

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

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DALLAS.—FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1903.—SAN ANTONIO.

Established 1880

BIG RANGE STEER SALE.

One of the largest transactions in range cattle reported for a long time was closed at Kansas City last Wednesday when Richard Walsh, general manager of the Adair interests in Texas, sold to the American Live Stock and Loan company 8000 two-year-old steers of the J. A. and Shoe Bar brands, for delivery April 20 at Panhandle, Tex., for shipment to Dakota and Montana. These steers are acknowledged to be among the very best in Texas. Their owner, Mrs. Cornelia Adair, is the largest woman owner of cattle and land in the United States. She is prominent in court circles in England and her ranch property in Texas is a favorite visiting place for many of the most notable people of this country. It will take 200 of the largest palace stock cars to transport this shipment to the Northwest. These steers are of the same brand as those which took the grand champion sweepstakes prize at the Chicago stock show in December.

TEXAS BOUNDARY PROBLEM.

A dispatch from Washington says that the officials in the general land office have been looking over the records bearing on the Texas boundary question, which has never been definitely settled, and have reached the conclusion that a perfect survey of the line from the new 100th meridian at the intersection with Red river around the northern and western boundaries of the state to El Paso will show that Texas has within her immense borders a considerable area to which she is not entitled. This area amounts in the aggregate to something like 1800 square miles, which it is believed belongs to Oklahoma and New Mexico.

The land in question is a strip three miles wide lying on the extreme northern boundary of the state, south of Beaver county, Okla., amounting to about 540 square miles, a strip three miles wide and thirty miles long on the west side of the Texas Panhandle, and a strip 150 miles long on the northern boundary of Loving and El Paso counties, Texas.

In the last congress a bill providing for a joint commission to fix the boundaries was introduced by Congressman Stevens, but failed. The Texas legislature, just closing a long session, has been considering the question.

HORSES SHIPPED NORTH.

William McCarthy, an El Paso buyer, has purchased about Roswell, N. M., 1000 head of horses for shipment to North Dakota. Mr. McCarthy has been making an effort to secure only the best stock, and expects to make a large profit on his investment, as horses are scarce in North Dakota.

BUFFALO GNAT ABROAD.

Advices from Tyler, Tex., under date of April 4 state that the Buffalo gnat has appeared in that section in such numbers as to threaten great damage to the stock. The insect attacks stock in the field, woods, pasture or elsewhere, and stings the animal to death in a few hours.

Farmers are already beginning to fight them. The stock is given a thorough greasing with lard and sulphur, which, in a great measure, keeps the pests away. Hundreds of animals were killed by gnats several years ago.

BOERS IN MEXICO.

According to a dispatch from Chihuahua it is now certain that the Boers will establish several colonies

in the state of Chihuahua. Among the various industries and enterprises the Boers will dedicate themselves to will be the raising of Angora goats and ostriches. The latter industry, especially, will doubtless prove very profitable in Chihuahua, where the climate is very favorable for this industry. The ostriches will be imported direct from Africa, as none are to be obtained in Mexico.

RULES FOR STOCK SHIPMENT.

The order recently adopted by the state railroad commissioners, governing rates and minimum weights in the shipment of livestock is now in force. It has the effect of materially enlarging the description of cattle which may be moved at "stock" rates. Under its provisions the minimum rates are 10 to 17 per cent less than the present weights applying to such shipments.

The commission makes no changes in the table of live stock rates, but alters the description of the live stock, which are to take the rates mentioned in the different tables.

It strikes out the description of cattle in table No. 2 "beef cattle, cows and calves," and also cattle 3-years-old and over forwarded to feeding points en route to market.

The new description of stock which is to take the rates mentioned in table No. 2, is as follows: Hogs, sheep and goats, work oxen and beef cattle. It is understood that beef cattle are those shipped to market for slaughter and not intended for further conditioning by regular feed or pasture.

All other cattle are to take stock cattle rates in table No. 3, the new description being as follows: Table No. 3. Rates on shipment of cattle, all kinds except such as are subject to rates in table No. 2, also on cow ponies shipped with and used for herding stock cattle, transported over a single line of railroad, or over two or more lines of railroad which are under the same management and control.

The description of live stock to take minimum weights heretofore prescribed, "horses, mules, beef cattle, stock cattle and work oxen, and for double-decked shipments of calves, goats, hogs and sheep," is amended so as to strike out "stock cattle." That leaves the minimum weights on beef cattle the same as before.

A new table of minimum weights is provided for all other cattle as described above, which take rates named in table No. 3. These weights are as follows:

"Cars 33½ feet and less, 18,000 pounds; 35 feet and over 23½ feet, 19,000 pounds; 36 feet and over 35 feet, 20,000 pounds, and over 36 feet, 21,000 pounds."

The following minimum weights will hereafter apply to shipments of calves, goats, hogs and sheep, each sufficient in quantity to load a single-deck car: 31 feet or less, 15,000 pounds; 34 feet and over 31 feet, 15,000 pounds; 36 feet and over 35 feet, 16,000 pounds; over 36 feet, 16,500 pounds.

The reductions on short cars are slight, but amount to about 7 per cent on cars over 34 feet.

SWIFT'S NEW PRESIDENT.

At a meeting of the board of directors of Swift & Co., held in Chicago last Friday, L. F. Swift, son of the deceased Gustavus N. Swift, was elected president of the great packing corporation. E. P. Swift was chosen vice-president. Resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow over the death of the company's founder.

CATTLE THIEF KILLED.

Bud Mason, a notorious live stock thief, was killed near Hugo, I. T., last week by Deputy Marshal Hinds and a posse. His companion, Dick Hitcherson, was captured and lodged in jail. Many head of horses and cattle had been stolen from around Docksville by the duo.

PURCELL STOCK SHOW.

Purcell is the mecca of stockmen from all over Indian Territory and Oklahoma to-day, the attraction being a show at which the representative breeders in the new country have a large and creditable display. The exhibit is to continue until Thursday. Many of those who captured the ribbons at Fort Worth are on hand. Among those who have entered the contest are: B. C. Rhome of Fort Worth, W. S. Ikard of Henrietta, T. Hoben of Nocona, J. F. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth, J. T. Day of Rhome. These are a few of the Texas entries. Among those of the Territories will be the following: Campbell Russell of Bennett, I. T., Edward Alkire of Lexington, Okla., J. W. Carey of Armstrong, I. T., and J. C. Washington of Marietta, I. T., who will show the cream of his herd of 218 registered Shorthorns. The total number of entries is nearly 250.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

Conflicting reports, some affirming and others denying an outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in Cloud county, near Concordia, Kas., have been sent out. The latest advices deny emphatically that any such plague has developed. It is stated that the trouble is merely a local disease, resulting from freezing and dirty cattle yards. M. C. Campbell of Wichita, chairman of the state live stock sanitary board, takes this view of the cause. Governor Mickey of Nebraska, was, for a time, considering the advisability of declaring a quarantine against Kansas cattle and sent for information to Governor Bailey, who instructed Mr. Campbell and Dr. Mayo, state veterinarian, to make a thorough investigation. This was done and the gist of their report is substantially as given above.

AMERICAN MEAT TRADE CRIPPLED.

Germany's new meat exclusion law, which went into effect the first of the month, leaves the American packing trade in the Fatherland, for the first time in its history, on the verge of ruin. Both buyers and sellers are more or less uncertain as to the full effect of the new regulations. It is, however, definitely known that all pork products are practically prohibited, owing to the three inspections now required, including everything under eight and four-fifth pounds weight, is absolutely killed. This provision is especially hard on the working classes, who have been in the habit of using American shoulder pieces. The buyers of delicacies will be deprived of choice ox tongues and boneless hams. Chicago and Kansas City houses expect to be able to guarantee that their products are free from borax and other forbidden preservatives. As far as pork is concerned however, they are unwilling to do more than furnish the United States government certificates of microscopic examination as heretofore. If German inspectors discover trichinae which American officials have been unable to find, the German buyers must stand the consequences.

COSTLY BULL CALF.

The sum of \$4000 for a bull calf nine weeks old looks like a pretty good price, but it was cheerfully paid by Harry Stevens of Loconia, N. Y. The mother of the calf is Sadie Vale Concordia, holder of the world's seven and thirty-day records for milk and butter production. The sire is Beryl Wayne,

a prize-winning bull. The calf was born on Jan. 22, and the price paid for him is believed to be the largest amount ever paid for a 9-week-old animal.

MAMMOTH LEG EXHIBIT.

Everything found in Texas is on an exaggerated scale and there is nothing immodest in calling attention to the fact that the largest leg in the world was recently discovered on the great plains. It has been set up in the Hall of Fossil Vertebrates in the American Museum of Natural History.

The eminently proper tag attached to the exhibit describes it as a "fore limb" and gives its length from shoulder blade to foot as eleven feet three inches.

The great fossil was found in the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plains, by Mr. Stewart of the American Museum expedition of 1899. At the same time the great skull and tusks of the animal, recently placed on exhibition, also were discovered.

The specimen exceeds in length the foreleg of Jumbo's skeleton by one foot and three inches, and the great mastodon skeleton in the same hall by four feet six inches.

Great care was exercised in its mounting, and copies of it have been made in plaster and wood.

The great foot which was once a part of the giant foreleg was declared by one of the museum attendants to have undoubtedly been the largest that ever existed.

KANSAS SHORTHORN SALE.

There was an auction sale of Shorthorn cattle contributed by H. O. Tudor at Holton, Kan., last Thursday. Nearly 140 head were catalogued and as the attendance was small bearish prices prevailed. An average price of \$75.33 was realized. Under favorable conditions it should have been \$50 more.

SUMMARY.

33 females brought	\$2,380.00
Average	72.11
11 bulls brought	930.00
Average	84.54
44 head brought	3,310.00
General average	75.23

THE BEEF TRUST CASE.

Judge Grosscup, at Chicago, has set April 18 as the date for the packers to file their answer in the "beef trust" case. On or before that date the packers must act by filing an answer to the charges or take an appeal to the United States supreme court from the decision of Judge Grosscup, by whom their demurrer was overruled. If the packers maintain their attitude of inactivity up to that date the injunction now in force against them will be made permanent. Meanwhile, the government attorneys are watching their opportunity to bring the packers into court on contempt proceedings. The newly formed packing company, which was incorporated recently in New Jersey and made up largely of Chicago packers, is said to have been planned as a means of evading the court injunction. It is reported, that secret service agents of the government are now watching for violations of any portion of the injunction, and if they find sufficient evidence they will act without delay.

FOR A TEXAS EXHIBIT.

The Texas World's Fair Commission will hold a special meeting in Dallas April 10 to consider plans for raising a fund from private sources for an exhibit of the state's resources at the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

PROTECTOR AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS BY VACCINATION.

Some experiments on the vaccination of cattle against tuberculosis have been published by Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania, and by Dr. S. H. Gilliland. These experiments were conducted at the Veterinary School of the University of Pennsylvania, with the support of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The work has been in progress more than two years, thus antedating all other work along this line, for the German investigations of Von Behring did not begin until July, 1901. No other investigations of this sort have been reported in any other country than in the United States and Germany. The process used was to inject into the veins of the animal to be protected a small quantity of a suspension of tubercle bacilli non-virulent for cattle. This procedure, called vaccination, may be repeated several times with gradually ascending quantities. The immediate effect is to produce a passing fever following each injection, which does not annoy the animal enough to cause it to lose a single meal. The general health is not disturbed by the process of vaccination. When the series of vaccinations was completed the animal had an astonishingly high degree of immunity to tuberculosis. In the last experiments completed four young cattle were used. Two of these were vaccinated last March. All four were inoculated in July by injecting into the windpipe a quantity of culture of virulent tubercle bacilli. A large quantity was introduced and each of the four animals received exactly the same treatment. These animals were killed in October. It was found that the cattle that had not been vaccinated were extensively tubercular, showing alternations of this disease in the windpipe, lungs, throat and intestinal glands; while the two vaccinated animals, inoculated the same time, from the same material, and in the same way, were free from tubercular infection and were sound. Dr. Pearson considers that this principle of immunization as applied to vaccination against tuberculosis of cattle is proven and it now remains only to work out the details of the method. This important work is being continued on a larger scale for the purpose of ascertaining the simplest and shortest practicable method of vaccination. It is not yet known how long the immunity will last nor what the ultimate effect upon the animal will be. So far, however, as the few experiments here and in Germany show, no fear need be anticipated of unfavorable results in these particulars. What is needed now is the painstaking use of the method on a few tubercular herds kept under careful and continuous observation. A scrupulously careful trial on a limited scale under proper conditions will do more to furnish the information needed to answer the few remaining questions upon this discovery than any amount of general use under less careful supervision. In the estimation of the investigators it would be premature to apply this vaccination to herds until such further experiments are completed. An effort will be made to secure State aid for experiments on a scale large enough to solve this most important problem.

MILK FLOUR MACHINE.

In a recent issue of the Journal, mention was made of the invention, brought out in Sweden, for the purpose of extracting flour from milk. A later telegram says, regarding the device: "The 'exsiccator,' the newly invented machine for extracting 'milk flour' from skim milk, has withstood all tests in the dairies of the world, and will shortly be placed beside the separator as an article of utility. It is estimated that the invention will yield a profit to the Swedish dairy industry of \$2,000,000 annually. A machine capable of working through 2000 quarts of milk in ten hours will cost from \$1000 to \$1200. A limited company of Swedish capitalists has obtained patents in most foreign countries."

CANE GROWERS CONFERENCE.

A call has been issued for a convention of the cane growers of the southern states at Macon, Ga., May 6, 7 and 8. After a lapse of nearly half a cen-

tury a revival has taken place in this nearly forgotten crop and plans will be considered at the approaching conference for placing the industry upon a commercial basis again. Large areas in the South are adapted better to the cultivation of sugar cane than any other crop. Cut over lands, from which the timber has been cleared, is well suited to this purpose.

Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture, Dr. W. C. Stubbs, director Louisiana sugar experiment station, Hon. W. W. Denton of Kansas, father of the sorghum industry in the United States, Prof. F. L. Stewart of Pennsylvania, a distinguished scientist and sugar expert, and other disinterested speakers, who have made a close study of cane cultivation and its products, syrup and sugar, and other syrup and sugar producing plants, have accepted invitations to be present and address the convention.

PORK PACKING CONDITIONS.

Reviewing conditions at the pork packing centers the Cincinnati Price Current says in its last issue: "The movement of hogs has considerably increased, under some betterment of road conditions in the interior. Total western packing 350,000, compared with 280,000 the preceding week, and 315,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 385,000, and two years ago 400,000. From March 1 the total is 1,430,000, against 1,700,000 a year ago—a decrease of 270,000. The quality of current marketings is mostly good. Prices have receded somewhat from the previous high position, and at the close the average for prominent markets is about \$7.30 per 100 pounds, compared with \$7.40 a week ago, \$7.15 two weeks ago, \$6.70 a year ago, and \$6.00 two years ago."

CORN EXHIBIT AT FAIR.

The authorities of the St. Louis World's Fair have organized a series of concentrated or universal exhibits, under the designation of "Special Exhibits," and to be participated in by all of the states or dependencies of the United States, wherein are grown to any considerable extent any of the following crops: Corn, tobacco, cotton, sugar and the straw-growing cereals (wheat, oats, rye, barley and rice.)

Of these, a few words may be of interest regarding corn. All that pertains to corn, its cultivation and the duction, its selection and breeding, its manufacture into starch and other commercial products and the by-products resulting from such manufacture, varieties and types of corn grown in every state in the Union, and elsewhere, are all to be assembled and exhibited in such manner that the good points of each may be easily determined by the interested visitor.

These special or universal exhibits are not intended to replace the state collections in these subjects, but are to be auxiliary to them—indexes pointing to the amplified detail as shown by the state in its general display.

RANCHMEN IN TROUBLE.

Benjamin and James Hughes, two old ranchmen living north of Mountain View, have been arrested by the authorities at Cordell, O. T., charged with the murder of Lute Houston of Chickasha, Nov. 4, 1902. The authorities have been endeavoring to locate Houston's murderers for months. Houston was a stockman of Chickasha, who left there in October riding a valuable horse and leading three. Three weeks later his body was found in the Kiowa-Comanche Indian country, west of Chickasha, by a party of hunters attracted to the spot by buzzards. A running noose was found around his neck, and bullet holes were in his body, which was identified by a cattleman's tucker worn when he left Chickasha.

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SOME QUERIES AND A REPLY.

Recently Vocel Barnes undertook the task of raising Angora goats in a remote part of Arkansas, and wrote to H. T. Fuchs, the well known proprietor of an "Angora ranch" near Marble Falls, Tex., for advice. Appended is the correspondence which passed between them. It contains some advice which should be valuable to the goat raisers of the Southwest:

Mist, Ark, March 29.—Mr. H. T. Fuchs, Marble Falls, Tex.: Dear Sir—I had some experience in the Angoras, and from what experience I have had I think that I will like the business. But I do not think that I can do well here in this country. That is, with a large herd, say 1000. I would have to have sheds for them and feed them in the winter. What I want is a country where I can save that expense. I did not go out West last fall, which I regret very much now.

Do you know anything about the country west of you—New Mexico, California, Mexico, or Lower California? Can you give me some one's address who has goats on a free range in the countries that I have named above? A man was in our country here that made a fortune in the goat business in California and Mexico.

