

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

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DALLAS.— FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1903.— SAN ANTONIO.

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TEXAS CATTLE INSPECTION.

George C. Moses, inspector for the Bureau of Animal Industry, heretofore stationed at Kansas City, has been assigned to duty at Amarillo and will inspect Panhandle cattle during the coming season. Other Federal inspectors assigned to Texas are: L. A. Klein and Harry L. McDonald, Fort Worth; William Jordan, Quanah, and Dan McCunningham, Colorado. This materially increases the force of inspectors in the state and will have the effect of reducing the revenues of the Kansas Livestock Commission to a considerable extent.

BIG LIVE STOCK DEAL.

Winfield Scott of Fort Worth has sold to Claude E. Wilson of Chicago 10,800 head of stock cattle and 150 head of horses in Mitchell and other counties in Western Texas, in which Mr. Scott has a two-thirds interest. The consideration was \$102,389.07.

BIG DEAL IN CATTLE.

One of the largest cattle deals made in Texas for some months was consummated at Fort Worth yesterday. Carver & Witherspoon of Henrietta, sold to I. M. Humphreys of South Omaha, Neb., 10,300 head of 2-year-old steers. The deal amounts in the aggregate to something like \$220,000. The cattle are off Carver & Witherspoon's ranch in New Mexico, on the Pecos, south of Santa Rosa, and will be delivered in May and June and will be shipped to South Dakota.

W. E. Connell of Fort Worth, has about closed a deal with Nebraska parties for 2500 head of 2-year-olds at private terms. Mr. Connell said last night that the deal was pending, but had not been closed as yet.

FIGHTING THE MERGER.

The National Live Stock association is hot on the trail of the proposed packing house merger, and has supplied the government with information which may lead to a suit being filed by Attorney General Knox, based on the same facts that applied in the recently won National Securities case. This decision is said to apply to the packers' combine very closely, and the cattlemen are declared to be pressing the government to make use of it to "bust" that proposed merger. A special telegram from Boston contained this statement of the case:

"According to a private letter from an insider at Washington, it is time for the 'beef trust' to put on the brakes in its plans for a merger of all the provision interests in the country. It is stated in this letter that the packing combine is the next illegal combine slated for prosecution by the attorney general. News has been received from Western cattle growers, through President J. W. Springer of the Livestock association, that furnishes a way for Attorney General Knox to get at the trust if the information is reliable, and it undoubtedly is. The nature of this information is not disclosed, but every sentence of the court decision which signs a death warrant for the Northern Securities company will be applied with greater force to the merger.

"The formation of the \$5,000,000 merger now under way is regarded as a slap in the face of the administration and, supported by information from the cattle growers, war will be started against the combine as soon as its plans are completed."

That the cattlemen are after the combine there can be no doubt. They have

been exceedingly bitter against it from its inception. The proposition of President J. W. Springer when the convention met here last January was to raise \$25,000,000 in case the combine went through and dot the continent with rival packing houses, to consume the beef grown, and to refuse all dealings with the merger plants. As the cattlemen represent fully \$4,500,000,000 in capital, this would not have been a tremendous undertaking. From the above, however, it is seen that the cattlemen have a still better weapon in the decision against the Northern Securities company, and this they are evidently working to the limit. Judge W. M. Springer, general attorney for the association, is in close touch with the government on these matters, and he is keen on the scent of the mergerites. It is certain that the cattlemen will press action by Attorney General Knox to the last degree.

Not much has been heard of the merger lately. The men back of it have fallen out among themselves, and unless some big promoter takes hold of it, there is little likelihood of its consummation.

QUARANTINE FIGHT RENEWED.

An echo of the quarantine debate was heard in the Texas assembly Friday when Representative Bryan attempted to burden the appropriation measure with a provision of his "dead" bill.

The whole question was thereby opened up, and nearly the entire day was spent in discussing it. Mr. Bryan's amendment was defeated.

During the course of the debate it was stated that the cattle quarantine fight would be renewed in the Twenty-Ninth legislature in an effort to abolish the quarantine. It was admitted, on the other hand, by members who opposed the Bryan bill that unless the quarantine is efficiently and fairly amended it will be abolished. This statement was made in support of the increased appropriation for the Livestock Sanitary Commission.

DUEL ON THE PLAINS.

In a fight with alleged maverickers near Pecos, Tex., early last week, Cattle Inspector Tod Calahan of Midland, was shot through the leg. His assailant, John Underwood, whom he and Deputy Sheriff Brown were attempting to arrest, had a horse killed under him. Underwood and his wife were driving a bunch of some twenty head of unbranded calves from New Mexico down to near Monahans towards his brother-in-law's pasture. The officers got wind of it, and started on their trail. During the fracas Mrs. Underwood shot at the officers several times and they were finally driven off.

CATTLE CREMATED.

Thirty-two head of fine registered Red-Polled cattle were burned to cinders in a car on the Rock Island road at Enid, O. T., early last week. The cattle were shipped from Hennessey, O. T., by J. H. Van Buren and consisted of one or two bulls, a few cows and the balance young stock. When out two miles from Enid, the straw in the car caught fire and by the time the train reached this city it was a mass of flames. The cattle died in the car, none being saved. This shipment was bound to Omaha, where the cattle were to have been sold at a stock sale and the loss will reach several thousand dollars.

FORT WORTH HORSE SHOW.

Much interest is being manifested in the approaching horse show to be held in Fort Worth, April 28, 29 and 30 and May 1. The city is on the qui vive of expectancy and those promoting the enterprise are confident of its entire success. The big tent, under which the exhibition will be held, is now being put up on the T. & P. "reservation." It will seat 2800 people, besides affording plenty of space for exhibition purposes.

The first show ring, of oval form, will occupy the center of the tent. In the center of the ring will be the judges' stand so that every movement of the contestants can be seen and noted. The promenade, ten feet wide, will completely encircle the oval ring, affording space wherein converse may be had with acquaintances and friends and the points of the competing animals discussed, to say nothing of the display of handsome gowns and fetching toils.

Outside the promenade will be the seats and boxes, the latter rising amphitheater fashion and giving ample opportunity for observing all the evolutions within the ring.

About two hundred flags will be used in the decorative scheme and 3000 yards of red, white and blue bunting are to be draped around the huge canvas walls.

Colonel A. E. Ashbrook of Kansas City has sixty entries, including about everything in the equine line from a coach horse to a pony, with the exception of racers and trotters. Other large outside exhibitors will be W. A. Rule, cashier of the National Bank of Commerce at Kansas City, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cudahy of Kansas City, Lieutenant and Mrs. W. M. Roberts of Fort Hill, F. R. Cochran of Dallas, A. D. Butcher of Iowa Park, Tex., D. R. Lowe of Topeka, Kan., Fred Bork, Ralph A. Knight and J. G. Peppard of Kansas City.

The Fort Worth exhibitors will be:
 Dr. Durringer, class 14, 34, 39, 7.
 C. E. Hicks, class 3, 10, 24, 28, 11, 34, 36, 39.
 L. Runnels, class 7, 30.
 Miss Jessie Wardlaw, class 17, 29, 34, 42.
 A. A. Hunt, class 7, 20, 34.
 G. W. Colvin, class 7, 39.
 Sam Davidson, class 28, 25, 7, 39, 34.
 T. P. Isbel, classes 4, 7.
 Geo. W. Polk, class 42.
 L. J. Polk, class 17, 34, 39.
 L. L. Hawes, class 36, 2, 39, 34.
 Dr. J. M. Mullens, class 17, 20, 34, 39.
 Edward Keller, class 42, 29, 37.
 W. H. Marlow, class 28, 25, 24, two entries each, and 39.
 J. B. Finks, 7, 30.
 Scoby Bros., 14, 20, 36, 39.
 R. H. Tucker, 7, 30.
 Frank Sansom, 8, 18, 23, 26.
 E. B. Carroll, 8, 18, 23, 26.
 F. M. Fogg, 32, 6.
 J. T. Herd, 37, 38, 42.
 Leland Roy Leach,
 R. L. Carr, 39.
 Jno. Burke, 17, 7.
 Ardon Judd, 29, 40, 42.
 F. W. Sallee, 30, 7.
 L. August, 7, 30.
 A. J. Ferguson, 2, 7, 11, 16, 17, 21, 30, 34, 36.
 S. B. Burnett, 7, 25, 28, 39.
 Geo. Colvin, 7, 39.
 The patrons and patronesses of the show include: Mrs. E. H. Lowe, Miss Connie Montgomery, Miss Edna Tidball, Mrs. D. T. Bomar, Mrs. A. J. Long,

Mrs. W. V. Galbreath, Mrs. Dr. Thompson, Mr. O. W. Matthews, Mr. Sam Davidson, Mr. W. F. Haines, Mr. Frank P. Holland, of Dallas; Mr. V. S. Wardlaw, Mr. J. C. Walton, Mr. W. B. Ward, Martin Casey, Paul Waples, Marlon Sansom, C. L. Ware.

Mr. O. W. Matthews, secretary of the Stock Yards, has arrangements for the show in charge, assisted by an able committee.

STOCKMEN COMBINE.

The Missouri River Stockmen's association with headquarters at Pierre, S. D., and the Northwestern Stock Growers' association, organized a year ago at Belle Fourche, have effected a merger and arranged for a joint inspection of western stock yard points during the coming season. The Northwestern association has a membership of over 400, and the Missouri River association of about 700, the combination representing one of the strongest live stock organizations in the country.

WANTS LARGE EXHIBIT.

Hon. Marion Sansom, president of the board of directors of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, speaking on the necessity of the Texas exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair, said:

"It strikes me that the state can have an exhibit at St. Louis, which can be a most creditable one, by popular subscription. The subscriptions should come as a free-will offering, so to speak. The people of the state should be aroused to the importance of the movement. The newspapers are starting right. I see from the columns of the News that no little interest has already been shown, and I take it that the citizens generally will take hold and give their mite in this direction. South Texas has done well. North Texas, which is now enjoying an era of great prosperity, should do its part. My understanding is that about \$60,000 or \$75,000 will go toward the erection of a suitable Texas building and the remainder of the \$250,000 will be used in exhibits. We all know that Texas can excel any state in the Union along this line and we can have our state represented as it never was before, so far as its products are concerned. I am especially interested in seeing our livestock interests well represented. It is a well-known fact that Texas is the finest breeding ground in America. Our cattle can not be excelled and it will be no trouble to get together improved cattle that would attract no little attention at this great fair. Since the Omaha show I believe that great strides have been made in the improvement of livestock. The cattlemen have added high-priced animals to their herds and it is possible to give as great a Texas livestock show at St. Louis as the royal show of England. This is a pretty big claim to make, but the facts will bear me out. Those who visited the fat stock show here recently were amazed at the great improvement. There can be no doubt but that the proper representation of the state at St. Louis will be worth millions of dollars to us. But, as I say, the money should be raised by popular subscriptions and some active men and women should be selected in each city and town to carry on the work. The ladies can render great assistance, and it occurs to me that their interest should be aroused in the movement."

BIG SHEEP SHEDS.

The Kansas City Stock Yards company has begun the construction of mammoth sheep sheds on the Missouri side of its property, and it expects to have them ready for use by August 1. A frame structure, one story high, 268 feet front, 294 feet deep, to cost \$12,000, is under way at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Wyandotte streets.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

H. C. Nelson of Moody, had in 21 238-pounds and sold to Armour & Co., at \$5.60.

B. H. Pharr of Sulphur Springs, had in 42 210-pound hogs which brought \$7.20.

J. S. Lowe of Alvarado had in sixty-eight hogs, averaging 199 pounds, which sold at \$7.00.

W. B. Daniel of Granbury had in a shipment of 39 hogs, which averaged 208 pounds and sold at \$7.30.

S. A. Billings of Gonzales came in Friday with 12 bulls, averaging 1085 pounds, which sold at \$2.10.

D. F. Sansom of Alvarado marketed 75 head of steers, 73 of which averaged 834 pounds and brought \$4.05.

Z. J. Steen of Hebronville had in 235 head of steers Friday, 52 of which averaged 1001 pounds and sold at \$4.05.

E. P. Tillery of Grapevine was on the market with 99 head of hogs, averaging 185 pounds, which sold for \$7.25.

C. C. Wilson of Pawnee, O. T., was at the yards with 156 head of hogs, of which 78, averaging 225 pounds, sold at \$7.27 1/2.

Nathan Roberts, representing the Cudahy Packing company, bought 900 sheared sheep from T. D. Newell of Sonora at \$2.65.

G. W. Southerland of Hebronville marketed Friday 235 steers, averaging 107 pounds, which sold at \$3.65 and 31 71-pound cows, which brought \$3.20.

E. G. P. Kellum of Valley Mills had in 159 head of sheep which sold at \$3 and \$3.50. Mr. Edmondson accompanied the shipment.

J. C. Phillips of Rockwall was in with 84 head of hogs, of which 50 averaged 270 pounds and sold at \$7.22 1/2, and 34, averaging 186, brought \$6.95.

A. T. Haines, a regular shipper to this market from Kingfisher, O. T., had in Saturday 71 head of hogs, 66 of which were 216-pounders, selling at \$7.05.

W. J. Nolan of Oklahoma City, O. T., marketed 75 230-pound hogs Thursday, which topped the market at \$7.30. Mr. Nolan is a regular shipper to this market.

Armour and company bought 1315 cattle, 1315 hogs, 364 sheep and fifty-seven calves. Swifts' purchases were 1072 cattle, 1400 hogs, 226 pigs, 1227 sheep and 268 calves.

W. J. Robbins, a shipper of Plano, was represented Thursday with a shipment of 70 hogs and 19 calves. Of the hogs 68 averaging 175 pounds sold at \$7.05. Four 100-pound calves brought \$4.00, and topped the market.

Some top-notchers were brought in late Friday by W. B. Floyd. They had been fed at the Fort Worth oil mills. A bunch of 47 head averaged 1010 pounds and sold at \$4.15, while 98 head, averaging 979 pounds, sold at \$4.

James Crawford of Purcell, I. T., who is a regular shipper to this market, was at the yards with a shipment of 84 head of hogs, 76 of which topped the market at \$7.37 1/2. They sold to Armour & Co., and weighed 236 pounds.

The total receipts for last week were 4974 cattle, 3582 hogs, 4681 sheep, and 552 calves, as against 5416 cattle, 4483 hogs, 5581 sheep and 373 calves the preceding week, showing a decrease in all receipts with the exception of calves.

J. Wade Hampton, a hog raiser of Pauls Valley, I. T., and a regular shipper to this market, was represented with a shipment of 87 head of well-fed hogs, which averaged 200 pounds and sold at \$7.20.

J. S. Johnson of Perkins, I. T., marketed early last week 119 head of hogs which sold at top prices Tuesday. There

were eight head which averaged 230 pounds, and brought \$7.37 1/2, 51 averaging 204 which sold at \$7.37 1/2 and 60 averaging 234, at \$7.35. The hogs were in prime condition and were about the best that had been on the market for ten days.

The Fort Worth Livestock Commission Company made a shipment last week to the Cudahy Packing Company of Los Angeles, Cal., consisting of eight cars of steers, weighing on an average of 1,000 pounds. These steers brought the top price of the day, \$4.15. Mr. V. S. Wardlaw, secretary and treasurer of the Fort Worth Livestock Commission has recently returned from an extensive trip into the Southwest, and he says that section is now making large shipments to this market and will continue to do so.

Marion Sansom, president of the Southwestern Livestock Commission Co., reports a most satisfactory sale of 13 cars of young heifers shipped to the Fort Worth market from the Lureles ranch. Six cars of these were sold to Dallas parties, the others being taken by Armour & Company. The price paid for all of them was \$3.35, which Mr. Sansom considered a satisfactory price. Mr. Sansom states that large shipments are being made from this section of the State and most of them come to Fort Worth, where they are either sold or forwarded to other markets.

THE DALLAS HORSE SHOW.

In spite of the numerous other attractions in Dallas last week the horse show at the fair grounds attracted its full share of patronage. Society turned out en masse and helped the promoters to make the affair a notable success. The occasion marked the formal opening of the southwestern circuit. Out of the eight classes passed upon during the opening night A. E. Ashbrook of Kansas City, captured five blue ribbons, including first prize in the tandem awards and in the following: Saddle horses, walk, trot or canter, Bon Bon won; class 14, station wagon, Sensation won, and in class 45, which covers the four-in-hand road teams, Mr. Ashbrook's road coach "Good Cheer," with Sen Sen and Sensation as leaders and Roulette and Thistledown as wheelers, captured the blue ribbon. There was only one other entry opposed to this, it being Cudahy's four. The other first awarded to Mr. Ashbrook was won by his jumper, Thistledown, in a competition calling for the best hunter or jumper over four successive fences four and one-half feet high, in which this performance only counted.

In the heavy harness class, Huckleberry, owned by S. I. Coleman of Dallas won first prize, while the best trophy for single roadsters was carried off by Mex, owned by F. R. Cochran of Dallas. Jack Cudahy also shared liberally in the distribution, carrying off a number of seconds. Mr. Ashbrook's colors were most in evidence on the second day, his Flirt and Sen Sen winning blue ribbons in the tandem class, his Bon Bon in the saddle horse class, Ashbrook's Sensation in the station wagon class and his Thistledown in the hunter or jumper class and Sen Sen, Sensation, Romance and Thistledown as a four-in-hand road team. F. R. Cochran's Mex and Sid were winners among the light harness horses, both as singles and driven in pairs. Among the gentlemen riders S. I. Coleman of Dallas won, while Fred Schoellkopf of Dallas made the best score in a potato race.

Sid and Mex, the pair of roadsters that cut out some of Mr. Ashbrook's high steppers are Texas-bred horses, sire Wm. Hill, dam Maria Meyer; bred by Mock Brothers of Danville, Ky. These horses have had practically no training, yet they went into the ring as though they had been used to it all their lives. They are full brothers, ages six and seven. This same pair captured the blue ribbon at the Dallas horse show last year from Palmer and Rule and Ashbrook's team. The team was driven by George R. King.

On the closing day of the show Carrey Rippetoe and A. A. Green, Jr., two Dallas boys, gave an exhibition of young horsemanship which was far in

prove that Dallas would be substantially represented in the horse show arena of the next few years. Rippetoe carried off first honors and the red ribbon was attached to the bridle of the pony ridden by young Green.

FLATONIA ROPING CONTESTS.

In roping contests at the Flatonia, Tex., street fair last Thursday John Hopkins took first prize, \$150, in 1:14 2-5; P. L. Kerr, second prize, \$75. Time 1:19 4-5; Jim Burns, third prize, \$50, Time 1:25 2-5. I. L. Wooten, fourth prize, \$25 saddle. Time 1:30.

In the second contest the prize of \$100 was won by Sam Craig of Washington county in 1:03, and the second by Frank Davis of Wharton; time, 1:33.

BIG PROFITS IN HOGS.

Last June a year ago a Douglas county, Kan., woman purchased four fine hogs, for which she paid about \$125. Then came on the drouth and high-priced feed, and while others were rushing their hogs to market, this one fed and petted her hogs. They thrived and multiplied. Previous to this time she had sold \$600 worth of hogs, and at a public sale last week, as told by the Lawrence Gazette, she sold out her herd for about \$900. In this was included the original purchase, which brought \$35 to \$40 each.

FORESTRY IN THE PANHANDLE.

The officials of the Fort Worth and Denver Railway are encouraging the

farmers in the Panhandle section to engage in tree planting. W. F. Sterley, general freight agent of the system, reports that J. B. Goodlet of Quanah has just set out 20,000 black locust trees under the most favorable conditions. Mr. Goodlet is one of the first to experiment, and if he is successful a great many others will follow.

The officials will gladly furnish all parties any information they desire.

Farmers who believe that "a stitch in time saves nine" should not delay in writing to State Entomologist E. Dwight Sanderson at College Station, Tex., for a copy of his instructive treatise on "The Chinch Bug." The way to save the grain crop from the ravages of this pest is to adopt measures for its extermination before much damage has been done.

The first sale of Angus cattle in the history of the National Stock Yards at St. Louis will be held there Wednesday, April 29.

It is possible to realize to some extent the importance of Texas as a stock raising state when the fact is taken into consideration that she markets \$50,000,000 worth of cattle annually.

Strength and gait are fully as important a consideration as size and color in determining a well matched team.

