

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

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DALLAS.—FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1903.—SAN ANTONIO.

Established 1890

PANHANDLE CATTLEMEN MEET.

Fourth Annual Convention of the Association at Childress Last Week—
Government Leasing Regulations and Forty-Hour Law Favored—
Time of Meeting Changed—New Officers Elected.

Sturdy cattlemen from all over the Northwestern part of the state assembled at Childress Tuesday and Wednesday of last week to attend the fourth annual convention of the Panhandle association. Residents of the little city extended a cordial welcome and agreeably entertained the visitors. Besides the regular meetings of the organization at the court house there was a complimentary theatrical performance by local talent, a dance, a sale of blooded cattle and pony races. The delegates, upon arrival, were serenaded by the band and escorted to the hotels by members of the local reception committee, composed of E. C. Dyche, J. W. Smith, U. S. Weddington, A. W. Long, R. S. Houssels, W. L. Underwood, W. B. Howard, A. J. Fires, C. E. Crews, S. P. Britt, W. H. Craven, N. G. Lane and R. H. Norris. The managing editor of the Journal was present and can personally vouch for the warmth of the greeting extended. Though a total stranger to many of the delegates upon arrival, he did not remain so long and carried away lasting impressions of hospitality as practiced in the range country.

Since the association was formed four years ago its membership has increased from 28 to over 400 and its influence is far reaching. As many of the stockmen are very busy at this season of the year, they could not attend, but considerably over two-thirds of those enrolled in the association were present.

PRESIDENT BUGBEE'S REPORT.

In his report for the year just closed, President T. S. Bugbee of Clarendon, stated that on January 1 the membership was 375, but that it ought to be five times as large. He declared that the objects of the association were to protect the honest citizen against the depredations of those who lived by the efforts of their fellowmen; to cooperate in the formation and execution of such plans as may be deemed conducive to the development of the live stock industry of the Panhandle; to cultivate a union of effort and promote harmonious exercise of such effort in behalf of the industry.

Mr. Bugbee came out as a strong advocate of smaller ranches and better cattle, declaring that the future hopes of the stockmen in northwest Texas depended upon the raising of feed crops sufficient to provide for their herds during the winter months. He declared that the Fort Worth packing houses had opened up a new market for good cattle at the very door of the Panhandle, affording advantages unsurpassed by any stock-growing section. In conclusion, he congratulated the convention on the defeat of the Bryan bill and praised the stockmen South and East of the line who had cooperated with the interests above the line in securing this result.

IN A THRIVING CONDITION.

Wm. Harrell, the secretary, submitted the following report: "Our association is in a thriving condition and the books show that we have resources to the amount of \$3,624.85, the principal part of this being due from members in arrears on assessments and annual dues, the exceedingly low prices, difficulty in making sales and very extraordinary hard winter being the principal cause of so many being in arrears. We have had the following names added to our membership since the last annual meeting, held at Quanah, March, 1902: G. P. Dickson, H. P. Omons, J. N. Lilly, J. N. Sanford, John uBrson, Lee Bivins, R. C. Graves, G. W. Luveston, H. M. Franklyn, William Lane, J. D. Thompson, W. T. Crabtree, R. R. Wheatley, R. F. Packer, H. M. Jackson, W. P. Kinney, William Burton, Gideon Bell, J. O. Small, Jack Hall, G. B. Martin, J. M. Alexander, W. E. George, J. D. Earnest, Abney Ranch Company, R. P. Hutton, Harris Brothers, J. M. Noel, J. E. Everett, W. A. Hubbard, B. C. Maddox, E. A. Hurst, W. H. Small, Sherwood Brothers, G. W. Ayers, Mrs. Fannie Handley, L. H. Rosser & Son, D. L. Green, W. C. Sherrod and J. D. Burkett.

"We have reports from the inspectors at the different points that they have cut from different parties and sold or returned to owners forty-eight head of cattle during the year just past, showing very evidently that our influence is being felt and that the so-called rustler has concluded not to handle cattle belonging to members of the association."

After addresses by H. E. Hoover and N. B. Willis, both of Canadian, Hon. J. H. Stephens introduced four resolutions, which were indorsed by a unanimous vote of the convention. The first, for the leasing of the public lands of the United States government on lines similar to the Texas laws; second, asking the state legislature and congress to pass bills now pending for the purpose of defining the boundary lines of the panhandle; third, indorsing the bill now in congress permitting cattle to remain on board cars in transit to market for forty hours instead of twenty-eight as now; fourth, a resolution urging the government to sink a deep well in the panhandle, and indorsing the move now on at Childress to have the government take charge of the well at Childress.

TIME OF MEETING CHANGED.

At the opening of the second day's session, Cleve Coffee of Miami and W. C. Isaacs of Canadian introduced an amendment to the by-laws, changing the time of meeting to the third Tuesday of April of each year. In explanation Mr. Coffee said that the holding of the meetings in April would insure a better attendance, as the stockmen could then leave their business interests at home. The amendment was adopted unanimously.

Another resolution was introduced by Mr. Coffee, thanking the senators and representatives South of the line who aided in defeat of the Bryan bill. He declared that the introduction of the measure had been due to a misapprehension on the part of its author, who imagined that the Panhandle cattlemen had a vast pasture fenced off for the benefit of a "trust." Mr. Isaacs moved the adoption of the resolution and this was done without dissent.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was next declared in order and, Secretary William Harrell named for President T. S. Bugbee of Clarendon, who, he said, had served faithfully during the past four years. No other candidates were mentioned and Mr. Bugbee was chosen by acclamation, amidst applause. Tom Connell of Lipscomb, occupied the chair while the election of a president was in progress and the secretary was authorized to cast the vote of the entire convention for Mr. Bugbee. The president-elect delivered a neat little speech, thanking the delegates for the honor conferred upon him.

For first vice-president, W. C. Isaacs nominated T. J. Richards of Paducah, as a representative of the district "off the road." Mr. Richards wanted to decline, but said he would accept if elected unanimously and this was done in short order.

L. B. Watkins of Quanah was placed in nomination for second vice president by Tom Connell of Lipscomb and elected without opposition. Mr. Watkins made a breezy speech in which he complimented Childress upon its hospitality and referred to it as "the gateway of the Panhandle." He paid an eloquent tribute to Judge Willis and the pioneers of the district and recalling "dug out" days, prayed a blessing upon the heads of the noble women who had faced with their husbands unknown perils and privations. Before closing, he welcomed prospective settlers to the new country.

J. T. Holland of Amarillo was nominated for treasurer by Cleve Coffee of Miami and elected unanimously. Mr. Harrell did not stand for re-election to the secretaryship and E. H. Brainard of Canadian was chosen as his successor, on motion of L. B. Watkins.

NEXT MEETING AT AMARILLO.

Most of the business matters having been disposed of, flights of oratory were next in order. S. B. Burnett of

Fort Worth spoke a few complimentary words for Childress. Henry S. Bishop, district attorney at Amarillo, told about the prejudices against the larger ranches of the state, which had developed in the legislature, but declared that the Bryan bill had threatened the interests of the smaller as well as the larger ranchmen above the line. He suggested that the presentation of a resolution of thanks to the legislature would have a beneficial effect and, in conclusion, extended a warm welcome on behalf of Amarillo for the meeting next year. It was afterwards decided to convene at Amarillo in 1904, by unanimous vote.

The names of J. B. Earp, representing 1000 cattle; W. A. Powell, 1000 cattle; J. J. McAdams, 2000 cattle and Frank Coleman, 800 cattle, were added to the membership roll. Mr. Coffee offered a resolution formally extending the thanks of the association to the people of Childress for the manner in which the visitors had been entertained and this was carried with cheers. Judge A. J. Fires, president of the Childress National bank, acknowledged the courtesy.

NOTES OF THE MEETING.

Capt. J. T. Lytle of San Antonio, secretary of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, was an interested spectator but, with characteristic modesty, avoided making a speech.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Buster of Childress, did much, in a social way, to make the city's guests feel at home. The former invited the convention, as a whole, to attend the ball held in its honor at the courthouse. Mrs. Buster entertained the ladies at a charming afternoon reception.

President Bugbee was well satisfied with the attendance, everything considered, but strongly advocated a later date for the convention.

Charles Larimer, the energetic Fort Worth agent of the Chicago Union Stock Yards was on hand as usual, hustling for business. At the social functions, Mr. Larimer was a decided ornament.

The cattle offered for sale did not bring the prices expected, which was rather disappointing to the contributors. This was due largely to the hard winter and the fact that many of the otherwise promising individuals were in poor breeding condition.

The new executive committee, appointed by President Bugbee is composed of W. C. Isaacs of Canadian, William Harrell of Amarillo, E. T. Davis of Texola, Okla.; C. T. Word of Canyon, A. J. Norton of Quanah, R. B. Pyron of McLean and G. A. Sachse of Hereford.

About the only bunch sale of cattle noted in this section of late, was the transaction by which J. B. Gray and T. J. Richards of Cottle county, sold to Baer Brothers of Colorado for delivery May 1st, 1000 yearling steers, at private terms. It is stated that the prices paid were better than those which prevailed last year.

NEW PACKING COMBINE.

Announcement of the incorporation of the National Packing company, capitalized at \$15,000,000 and including several of the smaller plants in Chicago, Omaha and elsewhere, has been made by J. P. Lyman, president of the company. The incorporation papers were taken out in New Jersey, and it is announced that the following are the companies purchased: Omaha Packing company, Hammond Packing company, the G. H. Hammond company, Hutchinson Packing company, Anglo-American Provision company, United Dressed Beef company and Fowler Packing company. The purchase, it is stated, is made for investment, with the idea of doing a business of between \$140,000,000 and \$150,000,000 a year. The directors, whose names follow, are all interested in the big packing companies of Chicago: J. P. Lyman, J. Ogden Armour, G. F. Swift, Edward Morris, P. A. Velantine, Arthur Meeker, L. F. Swift, E. F. Swift, Ira Morris, James D. Standish, Jenneth K. McLaren, J. D. Standish is secretary and treasurer.

BIG LAND AND CATTLE DEAL.

Negotiations for the sale of the El Capitan Land and Cattle company's ranches near Richardson, N. M., to a syndicate headed by W. A. Johnson of Buckner, Mo., have been concluded in Kansas City. The purchase price is \$400,000. This cattle transaction has been pending for some time. For the purpose of completing the deal Henry Aplington of New York, president of the El Capitan company, and Thomas J. Pridemore, resident manager of the ranches, were in Kansas City last week conferring with Mr. Johnson and associates. While no formal deeds have been given to the property, the sale is considered completed. The sale includes ranch property, leases, equipment, a general store at Richardson, N. M., and a guarantee of 25,000 cattle. The contract provides a stated price for the cattle, 25,000, and a forfeit for each head falling below that number. The brand of the El Capitan company is known as three boxes on the side.

PURCELL STOCK SHOW.

Plans are being rapidly perfected for the fat stock show to be held at Purcell, L. T., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 7, 8 and 9. Members of the Chickasaw Stockmen's Association, who have the arrangements in charge, predict that it will be the best exhibit ever held under their auspices. J. W. Carey of Armstrong and Campbell Russell of Bennett, who cut a wide swath at the recent Fort Worth show, will have a large display of blooded stock. A street fair will be one of the attractions. An attractive prize list has been issued for registered shorthorns and Herefords, the trophies ranging in value from \$5 to \$40.

SHIPMENTS TO CUBA.

Large cattle shipments from Galveston to Cuba are predicted for this year. Among those who will probably make these shipments is H. A. Williams of Austin, who now owns several large ranches in the new republic. When it is taken into consideration that yearlings can be bought in Texas from \$3 to \$11 per head and can readily be sold in Cuba for from \$18 to \$25 per head the profit in the industry can readily be estimated.

It will require about two years to get the ranches of the island fully restocked. The largest movement is expected during May and June.

COMBINATION ANGUS SALE.

A combination sale of Angus cattle was held at South Omaha last Thursday and Friday. In all, 1901 head were distributed among bidders from Iowa and Nebraska. A total of \$20,530 was realized from the 109 head, which shows a general average of \$188.07 per head, with \$171 for bulls and \$198.25 for the cows. The strongest bidder at the sale was Robert Taylor of Grand Island, Neb., who took home with him a sufficient number of animals to start a herd. The highest price paid at the sale was \$630 for the cow, imported Ely 2d of Theakston 28868, which sold to Oliver Hammers of Malvern, Iowa. Among the contributors to the sale were many prominent breeders of the states of Iowa and Nebraska.

Oil is reported to have been struck on the K. O. ranch, ten miles southwest of Bay City, Tex. The discovery was made in drilling an artesian well.

MAVERICKS.


August Moose is spaying 500 heifers on his ranch in Edwards county.

O. T. Word & Son of Sutton county will graze 800 head of cattle in the Territory this season.

Range for 2000 head of cattle has been leased in Indian Territory by G. W. Stephenson and Fred Milliard, Sutton county ranchmen.

From mingling among the cattle-

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 excel windmills or any other power in amount of duty, constancy and cost of running. Always ready. A trifle for gasoline gives you the water 30 men could pump. 2 1/2 full horse power for any purpose. All sizes up to 300 h. p. Write for free catalogue. Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., Box 171 Kansas City, Mo.




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M. V. RICHARDS,

Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C.

men at the Panhandle association convention last week the managing editor of the Journal learned that recent reports of stock losses from cold in the Panhandle had been greatly exaggerated. Several prominent members stated that not more than 2 or 3 per cent of their cattle perished on the ranges during the winter.

The business men of Stamford, Tex., are agitating for the opening up of a cattle trail 150 to 200 miles west from that place, arguing that such an enterprise would make Stamford the center for an immense volume of business.

On Saturday Blocker and Bishop began the shipment from San Angelo to Territory pastures of 2000 steers, purchased recently from M. B. Pulliam. Murrah & Smith will ship fifteen cars March 31, Mr. March 10 cars April 22 and Murrah and Smith, 15 cars April 21.

The Cox ranch in Kinney county has been purchased by Joseph Veltman, James Clamp and R. Stratton for \$10,000. There are 60,000 acres under fence. A new railroad is expected in that locality soon, and the irrigation proposition is exciting much interest.

About the biggest deal in hides recorded in West Texas for some time was the sale at Memphis last week of 1780 pounds to J. M. Gist at 10 1/4 c per pound. The skins came from the Matador ranch, and were mostly taken from cattle that perished during the February blizzard.

According to the Fort Worth Register a call has been issued for a meeting at Temple for all the old "bull whackers" in Texas, for the purpose of organizing an association. It will include the old teamsters who drove ox teams in Texas prior to and up to the end of the civil war.

Chas. S. Miller bought the A. J. Nichols ranch, in Rinnells county, consisting of 1600 acres, for \$7500. The ranch is a fine piece of property, well improved. T. H. Shaw has the grass land leased for one year from the 1st of April. Mr. Nichols will leave in a few days for his new possessions in Arizona.

Capt. J. B. Gillett of Alpine recently returned from Armstrong, Mo., with a carload of registered Hereford bulls with which he expects to infuse better blood into the cattle on his ranch. Other cattlemen in that locality are preparing to improve their herds in a similar manner. Thus it is that scientific stock farming is gradually succeeding mere raising of "scrubs" on a large scale.

John Timon, a ranchman in Nueces county, is experimenting largely with alfalfa. He recently received 200 pounds of alfalfa seed from Kansas, and will see what it will do in the Nueces valley as a cattle feed. He will also plant a portion of his corn land with Iowa seed and note results. If seed from a higher latitude proves more productive, he will import from the North altogether in the future.

Frank Greene, Sr., of Tallula, Ill., who has been spending the winter in Colorado, Tex., has purchased the John W. Glover ranch, located on Double Mountain fork, in Fisher county. The ranch embraces twenty-eight sections of fine grazing land, and 1000 well graded cattle are included in the deal. The total consideration is \$35,000, and possession will be given as soon as the necessary papers can be fixed up for the transfer of the property. This is one of the most desirable little ranches in West Texas, and are now going out after foreign trade. And no doubt their engines will give the good results in distant lands as here. One of their recent orders was from Lima, Peru, South America. The name of "Weber" on gasoline engines will soon belt the globe. If you are thinking of placing an order for a gasoline engine, write the Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine company, Box 171, Kansas City, Mo. New 1903 catalogue.

Wash Goods and White Goods Sale

For Month of April Only

No Goods Sold at these Prices Unless You Mention this "ad"

One case of 40 in. fine quality India Linon, the 12 1/4 c. grade, for this sale, per yard only..... **9c**

Choice of one hundred pieces of 32 inch Madras, suitable for Men's Shirts, Ladies' Waists, Wrappers, Children's wear. Colors fast and new spring goods, the 15c. grade; orders from this ad filled at..... **10c**

32 in. Leno Madras in stripes and checks, the kind you pay 22c. to 25c. per yard for. Our price is 20c. For this sale April price only.... **15c**

Checked Dimity and Striped Dimities, the best American goods. Sells at 20c. and 25c. Offered for April at per yard only..... **15c**

32 in. Eclipse Cheviots in New Spring Designs just opened. This is a line of goods known all over the country as the most serviceable Cheviot ever made at 15c. April price **12c**

White Printed Piques and Light Fancy Piques and Linen Suitings for Skirts and Shirt Waist suits; 35c. goods for..... **25c**

Towels and Table Linens

Special prices to mail order customers. Good for April only

100 doz 15x32 hemmed Huck Bleached Towels, as good as you generally get for \$1.35, our special price for April per dozen..... **\$1.00**

Bleached Turkish double thread Towels, the \$2.00 grade, for this special April sale per dozen..... **\$1.50**

3/4 Bleached Union Napkins, the \$1.00 grade, for this special April sale per dozen..... **75c**

3/4 Bleached or Cream Linen or Union Napkins, the \$1.50 grade, for April sale per dozen only..... **\$1.25**

64 in. Cream Union Damask, our 50c. Leader, this great April sale per yard only..... **35c**

70 in. Bleached all Linen Damask, the 70c. grade, on sale for April only per yard..... **50c**

Remember Above Prices are Good for April Only.

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In writing please mention "The Journal."

ANOTHER CHANCE

FOR THE SOUTHERN FARMERS

30 Registered Herefords and Shorthorns 30 AT PUBLIC AUCTION

At 1 p. m. on Monday, May 4th, I will sell 20 Bulls and 10 Heifers, all registered. Also a car of nice grade Heifers, at Shreveport, La. Terms 1/4 cash, balance note at 6% due Oct. 1st. Conditioned on animal living until that date. In case of death note to be void and cash payment refunded. In case of dissatisfaction buyer has privilege of shipping animal back to me, in which event I will return note, also balance of cash payment if any remains after paying freight out of same.

Terms on grades 1/4 cash. Every animal guaranteed to be a breeder and guaranteed to satisfy. For catalogue or other information address

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RAILROAD IS SOUGHT.

From Colorado, Texas, come advices to the effect that the company owning the Big Spur ranch in Dickens County, Texas, is offering a cash bonus of \$50,000 and free right of way through the

pasture to any railroad company that will enter that territory. It is understood the Texas Central people are coquetting with the proposition and are inclined to move out from Stamford in that direction.