Is it too late for me out there? I understand that in New Mexico the Angora goat needs no shelter or feed. That is the kind of country that I want to go to. What capital will I need to start in the goat business in a country like that?

All the information that you can give me I will appreciate. Now advise me, Mr. Fuchs, like I were your son. Yours truly, **VOCEL BARNES.**

Marble Falls, Tex., April 4.—Mr. Vocel Barnes, Mist, Ark.: Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of March 29 will say that your idea appears to be very correct inasmuch as you consider it best to raise Angoras where you need no shelter, and where you have all the free range that you may want. But in such a country you will probably find troubles of some kind, too. You will be very far from the civilized world and from a living market where you can dispose of your products, such as Angora venison, mohair, etc. You

will probably have wolves, wildcats, bears, panthers and lions as neighbors, and in the place of white citizens you may have "Hottentots" of various colors. Being far away from any railroads and large cities, far away in the lonesome wilderness, "all alone with God and your Angoras." There you probably cannot hire wagons and teams to haul your mohair to the depot and you could not associate with the educated population of this world, etc. You would probably feel lonesome, and you would soon begin to think that living only for your goats is too much of a one-sided thing. If you can find a country where you can get free grass, or rather free brush and weeds for your Angoras, and where you need no shelter in winter and where you are near a railroad station, that would be the place to go. You are not the first young man who asked me to advise him "as I would my son." I will gladly give you more advice if you wish. Truly and respectfully, **H. T. FUCHS.**

P. S.—The best advice I could give you would be to go to those countries where you have a mild, short winter and a considerable variety of brush and herbs (weeds) and plenty of room, like Texas, and where you can get water for your stock without great expense; where you generally find good people who surely will be good neighbors to you, or to any one, who will try to do what is fair and right in all cases. I have lived in Texas for fifty-seven years, and think that the people in Texas are about as good people as can be found in any other country in this wide world, especially along the frontier. You find more liberality and true friendship, devotion and self-denial than anywhere else, I think. **H. T. F.**

FIRST ANNUAL ANNIVERSARY OPENING.

The public generally is invited to attend the first annual anniversary opening of the Dallas branch of Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co. at their new repository, 317-319 Elm St., Dallas, on April 14th, 15th and 16th. Come and bring a friend and see one of the largest displays of up-to-date vehicles shown in this great Southwest—get acquainted with their manager, Mr. W. T. Fulton and Mr. P. A. Giraud, salesman.

THE HORSE.

When dusty hay is used it should always be dampened before feeding.

To prevent sore shoulders stop the team quite often; back it until the traces are loose; pull the collar forward so the air can circulate freely under it and cool the shoulders, and remove any little accumulation of hair or lint from pads. By doing this often more serious after effects may be avoided.

W. H. Gocher, secretary of the National Trotting Association, figures that the grand circuit tracks have distributed \$5,625,819 among the trotters and pacers since its formation. Cleveland heads the list with \$767,300, and Buffalo holds second place with a total of \$760,140.

ORIGIN OF THE HORSE.

Mr. William D. Mathews, curator American Museum of Natural History, says the earliest known ancestor of the horse was an animal about the size of a cat, with four toes on its fore feet and three toes on its hind feet. The toes were all lost but one, as the size increases up to the ponies and Zebras of early generation, then to the Barb and Arab horse as the progenitor of the thoroughbred or running horse; then to the Flemish and the Norman horses, as the foundation of the draft horse that has doubled in size and weight in a hundred years, and we are still increasing the size of the draft and industrial horse.

ANOTHER AUTHORITY.

Captain M. H. Hayes has drawn attention to the similarity that exists between the Somaliland and the Burchell's zebras, on the one hand, and the wellbred horse on the other; and though the authorities on equine ancestry may not be prepared to accept the theory of zebra ancestry without further inquiry, it would seem that Professor Ridgeway has at least made out a case for careful consideration of his theory.

If there is anything substantial to the theory that man was evolved from the ape it is not unreasonable to suppose that the ancestor of the horse was the zebra.

BREEDING OF ROAD MARES.

Nearly every owner of a choice driving mare would like to raise a foal to perpetuate her good qualities. This is particularly the case when the mare is past her prime or incapacitated for driving purposes. Probably many owners have had no experience in breeding horses and do not know how to proceed to obtain a good foal. If the mare has never raised a foal and has been used many years on the road it may be difficult to get her to breed. Some aged mares prove barren after all the arts of the stallioner have been exhausted, even to experimenting with artificial impregnation.

Mares that have been in the harem regularly from four years old frequently throw foals until past twenty, but many mares lose their vitality at sixteen. There is but little danger attending parturition and mares that have not been hampered and become over-fat generally do the best. Mares should not be emaciated but in robust condition to properly nourish a good foal.

The city fancier who wishes to raise a foal from an incapacitated mare should send her into the country where she could cool out and rejuvenate on luxurious pastures. This will improve her chances of getting with foal. Arrangements are frequently made by the year for keeping the mare in the country and the foal removed when at age to wean. It is the proper method to improve the road horses of the country to breed good driving mares to fast trotting stallions. The Charles Kent mare by imp. Bellfounder, the queen of the road in her day, was bred to Abdallah after being incapacitated and produced Rysdyke's Hambletonian, the greatest speed progenitor of his day and practically the founder of the standard American trotter. Besides the pleasure of the enterprise there is economy in breeding foals from retired road mares.

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR HORSES.

There is a strong demand at present for horses of all the better grades. In Kansas City, which is regarded as one of the principal equine markets of the West, strong competition has developed among the buyers, business, farm and draft horses being largely sought. Roadsters and trotters of the better type also find a ready sale. One large dealer sums up existing conditions in the following strong language:

"The trouble is with the supply. We know what we want, and so do our buyers, but it is practically impossible to get enough horses to fill the bill. Fair business is being done in horses of medium character, but the best are in the hands of men who have to be tempted to sell. Prices are consequently away above those of last year, and there is little hope of any change in the situation in the near future. The demand is growing because the leisure class is increasing. The supply is short because several years ago breeders stopped breeding on account of the panic and consequently low prices. Animals worth \$2000 to-day were sold then for \$200. Foreign buyers snapped them up. Then came an abnormal demand in this country, until the supply of really valuable horses became exhausted. The export trade is small now simply because we have not sufficient good harness horses in this country to supply local wants, and we can get better prices right here for high-class carriage horses than the foreign agents will pay. There is no other country that we can call upon for supply. There is the situation in a nutshell." The dealer urges the farmers to breed such stock and compete with the unreasonable prices asked by wealthy owners of fancy stock farms.

The cars of the Interurban and Oak Cliff lines, operated by the Northern Texas Traction Company, are now running down Commerce street in Dallas, past the postoffice, thereby landing passengers in the heart of the city. This is a great improvement and one that the patrons of the electric cars will not be slow to appreciate.

Boers who contemplate settling in Texas are undecided as to whether they could most profitably engage in rice culture, the growing of berries and fruits or the raising of Angora goats.

Those 1800 square miles which, it is claimed, may not rightfully belong to Texas will never be missed, in view of the fact that she has about 262,000 square miles within her borders.

There is every indication of an unusually heavy lamb crop in West Texas this year.

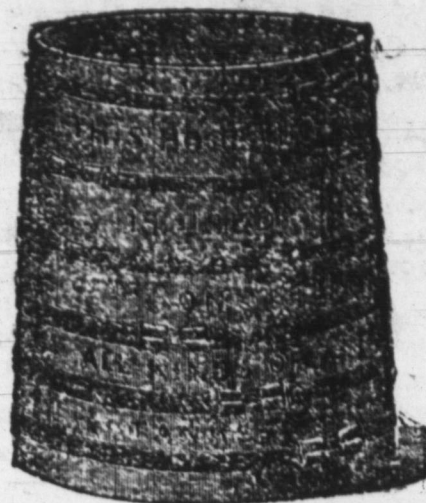
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The Journal Institute

OBSERVATIONS ON INSECTS.

In a letter to the Journal from Iola, Tex., Farmer J. N. Mize summarizes the results of his observations of the boll weevil and other insect pests. He takes issue with Entomologist Hunter on the assertion that the weevil will starve to death rather than feed upon anything other than cotton. Mr. Mize asserts that the weevil takes delight in feasting upon other plants, especially the blood weed. "You can find them in patches of timber, far removed from the cotton field, and a very active starved bug he is at that," continues the correspondent. "I do not positively assert that the insect lays its eggs in anything but the cotton squares and large bolls, but I verily believe that it does. If not, how is it that the insect is found so plentifully in the heart or pith of the blood weed during the winter and early spring? There was no way for the insect to have gotten in there except by puncturing the stalk when it was green and tender and the eggs deposited and developed in the pith of the weed into a full grown weevil, ready for business in early spring, when the outside of the weed becomes very brittle from the effects of the winter weather and moisture. My long experience in farming and a little observation has taught me that there is no species of insect but will live and thrive on other vegetation than its natural food. For instance, take the Irish potato beetle, and you will find him early in the spring, before the potatoes are large enough for him to attack feeding on thistle that grows along the roads, while it is tender. The next you know of him he is destroying your potatoes. Take the boll worm as another example. He first attacks the bud of your corn stalk, next the end of the ears and squares, also your peas, if you have any. Next we will notice the grass worm. He feeds on grass entirely, provided there is enough of it, but just destroy the grass and see how soon he will destroy your corn or cotton, and observe whether or not he starves to death on his new rations. I have had both cotton and corn nearly ruined by these insects when I had permitted the grass to get a start before plowing. I do not believe there is any insect that feeds on some particular vegetation, but that there are at least two other plants they will thrive and feed upon. I agree with the professor in regard to his views respecting legislation for the protection of the birds. If permitted to live they will be of greater benefit to the farmer than all of the legislation that can be enacted or all the conventions that may be held. Only such money as shall be expended in getting laws passed that will protect the natural enemies of the weevil will result in permanent benefit. The best remedies for the destruction of insect pests are protection for the birds, early planting and early maturing. As an old clod-headed farmer, I hated to be at variance with the learned and leading men of the state, but I would suggest to the legislature that if they have money to give away they pass it down this way to the poor people of old Grimes county to enable them to buy corn to make a crop with. Let us go to work as of yore, planting our crops—the earliest varieties obtainable—and cultivating them well. Brother farmers, think for yourselves; investigate for yourselves; experiment for yourselves."

HOW TO UTILIZE FERTILIZER STUFF AND THE EXPERIENCE.

Editor Journal: I find a great many farmers in my wanderings about Texas, who, on account of the long wet spell, have not been able to plant crops satisfactorily. That is to say they have not been able to plow and otherwise put their ground in good condition, and would not plant under such circumstances. For the benefit of Journal readers who are willing to learn from the experiences of others, I submit the following story told to me by a Mr. Steele, late of Hays county, Texas, now a North Texas farmer. He said, substantially: "Farmers who have not yet planted

cotton and corn because they haven't been able to break up ground because of wet weather need not be afraid to plant now—and on top of the ground. The plowing to be done later. I had a neighbor down in Hays county, a Bohemian, and he was a practical, common sense farmer, and he told me he was in his field to plant cotton. I saw no evidences of any preparation having been made in that direction, and I remarked the fact and went on my way. The next day I saw that he had planted cotton in every water furrow of a field that, the former season, had been in cotton. I had planted cotton in an adjoining field, only a fence between, and I fully expected to make two bales to my neighbor's one bale, acres for acres considered. But he beat me 'out of sight,' and then explained. He called my attention to the fact that in every water furrow was an accumulation of leaves and trash generally. His theory was that if plowed, this stuff would be thrown from the live in which he wished to plant cotton or corn, and for fertilizing purposes much, if not most, of it would be wasted. So he planted his cotton seed on top of the ground, down in the water furrow, and threw two furrows on top of the seeds. In this way he got the full benefit of all the trash as fertilizer exactly where he needed it the most—right in with the seeds. He planted lots of seeds, and just as the young cotton plants were breaking the ground he and his boys started in chopping the young stalks to a very thin stand. That is to say, I thought it a thin stand, as they left only one stalk about every eighteen inches, while the rule was to have one or two or three every six to eight inches, to be thinned later, if necessary. His cotton grew twice as fast as mine for the fertilizing stuff (including extra cotton seeds) all went to nourish comparatively few stalks; and to make a long story short, he made twice as much cotton to the acre as I made, and my land was as good as his, and received what I then thought to be the best possible attention."

Two propositions are suggested in the above statement of facts, as follows:

First. If the old cotton leaves and other such trash as will naturally accumulate in the water furrows of a cotton or corn field, will, in so decided a way, fertilize the crop planted as suggested, why will it not pay, even on our best lands, to use fertilizers on all our field crops? I believe in intensive farming, and I know it pays those whose lands are not very rich, and I believe it will pay those who have the richer lands to do so.

Second. If Mr. Steele was able to learn to his advantage from the experience of his neighbor is it not practically certain that every other farmer in Texas, with his eyes wide open, can learn something of advantage to himself from his neighbor. No man "knows it all," or can ever know it all, and the wise man is he who recognizes this fact, and is willing to learn from anybody and everybody who knows something worth knowing, and that he does not know.

NOEL R. HARRIS.

On the road, April 2, 1903.

SUGGESTIONS ON PRUNING.

The following suggestions on pruning are made by Prof. Maynard of the Hatch (Mass.) experiment station:

"1. The knife or saw should never be used on fruit or ornamental trees unless there is good reason for doing so.

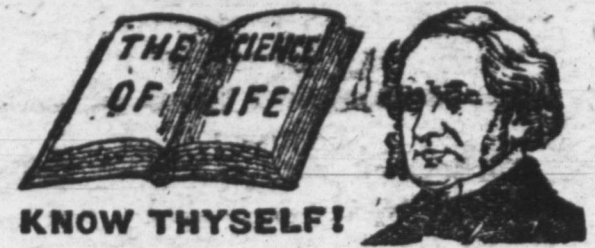
"2. Train all trees while young with a central leader or main shoot, and never allow two main branches to grow in such a way as to have the weight of the tree come upon a fork of the main trunk.

"3. When branches cross so as to be injured by rubbing together the weaker of the two should be cut out.

"4. When one branch rests on another under it, the weaker of the two should be cut out.

"5. Suckers or water sprouts should be thinned out before they have made much growth, but if the main branches are bare, or if the head is open in places, suckers should be allowed to grow where they will cover this condi-

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tion. If parts of the tree are weak in growth this weak wood may be cut out and some of the suckers may be allowed to grow in its place. The cause of these sprouts is that the sap becomes impeded by the bending down of the branches with the weight of the fruit, or by the hot sun striking them, or perhaps by some injury to the bark in pruning or gathering fruit, and nature makes this effort to repair the injury. The removal of all these suckers will soon result in the death of the tree, while allowing some of them to grow where needed will renew the vigor of the tree.

"6. If large branches are to be removed make the cut in the middle of the enlarged part where it joins the main branch or trunk, and not quite in line with the face of the main branch or trunk.

"7. Paint all wounds about one-half inch in diameter with linseed oil paint, gas tar or grafting wax.

"8. Never cut the main branches of a tree if it can be avoided, but thin out the head when it becomes crowded from the outside. This can be quickly done with the pruning hook on a long pole, and little or no injury will result, while if the large branches are cut from the trunk the tree is weakened and soon dies or is broken down.

"9. Cut off dead branches as soon as discovered and cover the wound with paint to prevent further decay.

"10. In training young trees start the branches low; the trees will grow better, the thinning and gathering of the fruit will be more easily done and the cultivation can be as well and cheaply done with the modern harrow and weeder as if the head were higher, while the trunk of the tree and the ground under it will be so protected that growth will be better than if more exposed."

The best time to prune is in June, for then the wounds heal quickly. But if large limbs need to be removed, it may be done on pleasant days in March, or before sap starts. October or later, according to latitude, is also a good time to do this kind of pruning.

A farmers' institute has been organized at San Marcos, Tex., with William Green of San Marcos as president, John Eastwood, vice-president, and L. J. Eastwood, secretary and treasurer. Over fifty members are enrolled.

The San Antonio horse show for 1903 is to take place in an amphitheatre to be erected on Alamo plaza, on May 5, 6 and 7.

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MAVERICKS.

Southern Arizona has been visited with warm rains which had the effect of rapidly developing the pasture grasses.

W. D. Casey of the Pecos country last week sold 1300 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers to Kansas parties last week, to be delivered this spring, at \$24.

Frank Murchison, Fred Millard and Tom Palmer will ship about 2000 cows from Eldorado, Tex., to the Territory. Cows are selling at about \$12 in that locality for Territory purposes.

Plans are being discussed for the holding of a fat stock show in connection with the annual veterans' and settlers' reunion at Decatur, Wise county, this year.

One of the largest orders for stock cars has been given by Gunther & Jones at Alice. The shipments of cattle are to begin April 11, and it will require 175 cars. Edward East will also use 500 cars to leave April 20.

On Friday of last week Jake Allen sold to George Haelstein his stock farm and pasture of nearly 5000 acres, fourteen miles south of San Angelo, at \$3 per acre. Nearly 80 per cent of this tract is tillable.

While in Clarendon last week W. A. Gray of Greenville bought the six-section improved ranch of Dalton & Son, Donley county, together with 400 head of stock cattle. He sold same within forty-eight hours to E. C. Maulfair for \$14,250, making a profit of about \$1300 in the deal.

J. B. Foster of Shreveport, La., who owns the McNairy ranch in Sterling county, has sold his Stonewall county ranch, embracing sixteen sections of grazing lands, to J. F. Dennis and W. E. Barrow. The price paid was \$11,500, and the trade did not include any cattle.

