

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

Vol. 24. No. 8.

DALLAS.—FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1903.—SAN ANTONIO.

Established 1880

DIPPING FOR TICKS.

Dr. J. W. Parker of Kansas City, United States inspector of the bureau of animal industry, has been at Quanah two weeks past investigating the effects of the South American cattle dip on the ticks. A number of badly infected cattle were dipped and put in a clean pasture and examined every day thereafter. It was found that the ticks gradually disappeared on the animals and after ten days they were pronounced clean of ticks. About seven thousands head of cattle with ticks on them have been dipped this spring there and at Colorado City and after ten days pronounced clean and allowed to be moved.

BRENHAM ROPING CONTEST.

A roping contest at Brenham last Thursday afternoon was witnessed by thousands of people.

There are twelve entries: H. E. Broesche, Sam Craig, Henry Brethauer, Charles Wilkening and P. J. Blackburn of Washington county, J. C. Gilley and John E. Carroll of Burleson county, Will Coy, Dick Coy, W. F. Tottenhorn and H. Schluens of Austin county, and R. A. Atkinson of Lee county.

Will Coy made by far the best time, roping and tying his cow in 46½ seconds. Carroll followed next with a record of 1:19. Brethauer made 1:43 and Broesche 1:46½, while Schluens missed his cow altogether.

The cattle developed bad acting characteristics which added not a little to the excitement.

ARMOUR PLANT INSPECTED.

Charles W. Armour of Kansas City, head of the Armour & Co. interests in that city; Samuel McRoberts of the financial department of the company in Chicago, and who is also a director in the Fort Worth Stock Yards company; H. E. Finney of the dressed beef department of the company at Kansas City; S. S. Jerome, general superintendent of the company's Southern branch houses, and Louis Ashby, manager of the company's branch house at New Orleans visited Fort Worth last week and inspected the

great packing plant. In an interview, Mr. Armour expressed entire satisfaction with the manner in which the business is being conducted.

HOW TO KILL THE TICKS.

Dr. Tate Butler of the North Carolina experiment station says it is an easy thing to eradicate the fever tick from the country, and he offers to free the cattle of his state at a cost of 1 cent a head.

He is a strong advocate of the starvation process, which he explains very clearly:

"The one thing needful is to kill the ticks," says Dr. Butler. "In attempting to kill the ticks, deal with those on the cattle, and those in the pasture will meet their fate as they get on the stock, or die after a few weeks exposure to the sun." He tells how the work is to be done:

"Build a slatted chute just large enough to hold a cow and so arrange it that they can be driven into it and be shut up one at a time. Get a spray pump and a supply of the cheaper coal tar disinfectants of zenoleum (one gallon \$1.50 or five gallons \$6.25). Mix one gallon of the disinfectant with nineteen gallons of water in a convenient vessel. Fill the bucket, run a cow into the chute and spray her all over. Do this with each one carrying ticks and repeat once a week till all the ticks disappear."

It would be interesting to witness a practical demonstration of this remedy in Texas, but owing to the enormous size of many herds it could not be generally applied.

MARKET FOR TEXAS WOOLS.

Regarding the market for Texas wools the Commercial Bulletin, published at Boston, says:

There is a trifle more animation in Texas wools, but the volume of business done is still very small, as there is very little here to do with. Some year's growth wool has sold at about 18c, and eight months' stock at 16c@17c. The clean cost of the former is 53c@35, and of the latter 50c@52c. Fall wools are worth 45c@46c. There is nothing further of interest to note in connection with the new wools in Texas.

FORT WORTH SHORTHORN SALE.

There was a sale of registered Short horns at the Fort Worth stockyards last Thursday, the contributors to the sale being J. E. Brown, L. R. Brown, D. H. Hoover, P. B. Hunt, Henry Landa, The J. W. Burgess Company, J. T. Day, Charles Maloney and Cal Smith. Though prices obtained were not up to expectations, the cattle sold fairly well. Following is the list of sales:

By J. E. Brown—Scottish Lady, to R. H. McNatt, \$230; Scotch Daisy 3d, to A. B. McClung, \$215.