• PUBLIC SALE •
75—REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE—75
 BY THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN BREEDERS:
 J. W. Burgess Co., P. B. Hunt, L. B. Brown, J. E. Brown, J. T. Day, Chas. Maloney, Harry Landa, D. H. Hoven, J. W. Carey and others. These cattle practically all bred below the fever line. Should attract wide attention. Sale commences promptly at 10 o'clock, May 14, 1903, and in the new sales ring
FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.....
 For catalogue apply to
J. F. HOVENKAMP.
 R. L. HARRIMAN, Actioneer.

HEREFORD PUBLIC SALE
50 REGISTERED HEREFORDS 50
 Will be offered for sale by W. S. Ikard, B. C. Rhome, G. W. P. Coates, F. W. Axtell and others, **AT PUBLIC AUCTION** at the **Fort Worth Stock Yards, at 1 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, April 29th, 1903**, of choice and select cattle, about equally divided, of Bulls and Heifers, of good serviceable ages. Many of the heifers have been bred and all raised below the Fever Line. A rare chance for those wanting to start in the business. 2 to 4 months time will be given to any wishing it, making good bankable note with 8 per cent interest. Excursion rates will be on at that time on all the roads. For catalogues apply to **W. H. MYERS, Sec'y, Blue Grove, Texas**, after the 10th of April, or to
B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas.

ANOTHER CHANCE
FOR THE SOUTHERN FARMERS
30 Registered Herefords and Shorthorns 30
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
 At 1 p. m. on Monday, May 4th, I will sell 20 Bulls and 10 Heifers, all registered. Also a car of nice grade Heifers, at Shreveport, La. Terms 1/4 cash, balance note at 6% due Oct. 1st. Conditioned on animal living until that date. In case of death note to be void and cash payment refunded. In case of dissatisfaction buyer has privilege of shipping animal back to me, in which event I will return note, also balance of cash payment if any remains after paying freight out of same.
 Terms on grades 1/4 cash. Every animal guaranteed to be a breeder and guaranteed to satisfy. For catalogue or other information address
CAMPBELL RUSSELL, Bennett, I. T.

RELIABLE HELP SCARCE.

The harvest season is not far off, and farmers are beginning to speculate as to where they can obtain the best help. Good "hands" are scarce, and the workers are inclined to be independent. Irregular and long hours have had a tendency to discourage qualifications for service on the farm, but as many of the larger cities are overcrowded with unemployed labor it is not unreasonable to conclude that the force might be augmented from this source. Negro labor will, as usual, be in demand for picking cotton, but cannot be depended upon for much else. What the farmers of the Southwest need as bad as anything else is intelligent, conscientious service, and it must be frankly admitted that this is difficult to obtain for reasons previously enumerated. Whenever possible, it is wise to guard against the employment of incompetents and men who, owing to their habits and mannerisms, are not a desirable acquisition to any household. They may offer to work "cheap," but a few dollars saved in this way is doubtful economy. Some farmers report that they have shaken the bushes thoroughly, and that no good men willing to work at reasonable wages can be found. Perhaps by application through the mails to some of the city employment agencies they might find just what they are looking for. Nor can the efficiency of a small advertisement in an agricultural paper be disputed. By getting in touch with either of these methods the farmer may obtain a list of applications from which selections based upon character and fitness may be made.

MARKETING WATERMELONS.

Bulletin No. 44 from the Arizona Experiment Station discusses the "Growing of Watermelons." In referring to the marketing of the crop the following points are emphasized:

"The first essential of a marketable melon is that it be in the proper stage of ripening—neither under ripe nor over-ripe. At the beginning of the melon season the tendency is to pick and market unripe ones. This injures their sale and all growers suffer from the effects of undue haste to get melons upon the market while prices are high. Of first importance is the ability to distinguish upon the vines between green and ripe melons; and then, if one is conscientious in picking only the ripe ones, there need be little fear of loss of green ones.

Most varieties give forth a distinctly different sound when ripe and when green. The greener the melon, the

MORPHINE, OPIUM, WHISKEY AND ALL DRUG HABITS.

CURED WITHOUT PAIN AT YOUR HOME.

We have a Well Fitted Sanitarium for Complicated Cases.

If you are addicted to these habits you can be cured and restored to your former health and vigor without pain or the loss of an hour from your business at a moderate cost. The medicine builds up your health, restores your nervous system to its normal condition; you feel like a different person from the beginning of treatment, LEAVING OFF THE OPIATES AFTER THE FIRST DOSE. You will soon be convinced and fully satisfied in your mind that you will be cured.

Mr. T. M. Brown of DeQueen, Ark., says: "Over seven years ago I was cured of the opium habit by your medicine, and have continued in the very best of health since."

Dr. W. M. Tunstall of Lovington, Va., says: "I am glad to say that I firmly believe that I am entirely and permanently cured of the Drink Habit, as I have never even so much as wanted a drink in any form since I took your eradicator, now eighteen months ago. It was the best dollar I ever invested."

Mrs. Virginia Townsend, of Shreveport, La., writes: "No more opium. I have taken no other remedy than yours, and I make no mistake when I say that my health is better now than it ever was in my life, and I owe it to you and your remedy. It has been twelve years since I was cured by your treatment."

For full particulars address Dr. B. M. Woolley, 205 Lowndes Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

sharper and more metallic is the ring that it gives forth if snapped with the finger. As the melon matures and becomes less solid, it gives forth a somewhat hollow or distinctly muffled ring. The riper the melon the more nearly the sound given forth will be like that produced when the palm of the hand is slapped with the finger. Some varieties will be ready for market while the melons still give forth a somewhat metallic sound, while others must be left on the vines until the sound is quite a 'dead' one. These are matters that can soon be learned by experience. The writer knows by a long experience that if proper precaution is taken and a doubtful melon cut occasionally, there is little excuse for ever putting a green melon upon the market.

"As the season advances and melons are ripening rapidly, the tendency is to let some of them become over ripe before they are marketed. At this time it is safe to pick a melon with a sharper ring than would be pronounced ripe earlier in the season. Over ripe melons do not ship or keep well, and are consequently decidedly objectionable to dealers."

GARDEN CULTIVATION.

As the dry season of the year approaches, the importance of properly watering the garden spot, even though a resort to systematic irrigation is necessary, cannot be too strongly emphasized. No matter how rich the soil may be, if the element of moisture is lacking, vegetable growth will be greatly retarded. Anything worth doing at all is worth doing well. After the garden has been laid out and planted it behoves the careful farmer to see to it that his work is not set at naught for the lack of a life-giving element which can be supplied without much effort. With good land and an abundance of water the yield will be surprising. Some experiments will be necessary before the prospective irrigator has acquired a thorough knowledge of its requirements, and no extensive general rules can be laid down. But it should be the aim of the cultivator to keep the land moist to a depth of from a foot and a half to two feet until the yield has matured.

IMPURITIES IN SEED.

Recently a number of samples of red, alsike and crimson clover and of alfalfa seeds have been examined at the Ohio Experiment Station under the direction of the botanist. These show no evidence of serious lack in respect to vitality, but in respect to weed seed impurities the outcome is a warning against employing seeds that have not been recleaned. Recleaned seeds show so much greater freedom from impurities than the seed as it comes from the clover huller, that recleaning becomes a necessity. To put it another way: The seed is free from impurities in proportion to the number of times recleaned. The farmer cannot afford to seed his land to plantains, to new weeds of any kind, nor to infest the clover field with dodder.

During the season of 1902 attention was frequently called to something wrong in newly seeded alfalfa fields and incidentally to the fact that much more alfalfa is being sown each season. Patches in new alfalfa were often found where dodder had killed the stand over a circular area.

The alfalfa seed comes very largely from the irrigated region, especially from Colorado and Utah. Two kinds of dodder seed are common in this Western alfalfa seed. The kind more common has seeds that will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, while the other is more nearly the size of the alfalfa seed. More than one-half the samples of alfalfa seeds examined in Nevada two or three years ago contained the small seeded dodder, while more than one-fourth of them contained the larger dodder seed. Of fifteen samples of alfalfa seed, recently examined in Ohio, two contained seeds of the smaller seeded and two of the larger seeded dodder, but the number of seeds found of the smaller seeded dodder was many times that of the larger seeded.

The many cases of dodder-killed patches in alfalfa fields last season and these facts just stated show that no one should sow alfalfa seed without recleaning through a sieve of 20 meshes to the inch before sowing.



STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND CARRIAGES Are known the world over. 70 years of experience in Wagon building has placed them far in the fore front. YOU only need to ask the man who has used a

Studebaker.
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The Journal Institute

PLANS FOR GROWING MELONS. The following plan produces a rank growth of vines, and consequently they require good distance. Lay off the rows about 12 feet apart and run some suitable narrow plow several times in the bottoms of the furrows. A liberal quantity of fresh stable manure, after it has been properly balanced, may be applied in the drills and well mixed with the soil. To balance the manure, add to each ton of manure 50 pounds of muriate of potash or 200 pounds of kainit in lieu of the potash, and 180 pounds of acid phosphate. Construct in the furrows low hills 12 feet apart. They may receive an additional supply of the stable manure.

Apply in the drills between the hills from 400 to 800 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing phosphoric acid and potash only, in the following proportions:

For phosphoric acid use: Acid phosphate, 290 to 480 pounds, or dissolved bone, 225 to 510 pounds.

For potash use: Muriate of potash, 95 to 190 pounds, or sulphate of potash, 95 to 190 pounds, or kainit, 380 to 760 pounds.

I have found from experience that melon vines appear to fruit better and produce melons of better quality when treated with but little nitrogen during their early growth.

The construction should be such that furrows of proper depth and width will be left between the hills. These furrows are to be utilized as follows:

Place corn cobs endwise in the furrows in two parallel rows 6 to 8 inches apart. Then place across said two rows cobs to a proper depth and cover with soil. Hollow places beneath the cobs will thus be formed. Before the cobs are covered with soil a proper number of round stakes, about one inch in diameter may be driven through the cobs into the soil and a proper number of cobs stood endwise around them. After the cobs have been properly covered with soil the stakes may be withdrawn, thus leaving holes that will be convenient for admitting air to the vacant spaces, and for other purposes. The roots of the vines will readily follow said vacant spaces, and if an investigation be made after the vines have attained considerable size a complete network of fine roots will be found on the surface of the soil beneath the cobs.

Time For Planting—Tin Cans—Seed for early melons in this climate may be planted from the 7th to the 10th of April. Tin cans of proper size, having but one head, inverted over the melon seed will, as I believe, prove one of the most practical plans yet devised for starting early melon plants. It will be well to place some soil on the bottoms of the cans to prevent the tin from reflecting the sun, or if the outside bottoms of the cans be painted black, no soil will be needed. The seed may be soaked about 12 hours in tepid water, taken out and soon after they commence sprouting, planted, sprouted end down. Where one vine only for a hill is desired three sprouted seed for a hill will be ample; sprouted seed will come up better, especially when planted in the open air. Fruit cans will answer, but cans about eight inches in diameter and 6 inches deep are preferable. The sun shining on the bottoms of the cans will soon cause the seed to germinate. After danger from frost has passed the cans should be removed and the plants cultivated. A few seeds may be planted outside the cans, thus testing the plan.

Decoy Beds—Where vines are exposed to the ravages of insects, decoy beds are excellent to protect them. These beds, one to two feet square, may be constructed here and there in the melon patch and watermelon seed sown therein rather thickly. The plants being tender, will attract the insects and thus save the hills. A mixture of soot and ashes, three parts of soot and one of ashes, applied to the hills when the dew is on, will afford still greater protection by driving the insects to the decoy beds, where they can be readily destroyed.

When the melon vines run about four feet, from one to three ounces of nitrate

of soda may be applied to each plant. A portion may be applied to the hills and the residue dissolved in water and poured down the holes constructed in the corn cobs. It will be better to divide the dose into two or more applications.

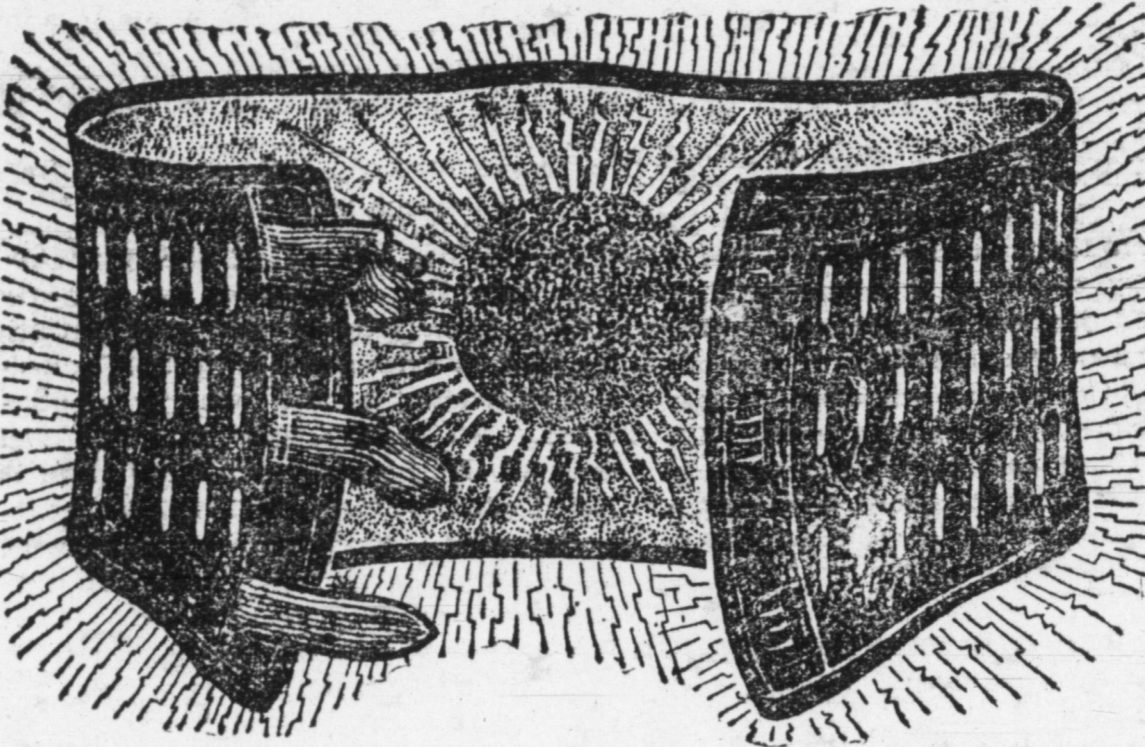
It is not expected that the above will be adopted to any considerable extent. I have tested it sufficiently to ascertain the remarkable effects of the atmosphere when admitted to the roots of plants, and the plan is certainly worthy of further tests.

BRYAN TYSON, Carthage, N. C.

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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 OR 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.

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of soda may be applied to each plant. A portion may be applied to the hills and the residue dissolved in water and poured down the holes constructed in the corn cobs. It will be better to divide the dose into two or more applications.

It is not expected that the above will be adopted to any considerable extent. I have tested it sufficiently to ascertain the remarkable effects of the atmosphere when admitted to the roots of plants, and the plan is certainly worthy of further tests.

BRYAN TYSON, Carthage, N. C.

HEIGHT OF FRUIT TREES.

There is considerable difference of opinion among orchardists as to the height at which fruit trees should be headed. In the Eastern States there are many who think the trunks should be four to five feet, and some of the apple orchards have bodies taller than this. However well this may be for the Eastern conditions, it is not the proper way to train trees anywhere in the Central and Western states, and in the East the tendency is to lower heads. The more recently planted apple orchards there are rarely over two to three feet to the lower branches, and the pear orchards from one to two feet. Any one who has had experience in

the West knows that the hot suns and almost constant summer winds work havoc in orchards that are headed high. The flat-headed apple tree borer works in the trunks and large branches that are exposed to the sun. I have seen apple trees in Northern Texas that were badly attacked by this insect almost ten feet from the ground. In Kansas and Missouri it is not so abundant and destructive, but nearly all the apple trees with tall, bare trunks have borers in them.

Tall heads give the wind greater power over the roots, which strains them unduly, often causing the trees to incline to the northeast, or fall to the ground.

The fruit is much harder to gather from tall-headed trees than from those with low heads. It is especially important that peach trees should be headed low and then kept pruned back so that ladders will rarely be needed to be used in gathering the peaches.

Spraying is also much more easily done on low-headed trees, and the same is true of pruning. There does not seem to be any good reason for heading fruit trees high, except that they are troublesome to cultivate when the branches are very close to the ground. This can be largely overcome by using tools that are made to meet these requirements. **H. E. VAN DEMAN.**

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade Herefords.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1863. My herd consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture closed to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

JOHN R. LEWIS, Sweetwater, Texas. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

LEE BROS., PROPRIETORS, San Angelo, Tex., breeders of registered and high grade Herefords. Both sexes for sale.

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

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

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. None but high class bulls in service; Lord Wilton, Grov 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Sale stock, both sexes, kept on Saginaw ranch, near Fort Worth. Come and see, or write your wants. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 869.

J. L. CHADWICK, CRESSON, TEX., Near Fort Worth, breeder of registered and very high grade Hereford cattle. Bulls for sale.

HEREFORD GROVE STOCK FARM, Childress, Tex., breeders of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. All Panhandle raised. Only first class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality kept in service. U. S. WEDDINGTON, manager.

V. WEISS, Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas.) Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 117, Beaumont, Texas.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, One, two and three-year-olds, immuned, natives, good. GEO. W. P. COATES, Abilene, Tex.

Red Polled Cattle.

IRON ORE HERD Registered Red Polled cattle, some bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, Pittsburg, Tex.

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Tex.

EXCELSIOR HERD RED POLLS The largest herd in the state. Cattle of both sexes for sale. Nothing but registered stock offered for sale. Write or call on M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale

"SAN MARCOS VALLEY HERD" of Red Polts, a few registered bulls and heifers for sale. J. L. & J. R. JENNINGS, proprietors, Martindale, Tex.

B. W. LANGLEY, DENTON, HAS Texas raised Red Polled cattle for sale.

L. K. HASELTINE, DORCHESTER, Greene county, Mo. Red Polts raised in Southwest Missouri, from imported stock. We are so far south there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

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

REGISTERED DEVON CATTLE, Breeder, A. Y. Walton, Jr., San Antonio, Tex. R. F. D. No. 1.

G. B. Ketchum, the Pecos county stockman, sold to J. M. Shannon 300 Territory cows at \$11, to be delivered at the latter's ranch in Crockett county.

CATTLE SALES

Dan McKay of Sheffield sold to J. M. Shannon 170 Territory cows at \$11.

A. B. Robertson sold to Ben Van Tuyl at Colorado City, 200 steer yearlings at \$15.

C. C. Culwell of Miles sold one hundred cows to Tom Shaw of Ballinger for \$1,300.

L. O. Dunn of Midland recently sold 350 yearling steers and heifers to W. T. Clark at \$15 around.

George Wilks of Arlie is buying yearlings at \$12 up. In Greer county he snapped a few head at \$8.00.

Dan McKay, the Pecos cowman, sold to J. M. Shannon 150 head of Territory cows last week at \$11 around.

J. M. Shannon bought of John McKay last week at Ozona 130 head of Territory cows at \$11 around.

A Dakota buyer recently purchased 1100 twos of Graham and Kyle, ranching on the Pecos, at \$20 around.

Rollie White of McCullough bought of W. A. Swinney of Eden, 700 head of stock cattle at \$10.25 per head, including calves.

Hale & Williams of Greenville, bought from W. A. Nix, of Reagan county, last week, 83 three-year-old steers, at \$22.

J. M. Shannon of Crockett county has bought of T. F. White, a Trans-Pecos ranchman, 130 head of cows at \$11 around.

Nunn Bros. have sold their ranch and cattle in Zavalla county to F. A. Piper of San Antonio. The price paid was \$16.50 per head.

W. H. Parsons of Uvalde and Ed Hill of Barksdale have been buying 1, 2 and 3 year old steers around Rock Springs at \$10, \$14 and \$16 respectively.

H. N. Garrett of Midland has gone to Burt Holloway's ranch to receive 250 yearlings, contracted for a week and a half ago, at about \$16.