HEREFORD PUBLIC SALE

50 REGISTERED HEREFORDS 50

Will be offered for sale by W. S. Ikard, B. C. Rhome, G. W. P. Coates, F. W. Axtell and others, AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the Fort Worth Stock Yards, at 1 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, April 29th, 1903, of choice and select cattle, about equally divided, of Bulls and Heifers, of good serviceable ages. Many of the heifers have been bred and all raised below the Fever Line. A rare chance for those wanting to start in the business. 2 to 4 months time will be given to any wishing it, making good bankable note with 8 per cent interest. Excursion rates will be on at that time on all the roads. For catalogues apply to W. H. MYERS, Sec'y, Blue Grove, Texas, after the 10th of April, or to

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas.

CO-OPERATION BY FARMERS.

There are two distinct classes of farmers: One is the farmer that farms the farmer and the other is the farmer that tills the soil, writes Will N. Sargent in the *Prairie Farmer*. The first class may have any business or trade if he relies on the practical farmer for the consuming of his products; whether it be soil, insurance, lighting rods or political pie, they all watch for the chance to get in their graft. Meanwhile the other or latter class, while not always free from bad habits in business, are more on the move, physically; and their muscles are so often used to earn money that their minds do not save or lay by for future use, but let slip to the former class through their well-learned schemes and misrepresentations. I find that the hard-working farmer is the easiest victim of all classes to buy the products of schemers. Yet farmers are the slowest class on earth to let one of their own near neighbors get ahead of them one cent. To illustrate this, if one farmer wants to buy a lot of stock hogs to feed it will pay him to go to town and employ the stock buyer to purchase for him and pay him a good commission, but he will then fill his feed lot with a cheaper lot of feeders than he could possibly buy himself of his own neighbors. Again, when a farmer has anything to sell many times he kills his own market by underselling; thus, if a local butcher comes out to buy a cow for slaughter, he will offer a dollar or so less than he can buy for a mile or so further on, and nine times out of ten the least priced cow goes to the block, and the market is lowered \$1 for the neighbor who did not sell. Now, how are these conditions to be changed for the better? By co-operative societies. Look at the mutual telephones which are fast supplanting the stock company ones that are rented. In some parts of the country other feasible society organizations exist, such as meat butchering circles, shredding clubs and threshing exchanges. There are also tornado and hail mutuals, and all of these that have business tact employed have been successes. Long winter evenings are a good time to study with your neighbor about which is the better plan of mating stock for profitable results. This is a day of enquiry as much as when Artemus Ward said, "Why is this thus and what is the reason of this thushness?" By society mingling or neighborly visiting many plans of co-operation may be made at the home end of the whole fabric of the business situation. When the practical farmer will co-operate with his neighbor as the trades unionist of the city does, then the interest money will come to the money loaner. Combine your orders for purchases even at home. "In union there is strength." Any dealer will give better figures on a dozen wagons for cash than he will twelve individual traders and he have to hunt them up. Let us get together.

HOW "SENATOR MILLS" WON.

Readers of the Journal will be interested in the defeat of "Cobwebs," a noted New York roadster, by "Senator Mills," a Texas horse, born and bred by Colonel Exall of Dallas, and purchased recently by A. B. Gwathmey. In describing the race the *New York Sun* says: "No time was wasted in preliminaries except to give each horse one warming spin, and then the turn was made for the start. Senator Mills made a slight mistake in getting away, but it was quickly corrected. Still this gave a length advantage to Cobwebs, and he went sailing down the white stretch, increasing his lead at every stride. When the journey was half completed the old-time road king had nearly two lengths the better of the argument. From this point the Senator began slowly but surely to improve his position, until he had his head at the sleigh Cobwebs drew. Then each owner asked in no uncertain terms for more speed, but Cobwebs was already at his limit. Senator Mills responded, and he had almost reached even terms when the finishing posts were reached.

"The second heat was practically de-

void of interest. Neither horse made any mistake, but Cobwebs lacked the vim and rush that marked the first start, and Senator Mills held him on even terms from the start. Before reaching the finish Cobwebs began to show signs of being leg-weary, and Mr. Straus promptly took him in hand. "I'll give you just twice the sum you paid for that horse," said Mr. Straus to his competitor when both drew rein at the macadam. Mr. Gwathmey thanked him for the generous offer, but declined it.

REMEDIES FOR BLACKLEG.

The season is approaching when blackleg is likely to break out among the young stock, and therefore the question arises as to the best way to avoid the usual loss from this troublesome disease. A vast number of stock raisers in the blackleg districts can easily answer this question for themselves, and will use the Pasteur Vaccine company's remedies, with which they have had such a large and favorable experience during the last eight years. The Pasteur Vaccine company's vaccines, and particularly the form ready for use called "Blacklegline," are by far the best and most favorably known. One of the most important facts in regard to "Blacklegline" is that it has not only proved to be the most effective preventive remedy for blackleg, but it is ready for use as supplied. Each dose is separate. It costs but little, and the instrument for applying it, called Blacklegline Outfit, costs only 50 cents. The Pasteur Vaccine company has offices in New York, Chicago, Fort Worth and San Francisco, as well as several general agencies and a vast number of local agencies. But if any difficulty is experienced in obtaining the Pasteur company remedies, they can always be ordered direct from one of their offices.

IMPROVEMENTS AT HANDLEY.

Mr. W. C. Forbess, manager of transportation for the Northern Texas Traction Company, is preparing for the entertainment of the people in a large way at Handley this summer. The company is preparing a beautiful park on a fine elevation near Handley, at the base of which is a large lake. This is going to be one of the most attractive summer resorts in North Texas, being beautiful in its location, and when the improvements are made it will be unusually attractive.

The North Texas Traction Company is now running forty cars every day over their line, and it is believed that these cars will be unable to accommodate the travel during the summer months. Mr. Forbess is an experienced man and looks after the business with a watchful eye.

A HAPPY HOME.

There is not one of us who is not looking forward to the happy home life that is due, and justly due every one of us.

But the great question is how to make our home "a happy one."

While you cannot measure happiness by dollars and cents altogether, still it remains a fact, however, it depends as much on saving money as upon making it.

How is the best way to save it?

The Western Bank and Trust company of 295 Main street, Dallas, one of Texas' solid financial institutions, will help you save it by keeping your dollars safe for you, and in addition, give them an earning capacity of 4 per cent in their special savings deposits.

We are pleased to recommend them to you, and if you have idle money, you had just as well let it be earning something for you, and have it in a safe place—protected from fire and burglary. Call and see them, or write them in regard to their special earning savings deposit. Please mention the Journal.

The legislature of Kansas has enacted a law to rid the state of prairie dogs, and sent it to the governor for his consideration. The law puts the expense of this riddance upon the counties infested by the little pests.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.

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Don't pay retail price for carriages or harness. Write for our catalogue and learn about our system of selling direct from factory to customer. Two profits are saved to you. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or you can return the purchase and we will pay freight charges both ways. We have the largest assortment of buggies, surreys, phaetons, carriages, and other high grade vehicles, as well as harness and horse accessories, in America. Write for the catalogue to-day.

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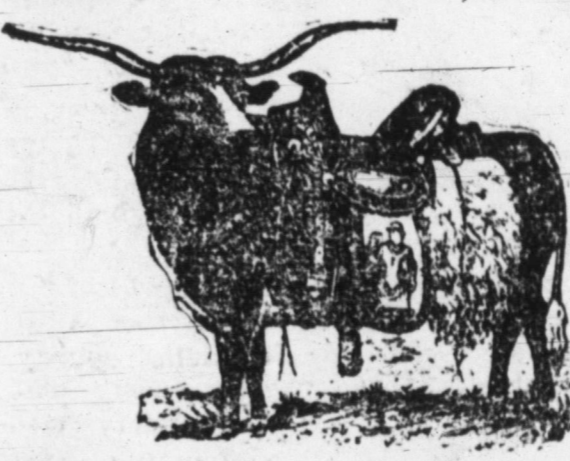
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The Journal Institute

THE USE OF INSECTICIDES.
(By Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Department of Agriculture has undertaken a somewhat elaborate study of the insecticides found in the American markets, with the object, not to interfere with a legitimate business, but to acquaint merchants as well as purchasers with the real character of the goods in which they deal.

Paris green is the most important insecticide now on the market, and this article, if perfectly pure chemically, is composed of three substances—arsenious acid, acetic acid and oxide of copper. But because of faulty methods of manufacture and also because arsenious acid is cheaper than the other constituents, large amounts of this substance are sometimes present in Paris green, with the result that great damage is done to the foliage by scorching. Another method of adulterating Paris green is by the addition of gypsum, which is absolutely worthless and only adds weight. Glauber salts is also added as an adulterant, but it will do no harm, save to weaken the compound.

A compound known as "Slug Shot" is sold very extensively on account of its cheapness. Our analysis shows that it is composed almost exclusively of crude gypsum with a small amount of arsenious acid and copper oxide added. It will, of course, do little or no good as an insecticide, while five cents per pound is a large price to pay for a sample consisting of nearly 100 per cent gypsum.

Another insecticide of extensive sale is "Bug Death." According to some Maine experiments, it was found that when applied to potato vines according to directions—40 pounds per acre—this compound will do very little good, while even at the rate of 180 pounds to the acre it is but slightly effective.

Another compound offered is "Black Death." Its composition is nearly the same as "Slug Shot" and the same remarks may be applied to it.

The various "Roach Destroyers" on the market are mainly composed of borax in the powders and phosphorus and molasses in the pastes, nearly all of which could be prepared at home at one-half to one-tenth the cost.

The so-called "Dry Bordeaux Mixture" represents an attempt to supply the ready mixed Bordeaux Mixture, but such an attempt can hardly be successful, owing to chemical actions preventing the proper assimilation of the constituents.

In view of these facts, it would be well for the public to be very sure of the composition and value of any such compound before purchasing. The Bureau of Chemistry will make analyses of samples of insecticides and fungicides purchased by farmers and others using such bodies if instructions for securing and forwarding these samples are obtained from this Bureau.

BEETLE ON MELON VINES.

It is reported that the striped cucumber beetle was one of the causes of damage to the Oklahoma melon crop last summer. In localities where such was the case, early preparations should be made for disposing of this insect during this season.

In addition to the preventive measures of cleaning up rubbish and a thorough cultivation of the melon ground, the use of Bordeaux mixture as a repellent, and squash as a trap crop are among the most promising of the remedies recommended by those who have successfully dealt with this insect.

Squashes are planted about four days before the melons. One or more rows of squashes should be planted, according to the size of the field. Some of the trap plants may be dusted with Paris green when the beetles gather on them. Others should be left to attract the beetles through the summer.

It seems that spraying the young melon vines with Bordeaux mixture not only repels the cucumber beetle, but also poisons some of the insects which feed on the sprayed leaves.

On many fruit trees and shade trees one may find the cocoons of bag worms.

They are usually from one to two inches long, and are suspended by one of the pointed ends from the smaller branches of the trees. Each of the larger cocoons contains, during the winter, a large number of eggs. If these are allowed to remain on the tree until the eggs hatch in the spring, there will be produced from the eggs in a few cocoons enough young worms to strip all the leaves from a tree early in the summer.

These worms seem to be especially fond of cedar trees, and are very likely to be overlooked on these trees until they have become so numerous as to seriously damage the trees.

With these worms a stitch in time saves ninety. The cocoons picked from the trees should be thoroughly destroyed. Should it become necessary to destroy large numbers of the worms in the summer, a good plan would be to dust or spray the trees with Paris green, London purple or some other arsenical poison.

One of the large cocoons left on a marked limb of a small tree should afford a crop of worms which would afford interesting and instructive object lessons to boys and girls, and older folks. The crop of worms should be thinned from time to time, and when the worms retire into the cocoons to pupate, the twigs from which they hang may be placed in covered glass jars. The male moths emerge as winged adults, but the female moths remain in the cocoons.

HOW WEEDS PROPAGATE.

By no other agency, perhaps, are weeds so widely and so generally distributed as by the seed the farmer uses to produce his crops, as grain seed, grass seed and clover seed, more especially the latter two. The carrying power of the world has become so great that seed intended for sowing can be brought from the farthest distances to be sold in any market where there is a demand for it, writes Prof. Shaw. This is particularly true of the less bulky and lighter sorts of seeds. Owing to the ready facilities which are thus afforded for obtaining supplies of these seeds, there is a tendency in those districts where fair yields are not commonly obtained to purchase them from distant parts rather than to raise them at home. The demand thus begotten and sustained encourages the growth of the various sorts of seeds in those centers that are found most suitable for them. Unfortunately, those centers which are generally possessed of uncommon fertility oftentimes produce the seeds of hurtful weeds as freely as those of the useful clovers, grasses and grains; and owing, in very many instances, to their similarity in size to the useful seeds in which they are found (especially if these are grass seeds or clover seeds), it is almost impossible, by any process of cleaning that may be adopted, to separate the seeds of weeds from the useful seeds which are intended for sowing. The distribution, therefore, of these weed seeds is as wide as that of the useful seeds in which they are found, and it may be added, is as continuous. The seeds of millet are also a fruitful agency for the dissemination of weed seeds, though not perhaps to the same extent as are seeds that are smaller.

The renewing one's stock of cereal grains by the purchase of new seed, or by the exchange of one's own seed for other seed, is a common practice among farmers, and it has many things to commend it; but along with the new seed there too frequently comes an influx of the seeds of the most troublesome weeds. Although this is a less fruitful source of weed-seed dissemination than that which has just been spoken of, it furnishes the explanation of the arrival upon our farms of many forms of weeds, the presence of which we could not otherwise account for.

Moreover, the disposition of growing on the part of farmers and happily so, to test by local trial the suitability of the various sorts of farm seeds that are to be obtained in foreign countries. But this work has its dangers as well as benefits. In the old world, as in the new, it seems almost impossible to buy seed in the open market entirely free from the seeds of foul weeds. When, however, foreign seeds are distributed

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through the medium of our agricultural experiment stations, a considerable degree of assurance is furnished the farmer that he will get pure seed; but it would probably be claiming too much for those stations to say that, even when the farmer takes this precaution there would be no danger. So long, therefore, as farm seeds are bought in the open market, so long will there be some danger that the seeds of noxious weeds will be brought to our farms by means of them.

CULTURE OF TOMATOES.

Some valuable hints as to the most successful method of raising tomatoes are contained in a bulletin recently issued by the Horticultural section of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. The advice given, in abbreviated form, is as follows:

FERTILIZERS.

Barnyard manure is the most generally used of all the different forms of fertilizers containing nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, has a splendid physical effect on the soil, should be composed well and applied in winter or placed in piles and rotted and applied to the soil just before the plants are set.

TRANSPLANTING.


When the soil is warm and all danger from frost is over transplant to the open field; strike off rows 3 1/2 or 4 feet apart with shovel plow; set the plants in the freshly plowed rows about 3 feet apart, firming them in well with plenty of moist soil. Do not set plants on a cold day, wait for a bright fair day. In removing the young plants from seed bed leave as much dirt to the roots as possible, wetting the bed, if necessary for this purpose. Planters should be followed by a heel sweep or cultivator to fill the part of the trench not occupied by the plants and to level the ground.

PRUNING, STAKING AND TYING.

Give constant attention to training and puning. The single stem is most profitable. At setting time the lateral shoots which start from the axils of the leaves should be pinched out and this should be often repeated during the season. Remove any sprouts or suckers from near the surface of ground as well as deformed or injured green fruit. When three well formed clusters have established themselves, pinch off any others that form as well as deformed or injured green fruit. When three well fruited clusters have established themselves, pinch off any others that form as well as the terminal bud itself.

Have stake ready for tying when plants are large enough. Place stakes firmly in ground large enough to bear the weight of the plant and hold plants steady in the strongest wind. If the land has been properly prepared, cultivation during the growth of the plant, if done at right time, will require very little labor. As to whether the cultivation should be level or ridge depends upon the amount of rainfall and nature of the soil. In the majority of cases level culture is best, being more economical and giving better results. If the land has been properly prepared the soil should not be stirred more than 2 inches deep and cultivation continued until the fruit is ready for first picking. The small cultivator is recommended in place of the sweep because it will leave a soil mulch to prevent escape of moisture.

The cost of an acre of tomatoes is from \$40 to \$60, the range of yield from 75 to 200 crates, prices ranging from 40 to 90 cents per crate. This estimate is based on experience of 1902. Fifty acres at least are necessary that car-load shipments be made. There is no danger of over-production if adequate means of distribution are found. A properly conducted "Exchange" would provide this and under such systematized marketing it is not probable that the supply would ever meet the demand.



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

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SALES AT CHILDRESS.