O. B. Holt of Midland last week sold 400 yearling steers to Ed H. Reid at \$16 around. This price was not the standard for Mr. Holt's sales, as 253 steers were topped from this herd, and there are as good or better than the average.

Mr. L. C. Smith, cashier of the Llano National bank, has sold to W. H. Lewis, a well known stockman of Burnet county, the ranch in Lampasas county he bought from the Wolf estate, known as the J. W. Moseley ranch. The price paid was \$29,750 cash, and there are something over 11,000 acres in the tract.

A deal has been closed between John M. Glover and Frank Greene, Sr., of Colorado City, by which Mr. Glover sells to Mr. Green his Double Mountain ranch, located in Fisher county, together with all the cattle on the ranch, for \$35,000 cash. The transaction involves twenty-eight sections of grazing lands and about 1000 head of blooded cattle.

At a meeting of the Hansford Cattle company, held in Dundee recently,

it was decided to quit the Texas range. The chairman said that the sales of cattle had been large, but the calf brand had been disappointingly small, and since the state lands had been taken up by settlers they had disposed of their holdings and would in the future breed on the Pecos range in New Mexico, and keep their steers on a northern range to be decided upon.

Major W. Maud of the British army has returned to Galveston and completed arrangements for the shipment of between 2000 and 2500 head of Texas cattle to South Africa. If the initial shipment is successful and the cattle stand the change of climate, South Africa will be re-stocked with Texas beef, and anywhere from 25,000 to 35,000 head will be exported from there during the next few months.

The executive board of the Panhandle Stockmen's association met in Amarillo April 1 and appointed inspectors as follows: For Denver railroad, George Bugbee of Memphis; Southern Kansas railroad, Sam Dunn of Hereford. They also designated the Banner-Stockman, a stock paper published at Clarendon, as the official organ of the association.

Col. Herman Specht had an exhibition in Wichita Falls last Friday and Saturday fifty head of thoroughbred Herefords as a specimen of what can be produced on the fertile plains of the Wichita valley. There were fourteen bulls and twenty-six head of cows. Three of the bulls are registered and the balance subject to registration. Thirteen of the cows are registered. One of the cows weighed 1500 pounds, and the average was 1250 pounds.

Messrs. W. H. Godair and W. C. Bishop, ranching in Dawson county under the firm name of Godair & Bishop, have dissolved and divided up their ranch and cattle interests. W. H. Godair has purchased Mr. Bishop's individual interest in all the yearlings and two-year-old steers on the ranch, and the remainder of the cattle are equally divided. Each partner takes 55,000 acres of deeded land and about 10,000 acres of leased land. This was one of the most noted ranches in West Texas, and contained one of the finest herds of cattle in the entire state.

In summing up spring cattle conditions in Grant county, New Mexico, the El Paso Herald says: "The spring cattle sales in Grant county, N. M., have up to the present time been rather light. The majority of the stock growers of this section did not sell last year, and consequently they nearly all have good big bunches of ones, two and threes on the range. Offers of \$14 for ones, \$17 for twos and \$20 for threes are being made daily, but the stockmen refuse to sell at those prices. They are holding their cattle at \$15, \$18 and \$21, and cattle buyers could secure thousands of head in Grant county at those figures. On account of cattlemen not selling last year in this country they have an unusual large number of two-year-olds for sale. The spring in this part of the territory has been an unusually good one for stock, and the cattle that will be delivered in May will be in the best of condition for shipping."

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The meat of the hog that is fed on the grains of the farm or grasses or fruit is as healthful and wholesome as any meat that is produced.

THE BEST BACON ANIMAL.

Since the old-time "razor back" has virtually passed out of existence there has been a wide difference of opinion as to the best bacon hog. Regarding the subject, George Pratt, head buyer for Armour & Co., says:

"In my opinion the Tamworth, or Berkshire, or a cross between the two, are the proper types of bacon hogs for the American farmer to breed to. As a rule, hog raisers are producing more bacon hogs than ten years ago. The trade calls for hogs of this class, and there is almost no limit to the demand for first class bacon. I believe that the right kind of a bacon hog will continue to be in strong demand. The standard size for bacon is from 170 to 210 pounds. The bacon produced in this country is not as desirable as that from Canada, Denmark, England and Ireland. Hogs in these countries are fed a great variety of feeds, such as oats, barley, peas and the like, and the result is a bacon containing much more lean, and it is also much firmer. Pumpkins, milk and whey are desirable feeds for bacon hogs, which can be finished at the end with a little corn. The bacon produced from feeds of this kind is much thinner, and has a great deal better flavor than bacon from hogs fed entirely on corn. I do not believe it would pay the American farmers to make a specialty of raising bacon hogs. The Berkshire is undoubtedly the best bacon animal for this section, but I find that the Berkshire and Tamworth cross is exceedingly desirable. Hogs of this kind come from certain sections of Indiana. They are red and black, and are in reality the best hogs on the market. A cross of a Tamworth on a Poland-China also produces an excellent bacon animal."

MAIZE AS A HOG FEED.

Farmer James Grimes of Mangum, Greer county, Okla., relates his experience in a letter to the Dallas News.

"Last year," he says, "I planted sorghum, kafir corn and milo maize; planted all side by side. When the hot winds came the result was that the cane and kafir were very badly injured, while the milo maize grew right along, not seeming to be hurt. I think milo maize is far ahead of cane or kafir as a drouth resister. Besides, it is a close second to corn as a hog feed. I tested some of it last year as a hog feed, and this is the result. I planted three-fourths of an acre of milo maize on sod or new land. Now my shoat at the 1st of September weighed about seventy-five pounds, and was in good, growing order. The three-fourths of an acre of milo maize (and that was not extra good) fed him three months. At the end of this time he weighed 200 pounds and rendered three gallons of lard. This was the leaf fat and what was on his entrails. Now, brother farmers, you see we don't have to raise corn to make bacon. I just thought I would give my actual experience with milo maize, as it might be of benefit to some one else. I farm on some of Greer's tight land, which is not very certain for corn. I live about six and one-half miles south of Mangum."

PARASITES INFECTING SWINE.

Before the Nebraska Swine Breeders' association at its recent meeting Dr. G. A. Johnson of Sioux City, Ia., read an interesting paper on the parasites which infest swine—a subject which has not heretofore been given the attention which it deserves. Though hogs suffer less from parasites than other domestic animals, the percentage of swine affected is larger. Six species of round worms affected them. Some of them were present in great numbers. In many instances they were several inches long. While these were often found in large numbers, they

were frequently found in those which carried good flesh. Notwithstanding, the doctor gave as his opinion that it cost a good deal to feed them when they were present in large numbers. Where their presence is known, therefore, they ought to be expelled by treatment.

The doctor exhibited several specimens taken from the intestines of swine. They were rather a gruesome sight.

Their presence is oftentimes a great source of loss to the packers as insides in which they are numerous found must, of course, go to the fertilizer tanks.

SOWING FORAGE FOR HOGS.

Replying to the inquiry of J. McV., I may say that there is no forage plant which will quite fill the place of rape. It is easily and cheaply grown, comes in early and furnishes a large amount of succulent forage, which is greatly relished by hogs and sheep. When not pastured too closely, it will sprout up and make a second, and sometimes a third crop if there is sufficient moisture in the soil, writes Prof. J. H. Skinner in Orange Judd Farmer.

One may also have a succession of this by sowing at intervals of ten days or two weeks. Rape may also be sown in oats, as it will ordinarily stand smothering and come on after the oats

crop is harvested. Oats and peas also make a splendid forage for hogs, as they furnish a very rich ration on which the hogs thrive well. Such a crop may be pastured off green, or allowed to ripen.

BALANCED RATION FOR HOGS.

Writing upon the advantages of a balanced ration for hogs a successful swine breeder remarks:

"When you hear a man say he does not furnish his hogs a balanced ration, you may be sure he is dwelling in ignorance, for no animal growth can be made without the expensive protein, which is the bone of contention. Some one may say, 'I feed my pigs nothing but corn, and I raise hogs.' Probably he does, but he has done something else. He has either wasted a large part of the fat-producing substance of the corn, or he has let his hogs have the run of many acres of pasture or woodland that contains grass, roots, nuts, etc. Some men who are naturally wealthy, or who have cheap lands, prefer to do this, and allow their hogs to run until they are a year or two old before commencing to fatten them.

"This would be a very expensive method for those farming high-priced land. It is this latter class who are seeking the protein in the form of milk, wheat products, oats, barley, rye, oil

BERKSHIRE.

WINCEY FARM BERKSHIRES
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meal, gluten feeds, tankage, clover, and other grasses and plants. The proper feeding of these furnish problems that are as difficult to solve as those represented by x, y and z in algebra. Each experiment station and each individual is trying to produce the most economical combination that will prove the greatest gain for the least expense. Probably none of these feed the same any two years because of the fluctuation in the price of feed. For instance, wheat at 50 cents a bushel may be profitably ground and fed, while wheat at \$1 a bushel should be marketed and the proceeds invested in other feeds."

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SHEEP---GOATS

As a little farm well cultivated will net its owner a better profit than a large farm neglected, so will smaller flocks of good well bred sheep pay their owners better profits than large flocks made up of common, ill bred scrub sheep, observes Wool, Markets and Sheep.

The coming spring will be a good time to begin the reduction. When the Eastern buyers reach the range in quest of feeders they should be loaded up as heavily as possible. If this does not reduce the flocks to their proper limit, selections of the poorest and most scrubby should be made. These should be shipped out of the country at what they will bring. Perhaps it would be a wise policy to select the most ancient ones of the poorest breeding and slaughter for their pelts only. This would save a heavy freight bill and commission.

With the reduced flocks of selected ewes put rams of good breeding and thus increase the value of the lamb crop. Get the range sheep business more compact, and there will be more money in it.

Another gain that ought to be coveted by all fair-minded men would be the better feeling among the small settlers and the cattlemen towards the sheepmen.

If more money and more peace and harmony can be had by reducing the flocks on the overcrowded ranges, what good reason can there be for not reducing them?

THE VALUE OF MUTTON.

The outlook for the sheep business was never more favorable, which is largely due to the fact that the American public is just beginning to appreciate the value of mutton as a wholesome and nutritious food. Pork is high at the present time, and although sheep are bringing good prices at the several markets in the Southwest, mutton can be bought for a considerably lower figure. The active demand for good sheep, which began several months ago, still holds up, and the prices obtained are entirely satisfactory to the farmers. They should encourage feeding on a larger scale than has heretofore prevailed. The best authorities state that stock good enough for export is scarce and difficult to obtain, even at prices that are enticing. There is no reason why, in the near future, sheep should not be marketed as numerously as are other kinds of livestock. Much talk has been heard about the overstocking of the ranges, but this can be obviated by the selling off of a certain percentage of the sheep and lambs each year, regardless of whether the prices paid by the packers are high or low. In several of the Northern states farmers who began sheep feeding half a decade ago have accumulated substantial bank accounts, besides greatly increasing the value of their soil and insuring good crops each season by the application of sheep manure, which cannot be equaled for richness. These men make a practice of selling off a part of their flocks to prevent overstocking of their pastures, without debating with themselves as to whether or not they might obtain more money by holding their stock a little longer. They realize their inability to provide properly for more than a certain number of sheep, and show good judgment by keeping their flocks within reasonable limits. Thus they are enabled to send the packers well matured muttens that command the highest prevailing prices, rather than those of the thin, underfed variety, which must necessarily sell at a low figure, whether the market demand is strong or weak. These same methods applied by the stockmen of the Southwest would be productive of better results than are generally realized at present.

SEVERAL SOURCES OF PROFIT.

Discussing the advantages of Angora goat raising, a writer in the Agricultural Epitomist observes that the profit derived from their fleeces, pelts and meat is equal to, and, in many instances, exceeds that of other stock, when the investment and expense of raising is considered, while many

breeders declare that the value they receive by having their farms kept cleared of obnoxious weeds and brush, and in clearing out brushy land, far exceeds the profits arising from the above named sources, thus making a double profit. An Illinois farmer who has been raising Angoras for the past three years, in speaking of the profits derived from them, says in his neighborhood Angora goats have become an absolute necessity. They do work that cannot be done by hire. He had purchased one hundred acres of valuable land covered with brush and producing but little grass or anything of value. In the spring of 1900 he bought 300 Angora goats and turned them in on this land. In eighteen months they killed all the brush and sprouts and he had the land well seeded to blue grass. He, of course, assisted the goats by cutting down the larger timber, leaving the goats to take care of the sprouts. While these goats were doing this work they paid him for the privilege by giving him two clips of mohair and raising him two crops of kids. The first year he received \$280 for his mohair, and raised 246 kids. The second year he received \$450 for his mohair and raised 293 kids. In the fall he sold his land at \$60 an acre, making \$20 an acre profit on the land. He also sold 280 head of wethers and wether kids and 175 head of does, receiving on an average \$3 per head for his wethers and \$5 each for his does and doe kids. He received altogether from goats sold \$1720. This, added to the amount received from mohair, made a total of \$2450, which was \$250 more than the cost of the original flock. He still has on his farm 380 head of fine goats, with which he expects to repeat the operation. He says his country is bound to have Angora goats. The question of profit is settled, but the trouble now is to know where to get the goats.

PERCENTAGE OF SHEEP SCAB.

In the recent report of the Bureau of Animal Industry measures adopted by the Agricultural Department to eradicate sheep-scab from the flocks of the United States are described.

During the twelve months past the bureau caused the inspection of flocks containing 10,103,806 sheep, of which flocks containing 9,345,589 head were free from scab. Therefore of the large aggregate number examined it was found that 92.4 per cent were free from scab and only 7.5 per cent affected.

The number of sheep dipped by the federal officials in 1901 totaled 886,645 against 934,431 in 1900, a decrease of 47,786 head. In 1900 scabby flocks were received in South Omaha to the number of 52,036, in Chicago 33,573 and Kansas City 49,089. In 1901 the scabby flocks as received at these three points numbered, in Chicago 391, Kansas City 6,664, South Omaha 9,712, a total of 16,767 for these three points as against 139,668 in 1900. These figures show the effective manner in which the measures to suppress scab in flocks have been carried forward. One dipping is shown to have been effective with 91.8 per cent of 326,867 sheep as compared with only 86 per cent of sheep dipped in 1900. The diminution in the number of scab-affected flocks is certainly gratifying.

THE FATTENING OF SHEEP.

Bulletin 63 of the Iowa Experiment Station brings out some useful facts in regard to pasturing sheep on grass in the late spring and early summer, and also with reference to grazing and feeding in the late autumn. The experiments gave practically as large gains on grass alone as on grain and grass. Subsequently the fattening of the sheep on good blue grass pasture was more economically done at that season of the year without grain than by adding the same. This is just about what one would expect. The results, however, were very different from pasturing in the fall. While the daily average gain in the spring months from grass was .406 pounds, in the autumn months it was .279. It was found that Speltz and clover hay furnished a good ration for the autumn feeding—considerably better than soy beans and clover hay. It seems somewhat strange that an experiment should be conducted in feeding soy beans and clover for fattening purposes, as both are protein foods.

Soy beans along with corn stover or corn fodder would certainly have furnished a better balanced food. It was also found that grass, rape and corn furnished a very cheap ration for autumn fattening. It would have added to the interest and value of the experiment had one lot of sheep been grazed on rape and grass, without corn. It is quite likely that the grains would have been almost as good from such a diet as if corn were added.

SELECTING A RAM.

To those who have to buy rams for service this fall we say do it early; you will have a better choice and be able to get them in better condition for service when the time comes. A ram should be fed on good concentrates for at least sixty days before he is used. A mixture of oats and bran is as good; say two pounds a day, half and half. He should also have exercise in a paddock or large yard, says "Wool Markets and Sheep." Feed him some cabbage, turnips or a little rape daily. And get him broke to lead, for he should be quite tame. The shape of a mutton sire should be oblong; he should be twice as long from the front of the shoulders to tall as his body is high and wide; his top and bottom lines should be parallel, his ribs well sprung, his head and neck should be set on his shoulders, not in his breast; his legs, both in front and behind, should stand well apart, showing good shoulders and hams. He should have bright, full eyes, and a proud carriage. Such an animal will suit one who is in the mutton business. It should be remembered that size, other things being equal, is the measure of power, so get as large a ram as you can, of the breed you choose, with all organs well developed, and you will be likely to get an animal that will be satisfactory in all respects. It is not alone the number of lambs that is desirable, it is their quality, vigor, strength and size.

BOOM IN GOATS PREDICTED.

The merits of the Angora goat as a source of profit to the American farmer has as yet never been fully exploited. The meat of the Angora is hardly discernible from mutton and by many it is preferred. Many goats are annually sold for mutton. The hair of the Angora is used in the making of mohair and other fabrics.

There are thousands of acres of land, at present not used for anything, that would be ideal areas for the raising of goats.

The writer is aware of instances where goats have been used to clear off brush land, that this land after being planted was clearer of foul and noxious weeds and grasses more effectually than the same land was cleaned by a mattock ax. The goats will eat brush and stuff on a place that no other animal could live on and goats prefer seemingly to eat such brush.