Fred Millard of Sutton county bought Territory cows from the following parties: M. H. Gilliam, 36; I. N. Brooks, 20; John Potter, Jr., 20 head at \$11.50 and \$12.00.

J. C. Turman of Uvalde thinks he received a very fair price for the cows and calves he sold to the Eagle Pass buyer for shipment to Galveston. He received \$19 for the car of cows and \$11 for the car of calves.

Sam Woodward has been buying Territory stuff in the Concho country. His purchases included: From Bryan Swaim, 100 head at \$12; Bunger, 100 head at \$11; Sam Waring, 100 head at \$15.00.

A. I. Boyd of Midland has lately purchased 108 young black muley bulls, about half of them registered and the other half purebred. He bought them of L. M. Murphy, Lon Fisher and H. M. Clark, the price all around averaging about \$60.

W. N. Scarborough of Dawson county, recently "topped" his herd with eight registered Hereford bulls, purchased from Scharbauer Brothers of

Midland at \$35. These are a valuable acquisition to Mr. Scarborough's bunch, which was previously pretty good.

Charles Flippen of Coleman county bought in Sonora county 800 cows at \$11.50.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Some sales of quarantine cattle at St. Louis National Stock Yards during week of April 12:

W. A. Blackwell, Cuero, Tex., 53 bulls, 1383 pounds, average \$3.50. R. D. Lehman, Vinita, I. T., 53 steers, 1134 pounds, 1134 pounds, average \$4.75; 2 steers, 1065 pounds, average \$4.75; 1 bull, 1340 pounds, average \$3.00; 1 stag, 750 pounds, average \$3.60. C. T. Hunter, Rosebud, Tex., 116 steers, 918 pounds, average \$4.35; 22 stags, 1124 pounds, average \$3.80; 3 bulls, 1213 pounds, average \$3.25. J. T. O'Reilly, Alice, Tex., 49 mixed yearlings and calves, 368 pounds, average \$2.75. W. A. Blackwell, Cuero, Tex., 23 steers, 964 pounds, average \$4.55; 23 steers, 1170 pounds, average \$4.00; 2 stags, 1235 pounds, average \$4.00; 2 oxen, 1285 pounds, at \$4.00; 14 bulls, 1264 pounds, at \$3.30; 53 bulls, 1383 pounds, average \$3.50. C. T. Hunter, Texas, 276 steers, 1001 pounds, average \$4.55. J. K. Cobb & Co., Mill Creek, I. T., 26 steers, 770 pounds, average \$4.15; 22 steers, 990 pounds, average \$4.50; 6 oxen, 1108 pounds, average \$3.35. Otto Buchel, Dewitt County, Tex., 45 steers, 1000 pounds, average \$4.30; 2 oxen, 1165 pounds, at \$3.75; 2 bulls, 1235 pounds, average \$3.25; 10 steers, 626 pounds, average \$3.40. G. W. Saunders, Texas, 19 bulls, 1193 pounds, average \$3.40; 21 bulls, 973 pounds, average \$3.20; 1 bull, 1050 pounds, average \$2.50. J. J. Welder, Victoria, Tex., 90 steers, 633 pounds, average \$4.35. O. Buchel, Cuero, Tex., 44 calves, 378 pounds, at \$3.35. A. Silverstein, East Dallas, Tex., 17 steers, 1271 pounds, average \$5.00; 36 steers 1331 pounds, average \$4.85; 18 steers, 1357 pounds, average \$4.65; 17 steers 1380 pounds, average \$4.95. F. M. Weaver & Sons, Rockwall, Tex., 49 steers, 911 pounds, average \$4.40; 28 steers, 757 pounds, average \$4.05. W. A. Lowe, Texas, 108 calves, \$12.50. M. B. Sparlin, Seneca, Tex., 30 steers, 955 pounds, average \$4.40; 11 steers 810 pounds, average \$4.00. Morrilton Cotton Oil Co., Arkansas, 65 steers, 726 pounds, average \$4.00. Turner & Logan, Jonesboro, Ark., 27 steers, 1029 pounds, average \$4.60; 42 steers, 1012 pounds, average \$4.60. Amsworth & Johnson, Texas, 58 grass cows, 853 pounds, average \$3.75; 20 grass steers, 293 pounds, average \$4.50; 90 calves, each \$16.00. W. J. Creekmore, Grove, I. T., 61 steers, 1112 pounds, average \$4.50; 144 steers, 1137 pounds, average \$4.30; 19 stags, 1286 pounds, average \$4.35. B. F. Payne, Stroud, O. T., 21 steers, 1163 pounds, average \$4.40; 1 bull, 1460 pounds, average \$3.25. C. T. Hunter, Terrell, Tex., 281 steers, 981 pounds, average \$4.45. Cunningham & Pagan, Macon, Miss., 30 steers, 338 pounds, average \$4.15. G. W. Saunders, Texas, 33 cows 625 pounds, average \$3.00; 64 pounds, 663 pounds, average \$2.75; 24 steers, 596 pounds, average \$3.25. Ed Lynn, Mounds, I. T., 25 steers, 909 pounds, at \$4.40; 25 steers, 880 pounds, at \$4.25. Gee & Denmean, Texarkana, Tex., 84 steers, 759 pounds, average \$4.05; 23 cows, 780 pounds, average \$3.50; 44 steers, 940 pounds, average \$4.30; 49 steers, 1090 pounds, average \$4.50.

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Breeders Who Seek Your Trade Shorthorns.

LOUIA B. BROWN, Smithfield, Tex., Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle, Young stock for sale.

JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas. I have 300 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

H. O. SAMUELL, DALLAS, TEXAS, Breeder of Shorthorns. Have half a dozen young registered bulls for sale.

POLLED DURHAM and Polled Angus cattle, and Cleveland Bay horses. Young stock for sale. DICK SELLMAN, Rochelle, McCulloch county, Tex.

V. O. HILDRETH, Breeder of registered and full blood Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale at all times. Cattle and residence at Iowa station, on T. and P. railroad, 15 miles west of Fort Worth. Postoffice, Aledo, Texas.

W. A. RHEA, PROPRIETOR Rhea Mill herd of Shorthorns, Durhams, has for sale choice registered young bulls, ones and twos. Also, a nice lot of cows, ones, twos and threes. Good individuals. No trouble to show stock. Phone in residence at McKinney and Rhea Mill, Texas.

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY, Breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorn and double standard Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. W. W. and J. I. BURGESS, managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

BLUE VALLEY HERD Immune Shorthorn cattle. Foundation consists of get of Mr. Leonard's "Lavender Viscount," and Mr. Gentry's noted bull "Victorious." A few bull calves for sale. Write for prices. J. W. CAREY, Armstrong, I. T.

CRESCENT HERD, registered Shorthorn cattle, young stock, both sexes, for sale. Address CHAS. MALONEY, Haskell, Texas.

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED SHORT HORNS AND POLAND CHINA HOGS FOR SALE.

Young bulls by the Undeclared \$1000 bull Royal Cup No. 123038 and out of \$500 cows. Poland-China Herd headed by Perfect Sunshine No. 2927 by "Perfect I Know," whose get has never known defeat in the Show Ring. Sows in here by the \$2.00 "Corrector" and the Grand Sweep Stakes winner, "Proud Perfection," sire of America's greatest prize winners. JNO. B. BROWN, Granbury, Tex.

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

WM. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville, Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

DURHAM PARK HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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SWINE

Filth in the pens breeds vermin and is often responsible for disease epidemics.

When used intelligently a well bred sire should add materially to the wealth of a community.

When the sow is in good flesh she may be bred again within a week after weaning her pigs.

Some breeders assert that full blooded English and American Berkshires, crossed, make the most profitable stock.

Overfeeding of the young pigs is as unprofitable as allowing them to starve for want of sufficient nutriment. There is a happy medium between the two extremes.

SELECTION OF A BOAR.

An experienced hog breeder writes: "In selecting a boar from a lot of pigs take that one which has made the greatest growth and development under the same conditions as the others; provided, of course, he has the proper form, and he is pretty sure to have it. This tendency to rapid growth is hereditary and is of the utmost importance to the feeder who wants rapid gain and early maturity. The same rule applies in selecting the young sows, and I would not keep one that would not weigh 300 pounds at twelve months of age."

MANAGEMENT OF THE HERD.

Management is an important factor in the development of the hog. Along this line one careful and successful breeder writes:

"In the morning they are given a slop of one-half middlings, one-fourth Red Dog flour and one-fourth gluten feed or germ oil meal mixed with a little more than the same bulk of cut fine clover hay. This slop is heated to a temperature of a little more than milk warm and allowed to soak several hours before feeding. After feeding this slop we sprinkle whole oats very thinly around the yard, where the sows will spend from one to two hours every forenoon picking them up, and thereby get a great deal of exercise that they would not get otherwise. A short time before feeding at night they are given a smaller amount of corn silage, allowing from two to three pounds of silage to the sow. What corn there is in this silage and what little they can get by rooting over the manure from the dairy herd, which is fed largely on silage, is all the corn the old sows get. The young sows get ear corn in addition and not quite as much clover hay in their slop, as we wish to have them make all the growth possible before farrowing time, while with the old sows we aim to keep them gaining slowly but steadily in weight from breeding to farrowing time. At night they are again fed the same kind of a slop as was fed in the morning, only a little skim-milk is added. Clean, pure water is given them every day, and they always have free access to wood ashes or corncob charcoal broken up fine with air slaked lime and salt added to it. A little salt is always given in the slop both night and morning."

PRESERVE THE HEALTH.

The health of the hogs and the little pigs that are to be the hogs later on is of prime importance toward making the business a success. If the pigs are to grow they must be healthy, says the Swineherd. Therefore everything that tends to protect and encourage or induce the health should be looked after. One of the chief factors in protecting health, or in preventing disease, is cleanliness. Have the houses, pens and surroundings where the pigs are living and growing clean.

Filth is a nursery for disease, a propagator of disease germs. Cleanliness and sunshine are destroyers of disease germs.

While cleanliness is not an absolute preventive of disease, it is a great assistance.

The hog should be kept in a condition of health and strength by keeping active the organs of the body that they perform normal functions, and thus enabling the resisting power from very strength of animals against disease to

throw off where germs would otherwise find lodgment.

Therefore we would advise that all the pens and surroundings be thoroughly cleansed and plenty of air-slaked lime used. Whitewash the panels and partitions of the pens and fences, removing all the manure and other debris. See that only pure water is given them, furnish them with wood ashes to strengthen the bone and assist the digestive organs. Keep the bowels open, as constipation is a frequent cause of trouble. Burn the cobs and give the charred remains salted to the pigs. They will eat them with great relish. Have a good range, regular feeding. Look after the quarters and see that they have been thoroughly cleansed—it is an important matter.

ABOUT CROSS BREEDING.

One of the greatest mistakes that the swine grower can make is to cross breeds, using a boar of a different breed from the sows. You may be a good breeder and swine raiser, but failure awaits you if you attempt cross breeding, says the Farmers' Tribune. Others have tried it and failed. The first cross may bring good results, but after that you do not know what you will get, and it may result in the loss of the type and conformation, which you want, and which you had before you began to cross.

There are a good many breeds of hogs which have been brought to their present perfection by judicious selection and breeding, but the mating has always been between animals of the same breed.

Failure in cross breeding is not confined to hogs alone, but the same results have followed the cross breeding of cattle, the first cross being all right, but after that the breed and type were lost, and experienced breeders do not attempt it any more. Select the breed that suits you, and then stick to it. You may improve that breed by good judgment in selecting and breeding, but always improve within the breed; never try to do it by going outside and introducing different blood. Always use the purest bred sows that you can find; use only the pure bred of the same breed, and always use the best boar that you can get. A high-priced boar is often cheaper than a low-priced one. Get the best, use only the best and your herd will improve if you give it proper care and attention.

COTTON SEED MEAL DANGEROUS.

It has been determined by numerous tests of the agricultural experiment stations that cotton seed meal cannot be fed safely to pigs, that it causes death sooner or later. It being a food of great protein richness, the pigs at first start out splendidly, but they quickly sicken and suddenly die.

It has been fed in limited quantities by a few feeders with pretty good results, where the chief proportion of the ration was some other feed. But it cannot be recommended under any circumstances, as it is dangerous, and even where fed in small proportions of the cotton seed meal, with other feed, after a duration of time of feeding extending over five weeks, it has resulted in loss.

It was recently tested by an experiment station in permitting pigs to follow cattle fed with cotton seed meal, but it proved also dangerous for the pigs to have this feed from the cattle droppings for any length of time.

The experiment station people have not been able to determine why it causes death, as it is a good feed for cattle, either milk cows or fattening animals, but dangerous to hogs.

THE OUTLOOK FOR HOGS.

We are in receipt of a number of letters asking as to the advisability of going into the hog business at this time, and whether we expect that the present prices of pork will be maintained.

The hog business is a good one if properly managed year in and year out. The farmers who follow the business of feeding hogs for market, where they have given intelligent thought and proper attention to the rearing and feeding of animals, have always been rewarded with as much profit and many times greater than any other

class of animals, observes an exchange.

Hogs can convert more pounds of meat out of the grain fed them than any other animals on the farm. They are quicker marketed than most other animals. You can raise and market a crop of pigs in from 6 to 8 months with good results.

As to maintaining the present price of pork hogs for any length of time is a question that no one can be sure as to his answer. The present high prices are largely caused by a shortage in the hog crop. This may be made up this year. Hogs multiply very fast under favorable circumstances, and the fact that they are high will cause a greater exertion on the part of breeders and farmers to produce them. More care will be taken in preserving the lines of the little pigs than if the prices were low.

We do not believe it would be reasonable to expect the very high prices now ruling to be continued next year. They are likely to be until another crop is raised or until the prospects of another crop has exerted its influence to some extent. Should the shortage continue another year, the present or even higher prices are as likely to continue as not.

Farmers who always go into a thing when prices are on top, do not always meet with their expectations. But the man who follows it year in and year out—with good management—will find that hog raising is always a profitable one to engage in upon the farm.

The man who grows corn is almost compelled—for best results—to engage in hog raising. The man who carries a dairy, finds it one on his most economical and profitable departments to have sufficient hogs to take the bi-product, and there is always a certain amount of feed on the farm that the hogs can consume more advantageously than any other animals.

If one is desiring to engage in the hog business, we would look further ahead than one year. Do not go in too heavy when prices are on top. Be cautious, give good care to your herd and feel your way along until you are sure that you understand the business. But do not fix your mind now on a surety of getting these prices for pork hogs a year or two hence. If you do it will be satisfactory and if you do not, you will have prepared for it.

BERKSHIRE.

WINCEY FARM BERKSHIRES

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LILLARD FARM BERKSHIRES.

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

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

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SHEEP---GOATS

Sheep should be dipped regularly once a year and the best time to do it is immediately after shearing.

Even "fair to middling" natives have been bringing \$6.50, while prime natives have been selling around \$7.50.

A sheep that is sick from any cause will separate itself from the rest of the flock and appear listless and stupid.

With a field or range to feed upon the shepherd has no fear of a short pasture in the hot, dry days of July and August.

Rarely has the outlook for the herdsman appeared brighter than at present. Mutton and lamb is high, wool will undoubtedly go higher than it has gone for some considerable time, and from the present outlook very few rams will be awaiting buyers at the close of the season.

KEEP THE WOOL CLEAN.

Sheep raising, like any other business, needs to be conducted on business principles. One of the prerequisites to the conduct of sheep raising in this way is to keep the wool clean. Any product almost will sell better if it is cleanly and of nice, neat appearance. But we have reference more especially to that which affects more than the appearance, and when the sheep go into winter quarters is the time to arrange for the maintenance of the cleanly condition which presumably your wool presents when the flock comes in from its summer outing in the pastures. They should not be allowed to run to stacks of hay or straw and eat holes into them, as the litter will be scattered down into their wool. This is the lazy man's way of feeding and has not profit in it. The buyers of wool do not like to have to buy dirt to get the wool. More than that, this litter is commonly actual injury to the fiber of the wool itself. If in no other way it will cause more or less of it to be broken by the extra amount of work necessary to get it clean from foreign matter, and ready for use. There are some kinds of chaff, as that of timothy, that can not all be gotten out by the ordinary machinery process, and hand picking of such a product necessarily increases very much the cost of manufacture from it.

All bedding, haying and, where the bunch to be fed numbers twenty or more, all grain feeding should be done with the sheep out of the compartment at the time. As even in feeding the grain with them crowding around, some is liable to be spilled onto them. This is the better plan of feeding the grain anyway, as it can be distributed much more evenly with them out of the way, thus giving all a chance to get their share. It may be necessary on rainy days to handle the hay and grain with them around, and under such circumstances as much care as possible should be taken to keep them out of the way. It is very easy for wool to get into it sufficient litter to decrease its value two or three cents per pound, but the man who has that kind usually lays the fact of his wool not selling well to the unjust discrimination on the part of the buyer, instead of to his own ignorance, carelessness or mismanagement or whatever it may be.

Use plenty of bedding, both in the sheds and yards. This is the best way to get your straw ready to go back onto the fields, and aside from the importance of keeping the wool free from dirt and stain when lying down. If the yards get wet they will, especially the shorter legged breeds, get their belly wool dirty while walking through them. There is no other animal about the farm that objects so much to wet under foot. The hay should be fed in racks of such a pattern that the sheep cannot get its head in under any part of it. The best rack that we know of is made just wide enough that the sheep may reach the center. The bottom should have a board running around not high enough to rub the wool off the under side of the necks of the sheep as they reach over. This will

for the average sheep take a ten-inch board. The upper portion or hay receptacle should have the sides tight so no litter can get through. It should be of a V-shape, with the lower edges of the sides a little above the top of bottom boards. This gives ample opportunity for the hay to get down and the sheep plenty of chance to get at it without any part of it getting into the wool. There is also very little opportunity for any hay to be pulled out under foot and wasted with such a rack.

The height of this rack is three feet and the sloping sides are two feet; 2x3 pine is used for the uprights and they will cut without any waste, and three eight-inch shiplap boards placed on the sloping or inside edge will make tight sides for enclosing the hay, and their lower edges will be far enough from the bottom board to give room for the heads of the sheep. Some make a rack similar to this and put a floor into it, and feed the grain in the racks, too. This makes a much more expensive rack, heavier and more inconvenient to handle. We prefer the troughs for feeding grain separate from the fodder rack.—Prairie Farmer.

GOATS AS MUTTON PRODUCERS.

Some expressions regarding the value of Angora goats for mutton have been obtained from well known breeders. This is what they say:

Thomas H. Mastin, Missouri: The packers here buy goats as goats and sell them as sheep. They make a difference of about half a cent a pound in favor of sheep when buying, and as they never sell goats they save that difference in selling.

G. A. Hoerle, New Jersey: Angoras bring now in Kansas City and Chicago within 4 or 5 per cent of the price of ranch sheep, while ten or twelve years ago not half that price could be obtained. Were it not for their unpopular name, goat, the meat would bring by far the highest prices on the retail markets.

Oscar Hom, Oregon: There is no sale here for goat meat. Wethers are generally used for their mohair or for clearing land of brush.

Josephus R. Barnett, Arizona: We have a local market which can use three times as much as we produce.

E. H. Jobson, New Mexico: The demand for mutton goats is greater than the supply. We get good values for the mutton.

H. T. Fuchs, Texas: I could sell hundreds and thousands as easily as I could sell sheep.

J. R. Stanley, Iowa: Have used and sold very few for meat, as they are in demand as brush killers.

MARKETING OF SHEEP.

During the course of a lengthy article on lamb growing, J. McCaig points out in the American Sheep Breeder the importance of reasonable marketing.

In the selling of sheep, as in the disposal of any other commodity, it is the special rather than the commonplace product to which the artificial margins or profits fall. Whether a man is raising sheep to sell for breeding purposes, in which case large size is especially to be desired, or whether for butcher's use, he should try to have his stuff ready early. In the neighborhood of the cities lamb is now supplied in a steady stream all through the season from January on and it is during the early months of the year that prices fall highest. After mid-summer there is a time when everybody has lambs to sell and when prices reach a dead level. On high priced lands near the towns and cities it is necessary that the products of all kinds be of a special character. Intensive production is the only condition under which such lands will pay. An indifferent product limited also as to volume will mean loss on such lands. It is imperatively necessary that the man on a small holding should make his meat products quickly.

COUNSEL FOR SHEPHERDS.