By L. R. Brown—Demosthenes 2d, to S. P. Clark, \$105; Alberta Pilot, to George McClung, \$135; Young Mary, to McClung, \$80; Monoleau, to J. W. Williams, \$145; Princess Favorite, to McClung, \$150; Linda 2d, to McClung, \$90; Red Champion, to McClung, \$75.

By D. H. Hoover—Arthur 165135, to C. Hinson, \$110.

By P. B. Hunt—Florilla, to J. F. Green, \$75.

By Harry Landa—Colville 169368, to S. P. Clark, \$100.

By J. W. Burgess Co.—Laura Field, to W. G. Newby, \$105; Zanetta Sharon, to Campbell Russell, \$80; Marion 190421, to Jarvis, \$105; Cambridge Rose, to McClung, \$70; Mystery 13th, to McClung, \$95; 8th Moss Rose of Montrose, to Logan, \$115.

By J. D. Day—Joe Abbottsburn 188156, to McClung, \$150; Gray, to Jarvis, \$110; Beauty's Prince 189226, to McClung, \$85; Alice's Prince Airdrie, to McClung, \$95.

Charles Maloney—Quintilla, to Mullins, \$115; Rebecca, to Mullins, \$100; 2d King Airdrie 194809, to W. G. Newby, \$10; Major Bonaffon 194810, to J. R. Pittenger, \$100; Harcourt 104808, to McClung, \$75.

Cal Smith—Orphan Lad 163829, to J. M. Coffin, \$75.

BIG PRICES FOR CATTLE.

There were two notable sales of cattle in Illinois last week—one at Thornton, on Thursday, and the other at the Chicago stock yards Thursday and Friday. At the former, wherein thirty-three lots of Herefords were sold, an average price of \$300.13 was realized, the highest price being \$875 paid by Clem

Graves of Bunker Hill, Ind., for the famous cow, "Armour's Fancy 98152." The "top" bull was Lucky Briton No. 101453, bought by Albright & Green of Rossville, Ill., for \$380. At the combination Angus sale in Chicago Contine Bros. & Stevenson of Holstein, Ia., were the chief contributors. Fifty cows sold for a total of 19,365, an average of \$387, while two bulls sold for \$1165, an average of \$585. The fifty-two head brought an aggregate of \$20,530 and an average of \$394.

LOWER RATES WANTED.

Cattlemen of Texas are greatly interested in the hearing set for May 19 by the state railroad commission to consider the matter of a proposed reduction in beef cattle rates on shipments within the state. The recent readjustment of the stock cattle rate, which involved a reduction on shipments within the state averaging from \$2 to \$3 per car, has no doubt stimulated the movement for a corresponding reduction on beef cattle. Quite a number of the leading cattlemen of all sections are expected to attend the hearing armed with facts and figures, which they hope will be sufficient to convince the commission of the necessity of granting the reduction.

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is also interested in the movement, and is giving it the benefit of its influence and backing, having already filed its complaint against the justness and reasonableness of community tariff No. 8-A. The association prays for readjustment of the schedule, as it affects two-line hauls, and also requests that reductions be made in the minimum weights of cars of beef cattle shipped to market within the state of Texas.

NEBRASKA STOCKMEN CONVENE.

The fifth annual convention of the Nebraska Stock Growers' association was held last week at Alliance, Neb. Some interesting and instructive papers were read and previous to adjournment Saturday the following officers were elected: A. M. Modsett, Rushville, president; R. M. Hampton, Alliance, vice president; E. M. Searles, Jr., Ogallala, secretary and treasurer.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT!

OUR OWN FREE GUESSING CONTEST

Amounting to \$2000.00 will be distributed among our Friends and Patrons.

The ONE who guesses nearest to the actual total attendance of the DALLAS STATE FAIR, to be held from Sept. 26 to Oct. 11, this year, will receive a

\$500.00 PIANO FREE!

There will be over 500 other gifts distributed. Watch the next issue of the Journal for FULL announcement.

TEXAS FARM JOURNAL, DALLAS, TEXAS.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

G. P. Cherry of Rhome, sold to Swift 22 hogs, averaging 215 pounds, at \$6.30.

K. M. Hoffman of Llano, sold to Swift 15 sheep, averaging 63 pounds, at \$2.25.

Wm. Moore of Weatherford, O. T., sold to Armour 75 hogs, average 220, at \$6.45.