During the annual convention of the Panhandle Cattlemen's Association at Childress last week a sale of full blooded and grade cattle contributed by local breeders took place. J. E. Wells of Kansas City and Colonel R. L. Harriman of Bruceton, Mo., acted as auctioneers. Rather low prices prevailed, due to the fact that many of the cattle offered were not in the best of condition. On Tuesday 14 head were disposed of at an average price of \$64.10 and on Wednesday 35 head sold at \$53.63. The highest price paid on the opening day was \$125 for a registered Poll Durham bull, Pond Grove No. 37, offered by S. W. Mitchell and bought by A. J. Hardin of Childress. Trilby's Boy, No. 41, a registered Hereford bull offered by the Hereford Grove Stock Farm, was purchased by G. W. Helm of Newlin for \$122.50. The tops at Wednesday's sale was reached by a registered Durham cow, with registered calf at side, owned by A. L. Thrasher of Memphis and purchased by J. M. Gist of Memphis for \$127.50. A complete list follows:

Tuesday—Red Polled bull, Raynor, sold by J. S. Howard of Estelline to J. N. Johnson of Childress, \$50.
Durham bull, Scotch Duke, sold by William Jones of Kirkland to W. C. Loter of Kirkland, \$90.
Bull Orphan Boy, sold by W. C. Loter of Kirkland to G. W. Helm of Newlin, \$42.50.
Bull Lars Best No. 21, sold by J. W. Johnson, Childress, to W. P. Dial, Newlin, \$50.
Grade bull, sold by C. E. Givens of Childress to T. H. Swanson of Childress, \$32.50.
Hereford bull, Trilby's Boy No. 41, sold by Hereford Grove Stock Farm to G. W. Helm, Newlin, \$122.50.
Polled Durham bull, Sam Mitchell of Childress, to G. F. Springer of Childress, \$52.50.
Bull North Star, sold by Thomas Jones of Kirkland to W. R. Tilson, Matador, \$37.50.
Unregistered bull, sold by W. C. Loter of Kirkland to C. H. Hitson of Memphis, \$45.
Bull, Beau Larnard, No. 25, sold by C. E. Givens of Childress to R. S. Houssells of Childress, \$40.
Bull Troeger No. 38, Hereford Grove Stock Farm, to Charles Biesworth of Childress, \$32.50.
Cow, Mayflower the Second, No. 48, Hereford Grove Stock Farm to T. H. Swanson of Childress, \$65.
Polled Durham bull, Pond Grove, No. 37, sold by Sam Mitchell of Childress to A. J. Hardin of Childress, \$125.
Wednesday—Pair of grade shorthorn bull calves, sold by E. J. Wall of Quanah to C. H. Hitson, Memphis, \$25 each.
Shorthorn bull, sold by Hurt Munday of Childress to Robert Turner of Childress, \$42.50.
Shorthorn bull, "The Boss" sold by Thomas Jones of Kirkland to Ben Hardin of Childress, \$50.
Registered Hereford bull, Jesse Lars, sold by John Johnson of Childress to T. J. Johnson of Childress, \$150.
Grade Hereford bull, sold by C. E. Givens of Childress to J. C. McCracken of Childress, \$27.50.
Registered Hereford bull, sold by Hereford Grove Stock Farm to T. A. Wayne of Cone, Crosby county, \$92.50.
Polled Durham yearling bull, sold by S. W. Mitchell of Childress to Ben Hardin of Kirkland for \$62.50.
Double registered Red Polled yearling bull, sold by Jos. Howard of Childress to J. T. Preston of Childress, \$77.50.
Durham yearling heifer, with certified pedigree, sold by A. L. Thrasher of Memphis to J. C. Cox of Olympus, \$82.50.
Registered Hereford heifer calf, sold

by E. J. Wall to Jonse Hardin of Childress, \$27.50.
Registered Shorthorn heifer, bred to Scotch bull, sold by Thomas Jones of Kirkland to Fred Estes of Childress, \$42.50.
Registered Hereford yearling heifer, bred to registered Hereford bull, sold by John W. Johnson to Grover Cole of Childress, \$60.
Registered Hereford yearling heifer, sold by Hereford Grove Stock Farm to C. H. Hitson of Memphis, \$77.50.
Polled Durham yearling bull, sold by S. W. Mitchell to Ernest Hunt of Childress, \$52.50.
Registered Hereford bull calf, sold by E. J. Wall to John R. Dendinger of Dallas, \$30.
Registered Hereford bull calf, sold by J. W. Johnson to C. H. Hitson of Memphis, \$35.
Registered Hereford cow, bred to registered Hereford bull, sold by Hereford Grove Stock Farm to T. H. Swanson of Childress, \$100.
Polled Durham bull, eligible to registry, sold by S. W. Mitchell to Ernest Hunt, \$80.
Registered Shorthorn heifer, bred to registered Shorthorn bull, sold by A. L. Thrasher to J. M. Gist of Memphis, \$80.
Registered Hereford bull calf, sold by E. J. Wall to C. L. Sloan of Estelline, \$27.
Unregistered thoroughbred bull, weight 1420 pounds, sold by W. C. Loter of Kirkland to Charles Bierworth of Childress, \$60.
Cross-bred Poll-Shorthorn bull calf, sold by J. W. Johnson to C. L. Sloan, Estelline, \$27.50.
Registered Hereford heifer calf, sold by E. J. Wall to Jonse Hardin of Childress, \$30.
Polled Durham yearling bull, eligible to registry, sold by S. W. Mitchell to Jonse Hardin, \$60.
Registered Hereford heifer calf, sold by E. J. Wall to W. T. Cunningham, Childress, \$37.50.
Shorthorn bull calf, eligible to registry, sold by J. W. Johnson to J. G. Frame, \$32.50.
Registered Durham cow, with calf at side, sold by A. L. Thrasher of Memphis to J. M. Gist of Memphis, \$127.50.
Grade Hereford bull calf, sold by S. W. Mitchell to T. H. Swanson of Swanson, \$25.
Shorthorn bull calf, eligible to registry, sold by J. W. Johnson of Childress to T. J. Johnson, \$30.
Three registered Hereford heifer calves, sold by E. J. Wall to W. T. Cunningham, \$37.50.
Registered Durham cow, with calf by Cruik Shank bull at side, sold by Thomas Jones to J. O. Caldwell, \$80.
Registered Durham heifer calf, sold by A. L. Thrasher to J. M. Gist of Memphis, \$40.
"POSSUM RANCH THE LATEST. The newest live stock industry in the State of Texas is an opossum ranch, established by I. B. Johnson, Jr., five miles north of Wills Point, Tex. Mr. Johnson has twelve old 'possums and seventy young ones at present and by fall he expects to be able to ship a car load to market.
Eight pure bred cattle valued at \$1000, the property of W. E. Bradford, died Saturday while being driven from Bradford's farm near Columbia, Mo., to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway station. The cause of the death was splenic fever.
Announcement of the Eighteenth Annual Texas State Fair to be held at Dallas September 26 to Oct. 1 has been officially made. There will be \$75,000 offered in special premiums, purses and attractions. Racing to continue for thirteen days has been arranged for. Competition will be open in all departments.
Wiley Lewis has purchased from L. C. Smith of Llano the Wolf ranch and cattle for \$29,750.

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WM. D. & GEO. H. CRAIG, Graham, Tex., on Rock Island railroad, below quarantine line, breeders of registered Shorthorns and double standard Polled-Durhams. Young bulls and heifers of serviceable age, our own raising, for sale. All of the oldest and best Shorthorn tribes and of the choicest breeding. Correspondence invited and all inquiries answered.

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SWINE

Where a party has a number of fall pigs, more than he can take care of, and they are running around after thin sows, half fed, and are scrawny, squealing, unthrifty, just existing, they are a nuisance.

Under present market conditions, swine raising may be compared to a gold mine if proper methods are applied. Keep the sows in good condition, give them comfortable quarters and plenty of feed. When properly cared for nine out of ten are prolific.

In raising our hogs we feed middlings, bran and chopped feeds which are rich in protein in order to build up a strong muscular body. Milk is one of the best things any one can possibly get, as is also a clover pasture during the summer, writes C. K. Moses in Orange Judd Farmer. Chopped clover hay, soaked and warmed, is most excellent for a winter diet when no green food can be had. We consider corn a poor feed if used very extensively for the building of a large frame, so we feed it sparingly.

CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE.

When the hogs are first found to be affected with hog cholera or swine plague, the lot or pens where they have been confined should be disinfected by dusting plentifully with dry air-slaked lime, or by sprinkling with a 5 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. The animals should then be moved to new quarters. If possible, the sick and apparently well should be separated before they are moved, and then put into different lots. This is not essential, but it is an aid to the treatment. The hogs should be kept in dry lots, or pens, where there is no mud, and, above all, no stagnant water. It is well to keep these lots disinfected by the free use of air-slaked lime or carbolic acid.

During this treatment the hogs gain a marked degree of immunity. No doubt this is the result of attacks of the disease from which they recover. This recovery is in spite of the continued infection of the premises, and even though the hogs which have gone through the outbreak are apparently well and thriving, new hogs added to the herd are liable to be attacked. For this reason, five or six months should be allowed to elapse before any new hogs are purchased and brought on the premises or before any are sold to be put among other lots of hogs. Young pigs born under such conditions in some circumstances are able to resist the infection, while in other cases they may suffer severely and die.

If any hogs die during the progress of the outbreak, their carcasses should be immediately burned or buried deeply, the places where they have lain or the ground over which they are dragged should be disinfected with carbolic acid or lime.

Hogs should not be allowed to run at large in the vicinity of railroads over which swine are being transported. Infected hogs are frequently shipped to market, and there are sufficient droppings from the cars in which they are carried to scatter contagion along the railroad for the whole distance they travel.

When these diseases appear upon a neighboring farm, precautions should be taken to prevent introduction of the contagion. No one should go upon the fields or into the pens where the sick animals are and then go to another farm where the disease has not appeared.

Experience shows that hogs kept in a pen or small lot are less subject to infection when cholera is in the neighborhood than those which are allowed to run at large or in the fields. It is consequently advisable, when there is reason to fear this disease, to keep hogs in a small enclosure, which should be as dry as possible, and disinfected once a week, with air-slaked lime or a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. A small quantity of carbolic acid (3 to 15 drops, according to age) in the drinking water tends to prevent infection and may have a beneficial influence upon the course of the disease.

The first principle of the method of prevention is to breed only from ma-

ture breeding stock which is only distantly or not at all related. The second principle is to select, if possible, animals for breeding stock which have shown, by having passed through an outbreak without becoming affected, that they possess a power of resisting hog cholera. The third principle is to feed the growing shoats upon a variety of food which will lead to normal and harmonious development of all the different organs.

The diet of corn alone, upon which the hogs of so large a part of the country are raised has done more than anything else to weaken the vital powers of these animals. With wheat selling in the markets of the country as low as corn, there is no longer any excuse for limiting the food of hogs to a single grain. Wheat is much better than corn for growing animals, but should be crushed or rolled to give the best results. Ground oats, middlings, bran and peas may also be used to give variety. It is hardly necessary to add that during the warm months of the year hogs should have plenty of young grass or clover.

By intelligently applying these principles in the production of the breeding stock a strain of animals may be developed which is hardy, vigorous, prolific and much more capable of resisting disease than is the ordinary in-bred and corn-fed stock which is now so generally used by the farmers of this country.—Dr. Salman, United States Bureau of Agriculture.

SUCCESSFUL HOG RAISING.

The hog is often regarded as a filthy animal, that it does not need any special attention until fattening time and when penned up in a close rail pen without shelter. Many farmers seem to think that the hog enjoys mud and filth. If such persons would carefully note the habits of hogs they would see that they do everything in their power to keep themselves free from filth when penned up. The excrement is all deposited in the farthest corner of their pen and when it is muddy they root great holes in the ground to get pure fresh air and to get away from the filth. It is often the case that the hog raiser does not pay any attention to these things so the hog is left in his own helpless condition and expected to yield a profit to his owner. It is no wonder that such farmers declare that their pork costs them from fifteen to twenty cents per pound. There is no other farm animal that would live under such circumstances, let alone growing and fattening, writes A. J. Leg in Farmers' Tribune.

In order that we make a profit from raising hogs some good breed must be selected. The Poland China, Berkshire, Chester White or the Duroc Jersey are all good breeds and from carefully conducted experiments with these breeds it seems there is little difference in their pork producing qualities. The breed that will produce the greatest number of strong, healthy pigs from the fewest number of brood sows and care for the best, is generally the most economical breed to select. My experience is that the Chester White is an excellent breed in this respect. It is the equal if not the superior of any other. The personal preference of the breeder should have some influence in selection. A person is very likely to take better care of his favorite breed than he would of one that he does not think so much of, and care is one of the essential elements of successful hog raising. I raise Chester Whites and I find them to be quite a different hog from the Chester Whites that a person who has never tried them usually describes. Many persons think that the Chester White is a tender skinned, lazy hog that can not stand the sunshine. They say that they are especially liable to skin diseases. This is no doubt due to the fact that anything wrong with the skin is more easily discovered on a white hog than on a black one. I have never had any trouble with skin diseases among my Chesters.

I have the pigs come early in the spring and make killing hogs of them the next fall. With reasonably good care they can be made to weigh from

two to three hundred pounds at from eight to nine months old.

There are many hog raisers who are not satisfied with any of the standard breeds and want crosses. I regard this as a mistake, as crosses are not usually as good as either pure bred or grade animals. If a farmer cannot keep pure bred hogs it is best to select a male of some good standard breed and produce grades, as they are almost as good as full bloods for feeding purposes and are much more uniform than, cross bred animals. In this case a full blood male should always be used. I raised grades for a number of years and found them to be a very good animal, but I like the pure breeds better. If pure breeds are raised I often have a chance to sell them as breeders at a better prices than grades would sell for.

HINTS FOR PORK PRODUCERS.

A well known pig breeder recommends cut clover and claims the following an ideal ration for growing pigs: Use fifty pounds cut clover hay, ten pounds fine middlings, forty pounds corn meal. It must be wet enough to make the meal stick to the cut clover.

Many breeders weaken their stock by breeding too young animals. It is claimed on good authority that pigs from mature parents are larger and better stock. The most careful breeders do not allow sows to bear too young, until they are thirteen or fourteen months old. There is no question but that many strains of swine have been weakened by incorrect methods of breeding.

Prof. J. H. Grisdale of Ontario believes in breeding pigs under conditions favorable to health and strength. Even if the space is small, it must be well ventilated and well lighted and kept clean. Under these conditions large pens are not required. He thinks that barley is a fine food to produce firm bacon. He also recommends oats, skim-milk and whey.

A prominent Western Institute speaker advises fall pigs, because it requires less labor to produce the food. "If you want pigs that will take most of the food where it is grown, take fall pigs; if you want to raise pigs that will be ready for market when it is at its best, take fall pigs; if you want pigs that are easy to raise, take fall pigs."

NEW STRAY CATTLE LAW.

Efforts are being made to have a new law governing the estrayment of cattle passed by the legislature in session at Austin. The statute at present in force was enacted years ago and is out of date, no provision being made to check the estraying of cattle on public highways and lanes. Since the

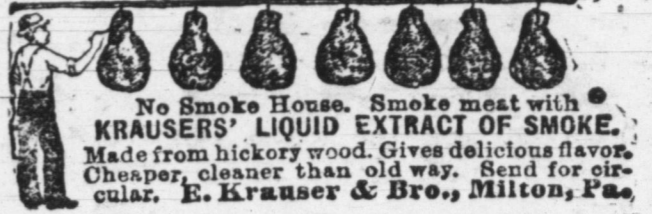
BERKSHIRE.

WINCEY FARM BERKSHIRES
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Nothing in hog line for sale until after April 15. B. P. Rock eggs from prize-winning stock at San Antonio fair, at \$1.50 per setting. Few cockereds at \$2.00. GEO. F. LILLARD, Seguin, Tex. Box 210.

POLAND CHINA.

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS
Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 20387, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.



range has been under fence, nearly all the stray cattle are picked up in the roads and the law, as at present constituted, makes it necessary for the person recapturing these animals to hold them for twelve months before they can be disposed of. An amendment has been prepared which, the farmers believe, will remove existing objections. It provides that any stray animal found on the land of any citizen or on the public roads of the State may be taken up and reported to the sheriff, whose duty it shall be to advertise the stray by posting notices for twenty days, at the end of which time he shall advertise it for sale by publication in a newspaper of the county once a month for three successive months. During this time the owner of the estray may prove his ownership by affidavit, and on payment of costs incurred shall be entitled to possession.

The proposed amendment provides further, that the sheriff shall sell the estray so advertised and not proven at the door of the courthouse to the highest bidder for cash, and pay into the county treasury 80 per cent of such sale after deducting all costs. It provides further, that the animals shall not be used for any purpose during the proceedings, and that the property in animals so taken up and not proven shall be vested in the county.

Hon. I. M. Standifer and the other promoters of good roads legislation are taking a deep interest in their good roads bill, which is pending in the senate, and every effort is being made to secure its final passage.

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SHEEP--GOATS

There is no better way to restore worn-out or worked-out land than by keeping sheep on it.

Sheep are timid by nature, and one thump from a ram or master ewe will cause a lamb or weaker ewe to stand back from the rack until all or the best is eaten.

Just because sheep and poultry can go without water for a long period is no reason why they should not be regularly supplied. Thousands of lambs die every year from being deprived of drink.

Never has the sheep industry been in a more satisfactory condition than it is today. There is a strong demand for wool all over the world and mutton brings good prices at American markets.

Dressed mutton is now being shipped to England in large quantities, for the first time on record. Strong markets and good profits from feeders are the result. Verily the sheep has been worth his keep.

PROFITS IN SHEEP RANCHING.

While the differences between cattle raisers and sheep men on the plains are seemingly irreconcilable, it cannot be denied that during the past few years the raising of fat muttons has been fully as profitable as the growing of beef on the hoof. For this reason, the sheepman does not find it necessary to apologize for having engaged in the industry. Where sheep and ranching has been carried on carefully and intelligently it has yielded very substantial returns. An example may be cited in the success of the McLaughlin ranch in Water Valley, Tex., owned by Stanley W. Turner, where from a flock of 1400 Merinos, 459 fat muttons were sold at \$2.30 per head and, in addition, the flock sheared wool valued at \$1922, making a total income of \$3027, and Mr. Turner still has left his original herd of 1400 sheep. What has been done on this ranch has been duplicated on several ranches in Texas, where climatic conditions are favorable to sheep breeding on an extensive scale. Sheepmen are fully as enthusiastic as cattlemen, and have good cause to be well satisfied.

POINTS FOR GOAT BUYERS.

Most goat men prefer the long, broad ears that hang down straight; but there are many excellent Angora goats with the small, pinch ears, or, as they are sometimes called, quinch ears. These small ears are so small sometimes that it is impossible to earmark such goats. It is a well known fact that small-eared goats are in nearly all cases extra heavy shearers, and their fleeces always fine and lustrous, of long staple, and very silky. The whole makeup should be attractive, with a graceful bearing. The head should be carried high, the eyes should be large and wide awake. The head and horns should be much smaller and of more graceful shape than of the low-grade buck. The beard should be small; the head should not look clumsy, but the forehead should project, and from the forehead to the nose the profile should be dish. The whole body, as seen from the side, should present as much as possible a rectangular form. Many goat men want their goats to have a tuft of soft mohair on the forehead, but this is not necessary to a good shearer.

SHEEP RAISING PROFITABLE.

One of the best known stockmen in Kansas, J. C. Taylor of Douglass, attributes his great success to the sheep raising industry. In an interview at Kansas City he said last week: "Twenty years ago I started to raising sheep on a small scale and have kept at it ever since. One reason why some stockmen abandon the sheep business is that they do not possess a sufficient amount of patience, as it requires a great deal of that to succeed, but no investment I ever made has brought back such good returns as the money and time I put in raising and feeding sheep. In my experience I have found

that first of all a good quality of stock must be raised, and then the feeding is another important item. I raise a large amount of alfalfa, also Kafir corn and other corn. In finishing them up for market I start in on Kafir corn and then finish with alfalfa and corn. This process puts on big gains and makes the best mutton on the market."

Mr. Taylor owns a farm of 1000 acres, the half of which is used for farming purposes, and the rest for sheep and stock grazing. In speaking about this farm he remarked: "And my profits on sheep raising paid for the most of the land." His consignment to this market yesterday consisted of 1024 head, and 1000 of these were wethers that sold straight for \$5.85, amounting to a little over \$6000. In addition to these Mr. Taylor is still feeding 1200 head of wethers that are better than the lot sold yesterday, which he will market next month.

GINSENG CULTURE COSTLY.

So much has been said and written of the possible profits to be derived from the culture of ginseng in the United States for the export trade, that the farmers of the southwest have been strongly tempted to engage in its production. Should they undertake to do so, even on a small scale, it is well to be posted as to the possible cost of the undertaking. All is not profit, and the cost of planting is enormous, despite statements to the contrary by nurseries offering the seed for sale. Appended is a statement issued by the Pennsylvania Experiment Station which is well calculated to turn the mind of the agriculturalist into more promising channels:

- The experiment was started in October, 1897. The general plan was to test the relative value of: 1. Small roots obtained from the wild native plants when collecting the native roots. 2. Two-year-old seedlings obtained from a grower of cultivated plants. 3. Seed which had been properly stratified. (This is explained later.) 4. Fresh seed planted as soon as gathered from wild native or cultivated plants.

To test the four different ways of cultivating ginseng they procured the small wild roots, the two-year-old cultivated seedlings, the seed which had been stratified, also the fresh seed.

The wild native roots were small, of many shapes, annual scars appearing on them which indicated that they were three to fifteen years old.

The cultivated roots, two-year-old seedlings, were long, slender, plump, measuring with rootlets from four to seven inches in length.

The stratified seed were of the crop of 1896, and had been preserved for a year in a stratum of finely-sifted woods soil. The fresh seed had been kept moist in berry pulp, and before planting were also stratified.

