong; native lambs \$4.00@6.00, Western lambs \$3.85@6.40, fed ewes \$3.00 @4.90, native wethers \$3.50@5.40, Western wethers \$3.40@5.55, stockers and feeders \$2.50@3.60.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2.—Cattle receipts were 3,500 head, including 2,000 Texans. Market strong and higher; native shipping and export steers \$4.10@5.75, dressed beef and butchers' steers \$3.75@5.25, steers under 1,000 pounds \$3.50@4.25, stockers and feeders \$2.80@4.50, cows and heifers \$2.55@4.50, fancy heifers \$5.00@6.00, canners \$2.25@3.00, bulls \$2.50@3.75, calves \$3.50@6.50, Texas and Indian steers \$2.30@5.00, cows and heifers \$2.25@3.10. Hog receipts were 5500 head. Market strong and higher; pigs and lights \$6.75@7.00, packers \$6.75 @7.25, butchers \$7.25@7.55. Sheep receipts were 6000 head. Market steady and higher; native muttons \$4.50@5.50, lambs \$5.00@7.00, culls and bucks \$2.00 @4.50, stockers \$1.50@2.00, Texas muttons \$3.20@4.25.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., March 2.—Cattle receipts were 22,000, including 100 Texans. Market active, 10c to 15c higher; good to prime steers \$5.15@5.75, poor to medium \$3.50@4.90, stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.50, cows \$1.40@4.60, heifers

\$2.00@4.75, canners \$1.50@2.60, bulls \$2.25 @4.50, calves \$3.75@7.50, Texas fed steers \$3.50@4.25. Hog receipts 25,000 head. Market 10@15c higher, closed weak; mixed and butchers \$6.90@7.30, good to choice heavy \$7.35@7.55, rough heavy \$7.00@7.30, light \$6.60@7.00, bulk of sales \$7.00@7.30. Sheep receipts 25,000 head. Sheep steady to strong; lambs steady to 10cc higher. Good to choice wethers \$5.00@5.85, fair to choice mixed \$4.00 @4.75, Western sheep \$4.75@5.50, native lambs \$4.75@7.00, Western lambs \$4.75 @7.00.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live-stock company.)

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 28.—Fat cattle and calves in fair demand; supply light. Quotations:

Beeves, good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; beeves, common to fair, \$2.50@2.75; cows, good to choice, \$2.50@3.00; cows, common to fair, \$2.00@2.25; yearlings, good to choice, \$3.00@3.50; yearlings, common to fair, \$2.50@2.75; calves, good to choice, \$3.50@4.00; calves, common to fair, \$2.75@3.25.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 24.

Special to the Journal.

Arrivals in the quarantine division this week for four days amount to 176 cars, containing 4300 cattle, which is four times the receipts of last week, and a moderate gain over the corresponding week last year. The run this week is the heaviest for more than a month, and has consisted, as usual, of a large proportion of steers, with fat cows and bulls, and almost no calves.

Prices on nearly everything are very little changed from a week ago. Steers sold strong and active Monday, and possibly a shade higher than Friday's close. Each succeeding day they have sold at steady prices with Monday, and trade has been clean and active, with no trouble to make clearances each day at an early hour. The Eastern demand showed some improvement, and local killers were all steady buyers. The best price for steers during the week was \$4.20, with one or more sales at this price each day for steers weighing 1100 pounds to 1200 pounds. Good cows have sold at \$2.85 to \$3.10, a small number shipped in by A. Bartness, Talala, bringing the latter figure to-day. Bulls have sold up to \$3.25, with most sales at \$3.00 to \$3.10. Canners have sold better than recently this week. Porter Bros. & L., from Mounds, had a shipment here Tuesday that weighed 649 pounds, and brought \$2.05, consisting of 95 head. These were considered common canners. Ardmore Oil and Milling company steers have been bringing \$4.00 on successive days this week for steers around 1050 pounds. A shipment of the same cattle to-day, but weighing only 971 pounds, sold at \$3.95, consisting of 173 head. To-day's shipment also in-

cluded 24 cows, 855 pounds, which sold at \$3.00. The market to-day was considered firm and active.

Sheep receipts this week have been more liberal than heretofore, and prices are holding up well. Killers are good buyers each day, and early clearances were the rule. Lamb prices are at the top notch, at \$6.65 for best. Page & White of Clarendon, Tex., were on yesterday's market with two doubles of Western wethers, weighing 79 pounds, which sold at \$5.10. Some clipped Shropshire lambs from Carlisbad sold yesterday at \$6.50, weighing 82 pounds. Western ewes sell up to \$4.75, and yearlings as high as \$6.25. Although receipts are fair, packers are unable to get enough sheep and lambs to fill orders from country points this week.