G. P. Cherry of Rhome, drove in 12 head of 215-pound hogs, which sold at \$6.30.

J. T. Teel of Frisco marketed 94 head of hogs which averaged 175 pounds and sold at \$6.15.

F. L. Patton of Edmonds, O. T., sold to Swift & Co. 86 hogs averaging 170 pounds at \$6.30.

E. M. Crein of Ardmore, I. T., marketed 56 head of 194-pound hogs, which sold at \$6.20.

Ben Hampton of Chickasha, I. T., marketed 63 head of 205 pound hogs which sold at \$6.35.

L. D. Harris of Ringgold, had in 69 head of calves, averaging 179 pounds, which were sold at \$3.50.

C. W. Jenkins of Noble, I. T., had in 82 head of hogs, 74 of which were 195-pounders selling at \$6.35.

J. E. Lord of Cuero, was on the market with a load of 23 steers, averaging 1055, which sold at \$2.75.

E. L. Wies of Reagan had 3 cars of grass steers on the market that were purchased by Swift at \$3.55.

M. A. Dillard from Midlothian was here Thursday with 20 1094-pound steers which topped the market at \$4.10.

Over 500 cattle are usually slaughtered daily at the Armour establishment. This is the full capacity of the plant.

Brown & Hamilton of Beeville had on the market 78 head of steers averaging 940 pounds, which sold at from \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Hon. T. F. B. Sotham, president of the American Hereford Breeders' association, of Chillicothe, Mo., visited the yards yesterday.

McClung & Mims of Cleburne, were here Wednesday with 64 head of nice quality steers, averaging 1076 pounds, which sold at \$4.15.

W. Moore of Weatherford, O. T., topped Friday's hog market with 75 hogs, averaging 219 pounds, which sold to Armour at \$6.45.

Henry Jackson of Boyd, was represented on the market by a shipment consisting of 52 head of 186-pound hogs which brought \$6.27 1/2.

Last Wednesday the Houston Packing company purchased two car loads of hogs at this market, paying the hog price of the day, \$6.55.

A. F. McKenzie of Dryden was represented on the market by a shipment of ewes and wethers which averaged 84 pounds and sold at \$3.90.

C. H. Murdock of Cordell, O. T., had in a shipment of hogs, 72 in number, which averaged 210 pounds and topped the market Saturday at \$6.42 1/2.

The Union Stock Yards company of Oklahoma City, O. T., topped last Tuesday's hog market with 82 head, which averaged 221 pounds and sold at \$6.55.

McAda & Bro. of Kenedy, had in 26 cows which sold at \$2.55; 30 cows at \$2.75, 4 steers at \$3, and 2 bulls at \$2.30. Swift & Company was the purchaser.

J. R. Graham of Dawson, was on the market Friday with a load of fed steers, 35 and 36, 23 in number, fed on his own place, which averaged 1005 and sold to Armour & Co. for \$3.60.

G. W. Sutherland, Hebronville, was represented by a shipment of steers, 128 of which were 194-pounders selling at \$3.70. He also sold 27 head, averaging 908 pounds, which brought \$3.75.

Col. H. C. Holloway of Fort Worth, marketed 40 head of choice spring lambs. Six head, averaging 55 pounds, sold at \$5.25, with 33 averaging 59 pounds to Armour & Co. at \$5.

Williams, McKinney & Mitchell drove in last Friday 95 head of cattle, 92 steers, averaging 1036 pounds, selling at \$3.80. These cattle were fed at the Fort Worth oil mills about 150 days.

The first solid train load of fresh meat was shipped out last Friday afternoon over the Texas and Pacific. It consisted of twenty-one cars, bound for points in ten different states.

A longhorn 6-year-old steer out of a Hebronville bunch was sold to Swift by J. P. Daggett. The steer's horns measured five feet one inch in spread, and were the longest lately seen in the yards. Mr. Daggett reserved the horns.

W. W. Weans of San Angelo, was on the market, having in his charge a consignment from the San Angelo National bank, consisting of 246 head of sheep, which averaged 73 pounds and sold to Swift & Company at \$3.65.