Here it develops that ginseng seed will not germinate (sprout) until it has been kept eighteen months after maturing, and during this time it must not be allowed to become dry.

The soil should be a light, friable loam, rich in vegetable mold and possessing good drainage. It should not be clay soil or heavy clay loam.

This experiment was on a clay-loam soil improved with two or three inches of good woods earth, all spaded ten inches deep. It was well cultivated and had been enriched with barnyard manure.

The whole business was planted October, 1897.

The roots were planted 3 inches apart each way.

The seeds were planted in shallow drills, dropping them one inch apart and covering with an inch of fine soil.

The bed was mulched from November to April.

The wild native plants did not make any appearance of growth until May 1.

The cultivated plants made a show to break through the ground April 25th.

The seedlings showed first signs of growth on April 28th.

They started October, 1897, with 100 wild native plants; a year later they had 80 left; one year later 56 remained; and at the end of five years 52 remained. Loss, 48 per cent.

They started with 123 purchased cultivated plants, which in five years were reduced to 119, a most excellent showing. Loss, 14 per cent.

They started with 300 seeds which had been stratified. The following June 142 plants were growing; a year later only 44 remained; next year 33 were left; next year 23; and finally after five years the total was 25 plants. They called the loss 91 per cent.

The other seeds, the fresh ones, were too fresh and produced no plants.

They harvested some seeds.

In the year 1898 the seed crop was too small to be considered.

In the four years the wild plants furnished

1,223 seeds; the cultivated plants furnished 11,447 seeds; and the plants from the stratified seeds produced 989 seeds.

The number of seeds obtained per seed-bearing plant in 1902 averaged 58 on cultivated plants; 17 on wild plants; and 30 on seedling plants.

The five years having expired October 22, 1902, the crop was dug with great care.

After weighing the several lots, all the rootlets under the thickness of a slate pencil were removed.

The native roots were 52 in number. The largest root weighed 2 3/4 ounces; the whole business weighed 3 pounds, 3 ounces. Of this weight 2 pounds and nearly 14 ounces were selected as merchantable. These lost two-thirds of weight in drying, and went to market weighing 13 ounces. This was the merchantable product of 100 plants after five years' cultivation and waiting.

The cultivated roots as dug were 119 and weighed 14 pounds 12 1/2 ounces. The largest cultivated root weighed 6 ounces. They selected 106 roots, which, when trimmed and washed, weighed 13 pounds 8 1/2 ounces, and when dried they shrunk to 5 pounds 1 ounce, which was the result of five years' crop, derived from 138 cultivated plants, which cost 10 cents each.

Drying is usually done by spreading the roots on trays or tables in the sun. The method is improved upon by artificial means.

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station authorities sold their 5 pounds 14 ounces of ginseng at \$8.50 per pound for the cultivated lot, and \$6.00 per pound for the odd 13 ounces of the wild-root lot.

They found a much better market for it than do the ginseng root shippers to the general market.

Having used a very small fraction of an acre for the experimental purposes, they make a calculation as to what an acre would cost to plant and cultivate.

People who expect to buy five-dollar's worth of seed and get a thousand dollars' worth of roots a year as a result, should read the following:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes ESTIMATED COST-ONE ACRE, 80,040 plants at 10 cents, 80,040 posts 3 feet long, 10 cents, Lath for screen roof, 230 00, Braces, 100 00, Setting posts 2 feet in ground, 75 00, etc.

Ginseng root in market is worth, say an average of \$4.00 per pound, and that would be \$11,600.00 as the result of a \$9,249.00 investment in five long years.

There are many avenues of investment open to the farmer which offer much larger returns without anything like the risk of loss. A small outlay in live stock will prove much more profitable and satisfactory. The ginseng craze now sweeping over the country is about on a par with the Belgian hare lunacy of two years ago.

HOW TO KILL THE BLIGHT.

Dr. Weston B. Waite of the United States department of agriculture is in Colorado, pointing out to the orchardists of the state how they may get rid of the blight by a simple and positive method. Dr. Waite is somewhat of a humorist as well as an authority on the cure of disease in apple and pear trees. In a recent interview he said: "The colonies of blight bacilli live in the green bark where the blighted discolored portion blends off gradually into the normal bark. How to stamp out these bacilli without cutting the tree I have not discovered, but simply proposes a little common sense and some tree surgery.

"Discover the blight colonies, and then cut off the branches far enough below them to make sure that all of the tree that contains them is being removed. As in human surgery an infected knife will only spread the trouble. Therefore disinfect your knife after every cutting."

The fruit growers in Colorado will be shown Dr. Waite's method of finding the colonies of bacilli; how he sponges his knife with a diluted solution of corrosive sublimate after every incision and how he also sponges the stump left by the pruning. The infected portions of the tree are burned simply in order that the insects may not get at them.

A new packing corporation has just been formed in Buenos Ayres with a capital of \$1,500,000. Its object is the exportation of frozen meats and immense refrigerating plants are to be installed for that purpose. The daily capacity is to be 5,000 sheep and 250 cattle on an average. The coolers will hold 70,000 sheep and 4,000 beeves. English capital is said to be behind the enterprise.

Shippers predict lower prices for eggs this season.

GOATS.

W. G. HUGHES & CO., Angora Goats, pairs, triples of bucks, shipped anywhere. Hastings, Kendall county Texas.

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

SHEEP.

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Two hundred and fifty head of fine Merino sheep. Address W. G. HUGHES, & CO.

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Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalog.

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DATES CLAIMED FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

SHORTHORNS.

May 6 and 7, 1903—Colin Cameron and others, Kansas City, Mo.

A ginseng trust is the latest. Agents from New York have been conferring with growers in the West relative to its formation. The object is to control output and prices.

Less than a decade ago a poor Oklahoma man quit politics and drifted into agriculture and stock farming, the result being that he is now worth \$60,000. This is an experiment that others might try to advantage.

Cattlemen of the Southwest are in no hurry to dispose of their cows at the prices now offered. They have three good markets near at hand, and with evidences of a good season on every hand, feel rather independent.

Opportunity for profitable export should furnish the stockmen and feeders with food for thought. In the English markets, American beef on the hoof is higher than it was last year and advices to the Journal from the West Indies show that the demand for acclimated stock is growing in the islands.

Another tick remedy has made its appearance on schedule time. It is nothing more than cotton seed oil. The claim has been put forth that a herd of cattle "painted" with it will be impervious to the sting of the insect. The housewife has found that the oil is a good substitute for lard in cooking and who knows but that it has other great missions to perform?

Now that many of the game birds have been killed off, there is a growing demand for toads. When turned loose in a plant bed, with a shallow vessel of water near at hand to drink from, they are said to be sure death to the cut worm and other insect pests. Toad culture may yet be an important branch of the livestock industry.

The Kansas legislature evidently has it in for the farmer. It took a great deal of agitation and coaxing to secure an appropriation for the distribution of Secretary Coburn's report and now the solons have declined to assist in the establishment of a permanent state fair. Despite its advancement as an agricultural and stock raising community, the Sunflower state is behind the times in some respects.

At this season of the year it is pertinent to remark that one of the obstructions to a more general consumption and wider markets is the farmer who attempts to push the sale of poor fruit. The buyer, if once bitten, is disposed to be cautious about investing in another consignment from the same orchard or garden. Fair dealing pays in the long run.

Legitimate horse racing has been given a body blow in Texas by the action of the legislature in passing a law prohibiting the selling of pools and book-making even at the tracks. Deprived of the opportunity to speculate a little, horsemen consider the sport rather tame. Gambling at "turf exchanges" in some of the large cities has done much to bring betting into disfavor.

While in Texas a few days ago Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw made some pointed remarks about a growing industry along the Gulf coast which are worthy of consideration: "Rice culture is certainly a very profitable industry," he declared. "I may

say it is the corn of the Southwest. By that I mean that its future is established. It has come as a permanent industry, and can be relied upon by the planters, and, like our Indian corn, it is well past the experimental stage. It has come to stay as one of the great staples of the new South."

RURAL FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

The remarkable growth of the rural free mail delivery system, and the willingness of congress to appropriate money for extensions faster than the extensions can be made, have been surprising even to the most enthusiastic friends of the system. "Why, the thing is spreading like wild-fire," remarked a gentleman who had been reading up on the subject. "At this rate, rural free mail delivery will be universal in a few years." At first glance, this view appears to be correct, but in fact such a view is merely superficial. It takes no great amount of investigation to convince one that the system must meet and overcome some very great obstacles before it can even become general, to say nothing of being universal. So far the system has sailed on smooth and open seas with favorable winds. But now it is rapidly approaching a region of rocks and snags and storms.

Dropping the maritime figure and coming back to terra firma, the great obstacle to the general spread of the rural free delivery system is the miserable roads of the country. So far the system has only been extended to communities blessed with good roads. Among the many communities demanding the introduction of the system, the postoffice department has been able to select those which have good roads, either as a result of favorable natural conditions or superior wealth. The less favored communities which have been passed by have consoled themselves with the thought that their turn would come soon. But when these disappointed communities—and their number is increasing very rapidly—find out that they are permanently barred from enjoying the benefits of free delivery on account of the condition of their roads, a cry of indignant opposition will be raised; and it will grow into an angry roar above which it is doubtful if the friends of free delivery can be heard. When this storm breaks, the beneficiaries of the system will be found to be a small minority and the disappointed a large majority of the rural population. Suppose the minority stands on its dignity and says: "What are you going to do about it?" What's to prevent the disappointed majority from wiping out the whole system and thus restoring "equality before the law?" Or suppose the minority says: "Why don't you improve your roads, and thus secure the blessings of free mail delivery?" The majority can answer: "In improving our roads, we have to overcome greater obstacles and our means are less; why not help us improve our roads through general taxation?" Such a demand as this is almost certain to result from the agitation for rural free delivery of the mails. And what is there unreasonable or unjust about such a demand? The general improvement of the roads of the country is a work too stupendous to be left entirely to the small municipalities. Besides, is it not more deserving of national aid than the building of the railroads and canals and the improvement of rivers and harbors?

A proper distribution of the expenses of general road improvement among the nation, the states, and the local communities appears to be the only practical solution of the road problem, and the road problem must be solved if rural free mail delivery is to be made general.

WATER REQUIRED BY LIVE STOCK.

Valuable data has been compiled by the department of agriculture regarding the drinking capacities of horses and cattle. According to a series of observations the horse ordinarily requires from six to eleven gallons of water a day, the difference being in the season and exercise taken. Horses drink more in the afternoon than in the morning.

Cattle, as is well known, drink more

than horses. During February and March cows drink from 14 to 22 gallons per day. One instance is cited of a particularly thirsty cow which drank fifteen gallons without raising her head. Cows not giving milk drink much less. In Utah, beef steers, on a dry ration, required 11 gallons a day. Cattle, different from horses, drink over twice as much water in the morning as in the afternoon. The action of water enters largely into the process of rumination and cud-chewing.

THE GRAIN CROP OUTLOOK.

Prospects for a big wheat crop in Texas this year are regarded as very flattering. E. G. Ball, one of the leading grain dealers of Fort Worth, predicts a bumper crop of 25,000,000 bushels.

The coming crop of wheat in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma is estimated at between 18,000,000 and 25,000,000 bushels. The last crop of wheat in these two countries was about 16,000,000 bushels.

Texas milling wheat is now scarcer than it has been in many years, and most of the mills are grinding wheat shipped in from the north, the grade of which is very unsatisfactory, the wheat being of a damaged and poor condition. The inspection of grain bought and sold on basis of the northern market centers has enabled a great many dealers in the north to unload a very inferior quality of wheat on the purchasers in Texas. The inspection departments at various centers have allowed low grade wheat to get through by some means. The necessity is apparent for a State board of inspection and weights for Texas in order that buyers here may be able to protect themselves against organizations in northern states from which grain is shipped—especially in seasons when the Texas buyers are at the mercy of sections that have been blessed with bountiful crops from which we have had to draw.

Unusually large acreages of corn and oats have been sown.

GOOD CROP FOR POOR SOIL.

On arid soil, where other crops do not flourish, the farmer or stockman can do no better than plant Spanish peanuts. T. H. Trippe of Walder, Tex., tells in a letter, how his son planted eight bushels of seed, from which he gathered over 300 bushels from six acres, besides saving two tons of fine hay. The nuts were no trouble to gather, as you simply pull up the vine and the nuts (90 per cent) will cling to them. He continues: "What was left of them in the ground made a second crop that was nearly as good as first, but it has rained so much this fall that he let the hogs gather them. A factory in Norfolk made him an offer of 73½ cents per bushel f. o. b. Walder and take his entire crop, but he expects to plant a full crop this season and many neighbors have engaged seed so he can sell most of them at \$1 per bushel here. The main cost was 15 cents per bushel to have them pulled from the vines and sacked. I nearly forgot to say that many nuts were left on vines after fifty bushels were gathered, and he found ready sale for his hay at \$3 per ton. I have never seen hay that cattle, horses and hogs would all eat up as clean. I firmly believe that one acre of poor land planted in Spanish peanuts will furnish more and better horse, cow and hog feed than ten acres of average land in corn. As they are easily cultivated I cannot see why others, like myself, have gone so long without them. Planted in early April they will make two crops each year and never run under 80 or 100 bushels per acre in nuts besides a heavy crop of excellent hay. What will do as well?"

Walter Colbert, a prominent cattleman of Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation, says that a careful and complete estimate shows the cattle losses in the Chickasaw Nation last winter to have been 20,000. This is the heaviest loss on record. Losses in the Choctaw Nation will amount to nearly as much as in the Chickasaw Nation.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements inserted in this department in the three Journals at two cents per word. This pays for publication one time in:

The Texas Stock Journal;
 The Texas Farm Journal;
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The combined circulation of the three Journals secures by far the largest circulation in the Southwest.

REAL ESTATE.

S. G. CARTER & CO., general agents real estate and live stock, Miami, Tex. If you want a ranch, farm or pasture in the Panhandle of Texas, see or write to us. No trouble to answer questions. References: Emporia National Bank, Emporia, Kansas; Amarillo National Bank, Amarillo, Texas; Lee & Co., bankers, Miami, Texas.

LAND—Buy and sell land on commission. Taxes and interest paid for non-residents. School land titles straightened. Nine years' experience in general land office at Austin. R. B. NEWCOME, Amarillo, Tex.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address,

E. J. MARTIN,
 General Passenger Agent,
 San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

FOR SALE—Ranch, 4000 acres, black undulating land, fine hay valleys, 150 acres under plow and planted to oats, corn, maize, cane, millet and rape; splendidly watered with springs; nice two-acre orchard; best rural dwelling in county; fine locality and close school; only 40 miles from Swift and Armour packeries; \$40,000 gets it if you want it; I would prefer to sell on 10 years' time, with low rate of interest. Write, phone, or come to see me at Cotton Wood Ranch, 10 miles north of Granbury. GASTON COGDELL.

FOR FINE BARGAINS in lands and ranches in the best stock farming part of the Panhandle, write to WITHERSPOON & GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.

SPECIAL bargains in ranches near Amarillo. Best farming land, with or without improvements. Write us. M. W. CUNNINGHAM, Amarillo, Texas.

WANTED—To buy a \$15,000 ranch; will pay two-thirds cash, balance in good interest-paying property, for something to suit; prefer Panhandle land on the plains. Apply BOX 282, Cameron, Texas.

AM OFFERING 20,000 acres, in tracts of 160 acres, in Wilbarger Co., Texas, for part cash and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. This is strictly farming land and can not be beat in any part of the country. Write for particulars. R. L. MORE, Special Agent for W. T. Waggoner, Vernon, Texas.

FARMS.

ONE TRACT of good grass or farming land, consisting of 720 acres, to let on 5 or 10 years' lease; cheap for cash. Address BOX 88, Fort Gibson, I. T.

OKLAHOMA bargains in Kiowa and Washita counties. Greatest wheat, corn and cotton country of the Southwest. Write N. E. MEDLOCK & CO., Hobart, Ok.

SEVEN-ROOM residence, bath, pantry, 3 porches, cistern, barn, large grassy yard, cement walks, for sale cheap, or exchange for dry goods, clothing or groceries. BOX 25, Decatur, Tex.

FOR SALE—400 acres black sandy land, \$15.00 per acre; deep soil, well drained, will grow anything, especially adapted to fruit and vegetables; all fenced, 250 acres in good state of cultivation. Three good houses with fine well at each place. Situated on R. R. at Cobb, Kaufman Co. B. M. LYON, Cobb, Tex., Kaufman Co.

IF YOU want to buy cheap railroad lands for farming or raising of cattle in Mississippi or Oklahoma, on easy terms, write to M. V. RICHARDS, land and industrial agent, Washington, D. C.

JACKS.

BLACK SPANISH JACKS for sale; from 15 to 15½ hands high. Apply to K. McLENNAN, Stamford, Jones Co., Tex.

JACKS—Few fine, extra large, heavy bone black jacks for sale, from the best blood of Tennessee and Kentucky; all acclimated; some are over 15 hands standard and growing nicely; guaranteed in every particular. Car of extra large, black, heavy bone young jennets of Black lin strains; none better. Prices and terms, address KNIGHT BROS., Fort Worth, Tex.

MULES.

MULES FOR SALE—Three and four-year old mules, from 14 to 15½ hands, good colors and in good shape, from big mares and big jacks. Address KNIGHT & WILSON, Fort Worth, Tex.

HORSES.

I HAVE FOR SALE a lot of stallions. They are a cross of Spanish, Choctaw and Shetland. They make the best cow ponies on earth; also a few ponies same breed. Any size you want; not broke. J. W. REILEY, Owenville, Sutton county, Texas.

CATTLE.

400 STEERS for sale, 3 to 5 years old. Price \$20.00. Apply to W. T. MAGEE, Pearland, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two registered Red Short-horn bulls. Write me. G. B. MORTON, Saginon, Tex.

REGISTERED RED POLLS for sale—Three-year-old bull and yearling heifers, all raised here in Jack county. For prices, address W. M. GLIDEWELL, Finis, Texas.

FOR SALE—500 steer yearlings, 500 cows 3 to 8 years old, central Texas raised, delivery May 1st. Address R. L. CONNOLLY, Hico, Tex. Box 135.

FOR SALE—Land and cattle, above quarantine, in lots to suit purchaser. H. O. PERKINS, Big Springs, Tex.

FOR SALE—Three hundred steers, two and ones past. Callahan county cattle, close to Baird. Write R. CORDWENT, Baird, Tex.

WANTED, CATTLE—To pasture in Indian Territory. Prices reasonable. T. J. JORDAN, Collinsville, I. T.

LAUREL RANCH—Cattle of all ages for sale. Write for prices. J. D. FREEMAN, Lovelady, Texas.

WANTED—1000 steers to pasture. Will furnish plenty of water and not less than 10 acres of grass. B. R. Grimes, Ashland, Kas.

FOR SALE—Seven registered Red Poll bulls, good individuals, ages 13 to 23 months. Price \$75 for choice, \$60 around for bunch. GEO. H. SAUNDERS, Lee-fors, Gray county, Tex.