The care given the ewe flock the two or three months previous to parturition determines the degree of success at that period. A weakly lamb is always an evidence of faulty management of the mother, says H. P. Miller in Ohio Farmer. A common error is that of

feeding too little muscle-making material. Corn is valuable, but it is not a complete feed in itself. Roots, straws and timothy hay belong in the same class. They need to be supplemented by more highly nitrogenous feeds, as the clover and bean hays, brans and the highly nitrogenous meals, as gluten, cotton seed and linseed.

Exercise and pure air are also necessary for the proper development of a lamb. Exercise is best induced by allowing the flock to roam at will over large fields. The grass they get from a good bluegrass sod will be far better for them than wheat straw or timothy hay. Sheep can live out of doors the year round, but they will require less feed and labor if fed under shelter. They would better remain in the open, clean field, however, than have to wade about in a muddy barnyard. A sheep dislikes mud as badly as a chicken does water. A flock should never be shut in a close stable when they are wet, even slightly. Better let them go soaked remaining out.

No small part of the season for housing sheep in winter is for the purpose of accumulating manure that may be used upon cultivated fields. Allowing the flock in an open barnyard much of the time defeats this very largely. The barnyard on most farms is a fearful sinkhole for fertility and possible wealth. Abandon it. Let the flock go from stable to field.

Mud is a most prolific source of lameness. A foot or more of straw spread on sheep walks when the ground is not frozen will keep them out of the mud longer than if put on the frozen ground. The sweep mill for crushing ear corn is a very satisfactory method of preparing it for feeding. It is not necessary or advantageous to crack the grains. The sheep will do that. This coarse meal can be fed in V-shaped troughs without danger of the sheep eating too rapidly so that a few get more than their share. The silo affords a still better method of preparing the corn crop for sheep feed. Silage, soja bean meal and clover or alfalfa hay compose the combination for winter feeding.

There is as much difference in milk production among ewes as among cows. The growth of the lamb is the index of the value of the ewe. It will pay to know what each ewe is doing.

Uniform condition of an animal insures a uniform fiber of wool, a most important factor in its worth. Wool is getting to be a consideration again in sheep growing, especially Merino wools. A weak fiber is always produced by a period of poor nourishment. Clotted fleeces are produced by some

GOATS.

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disturbance that checks the secretion of oil by the skin; fever or severe chilling through getting the fleece wet to the skin are the common causes.

Corn and clover hay can be profitably converted into mutton at present prices, by good lambs. The winter is the time to free the flock of internal parasites. Clean them out of the ewes before they go to pasture and you will have a healthy flock of lambs next summer. It is the old sheep rather than the old pastures that carry the parasites through the winter. I know of nothing more effective for this purpose than coal tar creosote, half dram doses in two ounces of water, given after 12 to 18 hours fasting.

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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—Colin Cameron and others, Kansas City, Mo.

As an evidence of the growing demand for mutton, it may be mentioned that fall clipped Texas sheep have been selling as high as \$6 during the past week. The quality of the stock sent to market has materially improved due, no doubt, to better conditions on the range, brought about by abundant moisture.

Advises received by the Journal from widely divergent points in Texas and the Territories, report that the corn acreage planted is much larger than last year. Everything points to a good season and farmers are confident of a record-breaking yield. Incidentally they are engaged in raising hogs which will be fattened on the corn in the fall.

In their haste to get fruits on the market at the earliest possible moment, some farmers have been flooding the cities with immature products of the garden, picked before they were anywhere near ripe. Most of the strawberries which have thus far made their appearance belong to this class and do not meet with a ready sale at the prices asked.

Crop bulletins issued by the agricultural department of the government and the various state authorities are beginning to put in an appearance. They uniformly report the grain crops in splendid condition and convey the information that early fruits were not damaged much by the cold weather. Unless all signs fall the present season will be one of unusual prosperity in the Southwest. Agriculture and stock raising are indissolubly linked with the fate of this section. When these industries are in a flourishing condition the banks are filled with money and business men in the cities are happy.

One of the most earnest advocates of diversification in the South is Prof. A. M. Soule. In a recent address delivered at Birmingham, Ala., he declared that he was not in favor of curtailing the production of cotton, but pointed out the necessity for abandoning the present wasteful practice of shipping cotton products abroad. He argued that they should be utilized for feeding and fertilizing purposes at home, thereby helping to discourage competition directed against the American producer. There is sound logic in the words of Prof. Soule and they are commended to Journal readers. For agricultural purposes and the feeding of live stock the ingredients are worth twice as much as when sold for conversion into meal alone.

Now that 1500 Texas cattle have been successfully started on the long journey across the Atlantic to South Africa, another large shipment is contemplated. Early in May, if present plans are carried out, the steamship Cranley will sail from Galveston with as many more yearlings and two-year-olds. Stockmen are interested in watching the result of the experiment. Texas cattle have been bred up to such an extent during the past decade that they do not differ materially from other beef animals. Perhaps, for this

reason, they may not be able to "rough it" any more successfully than they would if raised on the stock farm instead of on the plains.

As a horrible example of the need for better highways the following, from an exchange, is about the best yet: "A wagon to which a lot of black wax was clinging was driven upon the scales and weighed a few days ago and it registered 3800 pounds. The owner said that its weight when clean is 1200 pounds. Therefore he was hauling 2600 pounds of mud. As no team can get more than ten miles and bring back a ton load in a day, it costs at least \$2.50 a day or 25 cents a mile to haul a ton. Hence, this farmer's mud tax was at least 25 cents for every mile he traveled." Delegates to the St. Louis good roads convention, take notice!

From Washington comes a dispatch to the effect that a Boston syndicate has been formed to locate the Mississippi Choctaw Indians on their allotments in the Indian Territory and has applied to the Department of the Interior for permission to carry on the work. The syndicate agrees to transport the Indians from Mississippi to the Indian country and furnish them a living until they can improve their homesteads and can sell their surplus lands. This will take from one to five years. In return the syndicate demands half of the land of each Indian it locates. It offers to enter into such a contract and agrees to put up bonds with the Interior Department for the faithful performance of its duties under contract. The department has written to Chairman Bixby, of the Dawes Commission, at Muskogee, I. T., for an opinion as to the advisability of granting the syndicate a license to operate its scheme. It ought to be possible for the government to provide successfully for the location of the Indians in their new homes without the intervention of self-seeking capitalists.

ALONG THE RIO GRANDE.

From the vicinity of Eagle Pass, Tex., comes an object lesson of the efficacy of irrigation as practiced in the arid regions traversed by the Rio Grande. Some lands, artificially watered and under cultivation, are held at \$100 an acre where, a few years or even a few months ago, they would not have been regarded as worth \$1. Water is drawn from the river by means of a rotary pump operated by a 125 horse power engine, with a capacity of lifting between 4000 and 10,000 gallons of water per minute, regulated by the elevation of the land to which it is applied. There are estimated to be about 400 acres of irrigable land in the tract, capable of supporting almost any kind of a crop. The entire farm, which is owned by Louis F. Dalch, can be watered in eight days by the use of sixteen tons of coal, mined three miles away. After the problem of obtaining sufficient moisture has been solved, as it will be within the next quarter of a century, there will be few "bad lands" in the Southwest.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Sentiment in favor of inaugurating a course of study in the rudiments of agriculture as a branch of training in the public schools is growing and it deserves to, being founded upon the doctrine of common sense. Years ago "book larnin" was not regarded as of any importance to the farmer of the future, but things are different now. Very few would attempt to belittle the work undertaken and successfully accomplished by the agricultural colleges, from which the graduates go forth with everything in their favor, theory having been supplemented with practice during the term of instruction.

Useless fads have, in many instances, been introduced in the early training of the child which might, with highly beneficial effect, be supplanted by a few practical suggestions as to the best methods of planting and cultivating grain and "truck" or the making of good butter. Such instruction would be a stepping stone to the more elaborate courses pursued in the

higher institutions. There is no valid reason why farming should not rank among the professions. Considered from any point of view it deserves more consideration from our educators than it has heretofore received.

STRICTLY UP TO DATE.

Some weeks ago when the Journal boldly made the assertion that the new packing plants at Fort Worth, though not the largest, were the best equipped in the country, several readers, among them some of the most enthusiastic patrons of the market, scouted the idea. The writer, however, spoke from an intimate knowledge of the subject, having closely inspected the great establishments in Chicago and Kansas City. The statement then made has been confirmed by the visit to the Panther City stock yards of accredited representatives of Nelson, Morris & Company, sent for the purpose of obtaining "pointers" to guide them in the erection of the proposed Morris establishment on the banks of the Kaw. Facilities for "taking care" of Texas and Territory meat products near home are fully equal to the best.

CATTLE ARE TIED UP.

Failure on the part of the Kansas live stock authorities to recognize the federal inspection has resulted in the tying up of some 25,000 head of Texas cattle, which the owners desire to have moved from Southern to Northern pastures. Governor Bailey of Kansas argues that under the law of that state he cannot allow the cattle to enter the state on bills of health issued by inspectors of the bureau of animal industry, nor send inspectors to the pastures for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they are free from ticks. He insists upon the right of Kansas to inspect the cattle at the point of destination and collect a fee of 2 cents per head, as provided in the statutes. The federal authorities have all along taken the position that they would not issue a bill of health to cattle in a district under quarantine without the permission of the authorities of the state to which the cattle are destined. Missouri, Nebraska and a number of other states have agreed to accept the federal inspection, but Kansas holds aloof. The position which Governor Bailey and the Kansas live stock sanitary board takes is that, under the Kansas law of 1901, the introduction of cattle into the state from any point south of the south line of Kansas without inspection, except for immediate slaughter, is expressly forbidden, and that to allow them to come in without such inspection would be a violation of the state law.

It is strongly hinted that Governor Bailey and his advisors are being influenced unconsciously by an element seeking to injure Texas cattle interests.

Since the misunderstanding was first announced a conference has been held at which plans were arranged for a joint inspection by the federal and Kansas authorities. J. H. Johnson, representing the Sunflower State, has gone to Odessa and Midland for the purpose of co-operating with the national government inspector there.

BUY EGGS NEAR HOME.

It is surprising that so often people think it necessary to send a distance from home to buy eggs and stock, when frequently quite as good, and sometimes better, stock is within a few days' travel from them. The disadvantage of this system is not only the difficulty of doing business at long range, and the high express rates, but also the danger of buying unacclimated stock just at the breeding season. That this difficulty extends to chicks from eggs sent from a distance is acknowledged by breeders generally. They claim that the poor hatches frequently complained of chicks lacking in vitality, are due, not to the fact that the eggs have been shipped, but to the complete change of climatic conditions. Where one desires to buy from a distance of a special strain it is better to buy stock in the fall and give them time to become acclimated before the breeding season begins.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

The Texas Stock Journal;
The Texas Farm Journal;
Kansas City Farm Journal.

The combined circulation of the three Journals secures by far the largest circulation in the Southwest.

REAL ESTATE.

TWO SECTIONS school land, time proved up 2 pat. Sec. leased, 110 acres crop, 165 head cattle, good house, 3 wind mills, all under fence; cheap if taken at once. Write or see W. A. LAWLER, Twist, Swisher Co., Tex.

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 & PERRY, Ochiltree, Tex.

FOR SALE—The N. W. 1/4 of 15, 2, S. 3, W., Comanche Co., Ok. WM. N. CASWELL, Comanche, I. T.

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

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

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

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

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

RANCHES.

BIG RANCH WANTED—Must be good and well located. Prefer solid sections. Quick trade. BOX 607, Waco, Texas.

200 SECTIONS Panhandle lands can be bought on right terms, right prices and amounts to suit. Write or call. ALAN REED LAND AND CATTLE CO., Alanreed, Gray Co., Tex.

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, \$3860; 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 company 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.

PASTURAGE.

PASTURE for 3000 head steers for rent cheap. T. P. MARTIN, JR., Marlow, I. T.

PASTURES FOR LEASE—4400 acres of good grass in two pastures with never failing water, grass will run 1200 to 1500 head of cattle. Six miles from R. R. station, in the Otee Indian reservation. For further information write to G. W. and JOE CARSON, Whiteagle, O. T.

WANTED—Cattle to pasture. Twenty-three sections fine summer grass, good water. On Southern Kansas R. R. Unloading chute at pasture. Prices reasonable. Address Joe Getzwiller, Canadian, Tex.

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

JACKS.

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

FARMS.

TO TRUCK growers in Texas and Indian Territory: During the coming season will be in the market for potatoes, car lots, f. o. b. your stations. Correspondence solicited. State how many you will have and how soon can ship. **GEORGE WILLIAMS**, Denton, Tex.

BLACK waxy land farms for sale, and will loan you money to help pay for you a home. **ROBERSON & 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.

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.

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.

115 HIGH GRADE stock cattle, nicely marked, 3/4 to 5/8 Hereford, one registered bull; from 6 years old down. Write or wire, **T. M. HAYS**, M. D., Santa Anna, Tex.

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—Two year-old bull and yearling heifers, all raised here in Jack county. For prices, address **W. M. GLIDEWELL**, Finis, Texas.

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

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

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.

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.**

AGENTS WANTED.

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

WANTED—Live agents to sell Dr. White's Electric Combs, patented Jan. 1, '99. Cure dandruff, hair falling out, sick and nervous headaches, yet cost no more than an ordinary comb. Sells on sight. Agents are wild with success. Send 50c for sample (half price). Write quick. **THE DR. WHITE ELECTRIC COMB CO.**, Detroit, Ill.



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

OFFICERS:

James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., president.

Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex., vice president.

Arthur Dixon McKinney, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary.

Hiram Miller, Indianapolis, treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Sid Conger, Shelbyville, Ind., Hon. Fremont Goodwine, Williamsport, Ind.

E. A. Hirschfield, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hiram Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.

Arthur Dixon McKinney, Indianapolis, Ind.

Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex.

James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.

There are other officials yet to be named.

"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL."

Come join our ranks, March with a will!

Unfurl our banner to the skies!

Write "progress" on its shining folds;

Salute it, as aloft it flies.

Come join our ranks! 'twill pay you well!

Forward we march to victory;

Our countersign always the same—

The magic watchword "Equity!"

Come join our ranks! fall in line!

Old ways and means leave once for all.

Our country's motto is our own—

We stand, united; parted, fall!

Come join our ranks! Come one and all!

The youth, the maid, the hoary head;

Even the children's tiny hands

Can clasp another's far ahead.

Come join our ranks! Do not delay;

The days are swiftly passing on.

For honest toil get honest pay,

And well-earned rest at setting sun.

Come join our ranks! give hand to hand,

A million links of one great chain.

"Co-operation is our cry;

Let all the land repeat the strain.

—Helen Mason, in Up-to-Date Farming and Gardening.

The rapid growth of the American Society of Equity since its organization

a few months ago is highly gratifying to the editor of the Journal, who was among the first to recognize the efficacy of a co-operative organization of this character, founded upon a substantial basis. There are now about 9000 members enrolled, including many of the most progressive and enlightened farmers in the country. Local unions have been established in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Texas, Washington, North Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Plowing and planting have not interfered with the work to any appreciable extent and organizers all over the country who are capable of intelligently explaining the objects of the society and pointing out its advantages over all previous movements of the kind are meeting with unqualified success. The society is founded upon new lines and for this reason, perhaps, its plans are not fully understood by some. It seeks to regulate and control the output of the farmers in a given community, without any intent or desire to interfere with the business of others, as did the Alliance. Each member should constitute himself a committee of one to work for the upbuilding of his local union and direct his efforts toward securing at least one recruit before the next meeting. In this way the union may be greatly solidified and strengthened. An appeal by President J. A. Everitt of Indianapolis, urging systematic organization is appended:

"If a grange, farmers' club, farmers' society or union by whatever name is beneficial to farmers and the community where they are in existence, and there are many thousands of them scattered here and there all over the country, why would not double the number be better?"

"If it is well to have a farmers' club,

grange or society of any name in any one neighborhood, does it not follow that it would be better to have enough of them to cover a township, and each should lend strength to the other? Now, if you agree that it would be beneficial in a business way and socially to completely organize a township, would the movement not have added strength if the whole country was organized? Who will doubt the benefits to the farmers in a county where they are all co-operating to secure certain results, whether they be along lines of production or markets, good roads, education, or for social features? Now, if the farmers in one community can co-operate advantageously; in a township with greater advantage; in a county with still greater advantage, why cannot the farmers in five counties, thoroughly organized, co-operate to still greater advantages? Of course they can. And does it not follow that if all the farmers in all the counties in a State were organized, and co-operating to the accomplishment of certain and definite results that the benefits to each would be greater than co-operation on a small scale? If the farmers in any one of our principal agricultural States were to thoroughly organize and co-operate along equitable lines, they would be a power for good to themselves and others that cannot be estimated.

"But why think of stopping when one State is organized? What is good for one club of farmers will be good for another club of farmers, no difference where it is formed. If it is good for the farmers in one State to organize it will be good for the farmers in each other State; and now we come to the only kind of co-operation for farmers that will give them all the benefits of their business. The farming industry is national. Co-operation, to yield the maximum results, be permanent, free from jealousies and disturbances from within and without, must be national and must comprise every product of their toll.

"Let us have national co-operation by the farmers; a local union of the A. S. of E. in nearly every school district of the country, which means that the country is saturated with them, and these unions under the control of a paid district agent or organizer, whose duty it will be to see that they stay organized, and the objects of the American Society of Equity will work out automatically. Then you need not be concerned about your stubborn neighbor, nor about holding or selling your grain. What appeared at first as an element of weakness (the great number) will be the very element of strength. In this great body, if there are hundreds of thousands of incapables (who will not or cannot abide by the instructions of the central body) their efforts will be engulfed in the great ocean of concerted action by the balance who can and will co-operate to control the surplus of any crop that ever can be produced. Mark our prediction: The supposed element of weakness (the great numbers of farmers) will be their strength when co-operating, and the control of prices to a minimum point will be automatic (without an apparent effort.) It will be accomplished and you won't know how."

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Announcement is made of the appointment of E. Sundendorf of Elgin, Ill., as superintendent of the dairy of the department of agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. The appointment goes into effect at once. Mr. Sundendorf is secretary of the National Creamery Butter Makers' association, and for several years he has been special agent for the department of agriculture of the United States government in charge of the extensive butter tests. Mr. Sundendorf is a high authority on all questions pertaining to the dairy, and his appointment will be received with gratification by dairymen everywhere.

Prof. D. A. Brodie, late of the Western Washington Experimental Station, is superintending the work of installing the open air exhibit by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This exhibit covers five acres of ground, and its central figure is a mammoth map of the United States. The work will occupy Mr. Brodie's entire time until the close of the World's Fair in December, 1904.

F. D. Coburn, chief of the livestock department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and his force of assistants are busily engaged in perfecting plans for the livestock show. A beautifully wooded tract of thirty-seven acres of ground adjoining the agricultural exhibit has been allotted to this department, and it will be at once improved. A great horse show will be one of the features arranged under the direction of Robert A. Aull.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—22 head of two-year-old Shorthorn bulls. I invite inspection. **J. R. WARREN**, Hillsboro, Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOICE registered O. I. C. pigs for sale. The most profitable hog for the farmer. White St. Bernard puppies for sale, the most affectionate and best guard dogs on earth. **W. G. McCONNELL**, Waukomis, Okla.

SICK PEOPLE, let me tell you how to get well without medicine. Address **DR. J. S. RICHARDSON**, Mineral Wells, Tex.

FOR SALE—Drugstore and stock of drugs; is good location for some doctor. Will sell very cheap. For particulars write to **DR. G. L. CONNER**, Fox, I. T.

TO EXCHANGE—\$1500 worth factory stock, averages over 8 per cent, for live stock or stock of goods. **H. L. MERTEL**, Coalgate, I. T.

DWARF MAIZE and Kaffir corn, 25cts pound prepaid. **W. L. Burnett**, Sweetwater, Texas.

TO EXCHANGE—\$1500 worth factory stock, averages over 8 per cent, for live stock or stock of goods. **H. L. MORTEL**, Coalgate, I. T.

NOW READY—A valuable pamphlet, Cultivation and Storing of Sweet Potatoes. This pamphlet, with necessary cuts, gives plain directions for constructing a sweet potato house that, in connection with important details, will easily keep sweet potatoes in good condition until the new crop comes in, or longer.