Smith & Hamilton of Dryden, sold to Swift 533 sheep, average 82 pounds, at \$3.80; the same parties also sold to Armour 473 sheep in two lots, one averaging 96 pounds, at \$4.20, and the other, averaging 98 pounds, at \$4.25. Another sale of sheep to Swift by the same parties, numbering 226 averaged 95 pounds and brought \$4.25.

Smith & Hamilton had in a big shipment of sheep from Sanderson. They sold 468 wethers at \$4.25, averaging 94 to 100 pounds; 231 wethers, average 95, at \$4.20; and 533 wethers, averaging 80 that sold at \$3.80. In all there were 1282, which brought good prices.

Early in the week there were two sales of steers at prices much higher than the reported tops for that day. One lot of 22, averaging 1213 pounds, sold at \$4.55, and another lot of 20, averaging 1337, at \$4.50. The heavier steers were not as smooth as the others, which accounts for their failing to bring the best price. D. C. Hill & Son of McKinney, were the shippers. They had been fed on cotton seed meal and molasses.

Last week the market was still on the toboggan. Sheep sold fairly well at \$4.25 for good wethers and \$5.25 for the choicest spring lambs, but cattle and hogs remained down. Receipts were 12,867 cattle, 2218 hogs and 10,569 sheep, as against 7833 cattle, 3349 hogs and 12,324 sheep for the week preceeding. Many of the sheep were forwarded to northern markets after stopping here for feed and rest.

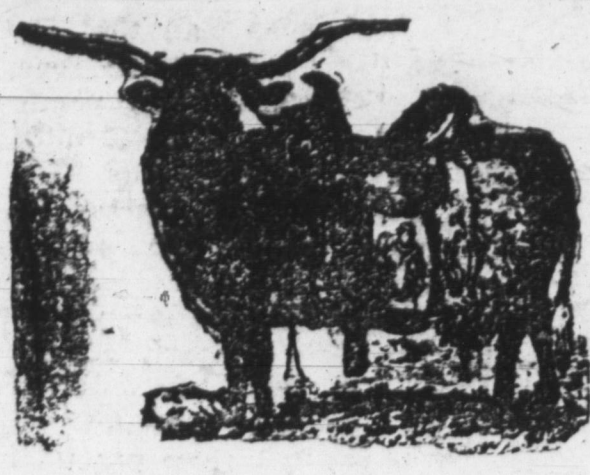
The Fort Worth Stock Yards National bank was organized last Friday with a capital stock of \$100,000. The directors are: Marion Sansom, Samuel, McRoberts, of Chicago, S. B. Burnett, Royal A. Ferris of Dallas, Joseph B. Gogins, L. V. Niles of Boston, and Thomas W. Slack.

The directors elected Marion Sansom president; S. B. Burnett, vice-president; Thomas W. Slack, cashier, and C. L. Stone, assistant cashier.

The institution will be ready for business as soon as papers can be forwarded and returned from Washington.

THE JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

Following is the program of the Texas Jersey Cattle club, to be presented at the Farmers' Congress: "The 'AJCC': Its Relation to the State Club and Benefit to Breeders Generally," A. F. Platter, Denison, Tex. "Pasture Grasses, and How to Secure a Good Perennial Pasture in Texas," W. A. Ponder, Denton, Tex. "Fairs and Their Benefit to Breeders; also Help of Cattle Breeders to Fairs," J. M. Vance, San Antonio. "Preparing Jerseys for Showing and Care of Cattle at Fair," J. O. Terrell, San Antonio. "Alfalfa as a Ration for Dairy Cattle," W. R. Spann, Dallas, Tex. Experience meeting and question box.

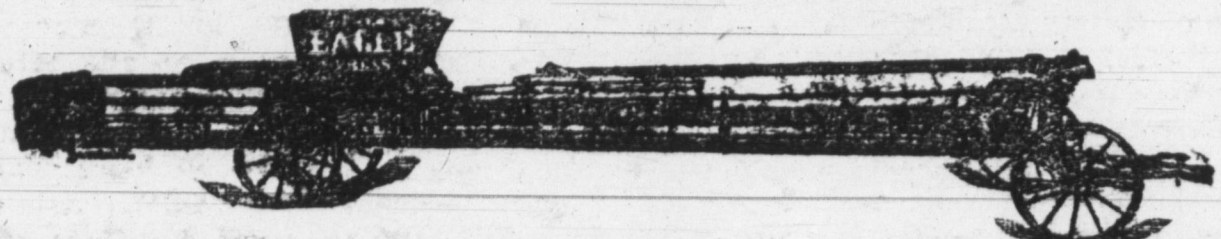


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Business meeting of Texas Jersey Cattle club.