NOTICE to Cattle Feeders—We are completing several desirable feed lots on property adjoining the Fort Worth Stock Yards, to which all railroads have access, and which is also adjacent to the Fort Worth Cotton Oil company. These lots are clean and well drained, have natural shelter, new substantial feed troughs and plenty of pure artesian water. For particulars, call on or address GLEN WALKER & CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

40 FULL BLOOD DURHAM CALVES for sale—20 heifers, 20 bulls, ranging in ages from 8 to 16 months; calves are from full blood cows and extra fine registered bulls; 2 herd bulls, weigh 2000 pounds each. I handle strictly my own raising. Write for full particulars. S. D. EVERETT, Kiowa, I. T.

ATTENTION, FEEDERS—For delivered prices on cotton seed meal, hulls or screened cake, also coar. oats, chops, rice-bran and hay, address DAVID BOAZ, 906 Main street, Fort Worth.

AGENTS WANTED.

A FARMER'S SON OR DAUGHTER can earn a lot of money in their own town distributing the products of a large Mfg. Co. whose goods have had steady sale for 25 years, wholly by local agents (men and women) who earn from \$500 to \$1200 a year each, many of them having been with the company since its start. It requires no capital. A self-addressed return envelope sent to-day to A. LEA WADE (T-101) Roxbury, Mass., will bring you full particulars by return mail.

SHEEP.

FOR ANGORA GOATS, sheep, mules, also for cheap farms and ranches, write to LUCKENBADT BROS., Shovel Mount, Tex.

IF YOU want your sheep sheared clean, quick and smooth, by machinery, write me how many you have and when you want them sheared, giving your location. T. C. BRANSON, Station A, Dallas, Texas. Route 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. L. G. ADAMS, eyes, ear, nose and throat infirmary, surgical and difficult cases, practice limited to this specialty, ten years, close investigation solicited; reference banks, business men of county or call for reference from hundreds that were led to office, but now see to read. Mineral Wells, Tex.

INDIAN HERBS, the greatest blood purifier and liver regulator on earth. Send for one week's free treatment. D. Y. MCKINNEY, Arlington, Tex.

WANTED—Place as foreman on ranch or farm; good endorsement. Write GEO. GARTH, Marine, Tex.

\$50 REWARD—Strayed or stolen, on the night of March 10th or 11th, 1903, from T. M. Hellams, near Crowley, Texas, one black mare mule two years old, 15½ hands high, small scar on left hind ankle, small lump near point of right shoulder. One black horse colt, one year old, heavy set, small scar two inches long on right pastern or ankle joint. \$15.00 for mule, \$10.00 for horse, \$25.00 for thief in any jail in Texas.

WANT TO EXCHANGE—My residence in Yoakum, Tex., for a small, well improved farm in North or East Tex. J. V. NYERER, Yoakum, Tex.



NATIONAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.
Home office, Indianapolis, Ind.

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James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
There are other officials yet to be named.

OPENING ODE FOR LOCAL UNIONS

By B. A. Webb.

Tune—"Light is Breaking."
The dawn of light is breaking,
The darkness disappears,
The sons of toil are waking
To drive away its fears.
Let all be up and working
With all their might and main.
To make our union lasting
And all the youths to train.

The work is now before us all
Let's up and be at it strong.
Let not a member falter
To push the work along.
Let every one unite
With shoulder to the wheel,
And carry the heavy load aright
That all may happy feel.

When to our homes we do return,
Our hearts are light and free,
To know we have our honors earned
And made our brothers see.
Come brothers, sisters, all,
United now we stand,
Come heed our leader's call
And make a firm, strong band.

CLOSING ODE FOR LOCAL UNIONS

By B. A. Webb.

Tune—"Auld Lang Syne."
Come brothers, join, our work is done,
And ever bear in mind
That Equity and Justice won,
We consolation find.

(Repeat)

Let each and every one abide
By co-operation done,
And keep sweet Equity by his side
And make a happy home.

(Repeat)

SOME CO-OPERATIVE HISTORY.

Back in the 80's Tom Green county, Texas, was only a livestock country. There were no farmers in the county except two or three, at the head of the South Concho river, who had irrigated farms. The county was full of stockmen, cattlemen and wool growers. I well remember that as a wool grower there were many difficulties in my way in the matter of marketing my wool. Eastland was then the nearest station to San Angelo, on the Texas and Pacific railroad, and that was more than 100 miles from my ranch, and not being a wool market, it was not deemed by me advisable to haul my wool there, except for the purpose of shipment, San Antonio was more distant, but it was a wool market, and I had to haul my wool there, or sell it for anything local buyers offered me. Then, too, when I was forced to haul my wool to market, I had to pay outrageous prices to teamsters, who generally got the lion's share of the profit to me in growing the wool. About 1881 a lot of us wool growers got together for consultation, and we organized the Tom Green County Wool Growers' association. There were upwards of 150 members who, in the aggregate, had more than a half

million sheep, and grew each year all the way from two and a half to three million pounds of wool. We agreed to ship together in the main, and to sell together in the main. One result was that the teamsters, in order to get our trade, bid against each other, and prices to us were cut down amazingly. Another result was that wool buyers representing factories began coming to San Angelo, our local market town, with the view to purchasing wool in large quantities, and since by so buying they could secure cheaper freight (wagon and car) rates, they were able to pay, and did pay us better prices for our wool. In short, instead of being at the mercy of teamsters, railroad companies and wool buyers, we were able to fix the prices to a large extent, on our wool, and it meant big money to us. As long as wool commanded fair prices to the wool grower our association flourished, and there were no more enthusiastic co-operators than were our members.

I mention the above facts for the encouragement of farmers whom you seek to incorporate in your proposed Society of Equity. At present they are at the mercy of pretty nearly everybody with whom they have business dealings. The men from whom they must purchase fix the prices, and they are forced to to pay them. The men to whom they are forced to sell what they have to sell, fix the prices, and they are forced to accept them. The reason is plain to me, and I wish I could make it as plain to them. They are acting on the idea that every fellow must do for himself, and the devil may take the hindmost. As long as they are separated, and play, each one, a lone hand, they will be the slaves, practically, of the organized elements with whom they must do business. Let them organize in all business matters, and they will become masters of the situation. The cotton growers will be able to ship together when necessary, and sell together, to their great advantage. So with the grain grower and livestock grower. And as members of Societies of Equity they will be in shape to purchase together; also to their advantage. It is high time for farmers to quit herding in flocks of one, each one an easy prey to the wolves of trade, who are always seeking to secure their own interests. I do not pretend to be specially informed as to the plans of your society, but I dare say they are all right, and farmers, of Texas, in my opinion, will be glad to join in with you in your commendable efforts to bring them into closer touch with each other.

OLD WOOL GROWER.

Merkel, Tex., Nov 28, 1902.

J. D. Henry of Dallas county reports the organization of a local Society of Equity at Kit, Dallas county, of sixteen members, and one of sixteen members at Kennedale, Tarrant county. An application for charter is made, and same will be forwarded to these societies from Indianapolis. The good work is going on, and increasing in force each week.

Meridian, Te., March 25, 1903.—Mr. S. R. Williams, Vice-President A. S. E.: Dear Sir—Send me two membership blanks and two constitutions and by-laws. Have another union started with eight names. Yours for success,
J. W. THOMPSON.
P. O. Box 38, Meridian, Tex.

S. R. Williams, Vice President Society of Equity: Dear Sir—Find application for local Society of Equity at Sowers, Dallas county, Texas, of fifteen members. Send charter as soon as you can. J. D. HENRY.

S. R. Williams, Vice President: Dear Sir—Find application for local society at Kennedale R. F. D., Tarrant county No. 1, to fourteen members. Send charter as soon as you can. J. D. HENRY.

S. R. Williams, Vice President: Dear Sir—I enclose you an application for a local society at Decatur, Tex., consisting of thirteen members. I am assured that this number will be largely increased very soon.

H. B. CLAFLIN, Decatur, Tex.
S. R. Williams, Vice President: Dear Sir—I have secured here sufficient names to organize a local Soci-

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARITHMETIC SELF-TAUGHT.—Do not despair because through neglect you have forgotten what you once learned about arithmetic. Prof. Spangenberg's New Method requires no teacher. 194 pages; price 50 cts. Best book ever published. Geo. A. Zeller, Pub., room 499, 18 S. 4th, St. Louis, Mo. Established 1870.

RODS for locating gold and silver, positively guaranteed. A. L. BRYANT, Box 10G, Dallas, Texas.

FOR ONE pint of good black ink or laundry bluing, inclose ten cents in stamps to INK CO., Corsicana, Texas.

FUNNIEST book on record, 7 cents; many others. Address BOX 47, Kennedale, Texas.

WANTED—Expert machinist, foundry people, repairers, blacksmiths; write for particulars how to braze castiron. DR. J. S. BAILEY, Denton, Tex.

MCKAIN'S MAGIC SALVE positively cures piles; prompt, permanent and painless. All druggists, or mailed by MCKAIN MFG. CO., Greenville, Tex.

WANTED—One thousand gallons daily of pure milk and cream. Will contract for any quantity by the year. ALTA VISTA CREAMERY CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

\$8.00 IS NOT MUCH MONEY—BUT it may be the means of making you a fortune. We offer you an investment in which you can't lose. Two Trust Companies give you absolute protection. For full information write us. WELTNER & DUNN, 60 Broadway, New York.

MCKAIN'S MAGIC SALVE—Put up in 25 and 50-cent boxes. Sold by druggists everywhere, or mailed direct from the MCKAIN MANUFACTURING CO., Greenville, Tex.

FOR SALE—Stock in one of the best partially developed mines in Idaho. This is an opportunity to invest your money where it will soon bring you big returns. Investigate this. Write to-day for full information to B. MASON, Nampa, Idaho.

SPASMODIC COLIC CURE, worth \$1.—Send recipe 50c.—World beater. CHAS. CLEMMONS, Springer, I. T.

\$7000 WORTH of dry goods and groceries. All new stock, to trade for mules or horses. Annual cash sales \$30,000. Bad health cause of selling. Address P. O. Box 200, Wagoner, I. T.

COPYING letter at home; full or spare time. No names to supply, or addressing envelopes. Nothing to buy; \$20 per thousand, paid weekly. Send addressed envelope for copy and application blank. IMPERIAL CO., 123 A Liberty St., N. Y.

MANY PEOPLE suffer from tender, perspiring and scalded feet, resulting from frostbite, chilblains, etc. One or two applications of McKain's Magic Salves relieves in almost every case. All druggists, or by mail from MCKAIN MFG. CO., Greenville, Tex.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

Largest factory in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. WOOD & EDWARDS, 336 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

ety of Equity and will send application for charter next week.

J. D. HENRY.

Handley, Tex., March 30, 1903.

A local union of the American Society of Equity was organized at Bethel school house on Saturday night, March 21, by the society organizer, Mr. Claffin, with the following officers: J. A. Penn, president-treasurer, and H. O. Dion, secretary. Considerable interest was manifested, and they expect a full house on March 28, at 3 p. m. The following subjects, with discussion, will be the program: "The Object of the American Society of Equity," J. A. Penn; "The Cultivation of Cotton," W. A. Kerr; "Cow Peas," Jake Brown.—Decatur (Wise County) Messenger.

The impending amalgamation of a majority of the fruit growers and shippers in Southern California is announced. They contemplate the organization of a co-operative combination, modeled somewhat upon the lines of the Deciduous Raisin Growers' association of Fresno.

The amalgamation will involve a combination of capital amounting to more than \$1,000,000. By this amalgamation the bitter warfare that has existed between the growers and independent shippers will end, and the past losses resulting from ruinous competition will be converted into profits.

DAIRY

Most of the present pure breeds are the result of crossing. The best breeds of to-day will now and then produce mongrel types.

Upon the temperature of milk depends the rate of growth and propagation of bacteria. When milk is cooled to 50 degrees or less, growth is very slow, and some bacteria do not multiply at all.

Experiments have repeatedly shown that the dairy type of steer will make a pound of gain in weight as cheaply as the beef-bred animal, but while the cost of production must always concern the farmer and feeder, he must also consider the quality of the product made from the food consumed that represents a certain sum of money, and whether or not it is of a kind sought after by the public at remunerative prices.

THE DAIRY OUTLOOK.

The prospects for dairying were never better than they are today. This is especially true of the dairyman who is so situated that he can raise his heifer calves in good shape. Each year finds a large amount of milk being shipped into the cities. They are fast finding out that milk is one of the cheapest and best foods to buy. This is especially true when the food for children is considered. And when we take into consideration in connection with this fact that this number of children are increasing faster than the number of milk cows we can see how bright the outlook is for dairying.

On dairy farms where milk is sold or sent to condensing factories it is rather difficult to raise the calves in the best and cheapest manner, and thus on many of these farms but little attempt is made to raise the calves. Another point to be noticed in this connection is that the cows on these farms as a rule are not kept for more than two or three years. Thus new ones must be bought each year to keep up the necessary number. This being the case, every dairy farmer who is either selling his milk to a butter or cheese factory or shipping cream should by all means raise every heifer calf that he can. The man who takes his milk to a butter factory or sells cream has quite a little advantage over the cheese patron, as the skim milk is a better feed than the whey. The whey, if it is kept in good condition at the factory and can be fed to the calves when sweet, makes a fairly good feed in summer.

Do not hesitate to raise the heifer calves for fear that you cannot sell them. If they are the large kind and are good, deep milkers, there need be no fear but what they will sell at a good price. The buyers will come to the farms as soon as they know that enough farmers in a locality have cows to sell so that they can make up a car load. This last fall from my own station they have shipped out nearly fifty carloads of dairy cows. And the prices ranged all the way from forty to seventy-five dollars for grades and from seventy-five to one hundred dollars for full bloods. Most of them were grades.

As many dairy farmers are situated they can keep more cattle on their farms than they can milk. If a man is asked to milk more than two cows twice a day for ten months in the year he will object. He will have time, however, to feed and handle more than that number. Thus the help needed to keep an extra number of young stock will cost nothing. This is the argument the dual purpose men use in regard to raising the steers. A man can feed and care for more cattle than he is able to milk. It will not cost as much to feed a heifer until she is two years old as it will a steer if he is fattened. And as a rule a good dairy heifer will bring just as much as a steer.

The surest way to insure good dairy heifers is to use a good dairy sire at the head of the herd. Like begets like with dairy cows the same as with any other kind of stock. With full bloods the sire is half the herd, but with grade

or common cows, if he is a good one, he will be much more than half. Do not let a few dollars stand in the way of getting a good bull.

W. F. STILES.

EFFECTS OF FOOD ON MILK.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association have come to the following conclusion concerning the effects of food on milk: When a cow is in full milk and full flesh she will give her normal quality of milk for at least a limited time, even though the quality and quantity of food be very deficient, and that when a cow is in good condition she will take off her body whatever is deficient in food in order to give her normal quality of milk. An extra supply of nutritious food at all times increases the quality of milk, but the percentage of fat is not in any way improved by it, if anything, the tendency being rather the other way. The solids in the milk are almost invariably increased very slightly when an extra supply of nutritious food is fed. A ration poor in food ingredients has a very slight tendency to reduce the solids not fat in the milk, but has little appreciable effect on the fat. When fed a poor grain ration a cow in full weight will lose carcass weight, while on a rich diet she will gain weight. Although the percentage of fat in a cow's milk may vary daily, these variations cannot be controlled, nor indeed is it possible to account for them in many cases. For limited periods up to one month or thereabouts all ordinary qualities and quantities of food seem to have no material effect on the quality of the milk. The only food that has been found to have any material effect on the percentage of butter in milk is an excess of brewers' grains. Succulent grass has only a very slight effect in altering the percentage of fat. Most foods convey some flavor to the butter, but scarcely any of them will alter its percentage in the milk. Some foods exercise a material effect in raising the melting point of butter. The aim of all producers of milk, butter or cheese should be to feed what will give quantity in moderate amount, and of a mixed nature, and the produce will be the best that the cow can give. Extra quality must be looked for by improving the breeds and judicious selection rather than by any special foods or methods of feeding. The variations in the percentage of fat in a cow's milk are caused by something, but what that something is is not known, though, if it were known, it might be possible at will to influence the quality.

DAIRY COWS AND EXPENSIVE FEED.

How can the dairyman best manage his dairy at present prices of feed and secure the most profit is a very important question, a problem much harder to solve, perhaps, under our present conditions than for many years. In the first place we will have to make this weaning year. That is to say, the average dairy farmers will have to wean themselves from the old familiar faces in their barnyards, those which they have been keeping as boarders just for their company and old associations, and from which there is no profit even when feed is selling at reasonable prices. Those who have found it more profitable this winter to dispose of many to the butcher as soon as their milk flow fell below the amount which paid for food consumed, without waiting for them to go dry, and perhaps others, either at once or in the spring about the time to turn into pasture. It is true we who have registered herds cannot do this, as we could not afford to dispose of cows of this kind at such prices as we would be compelled to take; besides, we could not find others to take their places as with the natives and grades. But we can do the next best thing, when our cows get along toward the last stages of lactation where we call them stuffers, and are not giving enough to pay us anything over the cost of the grain fed, let them go dry and feed only ensilage or other roughage, milking and grading only those which are giving a paying quantity.—Geo. L. Gillingham in American Agriculturalist.

POULTRY

The price of eggs for export for the next year has been fixed, practically, and dealers here know that they can get 12½ cents per dozen for all they can pack. W. B. Hurst, a big exporter of St. Louis, offered 14½ cents in New York for all he could get.

Here is a "recipe" for the construction of a home-made brooder: Two boards five feet long, twelve inches at one end, six at the other; there should be a glass three feet long and four inches wide in one side, two boards four feet long for the ends. Cover this with flooring to prevent leaking. The door in the small end should be hinged at the top. The door in the back end should be eighteen inches long by six inches deep. Then dig a hole in the ground four inches smaller than the brooder, making it slope back to set a lamp under, cover this hole with a piece of block tin, put two pieces of iron (any old iron will do) under the tin to keep it from sagging; cover this lightly with dry dirt. I keep a cloth over the dirt for the chicks to sleep on, as it is better to clean it out every morning.

HOW TO TEST EGGS.

To test eggs, if one hasn't a patent egg test, a piece of good, stiff pasteboard will make a very good one. Cut it about the size of a sheet of letter paper and in the center cut a hole a little larger than a fifty-cent piece, slightly oval. After dark take a lamp or lantern to the henhouse (the former is preferable) light it and set in a safe place. Carefully remove the eggs from one hen at a time. Hold an egg in front of the light, with the left hand hold the cardboard so the egg comes up flush with the opening in the card between you and the egg. If the egg is perfectly clear it is not fertile and should be placed aside to be cooked later on for the baby chicks. Proceed in this matter till all the eggs have been tested, retaining only the fertile eggs; where several hens have been set at the same date the fertile eggs can be given in a like manner as was first set to the number of hens as needed and then have none, only be sure you change the dates on the record cards at such nest boxes as have thus been reset. Early in the season there is not such a high per cent of fertile eggs as later, and not infrequently two hens will take the eggs that three hens have been covering, or in that proportion.

When one becomes familiar with testing eggs during incubation they can often tell a fertile egg at four days, but it is safer for the novice to test after a week's incubation. If there are "doubtful" eggs—eggs that you are not sure are alive—better wait another week and test again. Should a nest become soiled, remove the eggs, putting in fresh material and wash the eggs in warm water that the thermometer test shows to be 105 degrees of warmth, wipe dry and replace. Do not fail to cleanse eggs that have been gummy by a broken egg, as the vitality of such soiled eggs is greatly injured.