There is a rancher above Alma, Cal., who had a small band of goats that he fenced in on a small area, and then as fast as the goats ate off the brush as high as they could reach up he sent a man in to cut the wood down at the roots and grub the same out. He then extended his fence area until he was ready to plant that piece. He found that his goats furnished him with milk, their skins were good for robes and the meat was good to eat. This farmer today has no debt on his place and he says that the goat as a mortgage-raiser has come to stay and that he is and will be credited as the most useful and profitable animal on the farm to-day.

Goats are the best thing on brushy land to clear the place.

Goats of the Angora breed are valuable for their wool, of which in this climate one shearing a year is sufficient.

Goats ought to be the coming thing on hundreds of acres of land which were abandoned by families not able to make a living on them. Goats give milk from which the finest Swiss cheese is made. Goats will pay more for the amount of their investment and the care taken of them than any other animal that we know of.

Goats and sheep do not generally do well together, but a goat or two in a flock of sheep will help to keep off stray dogs.

Goats need some care until about three weeks old, after that they will be

GOATS.

R. H. LOWERY, CAMP SAN FABO, Texas. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.

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able to care for themselves and at less expense than any other animal.

The goat is going to have the greatest boom in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, for his usefulness is just now being exploited more than any other animal.—San Jose Mercury, California.

A horse show will be held in connection with the Kaliph's carnival at the state fair grounds in Dallas April 14 to 16. Prizes ranging in value from \$15 to \$200 are offered.

THE JOURNAL

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Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Texas, as
second class mail matter.DATES CLAIMED FOR LIVE STOCK
SALES.April 29—W. S. Ikard, B. C. Rhome,
G. W. P. Coates, F. W. Axtell and
others at Stock Yards, Fort Worth,
Tex.May 4, 1903—Campbell Russell, at
Shreveport, La.May 6 and 7, 1903—Collin Cameron
and others, Kansas City, Mo.While cotton and corn will always
be important staple products of the
South, there is nothing to be gained
by blindly following a rut. Diversi-
fication emphasizes the wisdom of not
putting all the eggs in one basket.It looks very much as though
Southern peach growers will have
things very much their own way in the
early markets this year. The peach
crop in the Ozark country was almost
completely destroyed by the blizzard
of February 15. This promises to be
a great season for the horticulturists
of Texas and the territories.Some idea of the extent of the can-
ning industry can be gained when it is
known that over 2,000,000 people are
directly interested in that trade, either
as producers or preservers of this
kind of food; that at least 500,000,000
cans of fruit and vegetables are packed
and sold every year, and that they
represent a value of more than \$60,-
000,000.Before congress adjourned a provis-
ion for the betterment of the statisti-
cal department of the government was
embodied in the appropriation bill.
While the reports sent out in the past
have been fairly accurate, there re-
mained plenty of room for improve-
ment, and it is to be hoped that Sec-
retary of Agriculture Wilson, who
urged the necessity for facilitating the
work of this important bureau, will
have the satisfaction of seeing his plans
successfully carried out.In some of the large cities the land-
lords are bringing down upon their
heads the denunciation of renters be-
cause they insist upon "no children,"
while the aldermen are getting ready
to pass ordinances which shall bring
the callous hearted property owners
to time. Flats are no place for the
youngsters anyway. They would thrive
much better in the country where no
prejudice exists against them. What
they need is plenty of outdoor exercise,
pure air, and not too much restraint.To the end that a radical cure for
typhoid fever may be discovered, a
unique and remarkable experiment is
being carried out at the University of
Michigan. Six large tanks have been
constructed with a layer of gelatine,
and on these 144 square feet of the fe-
ver germs are grown at a time. After
they have fully developed, the germs
are scraped off, killed and enclosed in
bottles. It is intended, if possible, to
extract the poison from the germ
bodies, feed animals with it and try
to discover an antidote.A dispatch from Chihuahua, Mex.,
says the Mexican government has
granted a concession to Arthur E.
Stilwell, president of the Kansas City,
Mexico and Orient railroad for the uti-
lization of the timber on two million
acres of land situated in the western
part of that state. It is the purpose
of the company to establish a number
of large mills in the timber regions
through which the road will pass.
The new line seems destined to ac-
complish much in the way of develop-
ment, not only for Texas, but the land
of the Montezumas as well. In con-
sideration of the advantages whichrailways bring to a new country, it is
entirely proper that they should re-
ceive recognition from the people of
the localities which they are to benefit.Nearly half a century ago, in an ad-
dress to the Royal Agricultural Soci-
ety of Great Britain, Gladstone said:
"Farming in connection with live
stock breeding affords the largest field
for the development of the human
mind, of any profession known to man.
The breeding and developing of the
best specimens of our improved live
stock has ever been regarded by the
intelligent student as a science of the
highest order."What was true then is gospel to-
day after a lapse of fifty years. It
should be noted that Mr. Gladstone
speaks of the breeding and developing
of the best specimens not mere pas-
turing of "scrubs" on a large scale.

THE CO-OPERATIVE IDEA.

Gradually the idea of co-operation
among producers is penetrating to all
quarters. In California the fruit
growers have formed a gigantic com-
bine to facilitate the profitable mar-
keting of their products and a recent
issue of the Atlanta Journal tells how
the Georgia Fruit Growers' Associa-
tion met and adopted a list of com-
mission dealers in all parts of the
North and East where their products
will be disposed of. When farmers,
truckers and horticulturists all over
the country are banded together in one
great fraternal brotherhood, which
shall not attempt to regulate the prices
upon commodities other than those
the members themselves produce, the
problem of widespread co-operation
will be solved.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

The recent death of the pioneer
packer, G. N. Swift, whose firm has
done so much to provide the live stock
interests of the South and West with
a "home market," emphasizes the pos-
sibility for acquiring wealth and
standing in the business world which
every American citizen enjoys. Mr.
Swift entered upon his career as the
proprietor of a little meat market at
his birthplace in Massachusetts. By
strict application and shrewd fore-
sight in launching a new enterprise
he became one of the captains of in-
dustry, with a fortune estimated at
\$20,000,000. It is not given to every
American to duplicate the example of
Mr. Swift, but as an illustration of
what it is possible for a man of ability
to attain under a democratic form of
government, his life history is a shining
mark.The American Society of Equity is
going to require more talk and educa-
tional work to get farmers to take
hold of it than others farmers' orga-
nizations have in the past, because its
prime object is to get profitable prices
for farm products, while those of the
past were to co-operate in the pur-
chase of the supplies for the farms,
apparently thinking that the farmers
could do nothing to control the price of
their own products. Hence the only
education the farmers have on this
question is from the acts of speculators
on our boards of trade, and the natural
conclusion has been that the only way
to control the price of farm products
is to have money enough to corner the
market on this or that product. These
false ideas can be removed and the
fact can be established that the only
way to control the price of farm pro-
ducts, and the only people who can
control them are the farmers them-
selves when organized into a society
like the American Society of Equity
and co-operating in marketing these
products. The farmers must be made
to understand their power and impor-
tance. When acting together they
would represent about thirty millions
of our population and more than twenty
billions of capital—no watered stock
in it—and in their possession at their
own homes, each year they will have
all the products of their farms at the
cost of production. Now, with co-
operation in marketing their non-per-
ishable products, they can absolutely
control the price. "Old Hutch," Leiter,
Armour et al., who have controlled the
markets for a season, would look like
"thirty cents" as compared with the
power of the farmers in the AmericanSociety of Equity, who have absolute
control of the supply and no one to call
for margins.

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

Those who are teachers and leaders
in the intellectual development of the
farmer, must realize that the econo-
mics of agriculture demand as much
attention and study as the science of
agriculture. The educational forces de-
signed for the agriculturist should em-
body principles which will carry intel-
ligent organization and co-operation
much farther than it has done hereto-
fore.The difficulty of inducing the farm-
ers of America to unite in any form of
co-operative endeavor has been almost
proverbial. Farming has always en-
couraged individualism and independ-
ence, and the restricted means of com-
munication made union physically diffi-
cult among even those who might have
been disposed to unite. Being so num-
erous and scattered, farmers are very
much subjected to competition with one
another in the disposal of their prod-
ucts. It is safe to say that no other
class of producers is more at the mercy
of middlemen. More or less isolated
and generally short of capital, the
farmer generally finds it difficult to
reach consumers directly. Thus, with-
out co-operation he is compelled to ac-
cept the services of the middlemen,
who infrequently pays cash, but sells
for cash or on short time. By this
method the capital for his operations
is furnished mostly by the farmer who
must also suffer in case bed debts are
contracted. When produce is sold upon
commission, heavy losses frequently
occur from the dishonesty of the mid-
dleman, especially in regard to false
reports concerning the prices received.In recent years, the strongest men
from among the rural classes have ad-
vocated union of effort among farmers,
but have met with only indifferent
success. Among all efforts to unite the
farming classes, the earliest and by
far the most characteristic and suc-
cessful is the Grange.Co-operation among farmers is now
a matter of great economic moment
to them. It has been estimated that
the farmers are now maintaining in
this country over five thousand co-
operative organizations. These include
principally co-operative insurance, buy-
ing of farm and family supplies, selling
of farm products, elevators, ware-
houses, lumber and milling companies,
cotton ginning associations, telephone
lines and many hundreds of co-ope-
rative butter and cheese factories. Co-
operation in creameries is so extensive
and successful that economists regard
it as having reached its highest type
in this industry. In southern Minne-
sota large farming communities are
engaged in the dairy business on a co-
operative basis. In one county in 1899
there were nineteen large creameries
on the co-operative plan governed by
organizations similar to joint stock
companies. The farmers, instead of
trading their milk products at the
store, now receive cash payments, and
thereby can buy with more freedom,
thus compelling the store keepers to
keep a larger stock and better variety
of goods.In California the fruit business is
almost entirely in the hands of co-
operative "exchanges." There was a
time when California fruit growers
were competitors with one another.
Their shipments were individual ones,
and necessarily often in broken car
loads. They paid exorbitant freight
rates and were in almost complete
ignorance as to the state of any but the
local fruit markets. To overcome these
difficulties fruit exchanges were or-
ganized. For a few years these strug-
gled weakly, but later gained strength,
and to-day they control almost the en-
tire fruit trade of the Pacific coast.In all the fruit growing parts of the
country, the fruit growers have com-
bined more or less for a similar pur-
pose. They have done so in Florida,
in the grape region of western New
York, in Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania,
New Jersey and other states.The retail milk dealers of nearly
every large city have formed associa-
tions for tempting competition and
regulating prices to a paying basis.
In the truck business also, we find
similar organizations. This is espe-
cially true where the product is en-
gaged to a canning establishment at a
fixed price.The greatest obstacle to co-operation
has been the want of competent man-
agement, and the distrust aroused and
maintained by the inefficiency and
fraud of managers, and that the farm-
ers do not generally recognize the
actual importance of executive abilities,
being unwilling to pay the salary ac-
tually earned by a thoroughly com-
petent man.It is true that co-operation among
farmers has often resulted in failure,
but it has at the same time, especially
recently, been unquestionably suc-
cessful. Where successfully conducted,
it tends to eliminate the services of
the middleman, makes the farmer more
of a capitalist, tends to make him save,
cultivates his knowledge of business
forms and methods, makes him more
self-reliant, and perhaps most impor-
tant of all, unites in one interest both
capital and labor.—C. A. McCracken in
Agricultural Student.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements inserted in this de-
partment in the three Journals at two
cents per word. This pays for publi-
cation one time in:The Texas Stock Journal;
The Texas Farm Journal;
Kansas City Farm Journal.The combined circulation of the three
Journals secures by far the largest cir-
culation in the Southwest.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Four sections school land,
well located for small stock farm. Box
82, Channing, Tex.TWO MILLION acres government land
in Beaver county, Oklahoma, open now
for settlement; going fast. Map and
full particulars 50c. WHIPPO & PER-
RY, Ochiltree, Tex.FOR SALE—The N. W. 1/4 of 15-2, S. 8,
W., Comanche Co., Ok. WM. N. CAS-
WELL, Comanche, I. T.FOR SALE—154 acres land in East
Texas; 100 open land, balance timbered;
no house; price \$3 acre, one-half cash.
G. R. NUNNALLY, Jacksonville, Tex.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-resi-
dents. 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 Rail-
way covers Central and South Texas.
Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and
healthful climate. Address,E. J. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent,
San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

HAYS CO. No. 17.—Splendid ranch and
farm, 1750 acres, all fenced, 4 wires,
cross fenced into 4 pastures, 3 fields, 60
acres cultivated. About 500 more fine
for cultivation, black land principally.
Plenty timber, live oak, hackberry, elm.
Splendidly watered, 3 bored wells, 1
wind mill, good spring, pipes lead to
cemented water troughs in each pas-
ture. One 3 and one 4-room box house.
A fine country, go see it in its spring
beauty. No healthier country in the
world. One mile to Dripping Springs;
4 stores, 3 churches, good schools, 3
teachers, prohibition, phone from ranch
to town. Only 24 miles from capital of
state, Austin. Price of land doubled in
last 2 years; will double again in next
two. Reason for selling, belongs to
physician at Austin; can't see after it.
Price \$8000, \$2750 down, bal. 5 years. Can
sell about 300 nice graded cattle at fair
price, with or without ranch. Adjoin-
ing land held at \$6.00. Our price good
for 30 days only. ATHENS LOAN
AGENCY, Athens, Tex.WE have prairie pasture, fine grass
and water for 1000 head cattle, nine
miles west Norman, in Chickasaw Na-
tion. Terms reasonable. FOSTER &
THOMAS, Box 122, Norman, Ok.RANCHES FOR SALE—1920 acres
school land, improved, 3 miles Dalhart,
\$5000; 4408 acres patented, heavy land,
mix grass, \$13,224; 1578 acres patented,
fine mesquite grass, \$3156; 3200 acres
school land, improved, fine ranch, \$7000;
4480 acres patented, sage grass, \$3960;
1000 acres patented, well equipped small
ranch, stock, tools and feed. Write
for price. One of the best equipped
ranches on North Plains, four sections
school, 12 sections leased, all fenced and
cross-fenced, 350 head good stock, plenty
of water; situated on Rito Blanco
canyon, 3 1/2 miles from Dalhart. Best
bargain in 100 miles of Dalhart. Write
for price and particulars. Largest list
of small ranch property of any com-
pany west of Amarillo. DUNSON,
FLOYD & HOFFMAN, office Dalhart
Hotel Annex.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.

JACKS.

BLACK SPANISH JACKS for sale; from
15 to 15 1/2 hands high. Apply to K. Mc-
LENNAN, Stamford, Jones Co., Tex.

FARMS.

BLACK waxy land farms for sale, and will loan you money to help pay for you a home. ROBERTSON & WATSON, Dallas, Tex.

REMEMBER, we have more choice farms listed, and are selling more than any other agent. ROBERTSON & WATSON, Dallas, Tex.

CHOICE black waxy land farms in Dallas county, in small and large tracts. If you will let us know just what you want we should be in a position to suit you. ROBERTSON & WATSON, Dallas, Tex.

TO THE FARMER—Or any one interested in farms: What do you want? Write Robertson & Watson, land and loan agents, Gaston Bldg., Dallas, Tex., for their catalogue of special offerings of Texas farms. They will tell you. Write to-day and mention the Journal.

FOR SALE—My stock farm, 1100 acres, Clay county, 6 miles county seat; well improved small farm, rest in grass; fire wood, plenty water; big bargain; must sell. Write for particulars. Address Box 492, Henrietta, Tex. B. E. FULLER.

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.

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.

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, Saginaw, 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.

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.

SHEEP.

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.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN WANTED to tack signs, distribute circulars, etc. We secure distribution for every section of the country. Good pay. HORN ASSOCIATION, 1193 Broadway, New York.

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.



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.

SONNET TO THE FARMER.

**Knight of producing Toil, oh, why so meek
When kings and nations look to thee for bread?
In primal usefulness thou art the head
Of Labb's necessary host, and first to seek
Kind chemistries of son and soil whose reek
Ensouls life-bearing foods by thee up led.
Were Use criterion of honor unmerited
Esteem for thee had topped the Jovian peak.
But only at a huckster's and a delver's rate
Thou'rt held by them who rule the parceled world;
"Man with a hoe" against whose weal are hurled
The schemes of commerce and the prizes of state,
Unite! then phalanxed, brother-minded, great—
Advance thy right, too long in meekness furled.**

B. H. CAMPBELL.

NATIONAL AND COMPREHENSIVE

The American Society of Equity must not be considered as undertaking to benefit any particular class of agriculturists or to secure benefits for any particular commodity. It is for the great grain and stock-producing states of the Mississippi valley, the cotton-producing states of the South, the grain and fruit states of the West, the gardening states of New England and the East, the potato districts of the lake regions; in short, for any branch of agriculture in any part of the country.

By co-operation through a central head—that when fully equipped will be in touch with the sources of supply and the leading markets of the country—marketing can be controlled, commodities can be directed to the markets of best demand, values equalized in all markets and benefits realized to every crop produced on the farm. As the society is developed, experts in every material farm community will sit on the board of directors and represent their constituents. Thus the dairy, poultry, gardening and all special or subordinate interests will be represented, as well as the staple crops, such as wheat, corn, cotton, etc.

The plan of the American Society of Equity is more than national in scope and sufficiently comprehensive in character to accomplish all the objects it is striving for, providing the farmers will give it their liberal support.—Up-to-Date Farming and Gardening.