PLAN TO CHECK MANGE.

As a means of checking the threatened epidemic of itch or mange in Western Kansas, Governor Bailey may issue a proclamation requiring all cattle in the state, and especially those in the Western half, to be dipped in a solution which will kill the disease germ. The State Live Stock Sanitary commission believes that the dipping of the infected cattle is the only way the disease can be stamped out and to make such an order effective it must be a sweeping one and the sheriffs of the various counties directed to see that it is complied with. Governor Bailey is now considering the advisability of issuing the order. A quarantine against cattle infected with the itch being brought into the state from Colorado is already in force.

"There is no question," said J. P. Campbell of Clark county, one of the largest stockmen in the state, "that some radical steps will have to be taken for the suppression of Texas itch. The disease is rapidly spreading east and it will not be long until all the cattle in the state are infected. The Texas itch was responsible, in a large measure, for the heavy losses of cattle in Western Kansas last winter. The disease weakens the cattle so that they cannot withstand severe weather."

The Live Stock board meets to-day to discuss methods of stamping out contagion. Vigorous co-operation with the Colorado authorities is contemplated.

HOG MARKET LARGE.

There is considerable enlargement in the aggregate marketing of hogs, and the total for the week is in excess of last year, according to the weekly review of the Cincinnati Price Current. Total Western packing 420,000, compared with 360,000 the preceding week, and 395,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 395,000, and two years ago 485,000. From March 1 the total is 3,605,000 against 3,840,000 a year ago—a decrease of 235,000. The quality is almost uniformly good. Prices are considerably reduced, and at the close the average of prominent markets is \$6.50 per 100 pounds, compared with \$6.75 a week ago, \$6.80 two weeks ago, \$7.10 a year and \$5.70 two years ago.

THE LATEST QUARANTINE.

Owing to the introduction of tick fever into some portions of Kentucky and Tennessee a government order has just been issued quarantining against certain counties in both states, says a Washington dispatch. The order, which reads as follows, fully explains itself:

"It is hereby ordered, that as the infection of Texas fever exists in certain counties in the states of Tennessee and Kentucky, no cattle shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for southern cattle for immediate slaughter, to any portion of the uninfected area from the counties of Clinton, Wayne, and Pulaski of the state of Kentucky, and the counties of Pickett, Jackson, Overton, Fentress, Putman and Dekalb of the state of Tennessee, unless after inspection such cattle are found free of infection. This inspection must be made

by duly authorized inspectors of the bureau of animal industry of this department, and movement allowed for other purposes than immediate slaughter only upon written permission by such inspectors."

TWO TEXAS FAIRS.

The West Texas Fair association has organized for the season by the election of W. F. D. Batjer, president; Geo. W. McDaniel, vice president; Fred Cockrell, second vice president; Max R. Andrews, secretary, and E. N. Kirby, treasurer.

The fair will open on the Tuesday following the close of the Dallas fair. The second annual exhibition of the Taylor Fair association will be held at Taylor, July 2, 3 and 4. Agriculture and live stock will be well represented at both.

VALUABLE TEXAS ESTATE.

The estate of the late Captain William Donovan of Houston, has been appraised at \$631,126.50. It consists of 11,000 acres of land in a solid body, fronting on the Colorado river, with 3500 acres in cane, 3000 acres in rice and the balance in corn and cotton. Irrigation facilities make this one of the finest tracts in the southern part of the state.