Also some new, well tested and valuable plans for bedding and growing sweet potatoes. **A. F. Funderburk**, Dudley, S. C., in speaking of this pamphlet says: "I would not take ten times its cost for it."

The pamphlet has been introduced into eighteen states and two territories, and it is believed that the plans given will eventually, to a great extent, supersede the present mode of growing and storing sweet potatoes. The pamphlet also contains a number of my best agricultural articles. Price of pamphlet postpaid 50 cents. I have a few copies of formula for constructing "A Moth Proof Bee Hive," that will be sent, as long as they last, without extra charge. Address **BRYAN TYSON**, Carthage, N. C. In answering advertisements you will please mention this paper.

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

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, 15 1/2 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 109, Dallas, Texas.

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

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

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

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. **WYNN & EDWARDS**, 236 Main St Dallas, Tex.

DAIRY

When she kicks, don't get angry and abuse her. Cruel treatment is always resented.

Ten cows of the improved dairy breeds are earning the dairymen and farmer to-day as much as twenty common cows did a score of years ago, a saving of half the feed and labor involved in caring for the stock.

WHEN DAIRYING HURTS THE FARM.

The advocates of dairying have always put forth as one of their strong arguments the statement, "dairying improves a farm, builds it up and increases its productiveness." It is a fact that the keeping of a goodly number of cows on a farm increases the amount of manure available for keeping up the fertility of the soil. It also is true that a majority of dairymen buy a large proportion of the grain fed their cows, hence they put on the farm much more than they take off, and always with the supposition that it is a benefit to the farm, but—they may be mistaken.

At the recent meeting of the Wisconsin Dairymen's association Professor Henry, in an address on the Wisconsin feedstuffs laws, presented some facts that were enough to alarm any man who cares for clean farming and a clean farm.

In speaking of the adulteration of wheat bran he said it often contained unground weed seeds to a harmful extent, and cited as an illustration of the fact that a car of bran that was shipped into Wisconsin the past year which the dealer held till he could send samples of it to the experiment station for examination. What that examination revealed was: A pound of that bran contained 28,000 pigeon grass seeds, 16,000 wild buckwheat seeds, 3800 flaxseeds and 5100 various other weed seeds, a total of 52,900 seeds per pound of bran. Think of feeding ten or twenty tons of such bran to the cows upon a farm and using the manure to enrich the fields!

Eternal vigilance is the price of clean farming—vigilance as to what we feed as well as vigilance in thoroughness in culture. If bran cannot be bought without being adulterated with weed seeds, let them be ground so finely before the bran is bought, by us that we cannot see them. Then, (some of them have some feeding value) they will do the land no harm.

Look well to the purity of the bran you buy.

THE COW AS AN INVESTMENT.

"What per cent of fat in the milk a cow gives is necessary to make her a paying investment?" This question is asked by a correspondent in Dakota Farmer, and answered by Prof. E. E. Kaufman of Fargo, as follows:

While this is a very sensible question it is a hard one to answer for the reason that the amount of milk a cow

gives during her period of lactation is of more importance than the per cent of fat in her milk.

A cow should produce not less than 200 pounds of butter a year. This amount will pay for her keep and give a reasonable profit on the investment. Every pound above 200 will be clear profit. Suppose a cow milks 300 days in the year and averages eight quarts of milk per day; she will then during the period of lactation produce 5100 pounds of milk. If this milk contained 3.6 per cent of fat she will have given 183 pounds of butter fat, equivalent to 210 pounds of butter. On the other hand had she given only seven quarts per day the total amount of milk would have been 4500 pounds and it would have to contain 4 per cent fat in order to produce 210 pounds of butter.

From the above example it will readily be seen how important it is to know the amount of milk given as well as the per cent of fat.

I would suggest to the inquirer that he set a standard of butter production for each cow and that every cow that does not come up to this standard be turned into beef. Don't make a standard too low. If he is a beginner let him make it 200 pounds and as a knowledge of feeding and care of the cow's increases, raise the standard. Each cow should be tested and not the whole herd collectively. To do this, carefully weigh each milking the last three days of each month and let the average weight for these three days represent the average per day for the whole month. At the same time take a sample for testing from each milking. This will make what is called a composite sample with the Babcock tester. Let the per cent of fat obtained represent the test for the month and multiply it by the total number of pounds of milk given and you will have the amount of butter fat produced during the month.

To illustrate: Suppose that the last three days of January the cow called "Betty" gave 16, 17 and 18 pounds of milk respectively, the average per day would then be 17 pounds and the total for the month would be 31 times 17 or 527 pounds. The test shows 4.9 per cent fat. She would then produce 4.9 per cent times 527 or 25.8 pounds of butter fat for the month which is equivalent to 30 pounds of butter. Do this for each month during the lactation period and you will have a test of the cow "Betty" that will be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

In many instances it will be necessary to continue this test but three or four months to show a cow is not profitable. She can then be discarded and another put in her place. In making this test study the conformation and build of the best cows so that when others are selected it can be done more intelligently.

Of course to determine the profitability or unprofitability of a cow an account of the feed consumed must be kept, not of the whole herd, but of each cow separately. Don't be afraid to do a little figuring, but don't take it all out in figuring.

POULTRY

Roup is a serious proposition. When it develops in a flock the simplest way out is the best. Kill the infected chickens without delay.

REMEDY FOR SCALY LEGS.

Make a saturate solution of fresh naphthaline flakes in good high test kerosene. Fill a small bucket with the solution and dip the birds' legs into this solution once a week. Four or five dipplings will usually cure the worst case, says the Poultry Monthly. After the first dipping remove all scales that will come away easily. Be careful to dip only the legs into the solution. Do not get it on the skin of the thighs, or it will raise a blister. Try to avoid soiling the feathers with it. Add venetian red to the solution, as it makes it stick, and color the legs sufficiently to identify, at a glance, the birds that have been treated. The red stain soon wears off. It is a safe, simple cure if used properly, but remember that you can kill, or badly blister fowls with kerosene if you are careless and sloppy in using it.

HENS FOR THE BREEDING PEN.

It is too early to make up the breeding pen, but it is not too late to watch the flock in view of making a selection when the time does come. Study the habits of the hens and thus be better able to select from the flock the hens that will make good layers. Put only promising hens in the breeding pen, and in a few years you will have a flock of profitable layers. A good layer has a small head and slim neck, and is quick and active in her movements; she is off the roost early in the morning and is busy scratching and searching for food all day.

The laying characteristics may be seen in the growing pullet at an early age. A pullet that feathers early is generally a good layer. If one is fully matured and lays a full-sized egg it is safe to put her in the breeding pen.

A hen that lays on fat easily or one that has been sick is not suitable for the breeding pen.

Some markets prefer white eggs and some prefer brown eggs. Some markets prefer fowls with white legs and skin and some markets prefer fowls with yellow legs and skin; aim to produce the kind of eggs and fowls that the market to which you sell prefers.

It is safe to say a hen with yellow legs and skin will lay a brown egg, and one with white legs and skin will lay a white egg. When you put a hen in the breeding pen you ought to know just what colored eggs she will lay.

After you have made a careful selection remember proper food, plenty of fresh water, grit and material for egg shells, are essential. Scatter the grain in a clean litter and make the hens hunt for all they get to eat. The number of eggs and vigor of the chicks will in a great measure depend on the amount of exercise the fowls have had in the breeding pen. Make up the breeding pen about three weeks before time to use the eggs for hatching. In some cases two weeks are sufficient, but to be more positive in the matter allow a longer time. Gather the eggs every day, carefully pack them and turn them every day. Do not keep them longer than four weeks before using.—Pacific Homestead.

MODEL POULTRY HOUSE.

There are practical plans for the construction of a poultry house large enough to accommodate 300 hens for laying. It should be divided into ten pens of thirty birds each. Make the house twelve feet deep and each pen twenty feet wide; the north wall five feet high, and the south wall seven feet. Make the building of rough inch lumber on a frame made of 2x4 inch studding and plates; the sills should be 4x6 inches, and may rest on stones or cedar posts. The top of the sill should be at least one foot above the level of the ground and sand or sandy loam filled into the top of the sills. Cover the walls outside with two-ply, and the roof with three-ply, or prepared roofing. As an extra protection, the inside of the north wall should be lined with tongued and grooved sheathing. Make the window frames five feet by

POULTRY.

LONE OAK, TEXAS, pure pit game eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Order from T. A. ATKISSON.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from very fine full blooded Barred Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorn, Black Langshan and Light Brahma chickens. Eggs one dollar per setting. ALB. C. MACHEMEL Poultry Yards, Bellville, Tex.

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, 439 Cole Ave., Dallas, Texas.

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

GOLDEN WHITE AND BUFF

Wyandottes, Barred, Buff and White P. Rocks, White, Buff and Black Langshans, Light 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.

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

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.

OKDALE POULTRY FARM,

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

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.

three feet, with twelve (ten by twelve-inch) lights, and to slide on the inside of the south wall on top of a 2x4 inch scantling placed one foot above the top of the sill.

The dropping board three feet wide runs the full width of each pen. The space above the dropping board is divided as follows: 1, roosting box, ten feet; 2, coop, for extra males and broody hens, five feet, and 3, six nests (eighteen inches by eighteen inches) in two tiers of three each, five feet. Each pen should have three windows, five feet by three feet, having twelve (ten by twelve inch) lights, and made to slide as in the brooder house on top of a 2x4 scantling placed one foot above the top of the sill. On the inside of each window adjust a one-inch wire frame on spring hinges. The smaller mesh in the wire is useful in keeping the poultry in, and the sparrows out. A curtain of cotton in front of the roosts will afford ample protection in very cold weather.

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FRESH FASHIONS.

The wrap that must "go" with several things requires thoughtful consideration, and a wrap should never look like a wrap. To look "bundled up," under any circumstances, is fatal to fashion.

Some other hue than black is safest for the useful little "occasional wrap" of the present, which is to be worn over light colors. A shade which is neither fawn nor ivory nor gray, but rather a sort of ivory, with just a dash of gray in it, proves the best on the whole. Then the new duck's egg green harmonizes well in many costumes.



PELERINE CAPE IN TUSSORE SILK.

tume schemes. All the new wrap models, whether little coat capes or cape coats, point toward the cape. A variety of this, the pelerine, is shown. This cape is of tussore silk, with fringe. The straps falling as stoles below the waist are of tussore hued embroidery, faintly touched with gold at the ends.

Two more model wraps are shown. A belted basque cloth affair in sparkling champagne color, with wide collar of lace, is in the coat style, and with it is worn a pale blue plaited straw toque with no trimmings, but a fold of blue silk and a full white hussar plume.

More in the nature of a driving wrap is the mushroom three-quarter coat faced and founced with plaited chiffon to match and adorned with silk guipure. The cape collar finishes in a knotted silk fringe. In the same mood of fancy is the large leghorn hat, with its graceful lace scarf and touch of pink roses.

The revived tailor made dress is most alluring. With it is worn a white lawn



NEW MODEL COATS.

tucked shirt with white lawn collar and tie of soft plaid or spotted silk—a fetching combination.

Bodice and skirts alike combine to give length to the figure, and many of the latter are so cut that they droop a little in the front, which is hidden by the belt. This slopes down to a point in the front.

Many of the new serges are trimmed on each seam, but have no lining.

and drop fringes, gimps and ornaments appear on most costumes.

Everything we have is trimmed and retrimmed. Simplicity is nowhere, but style has been left to us.

AMY VARNUM.

THE LATEST WHIM.

The cap is the latest folly. There is so much to be said for it that it is not to be wondered at that a great deal is said against it. You see, in the old days—no, the middle aged days—one wore a cap because one was bald or aged or married or something equally convincing. Further back Perdita and other lovely women wore caps for a far more charming reason—because they looked bewitching in them. Nowadays—well, nowadays we have the courage of our convictions. We are to wear them and decline to give any "sensible" reason for so doing.

The varieties of the cap are legion. To begin with, there is the first step. You take a scarf of some soft lace—alencón, mechlin, tambour, Limerick—one of those laces that droop and take graceful lines whichever way they fall. With a jeweled pin gather up the center of the scarf and fasten it just behind the pouf of hair over your forehead. The two ends, hanging like lappets, can be treated in three ways—they can be tied in a little bow well on one side, they can be tied at the back of the neck or they can be left loose, just held in place by an Italian hairpin behind each ear.

A triangle of lace may be dressed



A MARIE STUART CAP.

into the service. One point is pinned in front a la Marie Stuart; the other two afford points from whence the strings proceed, though be it at once understood that strings are not necessary to nine caps out of ten, especially if a "cappy" effect is to be in any way avoided or if the confining lace or ribbon under one's chin bothers one at all. A rather fluffy type, a frilled edge, a certain irregularity of demeanor, is fascinating and preferable, though the Puritan coyness and demure aspect are undoubtedly becoming to many women. For hair dressed high the little round cap, not necessarily lace, in fact, preferably of a plain material, frilled all round with a knot of colored ribbon strings, very narrow ones, is extremely pretty.

Before going on to the more elaborate kind, here is one more wrinkle for a cap that is not a cap until it is on your head. Take a piece of lace about three or four inches wide and long enough to reach "plain" from lobe to lobe of the ears when laid over the head. Secure it thus, pinning the corners farthest behind each ear to the hair. This leaves the other two corners hanging loosely, and a tiny pearl drop or some little dangle in keeping should depend from each. This cap, again, is improved by a trifling peak in the center.

When we leave the simple lace things and come to something with a foundation, the Marie Stuart mode comes back again and again. This time the wired front rises above the hair before descending into its little peak. Why is that peak always so becoming, and why call it a peak when it is a valley, and ought not one to talk of the whole as a coil?

Caps, by the way, look delightful with the tea jacket and coffee coats, and of course this latest whim is a notion entirely for the house.

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THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Few of us wear the same garments continuously—the modern tendency is said to be rather to the other extreme—and it is natural that the cape of good hope should not be always on our shoulders. Apparently there is not a sufficient number of these garments to go round, for optimism never affects all the world at the same time. Even in a household it is sometimes found that when mother is cheerful father invariably retires into gloom.

But if everybody were always bright and hopeless these characteristics would no longer be looked upon as estimable, and the conclusion one comes to is that, considering the hurry, the world was made nearly as well as we ourselves could have made it. One of Mr. Barrie's characters remarks that an optimist is a lazy man. Certainly against the man who fusses about prophesying disaster the charge of indolence cannot, unfortunately, be brought.

The pessimist gets a great reputation, because if his dismal forebodings are not realized in fact no one feels inclined to blame him, and if by chance they do occur he takes every means of proclaiming his amazing powers of foresight. The prophets of the world only need doggedness and longevity, and the law of chances makes it likely that they will be right some day. Thus it is that a name is earned for industry. As a matter of fact, most men select the role which is the easiest for them to play.

Ambition so often goes hand in hand with hopefulness that the optimist cannot be fairly charged with slothfulness. No man would waste time in dreaming dreams if he thought it were quite impossible they should ever come true. Young men studying industriously remind themselves that they "may be president some day." The statement that it is love that makes the world go round has been proved by scientific men to be fallacious. They would have more difficulty in contesting the argument that it is hope that makes the world go on.

Bachelors are notorious experts (in their own opinion) on the bringing up of children, and that is why I dare to suggest that youngsters should always be allowed to be enthusiastic about something. Unless they acquire the habit in early youth they will never get it later on, and the grownup person without enthusiasm is so useless as to be deserving of scorn. By learning to ride a hobby well in the days of youth children are preparing themselves for the more important steep-chases later on. It comes in the scheme of training which they have to undergo. But keep them young, all the same, while you can. They will be grown up a long, long time. W. P. RIDGE.

THE WHOLESOME CELLAR.

Better a coat of plaster on foundation walls, inside and out, and a cement floor than oriental rugs or a piano; better than oil paintings or table silver, for a dry cellar spells health with a large H, and bric-a-brac, silver and ormolu are as dust and ashes when health and vitality are gone.

When you are sure your cellar is dry, consider the second proposition. Keep it clean.

Of course no one would even permit such an unthinkable thing as bits of spoiled animal matter to linger in the cellar. Vegetable matter is nearly as bad, for the injurious gases generated by decay float all through the house. If you must have a garbage pail, keep it out of doors, where the freshening wind may dissipate its odors. The cellar is improved by a coat of white wash, which can easily be renewed. If you add a little carbolic acid to your wash, you disinfect as well as clean.

If given to much household painting—and surely a little paint here and there improves the appearance of things—always clean the brushes thoroughly in kerosene, and they are sure to remain soft and pliant.

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TIMES HAVE CHANGED

Effective April 5th, No. 12 leaves Fort Worth 9:00 p. m.; connects with H. & T. C., G. C. & S. F. from South; T. & P. from East and West; M. K. & T., T. & P., Frisco, Cotton Belt from Northeast; Ft. W. & D. C. from Northwest. Through Sleeper to Chicago via Kansas City. No. 14 leaves Fort Worth 8:30 a. m.; connects with H. & T. C., G. C. & S. F., M. K. & T. from South; T. & P. from West and East; Cotton Belt, G. C. & S. F., M. K. & T. from North; Ft. W. & D. G. from Southwest. Through Sleeper to Kansas City.

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MAVERICKS.

Steer yearlings in the Midland range are held at \$16; twos at \$22.50.

Major W. W. Watts, of the Z.-L. ranch, has been buying up Crosby county steer yearlings at \$15.50 around, for delivery June 1.

A. J. Bell of Pipe Creek, near Bandera, recently sold his ranch and a few head of cattle to John Muennink of Medina county, for \$3400 cash.

J. M. G. Baugh has sold his five and one-half section ranch, with well and other improvements located in the Devils river country, to H. W. Chriesman for \$2000.

W. E. Barrow of Stonewall county sold to Messrs. Kenedy & Sons of Archer county, Texas, his eight-section ranch fifteen miles southwest of Aspermont, Tex., for \$3 per acre.

T. H. Rudd, a Stonewall stockman, has purchased John E. Robertson's ranch, consisting of four sections held under purchase and six sections under lease for a consideration of \$7500.

Advices from Colorado, Tex., announce that Frank Greene, Jr., has purchased the Plaster and Gray ranch, in the Southern portion of Mitchell county. Details of the transaction are not given.

Tom Adams of Sabinal has bought the Piper land, known as the old King ranch, some three miles north of the depot. The ranch contains three sections of land, and the price paid was \$5000.

Cattle moving to market from the southern part of the state are coming via Fort Worth, with the privilege of stopping at that market, and as a result much of the stuff is sold in Fort Worth.

J. H. Wallace, who was quarantine inspector at Roscoe last season, has been indicted by the Nolan county grand jury for some alleged irregularities in connection with the discharge of his duties.

Heavy cattle shipments have begun from San Saba to Red Rock, O. T., for pasturage in the Otoe reservation. A total of 1750 will be sent. About 1200 of these are three and four-year-old steers and the others cows.

David Boaz of Fort Worth is financially interested in the erection of an oil mill at Sweetwater, with a daily capacity of sixty tons, to cost \$500,000. Other capitalists in Fort Worth, Sweetwater, Abilene, Colorado City and San Angelo are expected to invest.

This is the first year that cattle have been loaded for Territory shipment at Brady, fifty miles below Brownwood. They are now concentrated at that point for a radius of 100 square miles, and it is expected that the Frisco railway will handle from that point this season about 150,000 head.

H. N. Garrett last week closed out his interest in the Holloway & Garrett South Dakota outfit to the first named of the firm. The deal included 2206 2-year-old steers at \$28 around and the ranch and improvements. O. B. Holt then purchased a third interest in the outfit, and the new firm is now styled Holloway, Holt & Elliott. The new firm then purchased 800 twos of Geo. D. Elliott on the Midland range at \$21 around, with 10 per cent cut back, to be delivered at Odessa and Monohans on the 9th of May. The firm also purchased of Burl Holloway 200 twos on the same terms.

G. C. Armstrong and R. Elmbirst, two cowmen from Winnipeg, Manitoba, have been at El Paso, en route to the Sierra Madre country to ship 1600 head of twos and threes to the ranches of G. B. Murphy at Alberta, Manitoba. Of these, 1500 are heifers to be used for breeding purposes and the others steers—all of the hardy Mexican type.