I think the A. S. of E. a laudable undertaking, but I don't think it practicable for the following reasons:

1. The farmers' crops and prices are uncertain. 2. He has been hen-pecked, bugged and trod upon for so long that he has neither courage nor am-

bition left. 3. We might get a membership of 12,000,000 or 15,000,000, and as soon as the politicians discovered its importance they would take possession and sell us out to some trust or monopoly. I am now an old man (sixty-four years old). I have noted many changes and admit that under the present conditions it will not be long before all our products will be at the mercy of the combines and boards of trade. The farmers are the most gullible class on earth. A 10-cent political shyster can take all the gumption out of the average farmer in fifteen minutes, and not have to tell him one word of truth. I think I know how to farm, and I know boards of trades, trusts and combines make our prices. I submit because I see no remedy, but I hope you will succeed in your undertaking through the American Society of Equity.—John J. New, Zionsville, Ind.

Ans. Truly this is a dark picture. If it reflected the life and condition of a large portion of the farming class, our task might be hopeless. But it does not. If the question was put to 1000 farmers, "Do Mr. New's remarks agree with your views as to the future of farming and farmers?" we believe very few would vote in the affirmative. We can not believe any sane man, while he has enough life and energy left to farm and raise crops, is entirely lacking in energy to at least make an attempt to keep from absolute slavery as predicted by Mr. New. What condition could be more deplorable? Imagine, if you can, eight to ten million families without courage or ambition left, absolutely without a bright ray of hope in the future, always doomed to the meanest kind of drudgery! The picture is too appalling to dwell upon.

We print the above letter to show the worst possible side of the farmer's life, but we say as long as there is life left every liberty-loving American farmer will fight against its realization. Why, if any set or class of people would threaten the farmers with such a fate as pictured, they would take up arms against them and fight for their salvation on the fields of battle. We tell you they are never, no never, going to be absolute slaves of any boards of trade, trusts or combines! It is only necessary to flaunt the red shirt of danger before their eyes until they will up and assert themselves and show the balance of the world their courage and strength. What! 30,000,000 of us the slaves of a few dozen representatives of the trusts and combines! Forever perish the thought! We will bring these proud individuals to their knees before us and they will ask for bread to sustain their life, raiment to clothe their bodies, commodities to carry on their railroads and ships and to manufacture in their shops. Their very strength, power and wealth will only make them more ridiculous in their absolute weakness. We tell you the American farmers have not lost courage; they have only been waiting for a plan to work out their true destiny, and this plan is offered now through the American Society of Equity. We implore you Mr. New, brace up! Declare that the few more years you have to live must see the farmers of America occupying their rightful position. Declare that you can not die in peace before this is realized.

—Shall the business established by the God of nature and placed at the head of every industry, and which exists by divine right, be represented by slaves, henchmen, vassals, drudges, thralls? No!—Up-to-Date Farming and Gardening.

Plans for the establishment of a public market place in Fort Worth are being discussed. The Tarrant County Truck Growers' association is interested in the move.

A dispatch from Houston says that English cattle buyers now in Texas propose to buy cattle to ship to South Africa, all that class of stock having been killed during the war. Several thousand head are wanted. The first shipment will leave New Orleans the middle of April.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Location for a bookseller's business in town of 3000 to 10,000 population. Would buy small business already established. Address Box 1, Snyder, Tex.

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.

FOR SALE—Cottonseed for feeding, carload. Wire or write E. T. JUDD, Pottsboro, Tex.

WANTED—5000 head of goats, or any number. State prices. Address J. L. CLARKSON, Marine, Tex.

BOYS AND GIRLS—Get fine rings and watches and other presents for a little of your spare time. Write us. RITCHIE BROS., Weatherford, Texas.

MARY E. KETTON gives absent treatments to those desiring assistance. Persons whose cases are considered incurable will do well to write her for help and learn of her wonderful power to heal. Address—with stamped envelope, Gordon, Tex.

IF IN the market, and use grain, hay and feed stuff to buy or sell in car lots address, J. O. WYNN, North Texas Building, Dallas, Tex.

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

MEXICAN JUNE CORN for sale. We have about 3 cars of the genuine Mexican June corn for sale in any quantity. This corn was raised in Reeves county, Tex., by irrigation, and unlike the imported Mexican June corn, it is free from the boll weevil. Write us for prices, stating quantity wanted. BOWEN-JOYCE & CO., Pecos, Tex.

MONEY to lend on Texas farms at 5 per cent. ATHENS LOAN AGENCY, Athens, 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. NYBERG, Yoakum, Tex.

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 103, 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 castron. 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.

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.

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, 220 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

DAIRY

The temperature of milk largely regulates the development and propagation of bacteria. When cooled to fifty degrees or less the growth of bacteria is slow.

The perker is not the only mortgage lifter by a long shot. Many obligations have been paid off by a herd of cows properly fed and cared for, by marketing their product to good advantage.

Before sending butter to market wrap the prints in parchment to protect them from the air. When packed in tubs or ferkins less of the surface of the butter is exposed, hence this method of shipment is recommended.

SUGGESTIONS TO MILK PRODUCERS.

The dairy commissioner of Iowa says: Don't buy a can that has any seams in it; or, if you must do so, have a tinner fill the seams with solder so that there can be no place where cream or sour milk may escape the washing. Use a brush instead of a cloth to wash the cans, and rinse them with boiling water. A few salesmen of hand-separators have assured their purchasers that one or two washings of the separator in a week is sufficient, and that weekly or semi-weekly delivery of cream is all that is necessary. Both statements are equally incorrect. The law provides a penalty for the delivery of "unclean, impure and unwholesome" milk or cream to a creamery. Such milk is worth less, and brings less when converted into butter, than that which is clean. It will pay to keep the milk and cream in the best possible condition so that the butter maker can make the highest grade of butter out of it. The separator must be washed after each time it is used, and the cream should be delivered every day. Warm cream should not be mixed with cold cream. Patronize a creamery that is near you. Shipping milk or cream long distances lowers the value of the cream for buttermaking. Sell your product to some one that you can deal with in person, and then if there is an error of any kind you can compel a proper correction.

THE COLORING OF BUTTER.

If all dairymen could be trained to dispense with the artificial coloring of butter they would set a good example which might induce the government to prohibit the manufacture of artificial coloring, thereby removing the mask which protects manufacturers of the spurious imitation. In discussing this point the Jersey Bulletin says:

"Good buttermakers have been born, and trained, and educated, without artificial coloring coming to their knowledge. If a newspaper editor was competent to instruct his readers in buttermaking, he could do it without mentioning butter color. As, on the other hand, a good many editors, do now in-

struct in the use of artificial color without knowing (or caring) anything about the correct principles of good buttermaking.

"So that this is not to the point. We have stated that Jersey breeders (and a large per cent of them, too, no doubt) do not use butter color. The point we make, and the point that has not and cannot be successfully disputed, is that butter color is the one thing alone that makes it possible to put oleomargarine, process butter and even inferior genuine butter on the market as a pure, good article of cow butter, thereby making it the confederate of the greatest frauds practiced on dairymen and consumers of butter."

FACTORS IN HERD IMPROVEMENT

Prof. I. P. Roberts of Cornell university says: "Should the dairyman place at the head of his herd a full-blooded male? Certainly, if he can secure a really good one, and provided that, if he aims at improvement, he will improve the food of the herd, make the animals more comfortable and give more rational care. No one of these factors can well be ignored. Let me emphasize again that the animal is just as good as it can be, and always expresses in its growth, person and products an exact average of all the units of energy and control which enter into its being. If more is desired, more must be supplied, better inheritance or better food or better environment, and, better still, all combined simultaneously. If any one of these factors of improvement is left out, the retardation may produce deterioration, although one factor tended to improvement, the minor factor being of greater potency than the plus factor. The dairymen of the state purchase each year many pure bred bulls. They should purchase many more; they do not purchase as many as they should because they too often get poor ones. This is largely due to the fact that the breeders of full blooded cattle, at least some breeders, persist in selling bull calves from inferior dams—dams so poor in milk production that they would disgrace the herd to which the bull is sent.

If the dairy cows are to be improved, a more vigorous weeding out must be practiced by the breeders of pure bred cattle. When a good male is placed at the head of a herd, the food of the cows should approximate in efficiency and productive power that used in the herd from which the bull was taken, or the tendency to reversion and deterioration in the ill-nourished cows is likely to counteract the improvement that should be secured by reason of the improved sire. One summer of inadequate food supply, or one winter on short, innutritious rations, may lower the productive power of the herd for years. The dairyman may wonder why the improved blood introduced does not produce more marked beneficial results. He fails to note that it is the man, and not the bull that is at fault.

POULTRY

Mites are most easily combated in chicken houses with hard floors. It is easier to keep them clean. The pests thrive best in dirt.

Indifferent poultry raisers often make the remark that "common chickens are good enough for them." Persons who make this boast are comparable to another class of stockmen who cannot appreciate anything better than a "scrub."

Avoid crowding the chicks in the brooders. None are large enough to comfortably hold 200 in one compartment, despite the assurances of the manufacturers to that effect.

It has been truly said that five acres of good land "planted in chickens" will return more money to the planter than twenty acres of cotton. Eggs are usually in demand at good prices, and chickens don't sell for a song, either.

The wise poultryman buys an incubator in preference to attempting the manufacture of one himself.

An experienced farmer-poultryman says that the best way to keep poultry droppings is to put them in a barrel and keep them slightly moist, using dish-water or soapsuds where available.

The egg and chicken business has passed the day of small things and side issues. Milk and butter, eggs and chickens, were not many years ago considered the work of the farmers' wives and daughters to provide pin money. But it has passed to the stage of meeting the grocery bill, then the store bills generally; and now men have taken hold of it as the most profitable part of the farm, in many localities.

A writer in the Scientific American declares that he effectually put an end to the depredation of hawks in his poultry yard by fastening an old scythe, ground to a razor edge, with the sharp end down, on a high pole set in the edge of a field near his yards. The hawks, as is their habit, lit on the scythe, grasping it with their claws, with the result that their feet were badly cut. This angered them, and they attacked the scythe, literally tooth and toenail, and of course got the worst of it. Every hawk that came along met with a like reception, and within a short time they were either killed or driven away. It is worth trying.

CAN MOULTING BE CONTROLLED?

From some experiments made by the West Virginia Experiment Station it is pretty well demonstrated that moulting can be controlled. It is what is known as the Van Dreser method. The object in view was to produce winter eggs. If the hens shed their feathers early in the fall and get new plumage well grown before the cold weather they will begin to lay earlier. The production of a new coat of feathers in cold weather is such a tax upon the strength of the fowls that few, if any eggs will be laid till the opening of spring.

The method proposed by Henry Van Dreser and known, no doubt, to most poultrymen, is one that has been tested by the West Virginia station and reported in bulletin 83. Briefly stated, this method consists in withholding food, either wholly or in part, for a few days, which stops egg production and reduces the weight of the fowls, and then feeding heavily on a ration suitable for the formation of the feathers and the general building up of the system.

The experiment designed to study this method was begun Aug. 5, 1902, with two pens of Rhode Island Reds and two pens of White Leghorns about two years old. One pen each of Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns received no food for thirteen days except what they could pick up in their runs which had been sown to oats in the spring. These runs were fifteen feet wide and one hundred feet long, and nearly all of the oats had been picked from the heads before the beginning of the experiment. The other two lots 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 \$3.00 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, 433 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 Light P. Rocks, White, Buff and Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, 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 Brahmas, 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, Eleroy, 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 Glengary 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.**

fowls were fed as usual on mash, beef scraps, corn, wheat and oats. After the expiration of the thirteen days all four lots of fowls were fed liberally. Each lot of fowls contained twenty hens and two cocks.

The following table shows the number of eggs produced the first thirty days after the beginning of the test:

- Lot 1. Breed, Rhode Island Reds. How fed. Fed continuously. Eggs produced, 75.
 - Lot 2. Breed, Rhode Island Reds. No food. Eggs produced, 17.
 - Lot 3. Breed, White Leghorns. How fed. Fed continuously. Eggs produced, 172.
 - Lot 4. Breed, White Leghorns. How fed. No food. Eggs produced, 25.
- Lots 2 and 4 ceased laying entirely, on the seventh day of the test.

Thirty days after the test began the "no food" pen of Rhode Island Reds had practically a complete coat of new feathers, had begun to lay, and within a week from that time one-half of the hens were laying regularly, while the other lot of Rhode Island Reds were just beginning to moult, and the egg production had dropped down to two or three eggs per day. Both lots of White Leghorns were a trifle slower in moulting than the Rhode Island Reds, but otherwise the treatment affected them in a similar way.

A GREAT COMBINATION!

GOOD COWS AND A U.S. SEPARATOR

FILL THE FARMER'S POCKETS WITH MONEY!

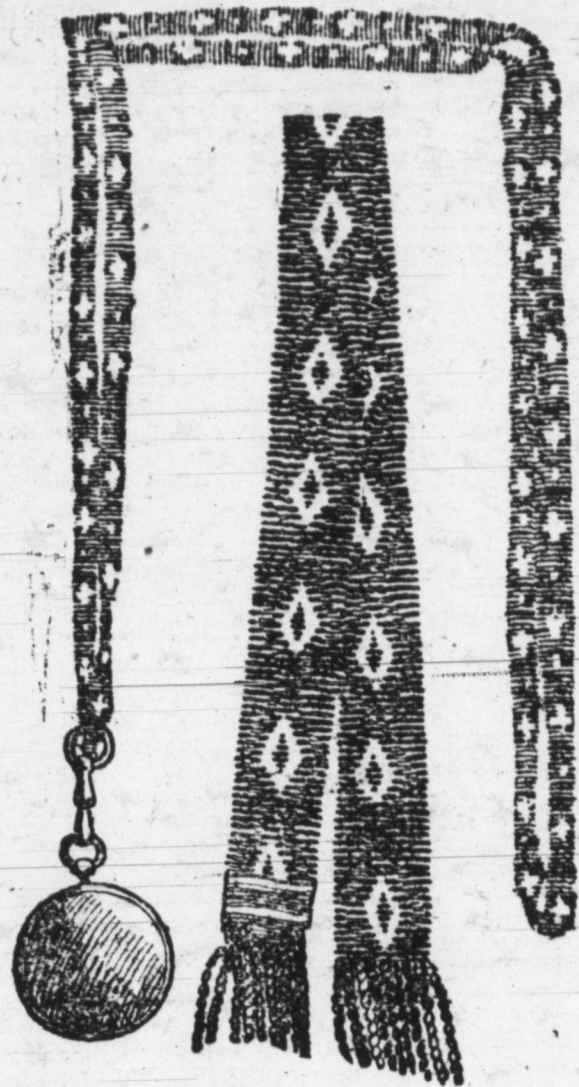
The U. S. Separator gets all the cream from the milk, The cream makes the butter, The skim-milk makes the calf, All bring in the cash.

Send for Catalogue
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

INDIAN BREADWORK.

The newest things in belts are those made of Indian beadwork. When the colors are well chosen, the belts are very handsome indeed, and the work of making them forms a new chapter in home handicrafts.

The work is exacting, but not difficult, and all the materials are readily



WATCH GUARD AND LADY'S BELT.

obtainable, says the Housekeeper in presenting the accompanying illustrations, which will give a very good idea of the scope of this work.

The first requisite is the loom, and any "handy man" can make one. The bottom board is eighteen inches long, three inches wide and nearly three-fourths of an inch thick. The end sections are made of the same thickness of board, three inches wide and four inches high. They are cut square across the top and are rounded out beneath to a height of two inches, leaving a support at each end. These supports must fit exactly into notches made to receive them at the corners of the bottom board and be glued as well as nailed in place. As these ends are subjected to a great deal of strain they must be firm and solid. Across each square end twenty-two one inch brads should be driven to one-half their length.

A "set" of the beadwork consists of a belt and a watch guard or a chain to wear a locket or small purse upon. This is about two yards in length.

Watch fobs are liked by college girls, particularly if they belong to a sorority, when the Greek letters are worked



BELT AND BAG, FOB AND LOOM.

one above another. A simple pattern has an old English initial near the lower end.

One illustration is of a girdle with a bag attached for holding coins or a handkerchief.

BAKED SHAD ROE.

Wash the roe thoroughly and let it stand in salted water for ten minutes; place it in a saucepan with one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, cover with boil-

ing water and simmer gently for fifteen minutes; transfer to a bowl of cold water until chilled; then drain and dry on a towel. If very large and thick, split each roe lengthwise. In a saucepan put one-half of a can of tomatoes, one scant teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of chopped onion, three cloves and a sprig of parsley; simmer for twenty minutes and press through a sieve; return to the fire and thicken with one heaping tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of flour rubbed together to a paste; place the roe on in a shallow greased pan, pour over each two tablespoonfuls of the sauce and bake in a hot oven for three-quarters of an hour, basting three times with the sauce; serve with the remainder of the sauce.—Table Talk.

SKIRTS OF TO-DAY.

Paris at present is certainly pressing home the desirability of the sun ray skirt; but, while none can deny the charms of this mode, its adaptability to the exigencies of home manufacture is doubtful. None but the most skillful of workers, if even they, could do the plaiting without mechanical aid, and it is a considerable trouble to send material away to be killed.

No such difficulty, however, is found with the killed flounces, which are one



TWO GOOD SKIRTS.

of the most decided of the season's pronouncements, nothing but the proper pattern (for the material is, or should be, most carefully shaped prior to the killing) and pressing being required. Take, for instance, the first model here figured. Here we have a skirt quite plain and tight fitting round the waist and hips (the all round full skirts, like those of absolutely curtailed length, finding few followers yet), the killed flounce, increasing in depth as the back is reached, being added beneath a stitched band of the cloth, similar bands being used as the ornamentation of the upper part.