TRINITY RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Plans are being rapidly perfected for the proposed improvement of the Trinity river from Dallas to the gulf. Under the \$400,000 appropriation which has been secured it is proposed to clear the river of snags its entire length of 511 miles and put in two locks. This plan, it is contended, will open the river for traffic from six to eight months in the year. The improvement of the river to make it navigable the year round contemplates the expenditure of about \$4,000,000, which includes thirty-four locks, so that this is only a starter in the right direction, and the Trinity people hope to secure further appropriations from the government to complete the work. While it is proposed to resume actual navigation in the stream when cleared out, it is estimated that the effect on freight rates by the mere improvement of the river will mean an annual saving of something like \$8,000,000 and develop a rich storehouse of timber, rock, chalk, fire clay and other mineral wealth that has not before been accessible. It will also furnish a splendid outlet for cotton and all sorts of agricultural products.

Bad Cancer of the Nose Cured Without Disfigurement or Pain.

DeSoto, Mo., February 18, 1902.
 Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Dallas, Texas:
 Dear Sir—How proud I am to have my nose well once more. It is all healed up. Will recommend your treatment to any one troubled; as far as I can I will try to have some one else use your treatment, and hope you may live to see many more cured. I thank you for what you have done for me. Yours with regard,
 MRS. MARY POMEROY, DeSoto, Mo.
 Dr. D. M. Bye's Combination of Oils cure Cancer, Tumors, Piles, Eczema, Skint, Blood and Womb Diseases. Doctors, lawyers and ministers of the gospel have been cured and endorse it. It is soothing and balmy, safe and sure and cures without pain or disfigurement. Illustrated books and papers sent free to those interested. If not afflicted, send this to some one who is. Call on or address DR. D. M. BYE CO., 413 Main street, Dallas, Texas. P. O. Box 462.

SUCCESS IN LAMB GROWING.

The attainment of early maturing properties in the modern mutton sheep is just as pronounced as it is in cattle. It is sometimes said that sheep are very impressionable, by which it is implied that whatever qualities are desirable in the animal are easily induced or secured in the sheep. This, however, is to be regarded as a result rather than an original property, writes J. McCaig in American Sheep Breeder. The capacity for variation is to be measured by the degree of variation or molding to which an animal or plant has already been subjected for every variation is not important alone for what is immediately attained, but is important besides as furnishing the basis for easy variation in the future in a new direction. The sheep being so constituted as a result of earlier improvement is to be counted as an advantage and a gain to the progressive and susceptible breeder, but it has likewise its disadvantages. Just as edged tools are dangerous in awkward hands, so a highly improved animal is liable to deterioration in the hands of an unskilled breeder. The basis of such mistakes lies in placing too great faith in blood as against care and management. Everyone recognizes that to have good offspring we must have good parents; some forget, however, that the perfection of the parents is not due to their blood alone or to selection, but to intensive feeding and careful management. Lapses and deteriorations are sometimes very sudden and very disappointing.

Let it be granted that a ewe at lambing time is of fine type and in good condition for the burdens of maternity; that she is moderately young and is strong and vigorous from sufficient exercises and is hearty and in good flesh from generous keep on suitable foods, there is still before the shepherd a task requiring judgment, skill and care in the rearing of a creditable product from such ewe. The lamb may be endowed with an inherent capacity for fast growing, but it must have attention right from the beginning. The necessity for this is forcibly taught by observing how neglect operates on the final character and profit of the lamb. If a lamb or young animal is neglected at the beginning it can never regain what is lost or gain in weight at as low cost as it can if it has been kept growing from the beginning. For the first three weeks, of course, the lamb is dependent wholly on the milk of the ewe and care of the lamb must be through the ewe. For two or three days the ewe should not be fed too highly. If she has been fed grain in slight excess over ordinary ration for three weeks before lambing to stimulate milk secretion, she may get milk fever if fed too highly just at lambing time, as the lamb may not take all she has to give. Lambs suck very frequently, however, about twenty times a day and readily adjust themselves to the appropriation of a liberal supply of milk, and their spindle frames fill and grow rapidly at all points. The main thing is to avoid disordering changes of food, which may affect the milk and induce either diarrhoea or constipation in the lamb. It is a common thing to see newly lambed ewes with left over or unstarted food before them. It should be remembered that the first condition to healthy nutrition is appetite and if the ewe re-

YOUR PHYSICIAN'S FIRST QUESTION: "Are Your Bowels Regular?"