Patrick Leonard, a cowboy of the "old school," who for years was foreman of the OX and Tullis ranches, died recently at Quanah and was buried at Childress. Leonard was a man of nerve and did not know the meaning of the word fear. He killed three men in his day, escaping each time on the plea of self-defense.

The premiums won at the Purcell fine stock show by T. M. Hoben of Nocona, Tex., were: Second on three-year-old bull; first and second on two-year-old bulls; second on yearling bull; second on bull calf; third on three-year-old cow, and first on best two products of one cow. This is a pretty good record for one man, and "Tom" is to be congratulated.

T. A. Rudd of Arlington, Tarrant county, Texas, bought through T. M. Holcomb of Aspermont, Stonewall county, Texas, the W. T. Hudson II section ranch, located one mile south of Aspermont, Tex. It is one of the best ranches in the county, fine black and red waxy land. The price paid was \$7500.

George A. Abbott of San Angelo, Tex., a prominent cattleman, who has about 3000 head of cattle near Tulsa, I. T., on their way to pasture in the Osage country, states that not less than 900,000 head will find their way to that nation from his part of Texas. It is thought that this may be the last year for them in the Territory, and an extra number will be sent in.

The Kilgore Land and Livestock company was sold under deed of trust at the court house door in Uvalde recently by the trustee, W. D. Love. It was bid in by Julia W. Anderson and H. F. Baldwin of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the sum of \$8100. The ranch is about four miles west of Uvalde, and contains 2272 acres. There were also some 240 head of horses included in the deal.

The following shipments of cattle are reported from San Angelo: Harris Bros, 728 steers and cows to the Territory; J. B. Murrain, 274 cows and yearlings to Kansas; W. C. Jones, 1029 cows to Elgin, Kan.; J. T. Ellis, 641 cows and steers to the Territory. J. B. and J. E. Dale, 430 cows and steers to Carlisle, Tex.; J. W. Smith, 376 cows to Fairfax, I. T.; J. R. Hamilton, three cars of mutton to market; J. W. Friend & Son, 1100 cows and steers to the Territory.

Col. Smythe, W. B. Martine, J. W. Smylie and J. O. Brown of Hall county, recently received a sack of Turkestan alfalfa, 100 pounds; total cost of seed and express \$27.20. This is expensive seed, but if it comes up to representation will prove cheap in the end. This species of alfalfa withstands the drouth on the steppes of Turkestan, and if it will thrive as well here will prove a great boon to stock farmers in the arid regions of the Southwest.

As an example as to what hogs are bringing the Childress Index man did a little figuring last Tuesday with Monday's Fort Worth market report. A car of thirty-two fat heifers weighing 640 pounds sold at \$3.30, or \$677.95 for the car. The same day a car of seventy-six hogs sold at \$7.40, or \$1254.15. The car of hogs brought \$575.20 more than the heifers; in fact, almost as much as two cars. "This is something the farmers of Texas should study over," he observes.

"About all the Elkins law has accomplished so far," says the Chicago Livestock World, "is the cutting off of stockmen's passes. And yet John W.

Springer claims responsibility for it." Will Mr. Springer please rise and explain. It has been said that the Elkins bill was drawn up by the attorneys of the railroad. It is drastic enough to have been drawn by either of the accused.

The J. B. Foster ranch, located in Stonewall county, and recently reported as sold to Dennis & Barrow, has been sold by those gentlemen to J. W. Kennedy at \$3 per acre. About sixteen sections of land are embraced in the deal.

The following sales are reported from Midland: O. Pratt of Kansas City bought the Flat Rock yearling steers at \$15 around; J. A. Walcott sold 700 yearling steers to Hopkins & Blackshear at \$16 and 500 twos at \$22; Lanier Bros. sold their string of yearlings to O. Pratt of Kansas City at \$15.50.

T. M. Holcomb, writing from Aspermont, Stonewall county, says: "Everything is in fine shape now. Grass is coming fast, and stock is doing well. Farmers are elated over the future prospects. Old settlers here say we never had better prospects and the finest season in the ground we have had for years. Farmers are rushing their work, and most of them are up with it. Cattle went through the winter in fine shape, with comparatively no loss, and with the present conditions will come on the market very early in first class shape."

Campbell & Cunningham, the well known Indian Territory ranchmen, were large buyers at Ballinger, Runnels county, last week, purchases including the following: From C. H. Willingham, 57 2-year-old steers at \$17.50; from Joe Johnson, 300 2-year-old steers at \$17; from A. M. Millar, 170 2-year-old steers at \$17; from Wm. Allen, 306 2-year-old steers, at \$17; from S. R. Munsey, 12 2-year-old steers, at \$18; from Will Routh, 53 2-year-old steers, at \$17; from Zenzie Routh, 11 2-year-old steers, at \$15; from Doc Vancil, 33 3-year-old steers, at \$25; from Hermann Giesecke, 72 2-year-old steers, at \$17, and 33 3-year-olds, at \$25; from Wood & Wright, 46 2-year-old steers, at \$17; from D. C. Simpson, 21 2-year-olds, at \$17 and 10 threes, at \$25; from A. Schawe, 36 3 and 4-year-old steers, at \$24; from A. J. Roper, 8 2-year-olds, at \$17, and 23 3-year-olds, at \$24.

An experience which John Felton, a cowman, underwent recently at the Jake Lindly ranch, in Irion county, was somewhat more exciting than a bull fight. He was helping to kill a beef and shot the animal. The bullet glanced the eye, inflicting pain and arousing all her brutish madness. She started at him in full speed, not hesitating for anything that might obstruct her path. She was so close that he could feel the farm breath of her nostrils and nearly felt the ungenerous touch of her horns just under his ribs. Seeing there was no hope of escape from those sure weapons and feeling that his trotters, which had been stimulated by "scare," could not cover the desired ground to land him in safety, he turned and fired the pistol that he still held in his hand. The mark went home and the cow fell dead at his feet.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Representative sales in the quarantine division at Kansas City: W. W. O'Bryan, Welch, I. T., 30 steers, average 1277 pounds, at \$5.05; 6 bulls, 1400 pounds, at \$3.50. H. J. Dewitt, Clencore, Okla., 18 steers, 966 pounds, at \$4.75; 2 cows, 985 pounds, at \$2.90. A. A. Croxon, Nocona, Tex., 22 steers, 756 pounds, at \$4.15; 6 bulls, 900 pounds, at \$3.15. T. M. Redding, Oklahoma City, 41 bulls, 833 pounds, at \$4.15; 4 bulls, 1545 pounds, at \$3.25. O. E. Marsh, Chandler, Okla., 12 steers, 888 pounds, at \$4.00. H. B. Calbert, Ravia, O. T., 102 steers, 853 pounds, at \$3.95. J. B. Dyerle, Ramona, I. T., 17 bulls, 1429 pounds, at \$3.35. W. D. Ozum, Munger, Okla., 23 steers, 1023 pounds, at \$4.90. 10 steers 862 pounds, at \$4.60. A. G. Pennill, Chickasha, 116 steers, 930 pounds, at \$4.50. W. J. McCalgin, Shawnee, Okla., 52 steers, 874 pounds, at \$4.35; Matt Wolf, Roff, I. T., 20 steers, 930 pounds, at \$4.25; 43 steers, 969 pounds, at \$4.25; 1 bull, 920 pounds, at \$3.50. J. W. Jackson, Bartlett, Tex., 40 bulls, 1278 pounds, at \$3.00. Rogan Mercantile Co., Pryor Creek, 43 steers, 1214 pounds, at \$4.90; 6 steers, 920 pounds, at \$4.65. W. V. Alexander.

Chickasha, 23 steers, 1095 pounds, at \$4.80; 63 steers, 1056 pounds, at \$4.70; 74 steers, 829 pounds, at \$4.30. Taylor Lanham, Ada, I. T., 55 steers, 798 pounds, at \$3.60; 11 cows, 652 pounds, at \$3.60. J. R. Wise, Miami, I. T., 13 steers, 1236 pounds, at \$4.75. H. Watkins, Elgin, Kan., 21 steers, 1206 pounds, at \$4.70; Daniel Shout, Miami, I. T., 35 steers, 944 pounds, at \$4.55. Denton Oil Mill Co., Denton, Tex., 24 steers, 923 pounds, at \$4.30; 45 steers, 1031 pounds, at \$4.50. F. M. Razor, Denton, Tex., 21 cows, 807 pounds, at \$2.85; 7 calves, 123 pounds. + \$5.00. Caney Grain Co., Caney, Kas., 26 steers, 858 pounds, at \$4.35. A. D. Turner, Denton, Tex., 40 steers, 923 pounds, at \$4.30; 1 heifer, 1180 pounds, at \$4.75. N. Warstorf, Vinita, I. T., 42 steers, 943 pounds, at \$4.35. S. W. McLarty, Vernon, Tex., 102 steers, 902 pounds, at \$4.10; 6 bulls, 1220 pounds, at \$3.25. Chas. Owens, Caney, Kan., 84 steers, 578 pounds, at \$4.00. Ed C. Lasater, Realito, Tex., 251 cows, 863 pounds, at \$3.95. N. W. Taylor, Pickton, Tex., 43 steers, 700 pounds, at \$3.67½; 10 cows, 785 pounds, at \$3.25.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.

Fred Metcalf of Ozona sold his stock of horses to Patterson Bros., at \$10 around.

Will Sultemeyer of Sutton county sold to J. R. Hamilton 1000 head of muttons at \$2.75, wool off.

T. D. Newell of Sonora bought of S. I. Nix of Schleicher county 800 shorn muttons at \$2.25.

The receipts of the spring clip of wool in San Angelo to date amount to over 400,000 pounds.

Sheepmen are all busy lambing now and making preparations for shearing. pound hogs, which sold at \$7.27½ to Armour & Co.

J. B. White was on the market with 9 driven-in lambs, which averaged 64. The lamb crop is good, and the newcomers are big and healthy.

C. B. Metcalfe sold to D. Webb Christian of Big Springs 175 yearling mules at \$32.50, excepting a 10 per cent cut, which brought \$25. The mules will be delivered between the 25th and 30th of April, and are said to be the prettiest bunch of yearlings ever sold in the Concho country, all being bred in Mr. Metcalfe's pens at the XQZ ranch, and unbranded. Mr. Christian will feed them until grown on grain, and looks for a good profit on his deal.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.



...Excursion Rates...

St. Louis and Return \$21.40.—Account Dedication Ceremonies Louisiana Purchase Exposition, tickets will be on sale via Frisco System from Ft. Worth April 29th and 30th, with final limit of May 5th, at rate of \$21.40 for round trip.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Annual Meeting Travelers' Protective Association of America. For this occasion the Frisco System will have on sale round trip tickets to Indianapolis, June 7th, 8th and 9th, limited until June 20th, at rate of \$28.90 from Ft. Worth.

Nashville, Tenn.—Account of National Assembly, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Frisco System will sell round trip tickets to Nashville at rate of \$4.85 from Ft. Worth, dates of sale May 18th, 19th and 20th, with final limit of June 3rd.

Savannah, Ga.—Southern Baptist Convention. Frisco System will have on sale round trip tickets May 2nd, 3rd and 4th, limited until May 23rd, at rate of \$33.40 applying from Ft. Worth.

Kansas City, Mo.—Account Grand American Handicap, Kansas City April 14-17th. The Frisco System will sell round trip tickets to Kansas City on April 12th and 13th, at rate of \$16.50, limited until April 19th.

Sherman-Denton.—Account Meeting Texas Banker's Association, Frisco System will have on sale round trip tickets to Sherman at rate of \$3.30, and to Denton at rate of \$3.30. Dates of sale May 11th and 12th, good until May 14th.

California.—Second class "Colonist" rates in effect from Ft. Worth, via Frisco System, to California common points at rate of \$25.00, on sale daily to June 15th, inclusive.

Full information concerning any trip you may desire to make will be cheerfully furnished upon written or verbal application to W. A. Tulcy, G. P. A., J. B. Morrow, G. P. & T. A., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Tutt's Pills

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness

And ALL DISEASES arising from a **Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion**

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow.

Take No Substitute.

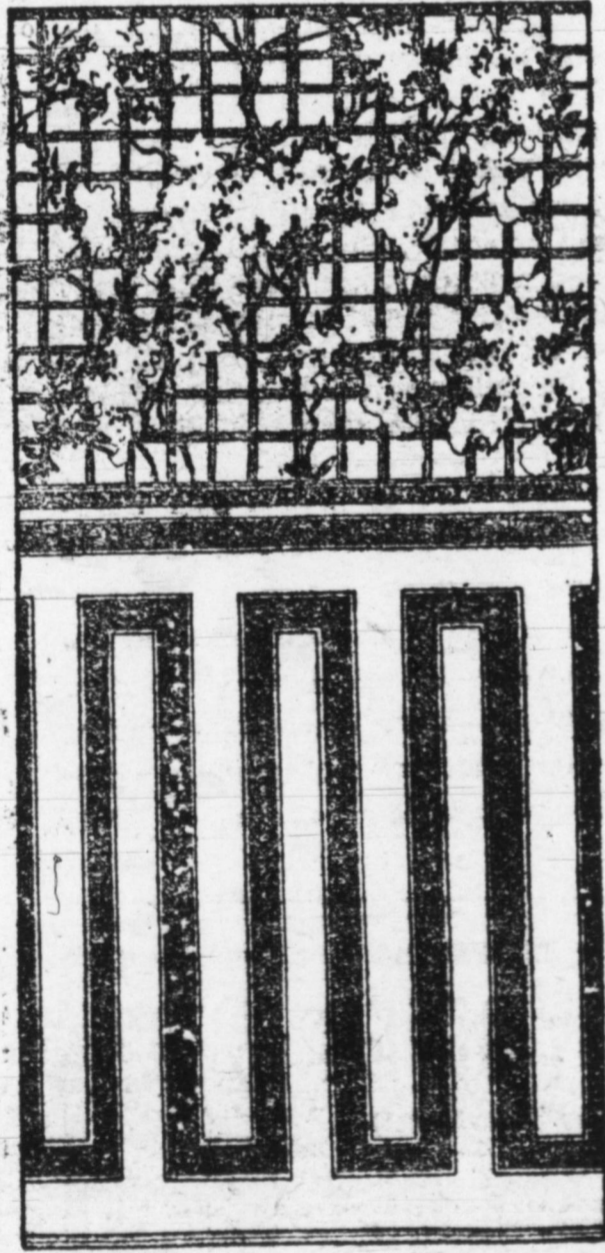
NEW WALL PAPERS.

The best wall paper houses of the present season are showing patterns that are not only examples of the highest art of the designers, but such radical departures from the old style of papering as to give the rooms to which they are applied an entirely new character. There is no longer the strongly accentuated border, with its sharp dividing lines. Instead each length of paper is fitted at the top with a cap which joins the pattern exactly and forms a continuation of the design, says a writer in the New Idea Magazine. But, while the motif is the same as that of the main side walls, the treatment is entirely different, so that a border is formed, but with no separating line. It is simply a natural completion of the side wall pattern. This style of border is called a crown frieze. The patterns differ widely and are most artistic.

One paper shows a motif of iris. The side wall paper is of the long, slender, reedlike leaves showing just a hint of blue between, as though of water. The frieze is formed by the iris blossoms with the curling tips of the leaves. The ceiling paper gives a cloud effect, and the complete scheme is most beautiful and realistic. Exquisite roses, dainty lilies and gorgeous chrysanthemums are also shown in the same style of treatment with equally good effect.

Many dining rooms are now papered to give the paneled effect. This paneled paper is put on below the plate rail, which is placed five feet from the floor, and above it a striking paper with forest or hunting scenes completes the side wall.

A less radical change than the crown frieze is the cut out border for parlors and bedrooms. These borders have the lower edge cut out along the outline of the design and are then applied over the paper, which is often a plain wale effect or narrow stripe. The borders are usually garlands, and thus cut form a much more graceful finish than with the straight dividing line. For bedrooms the side wall paper is usual-



WISTARIA DESIGN ABOVE A PANEL.

ly flowered. Some of the papers come in two patterns with the same motif. That applied to the lower part of the wall has a striped effect, while the upper part is of scattered blossoms. A picture rail separates the two parts.

One of the most beautiful examples of wall paper designing is shown in the wistaria pattern. This design shows the purple wistaria growing over a lattice, with great clusters of the blossoms massed against it. It is usually mounted above a panel effect.

A SOUTHERN SWEETMEAT.

Cut sponge cake into squares 2 by 2 inches; lay a sweetmeat—which may be a piece of ginger, pear or peach preserve drained from the sirup—seeded raisins cut in half, dried figs cut in

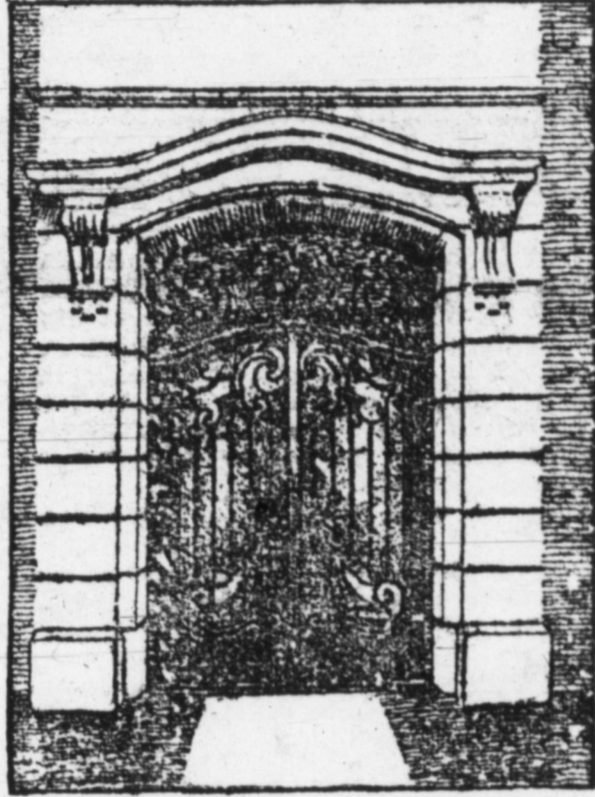
half, seeded dates, canned chocolates or nut meats of any kind, on each square; cover the top with meringue as used for kisses and set the cakes in a cool oven to dry or slightly brown. Cover the sweetmeat and cake fully so the meringue will come over the sides and nothing be seen when taken from the oven but meringue.—Exchange.

THE WELCOMING DOOR.

We are giving more attention to beauty and hospitality in the portals of our homes. In the study of decoration one may well begin, literally, on the threshold with the example of adequate treatment for a hall door, shown in our illustration.

This is a fine example of hammered ironwork of the period of Louis XVI., characteristic in design, yet well adapted to American taste and to production on a comparatively economical basis.

This door is well in harmony with a stone or brick surrounding, and the



LOUIS XVI. HALL DOOR.

whole would make a very beautiful and original addition to a substantial city or country mansion, where it frequently happens that the doors are cumbersome and ugly, serving to exclude the welcome light and to convey a dismal bareness to the interior.

By the adoption of these gates the hall might be transformed into a light and inviting vestibule, while, the glass casements behind the grill being hinged, free access is permitted to air and sun without the gates being open.

HIGH LIGHTS OF FASHION.

For evening dress we cling to the soft charms of chiffon, and the spangle appears to have received a permanent welcome. A charming white tulle dress lightly dotted with spangles has a fringe of pink roses on the hem, and a black net dress closely covered with silver spangles, lined with white, bears applications of white silk roses with excellent effect.

White silk roses on a white silk dress, made in lace, with the petals elaborately stuffed to stand out from the material, are among prodigal fancies.

Fringe is a noteworthy revival. Silver bullion fringe decorates a dress of pale blue panne, with the skirt embroidered in silver, while the sleeves are formed of two squares of white tulle, with a silver tassel at each corner, a novel sleeve, but yet decorative and most becoming.

The newest paillettes are those of the mother of pearl description, while the platinum ones are also recognized, these latter looking particularly well in a thick raised design on a background of gray chiffon.

A conspicuous note on the newest models is the sloping shoulder. This outline is easily contrived, of course, by placing the sleeve below the shoulder line, where appears some line of trimming, usually galloon or five or six rows of gaugings.

Black evening dresses are likely to be as much in demand as ever, especially those that have the upper part covered with minute paillettes, very small at the waist and increasing in size as they descend. A beautiful tulle skirt is thus treated.