We hope we have made this method of testing eggs during incubation plain and that it may prove helpful to beginners. Someone may ask, "Why don't you have an incubator?" We have several, but there are many of

POULTRY.

57 PREMIUMS—57 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 BUFF LEGHORNS, Buff Rocks, Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale. I will satisfy you. J. F. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, 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 eggs. Pekin ducks, \$1.50 for 10 eggs. M. Bronze and White Holland turkey eggs, \$1.50 for 10. E. EDWARDS, Pittsburg, Texas.

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

E. X. 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.

MILAN POULTRY YARDS,

Robt. H. Chilton, Prop. B. P. Rocks exclusively. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; 75 per cent hatch guaranteed. Address: 2406 Milan street, New Orleans, La.

I HAVE FOR SALE

1000 young and old chickens now ready to ship, such as Light and Dark Brahmans, Barred White and Buff 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, Elroy, Ill., Box T.

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 158, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—EGGS

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

EGGS! EGGS! FOR HATCHING.

Fine Barred Rocks, Hawkins and Thompson strains direct. \$1.50 per setting (15); two settings \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. P. DOUGLAS, Electra, Wichita Co., Texas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs \$1 per setting. Fine, large and perfectly barred stock, and good enough for any one. Address W. A. BARNHILL, Merkel, Tex.

our farm-sisters who have not, and we have endeavored to give out helpful ways of hatching with hens as we used to do, and, for that matter, as we do yet.


Eggs must be tested that are hatched by incubators, for an explosion of a bad egg in the machine would be a most undesirable occurrence (so it is in a nest box), and since it can be avoided by testing eggs, why not prevent it?

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S U S U S U S U S

WOMEN AS INVESTORS.

ONE of the leading brokers of the United States recently made the rule that his firm should do no more business with women personally. For years he had an office for lady customers, where they had met to buy and sell stocks and watch the money market. They had undoubtedly enriched the curmudgeonly broker by many thousand dollars, yet because one woman brought suit against him when she met with losses he shut down henceforth on all her sex. If a man had sued the broker on account of losses in the market, nothing would have been thought of it. Business would have gone on as usual. But one woman proved herself a fool; therefore in the mind of this perspicacious masculine reasoner all women are fools.

Women who have small or large sums of money to invest may learn from the above case the important lesson that when they meet with losses they must bear them "like a man" and not whine or go into hysterics. To meet adverse fate of all kinds with courage and calmness is the first step toward success of any kind.

Having decided that she will bear losses without squealing, the next consideration in the successful investment of money by a woman is to beware with perfect horror of get rich quick schemes. In at least ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are mere traps to ensnare women and inexperienced investors. In a big city one lately collapsed that had defrauded scores of deluded women of all the money they had, some of it got by years of painful toil and skimping. When the end came and the concoctors of the plot were arrested, it took half a dozen policemen to hold the cheated women in order, and then it was not done any too well. The unfortunate victims tried to do bodily violence to the rascals. "Just let us get at them!" they shouted. They crowded, they walked over each other, they shook their fists and wrenched, and one or two tumbled over as pretty a make believe feminine faint as you ever saw. Whatever you do, never do that. Don't be a fool.

Here is another don't—never lend any money for sentimental reasons to brother, uncle, friend or great-grandfather. You will be almost dead sure to rue it. Not long ago a widow with some money met a sweetheart of her youth. He appeared to be engaged in magnificent money getting schemes. He seemed to be more than ever devoted to her. He got \$20,000 cold cash



COLLAPSE OF THE GET RICH QUICK SCHEME. out of her "to invest." He swindled her as cleanly as even a woman's nearest friend or old sweetheart can do, and that is saying much. Now the woman has actually to do without proper food and lodging. Forget not this: Business is business. Never associate it with sentiment. If you do, it will be to your sorrow.

Once more: Never intrust your capital to an agent who is going to take it far away and "invest" it in ways that will bring you in a million dollars a minute. New mining regions are full of these so called agents who are spending money like water and reveling in dissipation on the money that has been put into their hands by small owners to be invested. If those who have given them the money could see them sporting on it, the deluded investors would be cured for good and all.

Where then shall women trust their money? To begin, let them learn to save money. She who can spare only \$5 may put it into a savings bank and get 3 1/2 to 4 per cent on it. A reliable savings bank is certainly one of the best places for the deposit of small sums. As these get larger there are state, city and county bonds, which are in nearly all cases to be depended on.

The absolutely best thing, however, for a woman to do is to learn business and investment methods for herself, learn them thoroughly, then sail in on her own account. Lucia E. Blount, a shrewd and successful money investor, says: "Business ability is not a question of sex, but of training and opportunity. I believe there are hundreds of women who could make money wisely if they would only set themselves to learn, just as their brothers do." Why, not? KATE SHARP.

EASTER EGG DISHES.

Salad Eggs.—By using eggshells as molds many table delicacies may be given an Easter coloring, or, rather let us say, Easter contour. Croquettes made of any kind of powdered meat may be baked in shells. Always put a little water in the pan holding the shells to prevent burning. To make salad eggs select fresh eggs with firm shells and make a small opening in one end of each. With a small spoon stir up the contents of each, pouring out a very little. Have minced ham at hand and put some of it, with a little salt, pepper and a very little mustard, into the egg, adding a drop of vinegar. After thoroughly mixing each egg place them, open end up, in a pan so tightly together that they will hold each other up firmly. Choose a pan just large enough to hold every egg, or a cup may be placed in the center to fill up if necessary. Pour water in around the eggs and boil them until thoroughly hard. Remove the shells carefully.

Cake Eggs and Jelly Eggs.—You may bake any kind of cake dough in shells, leaving space for "rising," and you can roll the cake eggs in frosting afterward. Wine and lemon jelly hardens perfectly in eggshells. Coconut kisses and candied fruit juices also harden well. The red homemade canned cherries are very satisfactory made into Easter egg bonbons as follows: Strain the cherries out of the juice and boil the juice until it "candies," using extra sugar as needed. Add the cherries to the candied juice. Harden in small shells. These cherry bonbons are very attractive and delicious.

A Delicious Easter Omelet.—Boil some fresh calves' brains until done. When cold, chop them fine, adding pepper, salt, chine and suet butter, together with a few mushrooms. Make an omelet of three fresh eggs, stirring in the above preparations, and serve hot.

Mrs. John Mitchell Clark, a musician and musical composer of New York, has invented for the piano a sounding board which adds greatly to the sweetness and resonance of this instrument. It is attached to the piano lid.

Following the new woman trend of today, a number of ladies in Alabama have established a company of their own for the purpose of drilling for oil in the Tennessee valley. The president of the new company is an Englishwoman, Mrs. P. Collings, the sister of Sir Marcus Samuels. All the officers of the corporation are women. The secretary and general manager is Mrs. Ray Nelson of New Decatur, Ala. All the ladies actively engaged in the enterprise are women of means. The company is capitalized at \$2,000,000. ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

THE LATTER DAY EASTER.

EASTER is hardly more than a name compared to what it used to be," sighed the woman who was fond of recalling the past.

"Well, all I know is that it's the end of Lent and mortifying the flesh and that sort of thing," remarked the girl of the party.

"What's that? Mortifying the flesh?" jeered her brother. "A nice lot of mortifying you society buds have been doing at Palm Beach and Aiken!"

"The truth of the matter," put in the young matron, "is that Lent has practically gone out of style, and that means, of course, Easter also."

"Oh, I wouldn't say that! Think of the lovely church services—and—and



POTTED PLANTS TO THE HOSPITAL, the florists' windows and the candy shops and the church parade!"

"There I have you. There isn't any more church parade. When you are in New York, go up on Fifth avenue Easter morning and you'll see the smart people dressed exactly as they are every other Sunday. Time was when there was a wild scramble to get into new clothes on Easter day. No matter how inappropriate the clothes or how inclement the weather, the two had to go together willy nilly. Airy creations of tulle enveloped necks that yearned for furs, and openwork straw tilted itself coquettishly over noses blue with the raw wind. To wear one's winter clothes, one's felt hat above all, was a disgrace almost beyond expression. Mothers slaved that their daughters might have an Easter outfit; girls worked, stitched away patiently into the wee small hours of holy week and even denied themselves necessary things that they might dazzle their neighbors and rivals on Easter day. From Grand street to Fifth avenue the craze was the same. Thank the Lord, that is over! If it's warm on Easter day, you see straw hats and silk gowns. If it's warm before Easter, you see the same hats and gowns. On the other hand, if it's cool on Easter day, for a fortnight after Easter you will see heavy garments. We are no longer swayed by a certain day."

"But you can't put the florists out of style!"

"No; they have remained over from the old Easter. People don't send the ridiculous and useless Easter gifts they used to. Instead they give a pot of blossoming plants or a little bunch of cut spring flowers just to herald the coming of the spring. These floral gifts are more elaborate this year than ever, by the way, and it's quite a fad to send with the flowers an odd vase, into which the stems are slipped. For instance, a bunch of violets should be placed in a little copper bowl of the sort displayed in the florist's windows, orchids should rest in a dainty holder of opalescent glass, etc. Even the simplest pot of spiraea which goes out is wrapped in pink and white tissue pa-

per, platted after the fashion of a dancer's skirts and tied with a big bow of ribbon. And, speaking of spiraea, I want to say that one kind hearted rich woman sent a thousand pots of these pretty white blossoms to the sick people in the hospitals last year, which shows that we still do have an Easter feeling, but it's a sensible one instead of a silly, extravagant one—

"And the children's Easter?"

"Oh, that's always with us—the wonderful sugar eggs, with a peephole through which one can catch glimpses of fairyland; the rabbits, the wee chicks, and, above all, the wonderful eggs so popular for children's parties! These are covered with artificial flowers and open by means of a spring, disclosing as many smaller eggs as there are little guests present, each small egg being filled with candy. Take it all in all, I think the children get the best of Easter, just as they do, for that matter, with every holiday throughout the year." MAUD ROBINSON.

AN ART NOUVEAU BEDROOM.

The odder the room the better it seems to answer the requirements of the up to date home. The accompanying illustration shows an art nouveau bedroom which is one of the latest examples of this style.

The walls are of whitewood paneling, and there is a wide frieze of greenish character. The carpet is plain



GREEN AND WHITE.

green and the furniture mahogany. Notice especially the quaint little settle upholstered in green which is a fixture in the wall close to the fireplace. The latter is of green enamel and copper. The washstand is likewise of green enamel, and it has a medicine closet with green glass panes.

The windows are made up of tiny panes of glass, and the curtains are of green and old rose taffeta cretonne.

R. DE LA BAUME.

Even the cotton as well as the heavy linens are made into tailor finished waists. Among the best of the season's values for these are silk and cotton chevrons, linen canvas, crash, pique and linen mesh. All these are heavy and thick, and they will take any kind of ornamentation from lace to braid. Some of the waists, notably the piques and the heavy but plain linen, like the butcher linens, are elegantly and tastefully trimmed with narrow black soutache in fancy designs. Some others are trimmed in lighter manner, and it is difficult to say which kind is the more desirable.

Bonnets are in— After such a long and undeserved banishment bonnets are suddenly blossoming out, and they are certainly beautiful, and they will take the place of the exaggerated picture hat so long in evidence. Flowers, ribbon and lace, with an occasional feather, are the materials used now, as ever, to make bonnets; but there is a new twist somewhere or somehow that gives the bonnets of today a new look. They have strings of ribbon to tie under the chin. These are becoming to older women.

CATTLE SALES

Abe Millar of Ballinger bought of L. P. Wood 100 head of threes and fours at \$25.

W. A. Glasscock of Devils River sold to Ira Wheat about 900 steers, three years and over, at \$25.

Glober & Shaw of Ballinger, bought 55 head of three-year-old steers from H. E. Parrott at \$25 per head.

Wood & Lewis of Ballinger have sold to Abe Miller 135 head of three-year-old steers at private terms.

Lee Snyder of Eldorado sold to Arthur Stuart of Sonora, 16 pure blood Aberdeen-Angus bulls at \$40 around.

From Sherwood, Tex., the sale is reported of 2500 three and four-year-old steers by Fayette Tankersley to Mr. Hale of Greenville for \$70,000.

Dr. G. W. Beakley of Alpine has sold to Slavins & Nation of Hutchinson, Kas., a bunch of steer yearlings at \$15 around, for delivery May 1st.

A. W. Mills of Sonora, has on his ranch a \$100 bull and two cows for which he paid \$85 and \$90 at the recent Fort Worth show. They are registered Red Polled cattle.

Slavins & Nation of Hutchinson, Kan., have purchased from Captain J. B. Gillett of Alpine, Tex., his entire "crop" of steer yearlings at \$15 per head, 10 per cent cut for cash, delivery to take place May 1st.

Fred Beck, the San Angelo marketman, purchased from Tom Shaw of Ballinger a car load of three-year-old butcher steers at \$3.50 per hundred.

Herman Gillis, ranching in Schleicher county, sold to R. K. Hale & Co. of Greenville, Tex., 600 steers, threes and fours, at \$23.65. The buyers will ship this stuff to the Territory April 8.

O. B. Holt of Midland has sold 400 yearling steers to Ed H. Reed at 16 around. This price was not the standard for the Mr. Holt's sales, as 253 steers had been topped from this herd and these were the tallings.

Ed H. Reed, the Denver buyer, purchased at Midland a few days ago 800 yearling steers from R. T. Reed at \$17 around, 400 yearling steer tallings from O. B. Holt at \$16 around, and 500 twos from Will N. Wadell of Odessa at \$21 around, 15 per cent cut back.

W. N. Scharborough, the Dawson county ranchman, recently purchased from Scharbauer & Aycock of Midland, 110 coming two-year-old heifers and four Hesoid bulls, coming twos, for \$3950. Mr. Scharborough now has 1200 head of splendid graded Herefords on his land.

A big deal recently consummated in the Concho country was the purchase by Winfield Scott of Fort Worth of 179 4-year-old steers from A. A. Hartgrove and 800 head of the same class from J. H. Bryson for \$27. Both

bunches have been shipped to Brownwood and put on feed.

Col. Ike T. Pryor has just bought from George Kennedy of Uvalde 200 well bred 4 and 5-year-old steers and 2700 acres of land adjacent to the town of Uvalde. The price was \$25 per head, but the price of the land could not be ascertained.

E. Hersey of San Angelo has sold to Jim Slater 250 three and four-year-old steers at \$24, with 15 per cent cut. Another buy by Mr. Slater was 1100 three-year-old steers from John Henderson of Ozona and 1000 three and over from Couch, Perner & Schneeman at prices ranging from \$21.25 to \$23.25.

William Connelly, representing the Maier Packing company of Los Angeles, Cal., was in Taylor, Williamson county, recently, and purchased of Messrs. Ripley & Connell 156 head of beef steers which had been fattened for market from the products of the Taylor Cotton Oil works. These cattle, constituting six carloads and under charge of Mr. George McHardy, were shipped out via the I. & G. N. railway last Friday afternoon to San Antonio, where another purchase by Mr. Connelly of nine carloads awaited shipment, the two purchases constituting a special cattle train of fifteen carloads.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Among the representative sales in the quarantine division at the Kansas City market last week are the following:

P. D. Kirk, Lenepah, I. T., 22 steers, averaging 1,157 pounds, \$4.60; A. Price, Quapaw, I. T., 32, av. 1,117, \$4.45; 6, av. 770, \$4; 1 bull 1850, \$3.25; W. R. Harborn, Quapaw, I. T., 22 steers, av. 1120, \$4.50; George T. Connor, Campbell, Ok., 28, av. 909, \$4.40; First National Bank, Vinita, I. T., 19, av. 971, \$4.40; E. B. Johnson, Noble, Ok., 74, av. 932, \$4.35; B. H. Calvert, Ravia, I. T., 169, av. 846, \$4.25; 24 cows, 730, \$3.20; Garland & McKinney, Fort Worth, 60 bulls, av. 1,157, \$3.00; Ladd & Co., Chickasha, 75 steers, av. 932 pounds, \$4.40; Driggers & Sharp, Chickasha, 93, av. 1,101, \$4.35; 2 bulls, av. 1,335, \$3.40; G. O. Walthal, Chickasha, 43 steers, av. 1,085, \$4.20; James Crawford, Purcell, 24, av. 922, \$4.15; 31 stags, av. 1,164, \$3.60; 5 bulls, av. 1,070, \$3.10; C. T. Hunter, Rosebud, Tex., 44, av. 1,413, \$3.15; 8 stags, 1,420, \$3.60; C. A. Soderstrom, Elgin, Kan., 24 steers, av. 1,145, \$4.40; A. H. Witherspoon, Fort Smith, Ark., 21, av. 1,130, \$4.30; Bomar & Witherspoon, Fort Smith, Ark., 48, av. 1,057, \$4.15; William Watson, Bartlesville, I. T., 32, av. 993, \$4.15; Perry Alexander, Purcell, I. T., 78, av. 975, \$4.10; 1 bull, 1,120, \$3.00; William Johnston, Bartlesville, I. T., 39 heifers, av. 436, \$3.25; L. W. Propp, Adair, I. T., 37 steers, av. 1,170, \$4.35; Driggers & Sharp, Chickasha, 23, av. 962, \$4.25; Driggers & Sharp, Chickasha, 53, av. 902, \$4.15; Campbell Hy-smith, Chickasha, 43, av. 1,016, \$4.15; G. W. Blackburn, Nacogdoches, Tex., 23, av. 983, \$4.10; 56, av. 801, \$3.80; R. C. Parker, Fort Smith, Ark., 46, av. 781, \$3.75; 15 cows, av. 673, \$3.10; C. M. Sloan, Whiteagle, 43 steers, 928 pounds, \$4.10; 25 cows, 856 pounds, \$2.85; O. Ingalsbe, Chickasha, 26 bulls, 1365 pounds, \$2.85. Market steady to 5 cents higher.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

A small gain is shown in quarantine cattle receipts last week by comparison with the five days of the preceding week, while a material decrease is shown compared with the two weeks prior. During the five days of the present week the aggregate is 220 cars, against 184 cars last week, 321 cars two weeks ago, and 393 cars during the same time three weeks ago. Representative sales: W. C. Corbett, Lafayette, La., 20 steers, 1119 pounds, at \$4.25; 332 steers, 824 pounds, at \$4.05; J. T. Wayrock, Coleman, Tex., 28 steers, 711, at \$3.75; 2 bulls, 975, at \$3.00; J. A. Jameson, Coleman, Tex., 25 steers, 872, at \$4.15; 1 bull, 760, \$3.00; 1 bull, 1020, at \$3.00; 2 cows, 790, \$2.50; Bonner & Witherspoon, Ft. Smith, Ark., 185 steers, 1114, at \$4.30; J. K. Burr, Pine Bluff, Ark., 250 steers, 968, at \$4.10; C. C. Slaughter, Jefferson, Tex., 91 bulls, 1359, at \$3.10; 20 bulls, 1137, at \$3.10; Morrilton Cotton Oil Co., Morrilton, Ark., 183 steers, 903, \$3.90; R. Driscoll, Baugett, Tex., 88 steers, 742, \$3.70; Hunter & G., Rosebud, Tex., 265 steers, 997, at \$4.30; J. J. Welder, Victoria, Tex., 160 steers, 999, at \$4.35; W. A. Blackwell, Cuero, Tex., 60 bulls, 1077, at \$3.10; Welder & Welder, Victoria, Tex., 19 bulls, 1192, at \$3.15; 57 bulls, 1337, at \$3.20; 36 bulls, 1438, at \$3.25; A. G. Pannill, Amber, I. T., 69 steers, 1008, at \$4.20; Bonner & Witherspoon, Ft. Smith, Ark., 93 steers, 1011, at \$4.20; 50 steers, 949, at \$4.00; C. T. Hunter, Texas, 111 steers, 1095, at \$4.25; 136 steers, 1051, at \$4.25; 100 stags, 1199, at \$3.60; 46 steers, 971, at \$4.15; 70 steers,

\$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of syphilis, gleet, stricture, lost manhood, nervous debility, seminal losses, weak, shrunken 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. B. A. HOLLAND, 1019 Congress st., Houston, Tex.