The bowels and the liver are the body's sewers. If they are clogged they are bound to overflow and carry poison and disease everywhere. Constipation is the beginning of disease, and is caused by weak bowels. The first question your physician always asks is, "Are your bowels regular?" If not they must be made so—but don't use purgatives. They only add to the weakness. Use Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine, the natural, easy, strengthening cure of the bowels. It mends the bowels so they can naturally move themselves. Only one small dose a day does it so thoroughly they stay cured. It is the most positive and permanent cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, appendicitis, torpid and congested liver and kidney troubles known. Give it a trial by getting a free sample bottle from Vernal Remedy company, 190 Seneca Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. It will cure the worst cases.

fuses food it is a good sign that she does not need it. Excess of soft food, such as roots, induces a flaccid condition in the ewe and thinness of milk, food increases the flow of milk after lambing. The food should increase in quantity, but not deteriorate in quality after lambing.

The important feature of lamb raising is the securing of an early adjustment of the organism to concentrated foods, for it is on food of this kind that rapid growth is secured. The practical value of early accustoming lambs to concentrated foods is that though the lamb, for example, after going on grass, may not be fed on concentrated foods steadily its organism can be counted upon to use such foods at any later time, for example, after weaning, with profit and without injury. This is a matter of more than common prudence and wisdom; it is a necessity. Unlike cows, sheep are exclusively meat animals. They have been nurtured and cultured with a view to the highest carcass development, and it is but fair to assume that selection to this end means, in this as in any other case, a sinking or subordination of some other functions. In other words, sheep not being selected generally for their milking qualities, the moderate character of milk must be met by hand supplementary feeding of the lambs on other foods.

Though grass and ewe's milk seem to constitute the cheapest possible ration for lambs for a given amount of grain, and a perfect ration from the standpoint of health and thrift, the modern view is not that it is an advantage to have lambs come when the grass comes, even for butcher's purposes. Lambs that drop in the pens in March have a hardy constitution and they get the right kind of a start to make fast growers by the side-feeding of grains and other foods. Lambs on the other hand that come on the grass, particularly sometime after spring has set in, are not as vigorous as earlier lambs and do not attain rugged strength before the poor feeding and exposure of autumn weather come on. Besides this they are apt to suffer from milk disorders in the ewe. Ewes lambing late on heavy grasses are apt to get caked udder.

One of the principal advantages of intensive feeding in the spring and of the consequent rapid growth of the lamb is that it permits of early weaning. Three or four months is better age than six for the weaning of lambs and the advantage of early grain feeding of lambs is that it can be resumed on the weaning of the lamb without the possibility of loss of weight or the retarding of growth from the change. The advantage is equally great on the side of the ewe, as it gives ample time for her to recuperate before the next breeding season.

WITH THE BREEDERS.

An auction sale of Hereford cattle which should attract buyers from all over the west will be held at Chillicothe, Mo., June 2, 3 and 4, when a choice selection of fifty pure bred individuals from the famous herd of T. F. B. Sotham will be offered for sale. Of the thirty-seven cows, twenty-three will have calves at foot and most of them are bred again. There will also be some choice heifers and young cows bred to great bulls. The sale will be cried by Colonels R. E. Edmonson, H. W. Graham and D. B. Rogers.

SWEEPING QUARANTINE ORDER.

The most sweeping quarantine order promulgated in the west for years has been issued by Governor Peabody of Colorado. These regulations affect cattle from the Mexican frontier to Canada, the object being to stamp out the mange or "scabies," and protect healthy herds from disease. Officials of other states and territories are co-operating in the movement and the government will aid. Tests to determine the efficacy of various remedies proposed for the disease are now being made, the dipping process being most in favor. Dr. V. A. Norgaard, consulting veterinarian of the National Live Stock association, is rendering all the aid possible.

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We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to consumers exclusively. WE HAVE NO AGENTS, but ship anywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 155 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. Large Catalogue FREE—Send for it. Visitors are always welcome at our factory. ELKHART CAUCTION & HARNESS MFG. CO., ELKHART, IND. No. 726 Driving Wagon. Price \$37. As good as sells for \$25 more. Extra 1/2 in. Kelly Rubber Tire \$12.



TONIC STOCK SALT
SAFEST, SUREST AND BEST.