Black plaited muslin over white, with kilted founcous of white lace and a drapery of lace in front, is quite charming.

Pink and silver, cerise and black and green and white, with a trimming of rosebuds—these are all favorite colors.

FASHION'S ECHOES.

Loquing gowns of soft silk, with long, hanging sleeves and deep collar, are made in one plain color—bright rose, Du Barry pink, delft blue or apple green.

The improved coffee sack proves so useful that it is being made in all sorts of lace to slip on over any kind of bodice.

Yellow straws are much in evidence in millinery.

Pink is likely to be very well worn for evening, and many of the best dresses are striped perpendicularly.

Flounced skirts are here again. Braided shoestring belts figure among novelties.

Dresses of china silk with lace insertions are singularly youthful and fresh in appearance.

In new Norfolk jackets the sides alone are belted, the fronts hanging free.

There is lace on everything.

RIBBON FLOWERS.

Dame Fashion is constantly inventing new ideas and capriciously changing her moods and tenses to please even the most fickle devotee. One of her latest fads is the ribbon flower garniture of marvelous blossoms evolved from a chaotic mass of many hued ribbons. And such flowers! No artificial flowers, imported or otherwise, have ever looked so real as these ribbon creations, and, as they are rather expensive to purchase, I would suggest that the handy girl turn her deft fingers to account and make her own ribbon garniture. When I have watched the shopgirls making flowers, I have taken pains to ask them where they learned their accomplishment. The invariable reply has been, "We never learned; we just commenced doing it," which proves that nothing is impossible, for "where there is a will there is a way," says Louise E. Dew in the Ladies' World.

The chrysanthemum here shown is pretty for the hair or bodice. It is made of yellow crinkly baby ribbon knotted together in a loose, fluffy chrysanthemum-like mass. It requires four bolts. Numberless loops may be fas-



YELLOW RIBBON CHRYSANTHEMUM AND RED RIBBON ROSE.

tened to one wire so the "stem" will not be too large. Common wire may be used, and dark-green satin ribbon may be wound around it for the stem. However, before covering the wire it should be thrust through a culio, which forms the calyx.

One yard of crimson-satin ribbon three inches wide was used to make the rose. Cut the ribbon in four strips, crush each strip through the center to give it the crinkled rose petal appearance; then draw the two ends together at the base and attach to a stem wire. Place the "center," or "rose heart," in position; then twist all the wires together and thrust through the culio. Wind the stem with dark green satin ribbon, and, presto, change, when leaves are attached you have a rose which will do duty to liven up the black gown or will be most becoming worn in the hair! Poppies may be fashioned in the same way, using the poppy centers and leaves instead of the rose calyx.

INTERURBAN LINE

NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.

Runs 40 Cars

Daily Between FT. WORTH AND DALLAS

Cars leave each end of the line every hour and on the hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m.

For a beautiful descriptive pamphlet address

W. C. Forbess,

DALLAS FT. WORTH

THE GREAT EAST AND WEST LINES EVER Louisiana and Texas.



NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. Runs through the irrigable districts of WEST TEXAS AND THE PEGOS VALLEY

Those residing out of the State are requested to write for

NEW BOOK ON TEXAS—Free

E. P. TURNER, General Passenger Agt. DALLAS, TEXAS.

A Farm and Home In The Southwest



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.

INVEST YOUR MONEY

And take advantage of the excellent opportunities which now await capital and development in the rapidly growing territory traversed by the

Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad

Our Sixteen Page Illustrated Journal

The Southern Field

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.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

PENCILED PARAGRAPHS

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S "SUNSET PORTERS" AT HOUSTON GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

The Southern Pacific-Sunset Route has inaugurated another convenience for the traveling public, and at Houston a squad of blue-uniformed and red-capped porters will be found at all hours of the day and night to handle the baggage of travelers to and from the trains free of charge. The porters know all trains and on which tracks they stand, and their use will prevent confusion to strangers or to ladies and children, who heretofore have had to handle their own baggage, or let it be done by hotel porters. The Grand Central station at Houston is the first to adopt this convenience to the public, and signifies the further use of metropolitan railroad methods in Texas.

In spite of the fact that Parlin and Orendorff's store and office was totally destroyed by fire last week, their Dallas business will not be seriously interfered with, as the main warehouse, containing a full line of seasonable goods, is located in a different part of the city. They will be delayed a few days in the shipment of some kinds of repairs, but no longer. The firm desires to extend thanks to friends who assisted after the misfortune and especially to Mr. J. C. Duke, manager of the John Deere Plow Company, in whose large offices the business is being temporarily transacted. The Parlin and Orendorff company have leased the new four-story Thomas building at Elm and Market streets, where the offices and sample rooms will be located in a few days. An entire new stock of vehicles is being secured.

UNCOMMON WISDOM.

Some Texas People Profit by Neighbor's Experience.

It's a wise man who profits by the experience of his friends and neighbors. Here is a chance to do it, and every man, woman, or child who knows the misery of a bad back, the nervousness and restlessness caused by kidney complaint or the annoyance of urinary disorders, will show uncommon wisdom to profit by the following statement.

W. H. Thacker, bookkeeper in the Hurdwick-Connor Machine Co.'s works, residence 335 Wood St., Dallas, says: "Anyone who is subject to attacks of the backache which ensue from kidneys are either weakened or over-excited, but everyone does not know what to do under the circumstances. These attacks may leave a sufferer for a day or two, perhaps a month or two, but they are sure to recur at regular or irregular intervals with more or less severity. When one finds that Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at W. S. Kirby Co. drug store, at first help, as the treatment is continued relief is received and finally the attack disappears, he is only too pleased to recommend the means employed which brought relief."

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

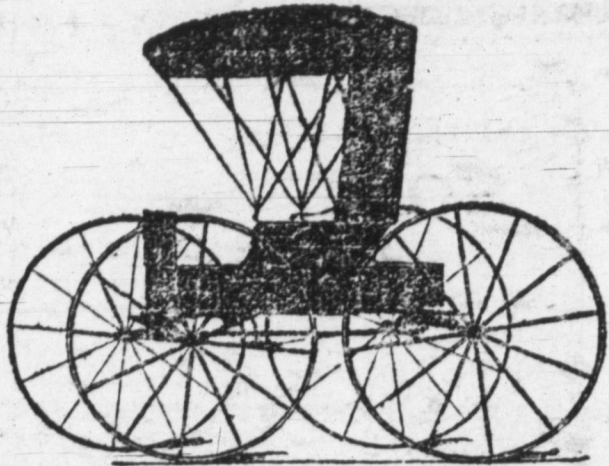
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Owing to the unprecedented rush of business, the International Stock Food company of Minneapolis has been compelled to put on a night crew and run the factory twenty-four hours per day. A force of ten more typewriters has been added. The office force now consists of 130 people, and the office of the company is the largest in the Northwest. The sales for 1903 have been much larger than for the corresponding months of 1902, and the sales for March were the largest in the history of the company. It is a significant fact that the largest trade comes from the states where the "International Stock Food" has been longest on sale.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

The Century Manufacturing company of East St. Louis, Ill., are the largest manufacturers of buggies and surreys in the United States. They sell direct

from their factory to homes at factory prices. They are consequently in a position to save the customer from \$20 to \$40 on the purchase of a buggy and from \$40 to \$60 on the purchase of a surrey. The Century buggies are without a doubt the best manufactured in the United States. They sell for cash or on easy monthly payment plan, and they will be pleased to extend credit to honest people living in all parts of the country. They are offering a regular \$75 buggy for only \$33.50 and the buggy is fully guaranteed for three years. The Century brand of buggies are the only buggies in the market that are warranted for three years. We would suggest that our readers write to the Century Manufacturing company, East St. Louis, Ill., for their free buggy catalogue, and in so doing please



mention the fact that you were advised to do so by the Journal. See advertisement on another page.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

It is interesting to note that fortunes are frequently made by the invention of articles of minor importance. Many of the most popular devices are those designed to benefit the people and meet popular conditions, and one of the most interesting of these that has ever been invented is the Dr. White Electric Comb, patented Jan. 1, '99. These wonderful combs positively cure dandruff, hair falling out, sick and nervous headaches, and when used in connection with Dr. White's Electric Hair Brush are positively guaranteed to make straight hair curly in 25 days' time. Thousands of these electric combs have been sold in the various cities of the Union and the demand is constantly increasing. Our agents are rapidly becoming rich selling these combs. They positively sell on sight. Send for sample. Men's size 35c, ladies 50c—half price while we are introducing them. See Want column of this paper. The Dr. White Electric Comb Co., Decatur, Ill.

The Barse Livestock Commission Company of Kansas City and St. Louis, have opened offices at the Fort Worth Stock Yards, and Mr. M. M. Hargis of Llano, Texas, is in charge with Mr. R. P. Barse, as salesman. The Barse Livestock Commission Co., is credited with having a business in Texas equal to most any commission company that does business in the state. Mr. George R. Barse is president of the company, and has been one of the most successful of livestock commission men. The head office of the company is at Kansas City, but the volume of their business is in the Southwest, and the company is most friendly to the livestock shippers of Texas. Mr. J. H. Waite, treasurer of the company, is in Fort Worth at this time and will remain several weeks in the interest of his business.

The Flato Commission Company, with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., have recently opened an office at the Fort Worth Stock Yards, which is in charge of Mr. H. L. Flato. This company has two or three competent salesmen and they are prepared to handle a large volume of business. Mr. F. W. Flato, Jr., president of the company, was for many years identified with the Drumm-Flato Commission Company as its active manager. He is a native Texan and has been most successful. This company have houses in Chicago, South Omaha, St. Joseph and Fort Worth. Their facilities for handling business are equal to any company and they are most liberal toward their patrons and have the reputation of taking care of their friends at all times and under all circumstances. Any consignment made to the Flato Commission Company will receive prompt attention and patrons have every reason to expect the highest price that is paid at the time of shipment.

CANCER OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING CURED BY THE COMBINATION OILS.

Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Dallas, Texas:

Dear Sirs—I feel so grateful to you for curing a cancer on my face, that I wish to make a statement of the



Malleable Lugs on all Tanks.

case, and hope to induce other sufferers to give your remedy a trial and be cured.

My face has been cancerous for twenty years, I suppose. At the first it would break out in a sore and I would burn the place with a hot tobacco-pipe, and it would heal up, but would break out anew on a different part of my face, but it could not be controlled in this way, and about ten or twelve years ago it broke out again on my left cheek. I could get no relief by using the old application and I then submitted the case to a cancer doctor, who said that he knew he could cure me. He applied one fiery plaster after another, which almost threw me into convulsions, until he pronounced it cured. It did not heal over, but left a red, ugly scar. It remained so only a short time and broke out again. Again I returned to him and went through the same fiery ordeal. This I did three times and got no cure. The time of his treatment extended over thirteen months. I had resolved not to submit to the treatment any more, but to let it take its course, when I happened to see your card in the Home and Farm magazine. By this time, October, 1901, the case was a stubborn one, but I did not put myself under your treatment until December 1, of the same year, four months ago. I followed your directions implicitly, and have no doubt but that I am permanently cured, because the place has healed over, leaving but a small scar, and the new skin is of a natural color and grows tougher every day. I am in the 72d year of my age, and have been a member of the Primitive Baptist church for nearly 53 years. I pray for God's blessings on you, that your life may be a long one, and that you may live to relieve the sufferings of others, as you have done for me.

MRS. MARTHA GIBSON,
Corner Chestnut and Theodore streets,
Dallas, Texas.

WITH THE BREEDERS.

Every cattleman and stock farmer who wishes to purchase one or more Hereford cattle this spring, should notice the advertisement in this paper, of the offering at public sale of 50 Hereford cattle on the 29th day of April, at 1 o'clock p. m., in the new sales ring of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company. B. C. Rhomes' herd will be largely represented in the sale by both bulls and heifers, and any one wishing some good bulls, should be able to find what they want. They are all from 13 to 23 months old, and sired by his best bulls, Longview Lanset, Ridicule, Beau Donald 2nd, Percival and Beau Lamplight.

F. W. AXTELL,
600 W. Weatherford St., Fort Worth, Texas,
MANUFACTURER
JYPRESS TANKS, TUBS AND TROUGH.
Spool, Ball Valve and Cook Pattern Working
Barrels. Working Heads and Stuffing Boxes.
PERFECTION FLOAT VALVES.


Also Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
MONITOR AND ECLIPSE WINDMILLS.
Well Casing, Pipe, Fittings, etc.
Webster Gasoline Engines
1 1/2 to 12 H. P.

No trouble to make estimates or answer questions. Correspondence solicited.

No better class of bulls can be found anywhere. The bull Pocahontas, No. 148059, Lot 29, sired by Lawert, took 2nd premium at Dallas State Fair, 1902, he being a half brother to Rambler, the Grand Champion Sweepstakes Bull, over all breeds at the El Paso Stock Show, March, 1903, that sold for \$1000.00. His breeding is excellent and will do anyone good. Another bull, Cincinnati, No. 157997, Lot 16, is a fine young bull, year old past. His sire is Longview—the sweepstakes bull at Dallas and San Antonio Fairs, 1901, and at Fort Worth and Purcell, I. T., 1902. Cincinnati took 2nd premium at Fort Worth and El Paso shows, and 1st premium at Purcell, I. T., this year. His breeding is of the best, good enough for anyone. Many other bulls that are older, and have not been fed for the showing, and just as good breeding, can be had in the lot. There is also a good lot of heifers, ranging in age from 17 months to two years old past, that will make a fine lot of mother cows if given the proper care till they are grown. The breeding is good and markings are right. Several of them already bred to the fine herd bulls. Two of them bred to the Grand Champion Bull Rambler, No. 137490, sold to W. T. Waggoner for \$1000.00. Two others, bred to Douglass, No. 159178, half brother to the \$1000 bull, Rambler. The others are bred to Longview, Ridicule and Percival. Some being too young, now, but all will come in this spring. Purchasers must bear in mind that the breeders of Hereford cattle below the fever line after this sale will have disposed of about all the cattle they have on hand for sale of serviceable ages, and no other public sale will probably be held before next fall, during fairs at Dallas and San Antonio. And those in need of cattle, should be sure to be on hand promptly, and take advantage of this offering. Excursion rates will be on all the railroads during that week. Catalogues are out and can be had by writing for them.

The best time to give a full allowance of corn and cornmeal is when the weather is very cold. Corn promotes warmth, and a liberal feed of corn is one of the best protections against cold—next to shelter. During moderate weather, the supply may be diminished according to the necessity of the case.

\$1.00 EXTRAORDINARY OFFER \$1.00



Why we can give you Better Treatment than other houses:

Because we are close to you—you get your goods to-day, no weeks delay. If your order reaches us to-day you get it to-morrow.

We have a reputation to maintain, we are a home Co. and do business with a home people, therefore our Whiskies are Pure and we want more than one order from you. We are reliable and honest and if our whiskey is not as represented send it back and get your money back.


Our special offer of One Quart of 8-year-old Rosedale Rye Whiskey for \$1.00, express prepaid, will convince you that you should have a gallon at \$3.00.

You cannot buy anything purer, better or more satisfactory than Rosedale Rye—no matter how much you pay.

Try this Special Offer, one quart for \$1.00 and you will add your testimony, with thousands of others, it is the best you ever drank.

Harvest is Coming—Trade with a house that will give you the best whiskey and quickest service.

As a Special Inducement to each one who will cut this "ad" out and inclose with order for four quarts of Rosedale Rye at \$3.00 per gallon, we will SEND FREE ONE QUART OF PORT WINE.



Packed in plain boxes—No marks to indicate contents. This is pure old mellow whiskey. Upon receipt of same taste it, and if not perfectly satisfied, return at our expense and your money will be refunded. Can ship whiskey anywhere in Texas by railroad in two days. Address all orders to

\$1.00 SOUTHERN LIQUOR COMPANY, \$1.00
375 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.
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MARKETS

FORT WORTH.
Fort Worth, Tex., April 20.—The market for cattle was steady and active; for hogs easy and lower, 5c to 10c; sheep easy and lower.

The receipts on to-day's market were as follows: Cattle 2000 head, hogs 1000, sheep 5500; same day last week, cattle 2329, hogs 746, sheep 1474.

While the run of cattle to-day was not quite as heavy as last Monday, still there was a good and ready sale, and there were no more offered than the trade could handle.

The hog market was lower by 5c or 10c, with a good supply on hand. The quality was heavier than that offered for some time back. The market opened up slow, as the Northern markets opened up lower.

A great many sheep were offered with few sales. Buyers were a little afraid to buy, for advices from other markets showed a decline and a weak market, hence the slow trade.

There were in all nearly 1000 head of hogs on the market to-day. The sale, however, was very slow, as buyers were a little chary of buying owing to the decline of the Kansas City and Chicago market of between 5c and 10c from the close of last week. The bulk of the stock offered to-day was Oklahoma and Indian Territory stock. It was all of heavy quality, being mostly cornfed, and with an active market would have sold high. The top price paid was \$6.95, and from this down to \$6.00. Buyers not buying did not make the sellers nervous, as they too would not or did not care to sell at these figures.

Cattle—The cattle receipts to-day were 323 head short of last Monday and against 1306 head against the same Monday last month. The quality of steers offered to-day was fairly good, there being no very high-priced fed steers to be had, although the quality is what you would call good. The bulk of the butchers' stuff offered to-day was grass fed. There was a fair per cent of cows offered, with very few bulls and stags, and a few calves. The heavy supply did not feaze the buyers, as all found a ready sale. The top price paid to-day was \$4.25 for a lot of 46 steers, and they sold as low as \$3.00 for steers \$2.50 for cows, calves and bulls.

Fort Worth, Texas, April 20.—There has only been a moderate run of cattle on this market during the past week and the spurt in the Northern markets has had its effect here and has increased values on Southern grassers, both cows and steers, from 10c to 20c per 100 pounds. Canner cows, little common yearlings and big calves, however, are not in demand at any price, and having exhausted all means of obtaining strong prices, we must advise the trade that they can only be sold at lowest prices. The better grade of cattle, however, we expect to see sell high all this week, as the demand is so far much greater than the supply, and with good markets North to aid us, we should certainly be able to maintain a higher level of prices.

The receipts of hogs were lighter this past week than they were the week before, and on account of the decline on the Northern markets, we had a further decline on good hogs of from 15c to 25c, but if you will compare the sales here and at Kansas City, you will see that we are getting as much money for our good hogs as they are, to say nothing about the difference in freight and shrinkage. We hardly know what to say in regard to this market as it looks as if it might be lower from now on, but do not think it can suffer much decline on account of the light receipts. Best hogs are bringing from \$7.20 to \$7.30; lights from \$6.00 to \$6.75.

The sheep market has suffered a decline of from 25c to 50c again this week, and we could not get over \$4.50 per 100 pounds for anything. We quote sheep weighing from 90 pounds to 100 pounds at from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per 100 pounds, if good fat.

We give below a partial list of our last week's sales:

76 hogs, average 223 pounds, at \$7.40; 27 pounds, 198 pounds, at \$7.30; 75 hogs, 234 pounds, at \$7.30; 50 hogs, 227 pounds, at \$7.22½; 21 hogs, 238 pounds, at \$7.22½; 68 hogs, 175 pounds, at \$7.05; 59 hogs, 202 pounds, at \$7.00; 29 hogs, 177 pounds, at \$7.00; 15 hogs, 224 pounds, at \$7.10; 19 hogs, 204 pounds, at \$7.10; 43 hogs, 189 pounds, at \$6.95; 91 hogs, 167 pounds, at \$6.90; 34 hogs, 187 pounds, at \$6.10; 16 hogs, 107 pounds, at \$6.00.

4 bulls, average 1087 pounds, at \$2.25; 2 bulls, 1082 pounds, at \$2.75.

Cows and heifers: 31 head, average 771 pounds, at \$3.20; 28 head, 782 pounds, at \$3.15; 13 head, 677 pounds, at \$3.00; 2 head, 910 pounds, at \$3.00; 11 head 910 pounds, at \$2.40; 3 head, 380 pounds, at \$2.85; 4 head, 920 pounds, at \$2.85; 12 head, 562 pounds, at \$2.00; 4 head, 690 pounds, at \$2.50; 10 head, 768 pounds, at \$2.30; 7 head, 865 pounds, at \$2.30; 3 head, 830 pounds, at \$2.15; 1 head, 350 pounds, at \$2.25.