964, at \$4.15; J. H. Paramore, Abilene, Tex., 19 bulls, 1066, at \$3.10; 73 bulls, 1317, at \$3.05; Reynolds Bros., Cisco, Tex., 41 bulls, 1220, at \$3.15; R. Cane, Driscoll, Tex., 27 steers, 759, at \$3.95; 27 cows, 762, at \$3.10; 57 calves, \$14.50 each; T. F. Priesch, Fulton, Ark., 41 steers, 789, at \$3.50; 3 mixed, 730, at \$2.75; Light Bros., Pilot Point, Tex., 83 steers, 1140, at \$4.35.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.

E. W. Cabe of Ballinger bought five mares from J. W. Ciampitt at \$25 per head.

J. H. Kelly sold to J. M. Gee, a mule buyer at Abilene, eighteen mules at \$71.25 per head.

John S. Noll, the Sutton county sheepman, will have a wool clip of 10,000 this spring.

D. J. Wyatt sold to E. J. Buckenham of Del Rio twelve head of range horses at prices ranging from \$40 to \$100.

D. B. Little, of near Pearsall, recently sold a bunch of yearling ewes at \$3 per head. Prices have gone up around there since.

N. H. Corder of Junction purchased of R. H. Martin of Devil's River twelve head of saddle and thirteen head of stock horses for \$575.

A big deal in sheep and pasture is reported from Roswell, N. M., where X. Y. Sutherland, Sylvester Johnson and L. Johnson have purchased James Muller's ranch and 4500 ewes for \$20,000, and property valued at \$6000.

Col. Henry Eall is possessed of a fine sow at Lomo Alto farm, known as White Queen. This sow, it is stated, is twenty-six months old and to date has raised forty-one healthy pigs. Thirteen of these came when she was twelve months old, fourteen at eighteen months, and a litter of fourteen more were born two months ago, when she was twenty-four. The entire lot are described as thrifty and well grown.

Mrs. A. G. Curtis, R. T. Reid and J. E. Curtis have acquired ownership of the Flat Rock ranch, sixty miles south of Midland, buying out the interests of Mrs. Jennie A. Phillips and D. E. Phillips. The transaction involves fifty sections of land and 1400 head of muley cattle. The ranch consists of University lands, on which the company has a lease for ten years. About \$18,000 changed hands in the deal.

HOMESEEKERS WESTWARD



\$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.

DIRECT LINE TO

CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, OMAHA, DENVER, DES MOINES, WHICHITA, LINCOLN, ST. PAUL, AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Best Meals on Wheels.

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

ONE WAY

Colonist Tickets TO CALIFORNIA \$25.00

VIA

Houston & Texas Central RAILROAD

On Sale Daily Feb. 15th to April 30th. H. & T. C. Trains leaving Dallas at 10:40 a. m. and 8:05 p. m., make connection at Houston with the

Sunset Limited and Pacific Coast Express

Carrying

Pullman Excursion Sleepers

HOUSTON TO SAN FRANCISCO

Without change. Stopovers allowed at Points in California.

For all information and California Literature see

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Dining Cars

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IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

Meals served a la carte on trains from Texas to Memphis, St. Louis and intermediate points.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS

ON

DINING AND SLEEPING CARS.

THE ONLY LINE

FROM

TEXAS

TO THE

NORTH and EAST

WITH

DINING CAR SERVICE.

J. C. LEWIS, TRAVELING PASS'N AGENT, AUSTIN, TEX.

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2 TRAINS 2

Each Way VIA Each Day

Between Texas, St. Louis, Memphis and the

OLD STATES.

CONVENIENT SCHEDULES LUXURIOUS EQUIPMENT.

For full information regarding your journey, no matter when or where or how you go, ask

... ANY COTTON BELT MAN ...

Or Address

T. P. LITTLE, Pass. Agt., Corsicana,
D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Ft. Worth,
A. S. WAGER, T. P. A., Waco,
JNO. F. LEHANE, Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt., TYLER, TEXAS.

So Tired

It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.

With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor without fatigue.

It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity.

It can be kept in healthful action by, and only by

Tutt's Pills

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

LADY LABOR CONTRACTOR.

One woman to evince great capacity in a wide field hitherto untrodden by her sex is Mrs. S. J. Atwood of Denver. Seventeen years ago Mrs. Atwood was a little widow with a baby, a father and mother and herself to support. The only legacy her husband left was a generous one of debts.

Her husband had busied himself at being an employment agent, contracting for the labor of men on railways, ranges and various construction works. He had made a poor showing at the



SHIPPING MEN BY THE TRAINLOAD.

business. Mrs. Atwood, however, knew something of it and resolved to continue it and make it successful. The husband apparently had not known what he was about. His widow did know.

She opened a small office in Denver and let it be known that she would supply men laborers wherever they were wanted. At once her business struck root and grew. Soon it became so large that she had not always time to eat or sleep, but had to attend to that part of her existence when she could and where. She herself accompanied her laborers to their destination and saw that their contracts were properly executed. This led to her making railway journeys east, west, north and south. Ere long she found herself shipping laborers by the trainload.

In this occupation Mrs. Atwood struck her gait, and she has kept to it ever since. Meantime the child that was a baby when Mrs. Atwood opened her first little office became a young lady, eighteen years old. She had grown to womanhood in the midst of her mother's business and seemed to understand it without specially learning it. She, too, has what in her mother seems a natural influence over men and can control and direct them. Suppose Mrs. Atwood receives a telegram for 200 men to work on a railroad 500 miles away. She gathers her men, and if business calls her elsewhere, so it is not convenient for her to deliver the goods—that is, the men—at their destination, she sends this eighteen-year-old girl as director and guide of the 200 laborers while they are on the train. Mrs. Atwood declares that this young daughter is the only woman besides herself in the world whom she would trust to conduct a trainload of men from New York to San Francisco.

The woman employment contractor's scheme has broadened out till it takes in the width of the continent. With headquarters at Denver she has branch offices in six cities. On one of the leading northwestern roads all the laborers are employed through Mrs. Atwood, who also manages their boarding trains and living arrangements. Her employment agency is the most extensive one in the world, yet she herself is a small, neat-looking woman physically.

Physically, however, she seems to have imbibed herself according to the noble ideal of the ancient Stoics, who taught their disciples to say in the face of dis-

comfort and suffering of what nature never: "It is nothing. It will pass."

She says of herself: "I have schooled myself to endure whatever comes to me and to adapt myself to any situation. It is nothing to me to go eighteen to twenty hours without sleep. I have been nine days without removing my clothing, except for the purpose of taking off soiled garments and putting on clean ones. I can endure long spells of fasting without inconvenience."

Does it seem wonderful that a mere woman can endure so much? Yet it is no more than nearly all women—mothers, that is—have been equal to since the world began. They have watched day and night beside their children, have gone without food, sleep or rest many days at a time in their homes, and nobody thought they were doing anything uncommon.

In the region in which she operates Mrs. Atwood is called the "hobo catcher" because many of the men on her list are tramps at times. She finds these not so black as they are painted, and she is eminently successful in dealing with them. She is a philosopher too. She says, "Each of us has a groove, and if mine is catching hoboes I would better stick to it."

Another of her sayings to be commended to women in particular is, "It is no undertaking at all to handle men in the plural number, but in the singular he is absolutely formidable."

MARY EDITH DAY.

BLACK NET GOWNS.

Some of the most elegant gowns are made of plain black net, and this is trimmed in various ways. One of the most effective styles of developing this material, in itself so insignificant, into beautiful gowns is to overlay it with chenille or silk stars or crosses and then trim the whole skirt, disregarding the stars and their positions, with narrow lines of black satin ribbon in the narrowest width or black velvet ribbon, with bands of black chantilly insertion around, arranged to form a certain design. Sometimes it is done to represent headings to a simulated flounce, and again it is simply set around and around. Again it may be put on in horizontal or perpendicular lines, but, however it is applied, it is handsome. The decision as to how the lines of lace should be applied should be made with due consideration of the height and figure of the wearer. The pointed effect as shown in the illustration comes nearest to fitting all figures, even the unduly stout one.

Black net gowns should be worn over a black taffeta slip, but if one wishes to do so any color preferred may be adopted. The waist for a gown of this description is generally made in full blouse form, and it may be high or quite low on the neck and shoulders. So many afternoon dresses are made of lace in whole or in part that this one would serve for a guide to all, with such differences as each individual case might require. For day wear the sleeves may be in the bishop form and as ornate as wished.

The beautiful grenadines of this season are trimmed so lavishly with lace that they might almost be called lace. There are sets of bolero, stock, deep cuffs and skirt trimmings, besides many distinct motifs, as the separate pieces are called, and these are applied as taste dictates. What we did before this very useful fashion came in vogue I do not know; but, according to all present signs, it is here to stay. I may add in passing that every kind of lace is seen—yak, mohair, silk guipure and cotton and linen as a matter of course. And this does not take into account the new mercerized silk laces, which are made wide and narrow, with straight edges of application on the different garments. Some of the castle braids of this wood fiber silk are made so fine and open that they bedeck half the handsomest costumes. They are called Russian silk lace. The effect of bands of this lace over the ever beautiful china crape gowns is indescribably rich, and it has the merit of novelty, for it is new.

The new deep pelerines and capes and the long stole collars of the heavy yak or renaissance lace are much sought for, and they may even displace the fluffy boas of chiffon. These are so very becoming that it is a pity to allow even the lace pelerines to take their places.

For skirts for everyday wear at home or in the street mohair in one of its

many varieties is the favorite. Never have we had such a rage for mohair. An extended description of the varieties of designs in this fabric would be profitless and impossible, but we may note the black china crape, half silk and half wool and all silk, the eolienne and the volles. These are silk and fine wool mixed and very soft, lustrous and beautiful, and also some of the newest of the all wool blacks, such as corola, natte, corvette, roselle and veiling. Roxane is wool and mohair, and there are some handsome stuffs of silk and mohair. All these and many more are all black. In fact, nearly nine-tenths of the street skirts are black except in taller costumes. Twine cloths, nub



BLACK NET GOWN. cloths, serges, etamines, twined and smooth faced broadcloths and German prunella are among the black goods offered for skirts to wear with the waists above mentioned. All of these are produced in colors, but good taste would dictate black.

But, if black is best form in the wools and mixtures, there is no dearth of colored silks. There are many of the old favorites and some new ones in the list, such as taffeta, peau de sole, peau de cygne and moire velour. The colored silks embrace all those mentioned, besides liberty, sole de crepe and polka dotted satin liberty foulards. Louisines are shown in great variety, many designs being in small checks and stripes. The satin foulards are figured. Pongee, plain and richly embroidered or planned to be decorated with lace, is among the best of the summer silks. The checks are very stylish, particularly the tiny pinhead checks, which were always very Frenchy.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

Frocks for the youngest are modeled with half low bertha trimmed bodices, their waists long and slightly gathered, while the skirts are a mere ruffle in regard to length.

Little girls from six or eight to twelve years old are wearing charming smocks, and the smartest are made



DRESS OF LITTLE FOLK.

upon the Russian model, with the new, zibeline cloths as well as smooth armures, serges and fancy mottled cloths.

At the right of the cut is a Russian blouse suit of plaid French merino for a three-year-old boy; at the left an ivory, white lansdowne dress for a seven-year-old girl.—Vozna.

THE NEW WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

MEN are desperately put to it sometimes to give plausible reasons for endeavoring to hold all the money and the power in their own hands. If they would come out square and say, "We've got the power, and we mean to keep it," one could have some respect for their honesty at least. But when a city board of education gives among its reasons for steadily discriminating against women in the distribution of the higher and better paid places for teachers that women are unwilling to serve under women principals and superintendents this may be considered a little too much. Plainly, as a general statement, it is not true. If there ever was a time when women had this haremlike jealousy of one another, that time is happily gone by. Women now know that the advancement and happiness of each depend upon all of them standing together as one. "I looked and saw that all the women held one another by the hand," says Olive Schreiner in one of her marvelous mystical "Dreams." With here and there a lone, blighted exception, women are standing together. They know that womanly sympathy, help and friendship are priceless to women themselves. Wherefore all women of heart and brain rejoice every time one of their sex is advanced to a post of honor and emolument. Each knows that in such a case her own chance for promotion and better pay in every field is by so much bettered. Women teachers gladly serve under women superintendents and principals. They know that thereby they are upholding the banner of the splendid advancing army of womanhood, that army which shall draw all the world after it into the kingdom of peace and justice. Beside one of the glorious Bruneildes of this coming army the petty, spiteful woman who opposes the promotion of a single one of her own sex becomes a hideous black dwarf.

Beautiful garments were meant originally to adorn the body, but in all cases to be secondary to the body's own beauty. Many women appear to have lost sight of the original intention and to regard clothes themselves as the end instead of merely the means. So long as they have the clothes, everlastingly the clothes, they apparently consider that any sort of an old body will do to hang these on. It is the worst mistake that even a woman can make.

"I wonder," said the absentminded professor, "what is the reason women don't marry nowadays?" "They don't have to," promptly responded the girl bachelor.

The more splendid and beautiful clothing there is piled upon an ugly, ungraceful body the more hideous it looks by contrast. If women cared less for elaborate clothes and more for beautiful bodies to hang them on, the human race would rapidly grow toward perfection. Every woman not positively deformed can make her body beautiful and graceful by industriously and perseveringly using means within the reach of all. Natural and hygienic physical culture is the means. American women are born queens, and they ought to look it.

Do something. Be of the noble army of those who do things.

Women sometimes call themselves "critical" when they are only fault finding. There is a difference between the critical faculty and the fault finding one.

Now go outdoors. Get the sun and rain in your face, the wind in your hair.

A young wife lately tried to commit suicide because for the first time her husband stayed out late one evening. Never mind, young woman. Just stay in the flesh five years longer, and then you won't mind it. There are wives who feel like committing suicide because their husbands do stay at home nights.

Reports from the wheat belt of Kansas report the crop in splendid condition.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

Mr. J. F. Hovenkamp, secretary and treasurer of the National Livestock Commission company, has recently returned from a business trip into the Southwest, and stated to a reporter of the Journal that the Fort Worth market in the future would secure most of the grass cattle going from that section of the country. Dealers and shippers, as well as owners, are favorably impressed with the Fort Worth market and the good prices being paid, and really cannot afford to ship beyond. Mr. Hovenkamp also stated that a public auction of 100 immune registered Shorthorn bulls and heifers would be held at the Fort Worth stockyards May 14, 1903. They will be selected from the herds of the prominent Shorthorn breeders of the country, and there will appear an advertisement of this sale in the next issue of the Journal.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

To the purchaser of vehicles in this day and time it means much. The name plate is a sort of guarantee as to its substantiability, draft, style and use for which it is to serve.

There is one concern that we can recommend to our readers whose vehicles have made their name famous throughout our great country. For when you purchase a vehicle with the name of Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co. as makers of it you are satisfied you have the best there is. Their home plant covers very nearly a quarter of a section of ground, over 100 acres, the largest wagon manufacturing establishment in the world.

It has taken time to build a plant like this, but each year has brought an increase in business, and now, with their system of distributing their goods under competent managers all over this country, they have built up a business that is second to none in this industry.

Mr. W. T. Fulton, manager of the Dallas branch, one of Texas' young business men, has done much in the way of introducing their goods in this section. His tireless energy and upright and fair dealings have been a great factor in the selling of their products here.

If you are out of town and not where you can call in person to see their large variety of vehicles and harness, write for their new illustrated descriptive catalogue, showing by cut the different styles and construction of their street, park and track vehicles for pleasure, driving or business use, as well as farm wagons, spring and sprinkling wagons, and last, but not least, the person who is thinking of purchasing an automobile should look into the merits of the Studebaker Electric, which is right to the front—the same as all Studebaker wagons.

In writing for catalogue kindly mention the Journal.

HELLO, "MR. BILL."

"Hello, Bill," if you remember, a few years ago, was one of the popular salutations to a friend on the street, whether his name was "Bill" or not. In fact, it originated in the great Elks' parade in St. Louis a few years ago. While passing down Washington avenue a good brother, noticing another brother by the name of "Bill," sang out, "Hello, Bill," and it was caught up and carried along that great procession of whole-souled brother Elks and popularized right there and then, and afterwards spread all over the country. And now we have in "Mr. Bill" in the great Southwest an implement that is as popular as the saying "Hello Bill." And in this cotton and corn planter you have simplicity exemplified—a machine simple and strong—every necessity included; every complication avoided. Mr. Stanley Crabb, manager of B. F. Avery & Sons, Dallas, states it is money and friends to planters. Write for descriptive circular concerning "Mr. Bill" to B. F. Avery & Sons.

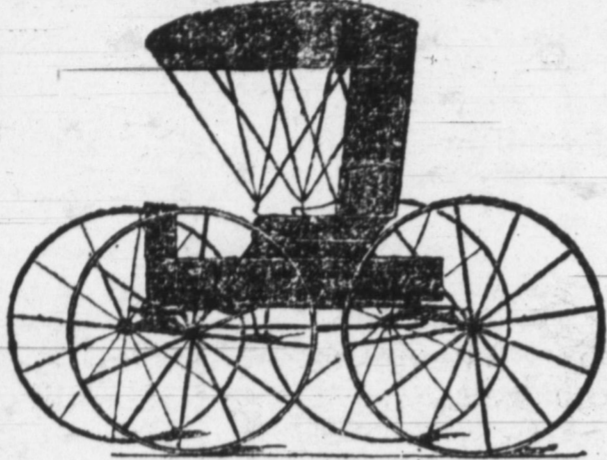
ALL THE WAY FROM SOUTH-AMERICA.

That enterprising concern, the Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine company of Kansas City, Mo., have their

engines in every state in the Union. In this issue of the Journal appears the advertisement of the L. D. ranch and Cattle Co., located in the Panhandle of Texas. It is said to be one of the best ranches in the state. It is being offered in lots to suit buyers. Write at once to C. H. Withington, Tascosa, Tex., and you will be given prices on land and cattle.

GUGGIES! 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 easy monthly payment 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 buggy 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, 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.

AN IMPLEMENT TRADING CENTER.

Greater Dallas is doing more implement business than any other city in the great Southwest. Located, as she is, with her railroad facilities and natural advantages, she leads, and will continue to lead. One of the young business men who has had a great deal to do with the building up of this big trade is Mr. H. S. Keating of the Keating Implement and Machine company of Dallas. Since 1875 they have been doing business, and have built up a trade in this great state of Texas that is second to none. They look to their customers' interest in such a way that it is a pleasure to do business with them. And the fair and square treatment you are accorded by them has had a great deal to do with making an implement with Keating's name on it a good seller.