COTTON MARKET.

GALVESTON SPOTS.

Galveston, Tex., March 2.—Holiday. Saturday the prices were: Low ordinary 7 11-16, ordinary 8 5-16, good ordinary 8 15-16, low middling 10 1-16, good middling 10 9-16, middling fair 10 15-16.

HOUSTON SPOTS.

Houston, Tex., March 2.—Spot cotton market steady and unchanged. Sales 84 bales spot. Ordinary 8%, good ordinary 9, low middling 9½, middling 10½, good middling 10½, middling fair 11.

NEW ORLEANS SPOTS.

New Orleans, La., March 2.—Spot cotton steady and unchanged. Sales 3150 bales spot and 500 to arrive. Ordinary 8%, good ordinary 8½, low middling 9 5-16, middling 9½, good middling 10 5-16, middling fair 11.

NEW YORK SPOTS.

New York, March 2.—Spot cotton quiet and 10 points up. Sales 1476 bales. Middling 10.35.

LIVERPOOL SPOTS.

Liverpool, March 2.—Spot cotton easier and 10 points down; demand moderate. Sales 8000 bales, of which 7800 were American and 500 went to exporters and speculators; imports 3000 bales, of which 2400 were American; tenders 21,600 bales new, and 200 old. Closing prices: Ordinary 5, good ordinary 5.12, low middling 5.24, middling 5.36, good middling 5.54, middling fair 5.92.

The senate has passed Senator Lipscomb's bill providing for a survey of the Brazos river from its mouth to Waco, and its principal tributaries, with a view of arriving at some means of preventing the periodical overflows which occur in those streams. The bill carries an appropriation of \$30,000 for the proposed survey.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

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C. J. Armour,
W. H. Yetive,
J. H. Percival,
and on page 51



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ENABLES YOU TO OWN YOUR HOME BY PAYING RENTS...

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That the best, neatest, smoothest and most durable saddle is manufactured in Ft. Worth, Texas, by the Nobby Harness Co., who succeed C. J. E. Kellner's retail business. Their saddles are made by the best mechanics in the United States. Their work never fails to give satisfaction. No customer is allowed to be displeased. Write for photos and prices. When you ride in our saddles and drive with our harness you will live long and be happy.

NOBBY HARNESS CO.
600 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

BERRY GROWERS ORGANIZE.
Blackberry growers near Myrtle Springs, Tex., have organized the Myrtle Springs Fruit and Berry Growers' association, with Dr. J. A. Herrin as president and F. R. Buyler as secretary. It has been customary heretofore to sell the berries to a speculator, but the association proposes to sell direct to the consumer at a reasonable price. Every package of fruit sold by the association will be labeled. This label will bear the grower's name, and will be a guaranty of quality. A resolution was adopted inviting other towns to organize.

BIG DEMAND FOR HOGS.
J. W. Sloyd, the well known Poland-China breeder of Richardson, Tex., was a caller at the Journal office Saturday, and reports an almost unprecedented demand for hogs in this locality. "They're going in for breeding with a vengeance this year," he remarked. "Crops have been rather poor for two years past, and while the farmers expect better things this season, they are not going to take any chances, and will cinch things by planting hogs for the Fort Worth market. The demand for blooded swine is almost unprecedented, and it has kept us guessing to supply the demand."

A little retrospection was then indulged in by Mr. Sloyd who said that during the forty-seven years that he had been in Texas the crops had never before turned out as badly as they did last year in his section. "For the first time within my memory," he added, "we had to have corn sent down from the North and delivered at our doors to keep the stock from starving."

Mr. Sloyd expects to exhibit twenty pens of Poland-Chinas at the State Fair in Dallas next fall.

Onion growers of Southwest Texas are preparing to organize at San Antonio.

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Between Texas, St. Louis, Memphis and the OLD STATES.


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Diseases of Men

My newest book, just from the press, should be in the hands of every man, young or old, in the United States. It contains information which is the practical result of 30 years' devotion to the treatment and cure of diseases of men, giving valuable information on every phase of Stricture, Varicocele, Piles, Blood Poison and Skin Diseases, Urinary and Bladder Complaints, Catarrh, Epilepsy and all Nervous Diseases.

My book will give you a clear understanding of your case and will convince you there is a way to perfect cure and full restoration to health and happiness. This book, with complete symptom blank, will be mailed free on application. Address

DR. J. H. TERRILL, Dallas, Texas.
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TONIC STOCK SALT

SAFEST, SUREST AND BEST.

A New Letter Will Appear in This Space Each Month. You Can Write Any of Them Direct.