Calves, 4 calves, average 152 pounds, at \$4.25; 15 calves, 181 pounds, at \$3.52; 9 calves, 210 pounds, at \$3.40; 14 calves, 245 pounds, at \$2.25.

Steers: 28 steers, average 1012 pounds, at \$4.05; 24 steers, 905 pounds, at \$4.05; 40 steers, 961 pounds, at \$4.00; 40 steers,

980 pounds, at \$4.00; 47 steers, 1010 pounds, at \$4.15; 29 steers, 994 pounds, at \$3.90; 14 steers, 921 pounds, at \$3.90; 33 steers, 720 pounds, at \$3.00; 10 steers, 892 pounds, at \$3.50; 54 steers, 794 pounds, at \$3.65; 52 steers, 812 pounds, at \$3.65; 51 steers, 811 pounds, at \$3.65; 52 steers, 814 pounds, at \$3.65; 26 steers, 797 pounds, at \$3.65.

Sheep: 126 sheep, average 86 pounds, at \$4.00; 139 sheep, 42 pounds, at \$4.00; 117 sheep, 57 pounds, at \$3.00.
FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 18.—Cattle receipts north this week were larger than for some time, with the offerings of much better quality. On fed steers there is a reported decline of 15 to 15c per cwt. Grass steers and cows selling at steady prices. On Wednesday a bunch of 1271-pound fed steers sold in St. Louis at \$6.00, and others averaging 1100-1250, \$4.75-\$4.95. A train load of grassers sold there, average 923 pounds, at \$4.50. There were few cows on the market with the best load selling at \$3.75. Majority of the good butcher cows are selling principally at from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Canners from \$2.50 to \$3.00.

We have had a liberal supply of cattle on the yards this week, there being received 4947, and 552 calves. Receipts were heaviest Monday, when something over 2000 were on the market. Prices have ruled active and strong with an advance of 10 to 15c per cwt, on both steers and cows, probably putting the market back to its point. Nothing extra in the way of fed steers were here and the best sold Friday at \$4.10, averaging 1012 pounds. Those weighing 1150 to 1250 and fat, quotable from \$4.25 to \$4.50, 950 to 1050 at \$3.75 to \$4.15. Nine loads of common quality, light steers, from Hebronville, Tex., averaging 806 pounds, sold Friday at \$3.65. The cow market was topped Thursday when two loads of good grass cows from LaSalle county, averaging 830 pounds sold at \$3.30, and a load of 651-pound heifers brought \$3.35. This was fair quality stuff, but fat. The buyers all want this kind. Fair to good killers, \$2.50 to \$3.00, medium \$2.00 to \$2.50, and canners from \$1.50 to \$2.00. There is little demand for the thin kind and at times salesmen find it hard to dispose of them satisfactorily. For veal calves the market remains steady at from \$3.50 to \$4.50. Two loads of extra nice calves sold Monday at \$5.15. The bull market remains slow with the best ones selling at \$2.15 to \$2.75, the light tidy kind being wanted. Heavy calves and yearlings are in little demand, and unless fat are hard sale. Those in good flesh are bringing \$2.50 to \$3.00, with the thin kind selling from \$2.00 to \$2.25.

As anticipated in our last week's letter, the sheep supply has been large and prices are 25c lower. The best here sold Thursday at \$4.26. They were nice and fat. Lambs sold Friday at \$4.50. For stockers there is little demand and we would not advise the shipment of any sheep here except those strictly fat.

The hog market this week has ruled very unsatisfactory indeed. The buyers are paying 20 to 25c less than last week. The best load averaged 253 pounds and sold Monday at \$7.40. Today the best hogs are quotable at \$7.20. It takes good hogs to bring this money. Top hogs in Kansas City to-day are \$7.25.

We can see no reason for this decline and think the buyers will have to do better if receipts do not increase beyond our expectations.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

DALLAS.

Dallas, April 20.—Sixty-five hogs and 34 head of cattle were the receipts at the Dallas Union stock yards to-day. This was not near enough to supply the demand; much more could have been sold. Hogs sold on the yard to-day from \$6.50 to \$7.00. Thirty cows sold at \$3.00, and 4 calves brought \$3.50. The local hog market went off 10c to-day. This, however, is only a part of the recent declines at all the other packing centers. The usual strong demand prevails for all kinds of butcher stuff, anything fat will bring good prices. Prices are as follows: Finished hogs, \$6.90 to \$7.25, mixed packers \$6.50 to \$6.90, light fat hogs \$5.75 to \$6.50, choice steers \$3.50 to \$4.00, good fat steers around 300 pounds \$3.00

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

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@3.50, good to choice cows \$2.50 to \$3.25, medium cows and heifers \$2.25 to \$2.50, bulls and stags \$1.50 to \$2.25, choice mutton \$4.00 to \$4.25.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., April 20.—Cattle—Receipts 4800 natives, 1700 Texans and 150 native calves. Market strong; choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.50 to \$5.30, fair to good \$4.05 to \$4.50, stockers and feeders \$2.75 to \$5.00. Western fed steers \$3.10 to \$4.75, Texas cows \$2.75 to \$5.00, native cows \$1.75 to \$4.40, native heifers \$3.25 to \$4.90, canners \$2.25 to \$4.75, bulls \$1.90 to \$4.10, calves \$2.25 to \$7.00. Hogs—Receipts 3600 head. Market steady to 5c lower; heavy \$7.10 to \$7.17½, light \$6.90 to \$7.07½, pigs \$6.25 to \$6.85. Sheep 8000 head. Market 10 to 15c higher; native lambs \$4.50 to \$7.90, Western lambs \$4.00 to \$7.80, fed ewes \$4.00 to \$5.50, native wethers \$4.40 to \$6.40, Texas clipped sheep \$4.30 to \$6.30, stockers and feeders \$3.15 to \$4.40.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., April 16.—Special to the Journal: Quarantine receipts are improving and quality has been good. Prices this week were at the high point of the season. Mr. O'Bryan's cattle selling at \$5.05 Monday, weighing 1277 pounds. Numerous other sales of steers have been made at \$4.75 and up, but the market to-day is 10 to 20c lower than at the high time, Tuesday. Receipts to-day are largest of any day for several weeks, but movement is free at lower prices on steers. The first shipment of cows to speak of arrived to-day, consigned from E. C. Lassater, Realitos, Tex., having been forwarded from Fort Worth. They sold early to-day at \$3.95, weighing 863 pounds, and were considered steady. Bulls made a gain the first of the week, and have retained nearly all of it, selling from \$3.15 to \$3.50.

Hog prices seem to be on the down grade, as supplies have been liberal for past ten days. The market has been wavering for several days, but within the last two days prices are 15 cents off. Top to-day brought \$7.30, and were choice hogs. Bulk of sales were from \$7.05 to \$7.25. Light mixed hogs sold from \$7.15 down. Pigs are firm at from \$5.75 to \$6.50.

Sheep receipts this week have been large at all the markets and prices are sharply lower, loss ranging from 40 to 75 cents, mostly on light weight lambs and common sheep. A fair run of Arizona grass sheep has arrived, and several loads from Texas. Arizona yearlings sold Monday at \$6.00 and ewes at \$5.00. Four loads of clipped Texans, 90 pounds, sold yesterday at \$5.00. A big demand of Arizona sheep and yearlings, mixed, sold to-day at \$5.35, weighing 82 pounds. Straight Arizona sheep, 96 pounds, brought \$5.00 to-day. Best Colorado lambs sold to-day up to \$6.80. However, packers are good buyers at the declines and the movement is free, with good clearances from day to day. Receipts in four days amount to 33,000 head.

JNO. M. HAZELTON,
Live Stock Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS.

(Reported by the Barge Live Stock Commission Company.)
National Stock Yards, Ill., April 17.—While the receipts this week have shown an increase over the receipts of last week, the market has adjusted itself, as we predicted it would, to a decline of 10 to 15c on all kinds of either fed or grass steers and cows. The calf market has been steady all week.

This market is unquestionably the safest and best market in the country for Texas cattle owing to the fact that our receipts are more evenly distributed throughout the week than are the receipts elsewhere.

Texas sheep have declined this week a half dollar per cwt.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 20.—Cattle receipts 26,000 head. Market steady to 10c lower; good to prime steers \$5.00 to \$5.50, poor to medium \$4.25 to \$5.00, stockers and feeders \$3.00 to \$4.75, cows \$1.60 to \$6.60, heifers \$2.50 to \$5.75, canners \$1.60 to \$2.75, bulls \$2.50 to \$4.30, calves \$2.50 to \$6.00, Texas fed steers \$4.00 to \$5.00. Hogs—Receipts 35,000 head. Market firm; good to choice heavy \$7.40 to \$7.52½, rough heavy \$7.10 to \$7.40, light \$6.75 to \$7.25, bulk of sales \$7.10 to \$7.40. Sheep—Receipts 25,000 head. Market 10 to 25c lower; good to choice wethers \$4.75 to \$6.00, fair to choice mixed \$4.00 to \$4.75, Western sheep \$4.50 to \$6.00, native lambs \$4.50 to \$7.00, Western lambs \$4.50 to \$7.00.

St. Louis, Mo., April 20.—Cattle—Receipts 2500 head, including 1200 Texans. Market steady; native shipping and export steers \$4.60 to \$5.50, dressed beef and butcher \$4.00 to \$5.25, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.50 to \$4.65, cows and heifers \$2.25 to \$4.85, canners \$2.00 to \$3.00, bulls \$2.60 to \$4.60, cows and heifers \$2.25 to \$3.75. Hogs—Receipts 3500 head. Market 5 to 10c lower; pigs and lights \$6.90 to \$7.10, packers \$6.90 to \$7.20, butchers \$7.10 to \$7.35. Sheep—Receipts 3000 head. Market steady; native muttons \$4.50 to \$6.25, lambs \$5.00 to \$8.00, culls and bucks \$2.00 to \$5.00, stockers \$2.25 to \$4.00, Texans \$4.00 to \$5.25.

ST. JOSEPH.

South St. Joseph, Mo., March 17.—The good advance in cattle prices for the past several weeks and good time to the trade early this week caused a fairly liberal number of cattle to come to market this week at all points, which had the effect of causing a reaction in values, the decline here amounting to 15c to 20c for the heavy grades and 10c for the lighter kinds. The general quality averaged good with Nebraska beeves topping the market at \$5.40. There has been no marked change in the market for cows and heifers, but the demand proved good from all of the buyers. The good to choice grades of stocker and feeding cattle and the offerings with weight sold freely all week and prices advanced 25c, but the common light grades were a drag on the market.

While receipts of hogs have not been heavy, yet they were large enough to allow the packers at all points to continue the severe pounding the market received last week, the market here this week being lower on almost every day. The quality was generally of good average and the average weight ran strong.

GALVESTON.

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

Galveston, Tex., April 18.—Market supplied with cattle and calves. Demand light and prices declining, owing to ruinously low prices at which dressed beef is being offered.

Beeves, good to choice, \$3 to \$3.25; common to fair, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Cows, good to choice, \$2.50 to \$2.75; common to fair, \$2.00 to \$2.25. Yearlings, good to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25; common to fair, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Calves, good to choice, \$4.00 to \$4.50; common to fair, \$3.00 to \$3.75.

PACKERS "GETTING EVEN."

The prices on beef, pork and mutton in Missouri have been boosted in the last week. The raise began with the packers, who based it on the slight increase in the prices of livestock on the hoof. This advance arose from a temporary shortage caused by lack of cars. The packers were quick to take advantage of this, and up went prices, but though this has long been past and livestock is down to the usual rates, there has been no decrease in the price of meats.

It is charged that the packers are taking this method of making the consumer pay the fine of \$5000 apiece recently levied on them by the state because they were in a trust. These fines were paid, thus making them an admission of guilt, and the packers have seen an opportunity of getting them back through a raise in meat prices.

These raises have been from 1 to 2½ cents, and they have extended to mutton and pork as well.

The unanimity of the raise, which seems to be general all along the line, and of the same extent, has caused more talk of trusts and combines. Users of beef, where the raise is most felt, are asking if there is not still a trust, the same as ever, and, if so, what can be done about it?

THE AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW.

Breeders and importers of draft and coach horses are taking a lively interest in the coming American Royal Live Stock Show to be held in this city October 19-24, and the indications are that the exhibit of horses will be a large one, and one of excellent quality. Messrs. Wolcott, Peers & Co. of Kansas City have offered \$500 in cash prizes for the horse department of the show. McLaughlin Bros. of Columbus, O., and Kansas City, have just announced that they will contribute \$500 to the fund for prizes, and that they will exhibit thirty to forty of their best animals. Crouch & Son of Lafayette, Ind., and J. W. Robinson & Son of Towanda, Kas., have also signified their intention to enter large numbers of animals. It is expected that the Percheron Association will offer a liberal sum in prizes.

The success of the sheep department, one of the new departments to be added to the show this year, is assured. Dwight Lincoln of Milford Centre, O., secretary of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, and F. W. Harding of Waukesha, Wis., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Rambouillet sheep, are working enthusiastically to get a large representation of their favorite breed. They have raised \$100 by individual subscriptions to be added to the amount offered by the Kansas City Stock Yards company for prizes. The stock yards company offers \$200 in cash to each of the breeds of sheep exhibited. Leading breeders of Cots-

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It will quickly and permanently cure indigestion, constipation, flatulence, catarrh of the stomach, bowels and bladder and all stomach, liver, kidney and urinary troubles caused by inflammation, disease or congestion, and one dose a day does the work.

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wold, Shropshire, Southdowns and Oxford Downs have signified their intention of taking part in the sheep exhibit.

The erection of a new barn to be used for the sheep, goat and swine exhibit, has just begun. This will take the place of the tent used last year for the swine and goat exhibits.

PRIME BEEF IN DEMAND.

Shamrock, the grand champion prize-winning steer of last year's International Live Stock exposition, was killed in New York City a few days ago. This magnificent animal, of the Polled-Angus type was the product of the Iowa Agricultural experiment station at Ames. He was considered by experts to be the finest beef steer produced in twenty-five years. Shamrock was purchased at the fat stock sale of the show for 56c per pound live weight, or \$1080. Six other immense beeves were slaughtered at the same time. It is said that this bunch, steer for steer, was the finest ever killed in New York City, or the world for that matter. Trimmed porterhouse steaks from Shamrock were sold in New York at \$10 a pound. It is a remarkable fact that Shamrock without a drink of water in twenty-four hours held to his Chicago weight while Teddy Spot, another steer of the same class, gained 10 pounds over his show weight. All this, too, after the fatigue of travel and the effects of confinement. Such a record is considered remarkable.

LIVE STOCK MORTALITY.

Of the total number of horses on farms and ranges on January 1, 1903, 2.0 per cent are reported as having died from disease. Of cattle, a mortality of 2.4 per cent from winter exposure and 2.4 from disease are reported. The losses of sheep from exposure amounted to 5.4 per cent and those from disease 2.3 per cent, and the losses of swine aggregated 5.8 per cent.

The number of breeding sows is estimated at 0.2 per cent greater than last year. Increases are noted in 26 states and slight decreases in 20 states, while 3 states report no change in numbers during the year.

As regards conditions on April 1, horses are reported at 94.4, cattle at 91.5, sheep at 88.8, and swine at 95.1.

HONORS WERE DIVIDED.

Wild Western days were recalled by a "broncho busting contest" held in Dallas last Friday as a feature of the horse show. It was one of a series of rough riding exhibitions which are to determine the world's championship. About 5000 people witnessed the sport, which waxed exciting at times. The "cowboys" of several states were present in force and complained because the "cayuses" didn't show more metal, but the uninitiated thought that the aforesaid "cayuses" did well enough. Highest honors were carried off by Curtis and Otis Jackson. The former holds the championship of Nebraska, while the other enjoys the distinction of having conquered "Brennan," thereby winning the Denver Post championship belt. Both riders scored 105 points and will divide the purse. Thomas Privitt of San Angelo, the judges announced, would have been declared the winner but for the fact that he had three assistants, while the rules only allowed one. He exhibited great prowess in the saddle on "Carrie Nation"—a smasher from way back, as her name implied. Other contestants were C. D. Monroe of Iliff, Colo., Jack McGuire from Wyoming, William Connors of Rock-Ford, Colo., Earl Crouch of Boulder, Colo., K. C. McMillan of Sterling, Colo., Bruce Norton of Quanah, Tex., Frank Still of Bowie, Tex. The entertainment was varied with performances by the high jumper "Thistledown" and Missouri Belle, a famous high school mare.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

Regarding livestock conditions in Mexico, Maximiliano Damom, a well known banker and breeder of Durango, said to the San Antonio Express last week:

"There is considerable interest being manifested in raising the standard of livestock in the state of Durango as well as in the other states. We have

the Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus breeds fairly well represented already. My ranch is located three hours out by rail from the city, and I am breeding for beef. I also have some of the old Spanish stock from which are raised the animals which are used in the bull fights. The breed of cattle are different from any other, and the original stock came from Spain, and imports from that country are made from time to time as occasion requires. They are born fighters, just the same as game chickens."

COST OF THE OLEO LAW.

A dispatch from Washington says: The report of the commissioner of internal revenue on the operations of the law placing a heavy tax upon oleomargarine shows that the dairymen have not been successful in driving the oleo manufacturers out of business, but that the oleo business is apparently not suffering to any alarming extent. The commissioner's report shows that 50,000,000 pounds of oleo were sold in eight months ending with February. This is a decrease of about 25 per cent from the record of the corresponding months of last year, and is accounted for by the statement that for the first few months of the eight months period but little oleo was manufactured, owing to the readjustment necessary by manufacturers to meet the conditions and requirements of the new law. Since that time the sales have rapidly increased and are now about equal to what they were before the law was passed.


The government, according to the figures, has been a money loser by the new law. Under the old law uncolored oleo paid a tax of 2 cents a pound. The new law provides for the payment of a tax of 10 cents per pound on artificially colored oleo, while the uncolored product is taxed but one-fourth of a cent a pound. The figures show that but 16,000 pounds of the oleo produced in the last eight months has paid the 10 cents a pound tax, the remaining 49,184,000 pounds having paid but one-quarter of a cent. For the eight months ending February 28, 1901, the receipts from licenses and other forms of taxes on oleo were \$1,863,461, while for the eight months ending with February of this year the receipts from these sources had fallen to \$526,103, a decrease of \$1,337,357.

JOINT ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The annual joint convention of the Louisiana State Agricultural society and Louisiana Stockbreeders' association will be held in Alexandria, La.,

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NEW BOOK FREE.

DR. J. H. TERRILL, Dallas, Texas
 285 Main St.

on April 22, 23 and 24. Hon. James Wilson, United States secretary of agriculture, has been invited, and several prominent agriculturists and stockmen from other states are expected to take part in the proceedings. It will be the endeavor of the officers of both associations to make the meeting the most successful in their history.

STOCK INSURANCE LAW.

Gov. Mickey of Nebraska has signed the bill providing for the organization of mutual livestock insurance companies, and which applies especially to those organized by the agricultural class.

Mutual companies may be formed by any number of persons not less than 100, residing in not less than ten counties in that state who, collectively, own domestic animals of not less than \$50,000 in value, which they desire to have insured. The company must be incorporated, after which policies may be written insuring against the death of animals from fire, lightning, tornado, disease or accident. But in order to collect on any policy it must be shown by the owner of the animals covered by the policy that its death has not been caused by carelessness, and that all due means have been taken to save its life.

Owing to the fact that mutual insurance has grown wonderfully during the past few years, and that nearly every member of the agricultural class is now interested in one or more companies, it is believed that the bill which became a law through the act of the governor will meet with approval all over the state. There is a large number of people who will undoubtedly be interested in it.

At a meeting of the San Antonio fair directors it was agreed to offer as purses the sum of \$2100 per day for nine consecutive days during the next fair. There will be a \$1000 stake race and a \$500 stake race. There will also be several \$500 and numerous \$200 races. There will be the most lavish cowboy tournament ever seen in Texas, \$5000 being hung up for the winners in the roping contest, and in addition a 1000-mile relay race, in which stockmen will enter their fastest horses.

CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT.

Mrs. M. Hall, 2012 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to any one enclosing stamped envelope.