A GROWING ENTERPRISE IN TEXAS.

It is remarkable how soon an article of merit finds a market, and a demand created for it. A few years ago the building of corrugated galvanized steel tanks and cisterns was not thought in the same sense as at the present time, and not only are the farmer and stockman using these devices for holding water, but city folks as well. We all used to think of a cistern in the ground, but now it is different. Harry Bros. company of Dallas, established back in 1873, with branches established in Beaumont, Tex., and Los Angeles, Cal., are the pioneers in the industry, and are known throughout the great Southwest for their good work.

The officers of the company: Mr. T. C. Harry, president, and H. W. Harry, vice-president with Mr. M. W. Chandler, secretary, are all well known business men in Dallas, and are worthy of your trade in their line.

ESTABLISH CONFIDENCE.

When a house, by its honest and fair dealing, makes a reputation all over this Southwest so that its name, when mentioned, establishes confidence, they are the right people to do business with.

The name of the John Deere Plow company, successor to the Mansur & Tebbetts Implement company of Dallas, has that distinction.

Mr. J. C. Duke, manager, is a young business man, and his thorough knowledge of this business places the company's products all over this territory.

Their successful career and repu-

tion for fair dealing is also giving them a big share of business in this section.

ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL.

It is just as necessary to be equipped right, to take care of your clothes in making a journey as it is to have the clothes. The manufacturer of trunk and traveling bags who does not make them with compartments is behind the times and he finds no sale for his goods at any price. But when you do business with a company like the Henry Pollack Trunk Company you get the latest designs for the least money, and as Mr. Pollack says, it doesn't pay to buy cheap goods in his line, as the satisfaction you get out of a good trunk, grip, handbag or suit case pays you to add a little to the cost of a cheap one when buying. If you are going traveling or need anything in the trunk line call and see their stock. If you live out of town write the Henry Pollack Trunk Co., Dallas, Texas, for their catalogue and you can order direct from them by mail and get exactly what you order. When writing please mention the "Journal."

B. C. RHOME AND W. S. IKARD'S SALE OF REGISTERED HEREFORDS.

On the 29th of April at the Fort Worth stockyards, there will be held a public sale of registered Hereford cattle owned by the prominent breeders of these cattle in Texas. They are all immunes, and will be sold on time if desired. Here is a chance for the small breeder to get the best breeds to be had. Make a note of this, and attend the sale.

A HOUSE THAT GIVES SATISFACTION.

The saddlery, harness and leather trade of Dallas is very extensive. One of the leading houses which have built up large establishments in the great Southwest is the E. C. Dodson Saddlery Company of Dallas, Texas, whose saddles and harness have made a reputation for the house in every section of the country to which they are shipped. If you have not received one of their catalogues you should write at once, as it will enable you to select wisely when you need saddles, harness, leather or whips. When writing please mention the "Journal." See "ad." on another page.

A TEXAS WONDER.

The large stores of Sanger Bros. of Dallas are visited daily by hundreds of people, not alone to purchase goods, but to see the greatest retail dry goods store in the Southwest. It is a wonder to people of the North and East visiting in Dallas, as well as to home folks, to see a store in this territory doing the volume of business and carrying the up-to-date line of goods that this company is handling. The people in the great state of Texas can well afford a store that is as aggressive, and opens the way for them to buy at home just what they would have to go East for. The Sanger Bros., by their sterling ability and fair dealing, have built up a business that covers the great Southwest.

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Mr. James Kirkland, head of the mail order department, states that their new 1903 catalogue is the most complete issued, and makes ordering from home very easy and simple. Out-of-town



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An extension of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway has been completed and put in operation from Brownwood to Brady, Tex.

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Our newly printed eight-page folder on the "Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is of interest to stockmen. Write for it; it is free.

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MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 30.—There was a fair run of livestock on the Fort Worth market to-day. There were 900 cattle and 700 hogs here against 966 cattle and 1039 hogs for the same day last week.

The hog market was 5c lower and the best price paid was \$7.40 for a bunch of lightweight hogs.

The cattle market was strong and higher on good stuff, but was slow on the poor kind. The top price paid to-day was on twenty-seven head, averaging 1156 pounds.

The hog market opened up with very moderate receipts. The trading was very unsatisfactory and the buyers and sellers could not get together. There were but very few bids made in the morning, which were at a decline. Nothing changed hands early. The market did not brighten up any before noon, when things took a little better change, but at its best the market was slow and draggy and at a decline of 10 on poor stuff and about 5c lower on the fair quality.

The top price to-day was paid for a bunch of fifty-four 240-pound hogs, which sold at \$7.40, which, considering quality and weight, will break about even with the Northern markets. The extreme range of prices was from \$6 to \$7 and the bulk went for \$7.00@7.25. The market closed steady at a decline.

The cattle market opened up with a fair run this morning.

The quality was very mixed with the exception of a few loads of nice, smooth steers and cows, with the balance of the offerings of the thin fat kind.

The tone of the market was exceptionally good and the demand was in excess of the supply. Some sales of steers were made on a strong to a 10c higher basis, with the top sale to-day at \$4.25 for a bunch of twenty-seven 1156-pound steers.

Good cows and heifers sold active on a strong basis with an advance of 5c to 10c.

There was quite a number of thin stock and canners dumped on the market to-day which the buyers completely ignored and never seemed tired of cutting the prices on them.

The top on cows to-day was \$3.25, which was paid for a bunch of cows averaging 819 pounds, with bulk at \$2.25 @3.10. The market closed steady.

The shippers included: Cattle—M. Blaumgarten, Schulenberg, 32 head; J. C. Tandy, Temple, 32; D. C. Butler, Kansas City, 58; John R. Box, Alice, 52; T. Allen, Frisco, 25; A. J. Ramburg, San Angelo, 33; Vernon Porter, San Angelo, 24; Sayle & Heath, Commerce, 29; E. E. Galt, Mount Vernon, 33; C. W. McKoes, Midland, 73; G. W. Clark, Midland, 74; M. C. T. Clark & Co., Midland, 136; Moore & Galt, Winsboro, 18; O. T. Maxwell, Cisco, 29.

Hogs—Taylor & McCormack, Oklahoma City, Ok., 54 head; F. Dunham, Mulhall, Ok., 76; Joyce & Smith, Mount Vernon, 74; C. B. White, Dodds, 72; Moore & Galt, Winsboro, 37; Lile & Co., Marlow, I. T., 84; W. L. Lyon, Elks City, Ok., 84; J. W. Team, Foss, Ok., 70; Driggs & Sharp, Chickasha, I. T., 57.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 28, 1903. There were 3533 cattle, 327 calves and 4446 hogs on our market this week, which is a very liberal run.

Steer cattle have found about a 10c lower level throughout the present week, except Thursday, when they sold strong to higher. With a very light supply of good butcher cows, the sellers have been able to maintain strong prices on this class of stuff. We have also had a few loads of Southern grass cows on the market, which have sold at from \$2.75 to \$3.00, and is considered higher in proportion than the steer trade. The thin canner cows that were bringing from \$2.00@2.50 a week ago are selling at from \$1.50 to @2.00 per 100 pounds. The packers seem anxious to interest shippers of Southern grass cows that carry anything like butcher flesh, and we think this is the best market in the country at present for shipments of this kind. The top on steers this week was \$4.50 for four cars which we sold.

The receipts of hogs are heavier, but we are still short on them, although the Northern markets show a decline

of from 15c to 25c on all classes of hogs, and we are to-day getting above Kansas City prices. We still look for a higher market the coming week, as the packers are not getting more than one-fourth of the hogs they would like to have.

Our sheep market has advanced since our last market letter from 25c to 50c per 100 pounds, as the receipts are very light and we are needing them very badly. Strictly good fat sheep are selling at from \$4.50@5.50 per 100 pounds, and strictly good lambs from \$6.00@ \$6.50, and would possibly bring more if they had the quality.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 28.—Light cattle receipts are reported at the Northern markets this week, and majority of the offerings were only fair in quality. There is a decline on heavy weight steers of from 15 to 25c per cwt., with the lighter ones selling at steady prices. The best load of steers in St. Louis averaged 1134 pounds, and sold on Thursday's market at \$4.35. This is reported the top price paid there this week. Those weighing from 800 pounds to 900 pounds are selling principally at \$3.85 to \$4.00. Bulk of the best butcher cows are bringing \$3.00 to \$3.10, with strong canners selling at \$2.40 to \$2.65.

Cattle receipts here this week were liberal, there being received 3833 and 327 calves. On account of the heavy break in prices North the buyers here forced a decline at parts of the week from 10c to 15c on steers. On the whole, we regard the market as steady and the heavier cattle had to go at packers' prices. The best steers on the market this week were four loads shipped by Smith & Shepperd, Cuero, Tex., averaging 1178. They sold on Friday's market at \$4.35. Those weighing from 1000 to 1150 pounds are quotable at \$4.00 to \$4.25, with the lighter weights selling from \$3.50 to \$4.00, depending upon flesh and quality. The demand for she stuff continues strong, and there are several buyers here from other points who are wanting butcher cows, and are unable to fill their orders. Extra choice cows are bringing \$3.00 to \$3.50, with fair to good, \$2.25@2.75. Smooth South Texas grassers sold Wednesday at \$2.85. Strong canners, \$2.00@2.25. Young veal calves continue to sell well at from \$3.50@4.00. However, the heavier ones are going a little slow, at \$2.50@3.00. Heavy feeders are quotable at \$2.75@3.10. There is little demand for light steers and yearlings at prices ranging from \$2.00@2.75. The bull market remains quiet, and they are selling slow at \$2.15@2.25. Fed bulls, \$2.00@2.75.

There is a strong demand for sheep, and both packing—houses are very much in need of lambs, which are bringing \$4.50@5.00. Stock sheep would also find ready sale to feeders.

The stock market remains active and strong, with prices remaining practically the same as they were at last Saturday's close. In spite of a decline at Northern markets, top hogs here were from 5c to 7c higher all week than in Kansas City. Best hogs here this week sold at \$7.57½. This was a smooth bunch, and averaged 222 pounds. On basis of to-day's market they are quotable at \$7.40 to \$7.50, with the light weights selling in line. Receipts this week were 4446. Supply received is entirely inadequate to the



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demand. Your hogs will net you more money here than at any other market. Ship to Fort Worth.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., March 30.—Cattle receipts 25,000; steady; good to prime steers \$5.00@5.50, poor to medium \$3.80@4.75, stockers and feeders \$2.75 @4.75, cows \$1.50@4.50, heifers \$2.50 @5.10, canners \$1.50@2.75, bulls \$2.75 @4.50, calves \$3.50@4.75. Texas fed steers \$4.00@4.55. Hogs, receipts to-day 34,000; to-morrow 25,000; left over 4000; 5c to 10c lower; well bought. Mixed butchers \$7.15@7.30, good to choice heavy \$7.35@7.55; rough heavy \$7.00@7.30, light \$6.90@7.20, bulk of sales \$7.15@7.35. Sheep, receipts 17,000; sheep and lambs steady to strong; good to choice wethers \$5.50@6.50, fair to choice mixed \$4.50 @5.50, western sheep \$5.50@7.00, native lambs \$5.60@7.65, western lambs \$5.50@7.75.

N. G. McPeak of Fort Worth topped last Friday's market on calves. One averaging 230 pounds, sold at \$4.50.

An increase of 10 per cent over any previous year in the Oklahoma wheat crop is predicted for this season.

SPECIAL TRAIN AND MUSIC FOR THE U. C. V.

The Texas and Pacific Railway company will run a special train which will be accompanied by the Harris Juvenile band (25 in number), who will furnish music en route. This special train will leave Fort Worth Monday, May 17th, at 11:15 a. m., and Dallas at 12:30 p. m., arriving New Orleans next morning for breakfast.

Reduced round trip rates will be in effect to New Orleans. For particulars address any agent, or E. P. Turner, general passenger agent, Dallas; H. P. Hughes, traveling passenger agent, Fort Worth.

DO YOU USE IT?

The many complimentary letters a house receives is evidence that their goods are giving satisfaction. The Southern Liquor company of Dallas is doing an extensive business in the great Southwest. Their plan is to supply Pure Whiskey by express, charges prepaid.

That it is approved in this section is evidence by the number of express wagons that back up to their shipping department each day to take away shipments to all points. Their whiskeys are recommended for their purity by physicians and business all through the South. Their special brand, "Rose-dale," Whiskey, is guaranteed—pure, 8 years old—and highly recommended for medical purposes and family use.

Their dealings are honorable and fair, as is shown by the rapid growth of their business and the extensive trade they enjoy.

Their liquors are recommended for purity and especially the "Rosedale," where you have to keep it in the home for medical and family use.

See their ad. on another page. When writing please mention the Journal.

An exclusive corn diet will prevent hens from laying.

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When Will Our Readers Learn the Importance of It?

Backache is only a simple thing at first.

But when you know 'tis from the kidneys;

That serious troubles follow;

That Diabetes, Bright's Disease may be the fatal end

You will gladly profit by the following experience:

Mr. J. W. Dickerson, residing at 451 Young street, Dallas, Tex., says: "For some time I was annoyed with a miserable aching in the small of my back. Jumping on and off the wagon aggravated the trouble, and many an evening I have gone to my home tired out with the day's work, and particularly lame across the back. Going to W. S. Kirby & Co.'s drug store for Doan's Kidney Pills, I took a course of the treatment. From the benefits received I have not the slightest hesitation in emphatically endorsing the preparation. I will be only too pleased to give minute particulars to any one suffering from any disorder arising from the kidneys."

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PACKER G. F. SWIFT DEAD.

Dispatches from Chicago, under date of March 29 announce the death of Gustavus Franklin Swift, president of the Swift Packing company, at his home, 4848 Ellis avenue, in that city of internal hemorrhages, resulting from a surgical operation performed March 22 for an infraction of the gall bladder.

Mr. Swift was 63 years old. His death was entirely unexpected. He had given every indication of recovery and all danger was considered past. Mr. Swift had been suffering for some time with bladder trouble, and a week ago an operation was determined upon to give him relief. It was not expected that the operation would prove specially dangerous, and nothing happened to cause a change in this hopefulness until Sunday morning. His improvement was stopped suddenly by a hemorrhage, which the doctors were unable to check, and which caused his death in a short time.

Gustavus Franklin Swift began his business career as a butcher, and died leaving a fortune estimated at from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000. This fortune was made in the course of forty-five years. He was born at Sandwich, Mass., in June 1839. He opened a small butcher shop in his native town. He removed to Boston when he was less than 30 years of age. He remained in Boston until 1875, when he went to Chicago. In that city he engaged in the same business which he had left in Massachusetts, and developed the department of shipping live cattle to Eastern markets.

In 1877 he evolved plans for the first refrigerating car, and dressed meats, instead of live animals, were shipped to Eastern cities. He was the pioneer in this kind of business. Mr. Swift not only was the oldest "packer" at the time of his death, but he was the originator of the method that has made many large fortunes. From the small plant started in 1877 has developed a great corporation, with branches in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, St. Paul and Fort Worth, Tex., and with distributing offices in every important city and town in the United States, and with representatives in the leading cities of Europe, Asia and Africa. Its employes number 22,607. Upon its capital stock of \$25,000,000 the sales of 1902 exceeded \$200,000,000.

"DISEASE" WAS STARVATION.

A "new disease" which was said to have broken out among the cattle in Hutchinson county, Kan., has been pronounced starvation by Dr. N. S. Mayo, the state veterinarian. Cattle failed to get enough to eat during the last big snow and became weakened and died. The state live stock sanitary commission has received many advices from different sections of Western Kansas. It is estimated that at least 2500 head have died within the past month for lack of food.

REPORTS WERE FALSE.

After a rigid investigation, Colonel Albert Dean, live stock agent in the bureau of animal industry, has satisfied himself that there was no foundation in fact for the recently reported outbreak of foot and mouth disease at San Luis Potosi, Mex.

"Dr. William G. Shaw, an inspector for the bureau of animal industry at Nogales, Ariz., was sent to make an investigation," said Mr. Dean in an interview last week. "He told of the results of his investigation at the meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association at El Paso recently. The disease of which the cattle died was caused by feeding them on cane, or

sorghum tops which had been stacked in large stacks and fermented, or become heated. I understand that this fermented cane caused lesions in the mouth, and this doubtless gave rise to the rumor that the cattle were suffering from foot and mouth disease. All of the cattle that had eaten the fermented sorghum died. No others did. It appears that the British vice consul at San Luis Potosi heard that some cattle had died, and notified his government without waiting for the results of an investigation. This is all there was to the story of the foot and mouth disease down there."

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

The Cincinnati Price Current, following its usual custom of recognizing March 1 as the date for making comparisons and reaching conclusions regarding the pork packing industry, has issued its fourth annual statement, which says:

"The decrease in number of hogs the past year for slaughtering operations has been largely attributable to the shortage in the corn crop of 1901, and serious deficiency in feeding material for such stock. Those who have had the feeding material have realized favorably by the higher prices obtained for hogs, and the changed conditions in regard to feeding resources which now exist will undoubtedly stimulate a revival of interest in the production of swine. Feeders of such stock have realized good returns the past year, even in comparison with the high prices prevailing for corn.

For the year ending March 1, 1903, the total Western packing of hogs was 20,605,000, compared with 25,411,000 the preceding year—a decrease of 4,806,000 in numbers. The average weight of animals, however, has been heavier than the low average the preceding year, the difference being equivalent to 900,000 hogs. In other words, the number of hogs had decreased 19 per cent, and the manufacture of the product has decreased 15 per cent."

Editor Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

Dear Sir:—I read with much interest the item in the Breeders Gazette of March 18, announcing the results in the Short Horn classes at the late El Paso fine stock show and would say it is very little trouble to capture blue ribbons when competition is barred, which happened in this way:

"Mr. Campbell Russell of Bennett, I. T., and myself had our arrangements made to take a few Short Horns to this show, as we understood that all cattle below the quarantine line, which would bear inspection would be permitted to go. However, it seems that a little technical point along the line of inspecting cattle below the quarantine line seems to be very much in favor, for when the inspector came around at the last moment he claimed to only have instructions to inspect cattle below the quarantine line in Texas.

Now, Mr. Russell and I are both below the quarantine line, and both had our cattle in Texas at this time and, while I am not a resident of Texas, the only land I own is there. Not only this, Mr. Russell and myself are both members of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association of Texas, and my understanding of this organization and the showing that they are for the improvement of Shorthorn cattle and that each and every member of the organization shall enjoy alike the privileges accorded by it. Therefore, I do not understand why we were barred in above named case, and, I do not think it was the intention of the American Shorthorn Association when they placed this money at El Paso, to have one half the cattle which would have competed barred out on a little technicality. J. W. CAREY,

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 The Inland Mfg Co., San Antonio, Tex.
 Dear Sirs:—All of the stockmen here that have used enough of your "Tonic Stock Salt" to give it a fair test, say it is every thing you represent, and we think your man will have no trouble in selling three or four car loads the next time he stops off here. Please trace the last shipment, as we are in need of same, and oblige,
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