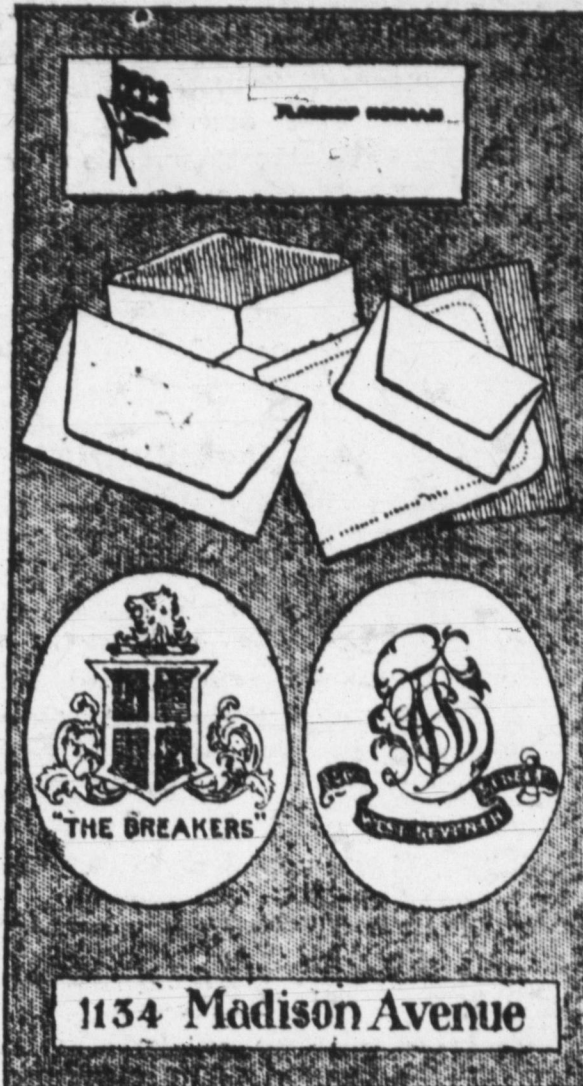
This gives a skirt with a narrow, very narrow, front gore and a side and back in one, three seams in all. It should be cut intact in the lining, selvage to selvage, joins being made where necessary to give width enough for the wide piece.

One of the most popular skirts at the present moment is found in the second model, and it has the further advantage of simplicity and straightforwardness, both of construction and manufacture. It answers equally well in a light material—wole or cashmere, for instance, lined, or in cloth and its kindred fabrics, the lining being conspicuous by its absence. The front and yoke piece are cut in one, the latter diminishing in depth as the back is reached. On to this the skirt proper, set in plaits so minute as to be practically tucks, is set. At the back these plaits reverse themselves, thus forming a narrow box plait either side of the center. The placket hole is contrived down the middle of the yoke, and a mitered strap of the material pointed downward to the center of the plaits is added to make all shipshape.

This skirt looks extremely well for a walking costume of cloth, tweed or frieze with one of the popular little plaited sack boleros.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY.

The character and quality of one's stationery are of the greatest importance. Etiquette and convenience have established certain shapes and sizes of paper for social use, remarks the De-



ENVELOPES, DIES AND ADDRESSER.

lineator. The envelope should match the paper used and be of such size that one folding only is necessary. There is a variety of novel shades in both paper and envelopes that have received the stamp of approval, and, while a creamy white is perhaps given the preference, many choose pale blue, gray or pink. Violet in a delicate tone and white bordered with a color are also correct.

Originality in these papers is achieved in the shape of the sheet and envelope. Both square and oblong envelopes are used, and the flap may be in some fancy shape. A decided novelty is a very thin white envelope lined with colored tissue paper.

Royal Irish linen and bond papers are perhaps the finest grades, though imperial vellum in glaze or kid finish is preferred by many. Pongee bond and linen lawn papers are smart and are shown in the daintiest of tints and in cream white as well. Those who prefer a thin paper will appreciate the Egyptian linen.

The address die stamps the paper at the center near the top of the first page, but when a crest is used the address is written at the right hand, except for a note, when it is given at the end a line above the date.

TO CLEAN THE TOILET COMB.

There is nothing that I know of that is more trouble to keep clean than the toilet combs, but I have discovered a very easy and quick way to effectually clean them. I take either a tooth or nail brush that has been laid aside from the use for which it was intended and dip it in kerosene oil, then I brush the comb from the back downward to the point of the teeth, not letting a single space escape; then when it is clean I take a clean, dry cloth and wipe off the oil or, if I have another old brush to spare or even a new nailbrush, it will not be injured by going over the comb dry and removing all oil from between the teeth, then setting the comb up in the open air to get rid of the scent of oil, which it will soon do. Heretofore I have laid the combs in the bottom of a flat bowl, pouring in enough very hot water to cover them, adding a tablespoonful of ammonia, letting them stand for a few minutes and then brushing out, same as with the oil, says a correspondent in an exchange.

THE CLUBWOMAN.

No talk about the Kansas woman would be complete without a word as to the clubwoman, several thousand of her. The most remarkable thing about the Kansas clubwoman is the awe inspiring, all embracingness of her knowledge. She knows all about Buddha, Browning or buckwheat cakes and can talk with equal fluency about the higher criticism or the hired girl. She can tell you with the same readiness the date of the Italian renaissance or the day and hour when her first baby cut its first tooth. She is equally capable

of figuring out the next transit of Venus or of cutting a shirt waist from a yard and three-quarters of goods by a pattern that calls for three yards and a half. Unlike Horatio, there are few things in heaven or earth of which her philosophy has not dreamed, and what she has "dared to dream of she has dared to do." Public parks and fountains, kindergartens and restrooms for farmers' wives, industrial schools, traveling libraries and art galleries, scholarships in high schools and universities, improved civic conditions and beautified schoolrooms—these are some of the dreams she has transformed into realities, and her work is only well begun. The woman's club has ceased to be an experiment and a jest and has become a nucleus of altruistic activity, the center of an ever widening circle whose circumference will one day touch the stars.—Mrs. H. P. Willson.

MOTO SPECIALTIES.

Motoring has created a new department in the wardrobe of both men and women. It claims its special garments in the way of smart coats, mantles and hats for town display and useful rain-coats, rugs, gauntlets, leggings, helmets, hoods, goggles, etc., for country and long distance riding.

The cut shows two feminine conveniences—one, the yashmak veil, which



YASHMAK VEIL. FANCY HOOD.

affords just a tantalizing glimpse of bright eyes, and the other a variation on oriental modes that brings into relief a perfect mouth and chin, though the avowed purpose of both is but to protect from wind, dust and rain. Each is of waterproof silk and easily within the home modiste's capabilities.

A DAINTY CAKE.

Cream one-third of a cup of butter, Add gradually half a cup of sugar, then the well beaten yolks of two eggs, mixed with a second half cup of sugar, and, alternately, half a cup of milk and one cup and three-fourths of flour, sifted with two and one-half level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Lastly, add the whites of two eggs, beaten dry. Bake in three layer cake tins of small size and put the layers together with an orange cream filling. Spread the top very lightly with the filling. Into this press orange sections, sprinkling the whole with powdered sugar.

For the filling, scald one cup of orange juice with the juice of half a



ORANGE CREAM CAKE.

lemon and one-third of a cup of sugar. Into this stir two and one-half tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, mixed with a second third of a cup of sugar. Stir and cook until the mixture thickens, then cook over hot water about ten minutes. Add a tablespoonful of butter, a few grains of salt and the yolks of two eggs, beaten very light. Then add, lastly, the whites of two eggs, beaten dry. Use when partly cooled.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

CATTLE SALES

G. W. Whitehead & Sons of Ozona have sold to N. H. Corder 500 three and fours at \$12 per head.

Sheriff Benge of Concho county has sold to Adams & Shaver of Kansas 300 head of Territory cows at \$12 per head.

N. J. Hall of San Saba sold last week to H. M. Stonebreaker of Kansas City 500 steers, three years old and up, at \$20.

W. O. Gann of Coleman sold recently to Adams & Shaver of Arkansas City, Kan. 1000 three and four-year-old steers at \$24.50.

J. C. Pace of Colorado City has sold 100 head of coming two-year-old steers to A. A. Bailey at \$20 around.

Kearney Mayes of Coke county sold to Bishop & Blocker of Cedarville, Kan., 225 head of two-year-old steers at \$17.50 per head.

Thomas Shaw bought of James Lewis of Ballinger last week his entire herd of cows, consisting of 800 head, less 150 head cut back, at \$14 per head.

Chas. Flppen of Coleman was in Sonora last week and bought 500 Territory cows from A. F. Clarkson and 200 from T. J. Stuart for \$11.50, delivered near Paint Rock.

Lee C. Russell of Menard recently purchased in the Davis mountains 1400 two-year-old steers at \$18 per head. He will ship them to Chinook, Mont., in May.

Noah Corder of Menard county has bought about 2000 head of cows and 500 steers in Sonora county at prices ranging about \$11 per head delivered at Brady, on the Frisco.

John Young, one of Ozona's commission men, sold 1200 head of the Henderson & Clayton steers, threes and fours, to Jim Slaton for a fraction less than \$24.

John Scharbauer has sold 2500 yearlings off of his Wells ranch, north of Midland, to M. Myers, a Colorado stockman, at \$17 around. The cattle were good uns, and sold at a good price.

W. A. Johnson and W. D. Sims of Snyder have sold 500 steer yearlings to F. R. Reid of Denver, Colo., at \$14.50 per head. The sale was made owing to the fact that the range is overcrowded in that section. Prices are \$1 per head lower than prevailed last year for the same class of cattle.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Among the sales of quarantine cattle at the Kansas City stockyards last week were the following:

W. W. Bryan, Welch, I. T., 14 steers, 1088 pounds, at \$4.40; 4 bulls, 1860 pounds, at \$3.25. W. O. Lassly, Welch, I. T., 21 steers, 1027 pounds, at \$4.25; 18 stags, 1497 pounds, at \$3.75. Burt Alexander, Purcell, I. T., 54 steers, 907 pounds, at \$4.15. M. Siekel, Shawnee, O. T., 76 steers, 999 pounds, at \$4.10; 17 steers, 795 pounds, at \$3.75. Strauss & Ward, Shawnee, O. T., 231 steers, 874 pounds, at \$4.05. M. Half & Bro., Elgin, Kan., 193 steers, 902 pounds, at \$3.45. C. Owens, Caney, Kan., 68 heifers, 651 pounds, at \$4.10. Bacon & Dunlap, Russell Creek, I. T., 20 steers, 1897 pounds, at \$4.60; 20 steers, 1155 pounds, at \$4.45; 11 steers, 1052 pounds, at \$4.30; 3 cows, 986 pounds, at \$4.00; 4 cows, 920 pounds, at \$4.00. G. O. Walthall, Chickasha, I. T., 28

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and

IMPARTING VIGOR

to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

steers, 1040 pounds, at \$25; 19 cows, 911 pounds, at \$3.60. F. D. Fisher, Eagle Lake, Tex., 19 bulls, 1105 pounds, at \$3.50. N. W. Taylor, Sulphur Springs, Ark., 29 steers, 737 pounds, at \$3.75. W. F. Wallace, Red Rock, O. T., 50 steers, 979 pounds, at \$4.45. H. H. Halsell, Oklahoma City, O. T., 158 steers, 963 pounds, at \$4.35; 173 steers, 1028 pounds, at \$4.35. W. H. Johnson, Noble, O. T., 48 steers, 885 pounds, at \$4.25. L. L. Briggs, Noble, O. T., 76 steers, 902 pounds, at \$4.25. J. C. Miller, Noble, O. T., 21 steers, 1026 pounds, at \$4.20. Johnson Bros., Minco, I. T., 30 steers, 981 pounds, at \$4.25; 12 cows, 870 pounds, at \$3.30. F. J. McGinley, Noble, O. T., 35 steers, 824 pounds, at \$4.15; 1 bull, 1070 pounds, at \$3.25. R. C. Berry, Noble, O. T., 110 steers, 804 pounds, at \$4.15. Ward & Strauss, Shawnee, O. T., 208 steers, 858 pounds, at \$4.00. Chas. Owen, Caney, Kan., 40 heifers, 590 pounds, at \$4.00. Ward & Strauss, Shawnee, O. T., 52 steers, 954 pounds, at \$4.00; 13 steers, 859 pounds, at \$4.00; 249 steers, 861 pounds, at \$3.90. Fred O'Dell, Lone Wolf, O. T., 40 steers, 861 pounds, at \$3.80; 4 cows, 860 pounds, at \$3.10; 1 bull, 1130 pounds, at \$3.45.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

R. W. Halsenblake of Farmersville had in 79 hogs averaging 207 pounds which sold at \$7.25.

H. O. Dutton of Cordell, O. T., topped Saturday's market with 73 head of 213-pound hogs which sold at \$7.40.

J. Harum of Farmersville was at the yards with 73 head of hogs which averaged 216 pounds and brought \$7.30.

Frasyer & Worsham, prominent hog raisers of Carver, sold on Friday's market 27 head of 233-pound hogs to Armour & Co., at \$7.40.

Hill & Williams of Frisco, were represented by a consignment of 60 hogs and 12 cattle. The 60 hogs averaged 213 pounds and sold at \$7.30.

N. Shifflett of Krain county, marketed 41 sheep of excellent quality early last week. They averaged 136 pounds and sold at \$5.50.

L. W. Hatler, a prominent sheep raiser of Moody, was represented by a consignment consisting of 130 ewes and wethers, mixed. They averaged 77 pounds and sold at \$4.50.

Taylor & McCormack, regular shippers to this market from Oklahoma City, had in hogs Friday that topped the market at \$7.47½. There were 71 head and they averaged 232 pounds.

G. O. Walthall of Chickasha, I. T., topped the market Thursday with seventy-seven 242-pound hogs. They were a mixed lot, but well finished. They sold for \$7.45.

There were 609 cars of cattle and 202 cars of hogs received during the month of March against 398 cars of cattle and 123 cars of hogs received in February, showing an increase in March of 398 cars of cattle and 79 cars of hogs.

J. P. Ball of Whitesboro was represented on the market by a consignment of 76 head of hogs, of which 66 averaging 134 pounds sold at \$7.25 and 10 averaging 128 brought \$6.35.

L. W. Halter of Moody, Tex., had the only shipment of sheep on the market Thursday. There were 130 head and they averaged seventy-six pounds and sold at \$4.50. They were a mixed lot of wethers and ewes.

The demand for heavy, well-finished packers' hogs continues. The packers will pay top price to get them here. The demand for heavy, well-finished steers still continues. It is also claimed by the packers and buyers that they could use 1000 head of spring lambs a day.

A. T. Haines, a regular shipper to this market from Kingfisher, O. T., had in some good hogs which sold in two lots. One lot, consisting of 86 head,

averaged 185 pounds and sold at \$7.35. The other 3 were 410-pounders, selling at \$6.50.

Gordon & Brown were represented on Friday's market with a shipment of 22 hogs and 16 cattle. Of the hogs there were 17 which averaged 244 pounds and sold at \$7.35, and 5, averaging 178 pounds, which brought \$7.

J. C. Petree of Union City, O. T., marketed 155 head of hogs which were sold in two lots. One lot consisting of 74 head averaged 233 pounds and sold at \$7.40, and the other 80, averaged 216 and brought \$7.35.

O. W. Cheatham, a prominent shipper from Clarksville had in 23 head of cattle, 21 of which were steers. Of the 21 steers 13 head averaging 1034 pounds sold at \$4 and 8 averaging 736, brought \$3.25.

The total receipts of live stock at the Fort Worth Stock Yards last week were 4300 cattle, 4600 hogs, 171 sheep and 120 calves. Armour & Co. bought during the week 1512 cattle, 1747 hogs and 41 sheep and Swift 2788 cattle, 2330 hogs and 130 sheep.

R. A. Riddels, of Caddo, I. T., had on Friday's market 92 head of hogs which arrived too late to be sold. They were sold in three lots Saturday. One lot of 66 averaged 149 pounds and sold at \$6.80. The other two lots averaged 94 pounds and 80 pounds, selling at \$6.40 and \$6.10 respectively.

RANGERS ARE NEEDED.

Public sentiment in Texas does not take kindly to the idea of abolishing the rangers and a bill to that end, which has been introduced in the legislature, is deserving of speedy death. Much of sentiment still clings to the name, and there is no doubt but that the desire for the abolition of this sturdy body of men is confined to a section of the state remote from the frontier. The rangers, as in days gone by, have an important and necessary duty to perform. They are the terror of the cattle thieves and desperadoes along the Mexican border and perform a task which it is impossible for any differently constituted organization to accomplish.

AMARILLO BOARD OF TRADE.

A board of trade has been organized at Amarillo with Dr. D. R. Fly as president, B. T. Ware first vice president, J. L. Smith second vice president, Will A. Miller Jr. third vice president, J. A. Taylor secretary, and F. W. Burger treasurer. The officers, with Messrs. H. E. Hume, C. B. Pash, E. W. White, M. Armstrong, H. B. Sanborn, J. J. Holt and Phil Denitz constitute the board of directors. Committees on trade extension, immigration and advertising have been appointed.

The Texas State senate has passed the bill appropriating \$50,000 to establish a textile school in connection with the state Agricultural and Mechanical College.