VICTORIA, TEXAS, Dec. 22, 1902.
The Inland Manufacturing Co., San Antonio, Tex.
Gentlemen:—In reply to yours of the 18th inst. I want to say, that every man, he being a cattleman or not, who has used your Tonic Stock Salt, has nothing but praise for it. It not only does everything you claim for it, but it does more than that, cattle once diseased, after using it a few days, will keep them from dying.

The last car of Tonic Stock Salt, which I got from you, is nearly sold out and I expect soon to order another. Yours very respectfully, H. GERVAIS.

FOR CATTLE, HORSES AND SHEEP.
Mfr'd by **INLAND MFG. CO.** SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
PACKED IN BAGS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS WE SELL PURE BONE MEAL.

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Is our Watchword. Reliable Goods, Reliable Information and Reliable Methods. Don't think because we are in the Windmill business that we are "sharppers." There is an honest straightforward way of doing business in such goods and we make money by pursuing such a course.

A GUARANTEE

Goes with everything we tell you, as well as everything you buy of us. We will not furnish you cheap goods without telling you they are not the best. Money paid us is better than in a bank, because what we give you for it earns big dividends for you. Try us with a postal card. Ask for booklet No. 50.

Texas Challenge Windmill Co.,
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LONG HORN LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

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Salesmen: Allen C. Thomas, cattle; A. G. Crump, hogs; Walter Stark, Assistant.

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References: First National Bank. Market Report free of charge on application. Write, wire or phone us.



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T. B. SAUNDERS and B. HACKETT, Salesmen.

GEO. W. SAUNDERS COMMISSION CO.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, Fort Worth, Texas.

Consign your stock to us at Fort Worth, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph or Chicago.

SEE MARKET REPORT—Free on Application.

BANK REFERENCES: American National Bank, Ft. Worth; D. & A. Oppenheimer, San Antonio; John Woods & Sons, San Antonio.

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No Shipments too large for our Capacity—None too small for our attention.

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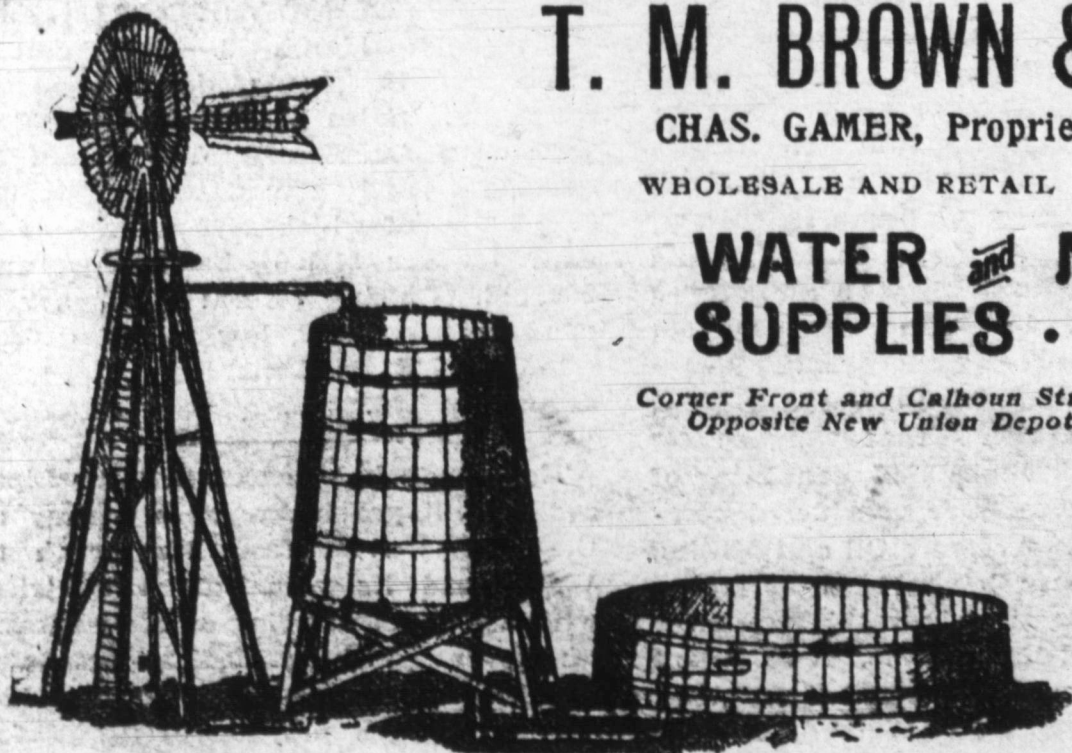
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