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

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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. 2½ 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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DRESS AND FASHION.

The dressy little outdoor coat is now to the fore, and a great relief are these short sacks after the long, draggle tailed affairs of the winter which few women could manage gracefully in connection with the long skirt. The short sack coat, whether in cloth or silk, will be softened with lace and enriched



NEW SPRING JACKET.

with embroidery and fancy stitches or garnished with passementeries, brandeburges, cords, tassels and all sorts of pendent ornaments. Glace silk for spring and later on cunning little coatees of lace for the summer days are among the styles already assured. Any amount of variety there is in these taking, if diminutive, wraps. Some are little sack mantles. All hang loose, but there are different sorts and styles of looseness, and this is managed so as to give a certain stamp of good style. The example sketched is of fawn cloth trimmed in novel and effective fashion with guipure lace and appliques of embroidered linen, the latter introducing a suspicion of blue with black stitchery. A feature to be specially noted is the characteristic style of the sleeves, which are made very wide and full and drawn into a deep gauntlet worked with the linen applique, turned back at the wrist and laced across with small black silk cords and tassels, beneath which is revealed a close fitting cuff of deep toned cream lace.

Etamine in a peculiar, quiet tint of falcence gray furnishes the material for an original and chic afternoon toilet. Stripes of herringboning in black chenille distinguish the side lines of the skirt, which is encircled with six rows of wavy tucks. The bust draperies are gathered to form frilled headings down the front and are trimmed with graduated rows of black velvet, each tipped with a tiny rhinestone buckle. The belt is of black velvet. Yellow roses set off the alluring hat of plaited black lace over white chiffon.

The cape form of trimming is now all the vogue on blouses and sacks. On one pretty silk waist it is held in place in front with fancy silk buttons with long pendants.

Some of the smartest new boleros now finish off in straight stole ends overlaid with lace or passementerie.

AMY VARNUM.

EASTER'S STYLES.

Straw of every condition and color, including most delightfully delicate tones, is prominent in millinery. Flower garniture includes nearly every known species of blossom, while in fruit trimmings some very lifelike pink and white cherries have been added to the list, in which grapes of all the established shades flourish. The tendency to small toques nevertheless leaves the large picturesque hats untouched, as is shown by the two Easter specimens here sketched.

vened with polar dove hair muslin and slightly creased under bunches of small shaded flowers, red and violet, with a graduated lace flounce hanging all round. The other is a young lady's hat in fancy lime green straw, trimmed with a muslin kerchief, embroidered at the edges and arranged in soft folds to fall at the back in a waterfall and a twist of green ribbon with loops on either side.

Many of the gowns of the day have tassels or falling ends somewhere and rows of fringes adorn some of the skirts.

The new aspect of the blouse is of importance. The exaggerated pouch in front has nearly disappeared in favor of just a becoming fullness that fits well into that new feature, the high shaped directoire belt. This belt instead of cutting the figure abruptly in two after the old fashion emphasizes its graceful curves, and, with a deep buckle in front, gives a trim look to the lower part of the body and waist. With the new waist arrangement the low cut, straight fronted corset is a necessity, and "correct lines" are as much as ever the key to good style.

The clever adaptation of colliennes, silk veilings and crepe de chine to every sort of dress from reception to tailor strikes the observer. With these fabrics braiding and strappings of tafeta are used to achieve a tailor made effect.

Bolero shapes rule in corsages, though with so much variation that the original motif is not always very clear. Short, plaited basques are likely to be used in crepe and other soft fabrics.

There is striking variety in skirts. All are fuller and more ornate than



AMONG THE EASTER HATS.

last year. The cry of full trimmed skirts, however, can never banish the plain skirt from the wardrobe of the woman of taste because she knows that under certain conditions and in certain fabrics nothing is so becoming.

The fullness of sleeves is kept mostly below the elbow, the graceful line from neck to shoulder being as yet not interfered with, but rather enhanced by drooping berthas and collars.

Pale green as a belt or bow of velvet adds a delicate springlike touch to the new soft toned gown.

Outdoor garments depend very much on their broad, flat collars of lace, and the woman with a store of filmy treasures of this sort will never find better opportunity to use them.

Pelerine and straight stole effects may be found in nearly every costume.

J. VERNON-WALDER.

Don't use tea leaves in sweeping a delicate carpet or rug. They will stain it. Bran or bits of newspapers dampened are much better. See that the sweeping is done the way of the nap of the carpet; it will last much longer. If there are spots, do not let them remain, but wash them out with a flannel cloth and one tablespoonful of household ammonia to a quart of water.

CAKE KNOWLEDGE.

Many of the long, narrow tins in which a pound of delicate crackers are packed make the nicest pans for baking a small loaf of cake. There is one variety, however, to avoid. It is the tin with a rolled over edge inside. If you bake cake in this pan, a struggle awaits you when it comes to get it out whole. One pound baking powder or cocoa cans bake small cakes nicely and allow them to be cut in slightly round slices.

If possible, never use coarse granulated sugar in making cake. The result is a coarse texture and a hard crust, no matter how carefully the batter has been mixed.

A very "must have" for cake is a wire stand for cooling it when taken from the pan. This small utensil can be purchased for 10 cents. It earns its cost many times over, for quick cooling is a vast improvement over setting hot cake on the bottom of the tin from which it has just been taken. All the moisture which is evaporated when cake rests on a cooler remains in it and tends to make it wet and heavy when set on a solid surface.

Never attempt to bake sponge-cake unless you have a fire which will slow down to a very moderate heat and keep about that temperature.

The whites of eggs which are really new laid—not more than twenty-four hours—will not beat to the dry froth demanded in so many recipes. Another reason why the whites of good fresh eggs will not froth in hot weather is because they have not been chilled. Eggs for cake baking should always be stored in the refrigerator.

Many a cooking teacher instructs a pupil to listen whether a cake "sings" in the tin or not. They claim when the "singing" is almost over the cake is done. There are a number of easier and quite as reliable tests. When the cake begins to shrink away slightly from the sides of the pan, when you can stick in a toothpick and have it come out clear or when the top crust can be touched with the tip of the finger and it springs back firmly, leaving no dent, the cake may be taken from the oven.

If you find you have put too much flour in a cake, do not thin with milk, but with beaten egg, adding it gradually till the batter reaches a proper thickness. Milk would impoverish the taste of the cake; egg enriches it.

The proper time to add flavoring to a cake is after the mixture has been thoroughly creamed and just before the flour is added. Spices should be sifted in with the flour.

Never leave the whites of eggs to stand after beating them to the required point of frothiness. Fold them lightly into the cake mixture, then set it to bake.—Table Talk.

Art Even In Sewing on a Button.

There is art even in such a prosaic matter as sewing on buttons. The ordinary operator makes a knot in the cotton, passes the needle through the material from the under part and cheerfully accomplishes her task. The stronger the thread the more satisfied she will be. But when the garment is dealt with in the wash and ironing time comes round the knot upon which the work had depended forms a hard lump, which cannot possibly resist the heavy and sharp sides of the iron, the latter cuts it off, or certainly impairs its strength, and the wearer is left buttonless.

The moral is obvious. Start sewing from the outside or from the inside before putting on the button. The latter, being fairly tight, will protect the knot and the smooth thread at the back will not be cut.

HIGH LIGHTS OF FASHION.

A pannier effect is carried out most attractively on a yellow satin evening gown.

Coarse linen gowns are gathered a little below the hips, the fullness being caught down with straps.

A beautiful coat of soft black silk has a shoulder cape embroidered and ornamented with black silk and tassels, while narrow tabs button across the guipure emplacement of the corsage.

An overskirt effect is constantly met in connection with the wide lace flounce.

French foulards are visions of loveliness in their soft blending of dainty colors.

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is most desired by those living in the North where the winters are long and severe. Garden planting has already begun HERE.

Lands are now cheap considering their wonderful productiveness. The tide of immigration is turned this way, consequently land values are increasing daily.

Are you seeking land either for a home or an investment? If so, NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Authentic, reliable and specific information regarding this undeveloped section and special railroad rates will be furnished upon request.

S. A. HUGHES, General Immigration Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

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which is sent free upon application, gives authentic information about present available openings for the profitable investment of capital in Manufacturing Plants, Mining Properties, Timber Tracts, Farming Lands, Colony Sites, Residence Locations, and Water Power Developments.

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

Vertical tucking from the knee down goes excellently on bareges, colliennes and veillings.

Embroidered swisses, polka dotted, in white and all colors will be popular summer fabrics.

PENCILED PARAGRAPH

GREATERS DALLAS.

Sanger's Men's and Juvenile Department on a Scale Never Before Attempted Here.

The spring offering in men's and boys' clothing has attracted a great deal of attention in "Greater Dallas." But Sanger's greater men's and juvenile department, which occupies one section of the first floor of their large establishment is demonstrating to the thousands who visit their stores daily that Dallas possesses a clothing store for men and boys in keeping with the importance of the city and the Southwest. The immense size and variety of the stock carried—unequaled in this great city—the great splendid salesroom, with the convenient tables, chairs, settees for examining goods, and the store's well known and courteous people, insure the success such a modern and satisfactory store deserves. If you are an out of town buyer, you can get the same same, courteous, prompt treatment in purchasing clothing through their mail order department. Write for their catalogue to-day. It will show you the latest styles and designs in men's and boys' clothing for the least money—and you might just as well wear up-to-date clothing when it don't cost you any more. In their catalogue they tell you how to order, so you get right fit. Kindly mention "Journal" when writing.

A MAN OF HIS WORD.

Whether in commercial or social life the person that regards his own word has standing and it means much to his customer in a business way. Confidence established by a merchant with his customers—means he gets their trade not only on a first order—but the second, third time, and, in fact, their business in his lines.

In one of the larger furniture houses of Dallas these words greet you as you enter the door "Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded." That is the motto of Edw. Ryan, the complete house furnisher of Elm and St. Paul streets, who has proven to the public, that he is a man of his word. Mr. Ryan has a special sale on at present, where he is making great reduction in all lines of housefurnishings. His big store is full of bargains from top to bottom and it will pay you to investigate these bargains at once. His mail order department is taken care of in such a manner that you will get just as good bargains as if in the store to buy in person. So if you cannot call to see bargains write for special circular and prices to-day, and you will be put in touch with the many bargains he is making a special reduction on at this time. Please mention the "Journal" when writing.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN HAY?

In this great southwest where thousands and thousands of acres are given to hay raising, the question of handling the crop is very important, especially in knowing how to store it and preserve it.

The question of economical storage is answered by the use of the Hay Press—in this day and time. A farmer can hardly afford to be without one, especially when you take into consideration that you can get one adopted for your own use, at a very reasonable price. The Little Giant Hay Press Co., of 126 and 128 Patterson St., Dallas, Texas, are promoters of the "Little Giant" Baling Press—which can be operated by hand—is durable and easily handled and if you are going to purchase a Hay Press this season, you should get their descriptive circular at once and prices. In writing them kindly mention—the "Journal."

A BARGAIN CENTER.

To the housewife, at this time of year, when they are brightening up the home with a new piece of furniture, carpet or putting in a new bedroom or parlor suit, diningroom outfit or kitchen—there is a great deal in knowing the right place to buy—first, so you can get what you want and, secondly, to get it at the right price. Mr. M. W. Strickland, the housefurnisher of 347 and 349 Elm street, Dallas, Texas, is sacrificing a \$40,000.00 stock of household goods.

Go and see for yourself the prices he is making on "this get out of business sale." It makes no difference how small or how large an article you need, how cheap or how good an article you want, you will find it at Strickland's, at the right price—at the price that will save you money. To sell out a \$40,000.00 stock of housefurnishing goods necessitates the sacrifice of prices and Mr. Strickland has complied in every respect, as the goods must be sold and he realizes the right price will do it. Remember the name, M. W. Strickland, and the number, 347 and 349 Elm street, Dallas. See "ad" on another page. Kindly mention the "Journal."

FARM TELEPHONES.

The day is not far distant when the rural districts of this country will be as completely covered with telephone systems as are the cities to-day. Progressive farmers, ranchmen and fruit growers are taking an active interest in telephones and they are eagerly seeking knowledge on the subject. The Julius Andrae & Sons Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., one of the largest manufacturers of telephones in the world have just issued a book containing full and complete information on telephones. They advise us that a copy of this book will be sent free of charge to those of our readers who are interested in the subject. This book can be secured by addressing the Julius Andrae & Sons Co., at their Milwaukee office, 339 W. Water St.

CANCER OF THE LIP CURED BY ANIONTING WITH OIL.

Atwell, Tex., February 24, 1902.
Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Dallas, Texas:
Kind Friend:—Words will not express my gratitude for the cure I received from your Oil Cure for the cancer on my lip. It is healed up all right, and I take great pleasure in recommending your wonderful Oil Cure, to any that may be suffering from the loathsome disease of cancer. You can use this letter in any way you see fit. Hoping it will be a blessing to some one, I beg to remain, your true friend,
J. G. MOSS.

THE HARVEST IS SURE TO COME.

It cannot fail in this great state of Texas, and just as sure as it comes the "Buckeye" is in the field. Whether it be wheat, hay or corn, their binder mower, rake or corn harvester will do the work for you. Mr. B. M. Stephens, manager of the Dallas branch, is only too eager to meet competition, as he states, you can rely on the Buckeye when others fail.

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, and are now extending their trade into foreign countries.

Recently they received an order from Lima Peru, S. A., for one of their noted "Weber" Gasoline engines. Their engines are in every civilized country on the globe. This is an American enterprise.

A GREAT IMPLEMENT CENTER.

The buying eyes of implement dealers are always turned Dallasward for a market to buy in, and they are satisfied with the market, as is shown by the heavy shipments that makes Dallas the main distributing point in the great Southwest. One of the agricultural implement houses, the Eagle Manufacturing company of Dallas, with the genial Mr. P. E. Stromberg as manager, enjoys a big share of this trade, and the "Eagle" has made a name for itself and in the hearts of implement users in this territory.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A GOOD THING?

We know every reader of this paper appreciates that which is good. There is a concern that has been using our columns to advertise their product in. And we know they don't claim anything they can not prove satisfactorily to you. Your money back if you are not satisfied, is the motto of the Hayner Distilling Co. They are the originators of selling whiskey direct from the distiller to the consumer. They guarantee you an honest quart of whiskey, 32 ounces, and 4 full quarts to the gallon. And another fact, Hayner's whiskey is all whiskey and no water or any kind of adulteration. The writer of this article was in a place of business in Dallas, Tex., talking about the merits of the whiskey the other even-

ing. Several bottles of whiskey from well known mail order whiskey houses were set out on the table—and the person showing them being an expert in whiskey testing, asked us to note the difference in the bead on the different whiskeys, also color in same, pointing out the adulterated and showing the watery appearance of same. In each instance he pointed out how the Hayner whiskey excelled. The person showing these whiskeys is competent in every way to judge, as he is a large dealer in whiskey.

Right at the present time to get their brand of whiskey into more homes and to get you to try it, as they feel confident once you use it, you will always keep it, on account of its excellence and purity, they will send you 1 quart for \$1.00, express prepaid, or 4 quarts for \$3.20. This should interest you, as no doubt you want some pure whiskey in your home for medical purposes, anyway it will soon be harvest time, when you will want to know where to get the best. Send in a trial order to any of their houses. See ad. in another page of this paper, and when writing, mention this paper and they will send you a gold-tipped glass and corkscrew.

The Combination Oil Cure for cancer and malignant diseases was originated and perfected by Dr. D. M. Bye, after thirty years of experience in the treatment of cancers. It is the only successful remedy known. It is mild and harmless, safe, soothing and balmy, and gives relief from unceasing pain. Those interested may procure free il-

lustrated books and papers. Call on or address DR. D. M. BYE CO., 418 Main street, Dallas, Texas, P. O. Box 462.

A CASE OF IT.

Many More Like it in Every City, Town and Hamlet.

The following case is but one of many similar occurring daily in every part of Texas. It is an easy matter to verify its correctness. Surely you cannot ask for better proof than such a conclusive evidence:

J. E. Gaskill, contractor, 701 Hattie street, Fort Worth, Says:

"If I did not thoroughly believe that Doan's Kidney Pills act as represented, and if I had not, from actual experience, proven that in my case the remedy without doubt cured me of symptoms of kidney trouble which I had for some time, I could not be induced to publicly recommend the preparation. My advice to any one suffering from back ache or any of the many phases of kidney complaint is to go to Weaver's pharmacy, procure Doan's Kidney Pills, take a course of the treatment and the results will inevitably follow."

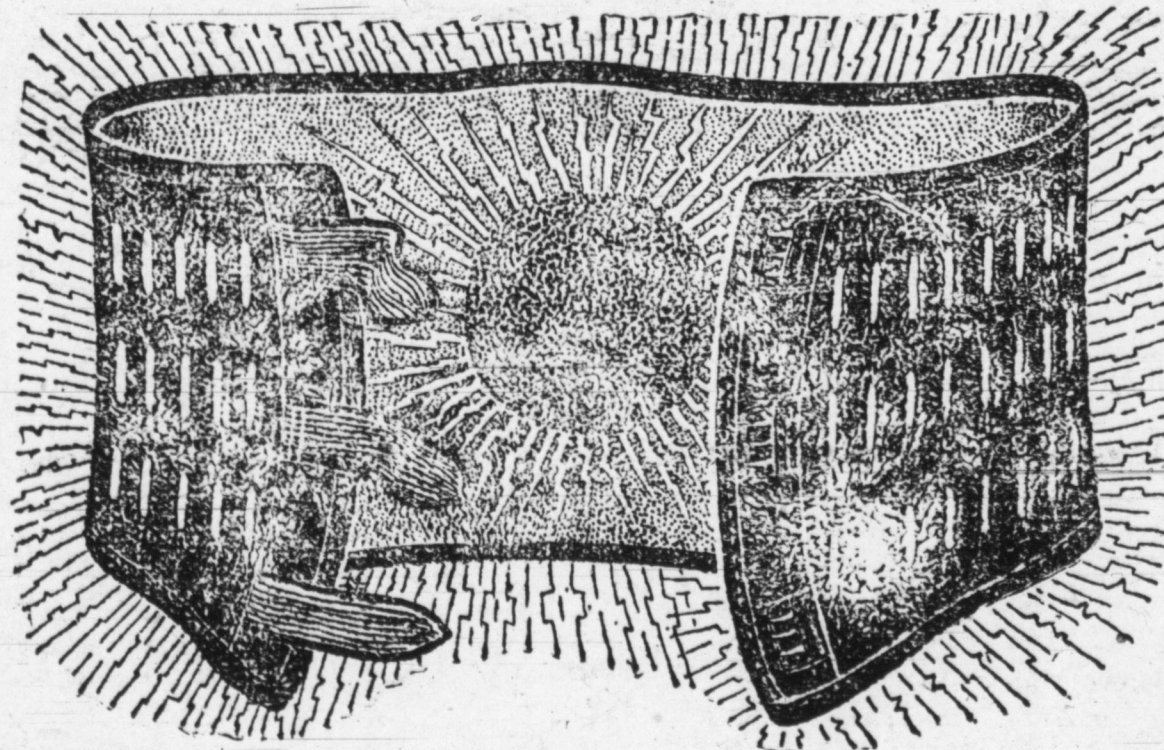
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

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

Free Magno Appliance

FOR WEAK MEN

Nature's Remedy—A New and Successful Treatment for Weak Men—Young Men, Middle-Aged Men, Old Men, If You Really Want to be Cured, Now is Your Opportunity.



No burning—no blistering—no skin poisoning. Even the very worst cases find a cure under our wonderful MAGNO-MEDICINAL TREATMENT. All diseases that affect the nervous system, or caused by impurity of the blood, are speedily and permanently cured.

For the purpose of popularizing my wonderful MAGNO-ELECTRO treatment, I am going to send to each sufferer who writes to me at once my NEW MAGNO APPLIANCE absolutely without any cost. FREE AS THE AIR YOU BREATHE. All I ask in return is that you recommend my appliance to your friends, and neighbors when you are cured.

Are you a strong, vigorous, manly man? If not, write for my ELECTRO-MAGNO APPLIANCE today. Send your name and full particulars of your case. It matters not what you have tried, how many belts you have worn without relief, my new method will cure you.

Why suffer from WASTED VITALITY or any form of NERVOUS ORGANIC DISEASES when my MAGNO-ELECTRO APPLIANCE will restore the declining forces to the strength and vigor of robust manhood.

Cures permanently all NERVOUS and SEXUAL DISEASES—LIVER, KIDNEY and STOMACH TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM, VARICOCELE, CATARRH of the BLADDER, INFLAMMATION of PROSTATE GLAND, Spermatorrhoea, Nervous Debility, Nocturnal Emissions, Losses, Drains of any description, Weak Back, Skin Diseases, Blood Poison, Neglected or Badly Treated Cases of Gleet, Stricture, Pain in Back, Constipation, Lack of Nerve, Force and Vigor, Sexual Exhaustion, General Debility, Urinary Diseases, Insomnia (sleeplessness), Throat Troubles, Paralysis, Epileptic Fits, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Weakness, Sciatica, Varicocele and Headache.

My wonderful MAGNO-ELECTRO APPLIANCE has astonished the world. Thousands of sufferers have already been cured, why not you? No tedious waiting for renewed health and strength. My appliance cures quickly, and, what is more, you stay cured. Remember, DON'T SEND ANY MONEY.

Write today and I will send the appliance absolutely free of cost.

Address **PROF. J. S. BEECH**
Dept. 503. 169 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 6.—This was the banner day for receipts of hogs at the Fort Worth Stock Yards. The number on the market was the largest since the opening of the stock yards. The market opened with 1680 head and drive-ins swelled the number to about 1800. This number was about three times the receipts on the same day last week and as against 703 for the corresponding day last month. The quality was satisfactory and included cornfeds of rather light weight, with some light, rough ones and a good sprinkling of stockers.

The top price paid was \$7.45 for a bunch of 78, weighing 237 pounds, from Oklahoma. The greater portion of the day's receipts went at about \$7.25, the prices ranging from \$5.00 to the top price of \$7.45.

The market opened with 43 cars of steers or 1042 head, and with late arrivals and drive-ins ran the receipts up to about 1500 head, as against 797 for last Monday and 964 for the corresponding day last month. Twenty-three head of 1209-pound steers from Vernon topped the market at \$4.50. The steers were Herefords and Short-horns. Sixteen head of 821-pound heifers brought \$3.50 and also came from Vernon.

Notwithstanding the heavy run, the market was steady.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 4.—St. Louis and Kansas City report this week the highest run of cattle for any week this year, with the offerings being, as a rule, not good. There was generally a better feeling among the buyers, and the price on steers advanced about 10c to 15c per cwt. The best price paid in St. Louis was \$4.45 for a load of well finished steers averaging 1115 pounds. Bulk of the meal-fed steers weighing 800 to 1000 pounds, are going at \$3.90 to \$4.25. Good butcher cows in St. Louis sold strong to a shade higher than last week, with some extra cows selling up to \$3.75. Majority of the good butcher cows there are bringing \$3.00@3.25.

The cattle receipts here this week were liberal, there being received 4208, against 3833 last week. Calves received, 182. Our steer market has ruled barely steady, and if anything, it is a shade lower than last Saturday's close. Nothing extra in the way of steers were on the yards, and the best load here averaged 1156, and sold on Monday's market at \$4.25. Those in good flesh and quality, weighing 1100 pounds to 1200 pounds, are quotable at \$4.25@4.40, with the lighter weights selling from \$3.25@3.85. The market remains active and prices strong on good butcher cows, with the best ones selling from \$3.15@3.50. Fair to good ones, \$2.50@3.00. Middling kind, \$2.10@2.25. On the thin kind and canners there is a general decline in prices of from 30c to 50c per cwt. Last week the kind that were bringing \$2.00@2.10 are hard sale now at \$1.50 to \$1.65. There is little demand for heavy weight calves and yearlings, also light steers. They are all slow sale at prices ranging from \$2.25 to \$2.75. Heavy feeder steers quotable \$2.75 to \$3.10. Veal calves are selling readily at \$3.50 to \$4.50. A nice load of lambs and muttons would find ready sale any day next week at satisfactory prices. They are in demand.

While there was a decline of 5-10c in the hog market Monday, Tuesday morning opened up strong, and to-day's quotations are practically the same as at the time our last letter was written. Smooth 200-pound and up corn-fed hogs are quotable \$7.30 to \$7.45. Light fat hogs weighing 175 to 190 pounds, \$7.00 to \$7.15; 150-pound, \$6.50 to \$6.65; 125-pound, \$6.15 to \$6.35. Hog receipts this week amount to 4667. We are not receiving enough hogs to supply the demand, and prices paid are higher than those of St. Louis or Kansas City. You cannot afford to ship to any other point except Fort Worth.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., April 6.—Cattle—Receipts 4200 natives, 700 Texans; calves 300 natives. Market steady; choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.50@5.20, fair to good \$3.50@4.50, stockers and feeders \$3.00@4.70, Western fed steers \$3.00@5.00, Texas and Indian steers \$3.50@4.80, Texas cows \$2.50@3.50, native cows \$2.00@4.20, native heifers \$3.00@4.60, canners \$1.50@2.55, bulls \$2.00@3.75, calves \$2.50@6.75. Hogs—Receipts 5000. Market 5c to 7 1/2c lower; heavy \$7.30@7.40, light \$7.05@7.22 1/2, pigs \$6.25@7.00. Sheep—Receipts 6200. Market steady; native lambs \$5.60@10, Western lambs \$5.75@10.00, fed ewes



GEO. T. REYNOLDS President
A. F. CROWLEY Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.
V. S. WARDLAW Sec'y & Treas.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.
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The Oldest Commission Company on this Market.

SALESMEN:

W. D. DAVIS, Cattle.
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FORT WORTH BANKS

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

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

MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

\$4.55@6.00, native wethers \$4.75@6.30, Texas clipped sheep \$4.90@5.95, stockers and feeders \$3.50@4.80.

Special to the Journal:

Kansas City, Mo., April 2.—Quarantine receipts four days this week amount to ninety-five cars, composed of fat steers principally, with a few droves of choice heifers and some good cows. The market has gradually strengthened from day to day, as butcher kinds of cattle now have the call. One train of steers, the Half cattle, from Elgin, were good feeding cattle, but had to sell as canners, at \$3.45. Best price of the week was for some heavy steers shipped in by Bacon & Dunn of Russell Creek, I. T., which brought \$4.60, weighing 1397 pounds. Twenty head in the same shipment weighing 1155 pounds, sold at \$4.45. Most of the sales of steers have been from \$4.20 to \$4.45. Ward & Strauss sold 231 steers, 874 pounds, at \$4.05 Tuesday, from their Shawnee feed lots. A shipment to-day from same parties, not as heavy, or as good quality, brought \$3.90 and \$4.10. C. Owens, Caney, Kansas, sold 86 heifers Monday 651 pounds, at \$4.10. They were strictly choice. Same party had 40 heifers on to-day's market, 590 pounds, which sold at \$4.00. Heifers are selling strong, but heavy cows are 10 to 15c lower than Monday. Few bulls have arrived, but they do not improve much, still being sharply lower than three weeks ago, at high time.

Hog receipts are improving and packers are making a fight for lower prices. It is plainly apparent, however, that they want the hogs, and salesmen hold out strongly against reductions. Prices are strong to 5 cents higher to-day, and the top is \$7.50, with bulk of sales at \$7.25 to \$7.45. Weights under 200 pounds bring up to \$7.25, and pigs from \$6.00 to \$6.70.

Sheep receipts are liberal, but the price keeps marching upward. Wethers sold this week at \$6.75. Some Arizona grass sheep, weighing 86 pounds, brought \$5.85 yesterday. The first Texas sheep of the year arrived last Friday, and brought \$5.60, weighing 78 pounds. Native spring lambs sold at \$10 here Tuesday, weighing 57 pounds. A big assortment of Colorado lambs were offered to-day, and all sold from \$7.15 to \$7.40, weighing 65 pounds to 67 pounds. The market opens with a rush every day, as not enough killing stock is coming to fill the demand.

JNO. M. HAZELTON, Live Stock Correspondent.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., April 6.—Cattle—Receipts 29,000, including 300 Texans. Steady to 10c lower; good to prime steers \$4.90@5.60, poor to medium \$3.90@4.75, stockers and feeders \$2.75@4.75, cows \$1.60@4.25, heifers \$2.50@4.75, canners \$1.50@2.80, bulls \$2.25@4.25, calves \$3.00@6.75, Texas fed steers \$4.10@4.55. Hogs—Receipts 29,000. Market slow and 5c lower; good to choice heavy \$7.30@7.50, lights \$6.85@7.15, bulk \$7.15@7.35. Sheep—Receipts 20,000. Market slow; good to choice wethers \$5.75@7.00, fair to choice mixed \$4.50@5.00, Western sheep \$5.50@7.00, native lambs \$5.50@7.50, Western lambs \$5.50@7.90.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 6.—Cattle—Receipts 1500, including 1200 Texans. Market firm; native shipping and export steers \$4.60@5.75, dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.00@5.00, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.50@4.50, stockers and feeders \$2.40@4.60, cows and heifers \$2.25@5.00, canners \$2.25@3.00, bulls \$2.50@4.00, calves \$3.50@6.50, Texas and Indian steers \$3.60@4.75, cows and heifers \$2.40@3.30. Hogs—Receipts 5000. Market 5c lower; pigs and lights \$7.00@7.20, packers \$7.05@7.30, butchers \$7.20@7.40. Sheep—Receipts 1500. Market strong; native muttons \$5.00@6.25, lambs \$5.70@9.00, culls and bucks \$2.00@4.60, stockers \$2.50@4.00, Texans \$4.00@4.75.

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 4.—Compared with the market a week ago, to-day's market is practically steady on calves and cows; while all classes of steers show an advance of about 10c over the closing prices of last Friday. Bulls are about steady. The receipts have been very light, about 110 cars in this division for the week. General sheep market about 25c lower

than last week. No Texas sheep here this week. EARLE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex., April 6.—The receipts were light at the stockyards to-day, very little stock of any kind was received. The demand continues strong for all kinds of butcher stuff and almost an unlimited quantity of hogs and cattle can be sold here at prices equal to any other market. Prices are as follows: Finished hogs \$7.00@7.25, mixed packers \$6.60@7.00, light fat hogs \$5.85@6.60, choice steers \$3.50@4.00, good fat steers around 900 pounds, \$3.00@3.50, good to choice cows \$2.50@3.25, medium cows and heifers \$2.25@2.50, bulls and stags \$1.50@2.25, choice mutton \$4.00@4.25.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live Stock Company.)

Galveston, Tex., April 4.—Market fairly supplied with calves and year-

lings. Good beeves and cows in demand. Quotations:

Beeves, good to choice, \$3.25@3.50; beeves, common to fair, \$2.75@3.00; cows, good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; cows, common to fair, \$2.25@2.75; yearlings, good to choice, \$3.25@3.50; yearlings, common to fair, \$2.50@3.00; calves, good to choice, \$4.00@4.50; calves, common to fair, \$3.00@3.75.

ST. JOSEPH.

South St. Joseph, April 6.—Receipts liberal and prices lower fore part of last week, but under reduced supplies Thursday and Friday decline was regained, week closing with light and medium grades selling with same strength. Good to choice stock cattle, with weight, sold readily each day and market for them ruled strong, but common and medium kinds declined 10 to 15c. Heavy feeders sold up to \$4.85.

Receipts of hogs were fairly liberal; the greater part of the week and the trend of prices was lower for the most, with the demand good though from a' of the packers. Top prices Friday were \$7.47 1/2, with the bulk of sales at \$7.30 to \$7.40.

CAPITAL \$100,000.00 CAPITAL \$100,000.00

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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

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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 1/2 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.

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WOULD NOT TAKE \$50 FOR IT.

SPRING HILL, TEXAS, N. Y. 3, 1900. My wife would not take \$50 for her 1900 Ball-Bearing Washer and do without one. The more she uses it the more she likes it. I think yours is the best machine in the world.

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SAVANNAH YACHT CLUB, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 21, 1901.

After a thorough trial of your 1900 Washer on all kinds of washing, I think you have a "wonder". We have a very large washing, and have always had two women on Monday and one to finish on Tuesday. Our washing cost us \$10 per month. With your washing machine, our cook and the yard boy did the washing in 4 hours, much better than it was done before. Your washer is all you claim for it.

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CHRISTIANBURG, VA., March 4, 1901.

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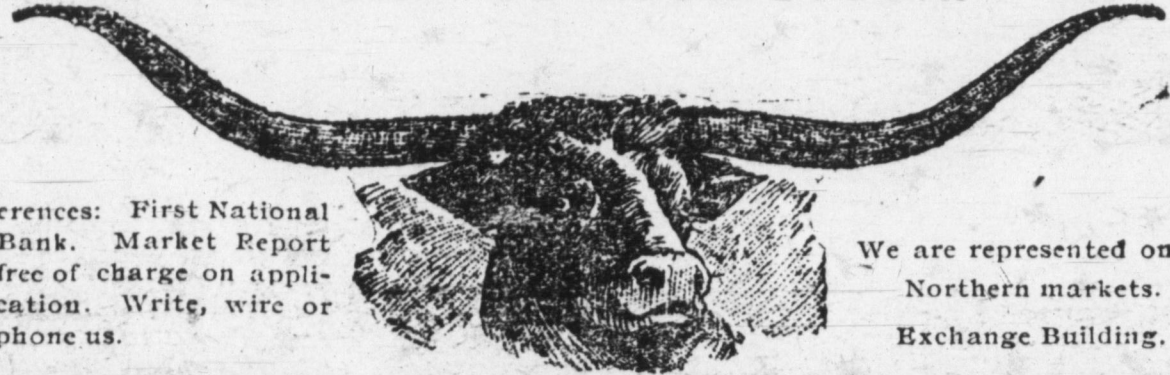
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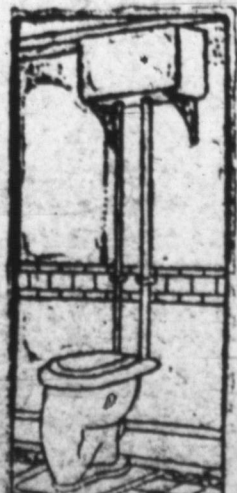
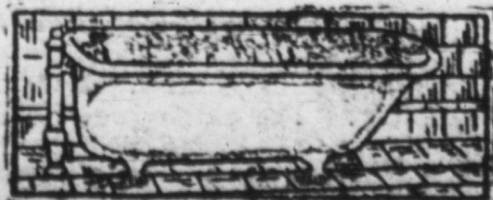
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