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

HALLETSVILLE, TEX., Dec. 27, 1902.
Inland Mfg. Co., San Antonio, Tex.
Dear Sirs: It is with great pleasure that we recommend your "Tonic Stock Salt" as the best purifier we have ever had for stock. All cattlemen who have used it are greatly pleased.
Yours truly,
J. H. APPELT.

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The Journal Institute

CULTIVATION OF SWEET POTATOES.

From Mr. Bryan Tyson of Carthage, N. C., the Journal is in receipt of a valuable article on the cultivation of sweet potatoes, first published in a recent issue of Southern Farmer. In some cases it will be found too late to apply the suggestions this season, but the advice may be profitably preserved for future reference:

CUTTINGS VS. DRAWS.

"As a general thing cut vines will yield more and better potatoes than draws and they will also keep better.

I have, therefore, decided by an actual test that if overgrown draws be cut in the middle, thus making two plants out of each draw, the tops will exceed the stubs in yield nearly two to one. Also, that if vines on a properly constructed bed run from three to four feet and are then cut into lengths of three leaves each, (if leaves are far apart two will answer), these cuttings will exceed draws of proper size in yield about 26 per cent.

Cuttings with one and two leaves appear to do well, but the test was not considered a fair one and therefore the result is not given.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR A HOT BED.

Construct or procure a box of proper size and place therein fine stable manure to the depth of 12 to 18 inches, applying water as the manure is placed. Then place on the manure a proper quantity of any convenient roughage, preferably wheat straw. After a gentle warmth has been developed place the potatoes on the straw to the depth of about 8 inches and cover with old clothes or anything of the kind to retain the moisture. Excessive heat should be checked with tepid water poured over the potatoes and manure. The potatoes should be kept moist by an occasional application of tepid water. In a few days sprouts will appear, when the potatoes should be removed to a bed constructed as follows:

"Construct a loose bed, slightly raised, about three feet broad in preferably rich sandy soil. Then for each 12 feet of bed apply two pounds of kainit, or a half pound of muriate of potash in lieu of the kainit, and 1½ pounds of acid phosphate. Apply a light coating of soil to the bed, which will prevent the fertilizer from injuring the potatoes. Then place the potatoes in two parallel rows, one foot apart, leaving proper spaces between the ends of the potatoes. Then cover about two inches deep.

By developing a growing state before the potatoes are placed they are not apt to rot on the bed. I have tested the plan with excellent results. If properly prepared potatoes be placed on a bed from the 10th to the 15th of April, they will, in this climate (North Carolina) be in ample time to produce a large yield.

EARLY TRANSPLANTING FROM A BED NOT GOOD.

Proper tests have shown that draws transplanted early in the season from a hot bed were excelled by those transplanted several weeks later from a cold bed; the latter commenced running first. But if the vines had remained on the hot bed until they were from three to four feet long the case might have been very different. The heat of the bed would have materially run down and consequently there would have been but little difference between the temperature of the bed and that of the surrounding soil.

When the vines are cut from the stub from two to four leaves may be left on the stubs. Succors will soon appear, the top succor generally leading. When this succor attains a length of 3 to 4 inches cut and remove the joint and succor from the stub. In a few days remove another joint and succor, and so on until all are taken. These several cuttings may be rooted, according to a plan that will soon be given. I will state here that when vines are cut into proper lengths, the piece containing the bud (this piece should be longer than the others) will slightly exceed in yield any of the remaining pieces.

THINNING THE DRAWS.

From one-fourth to one-half of the first crop of draws may be pulled off, cuttings. A proper portion of said draws may be transplanted for early potatoes; remove the roots from the residue of draws and root the stem as follows:

Construct in rich soil a narrow bed 8 to 12 inches broad. To root cuttings shove them down into the loose soil, at least one inch apart, leaving one joint above ground. To root succors from the stubs, or draws after the roots have been removed, leave a proper portion of the buds above ground. Settle the soil with water and draw loose earth around the plants. If the weather be warm protect from the sun for a few days by a proper covering. Roots will soon start. Then dig up the plants (don't pull them up) and transplant in the usual way. Cuttings thus rooted will live better and grow off more readily than draws.

When practicable sweet potatoes should be grown on a clover or cow pea sod that was heavily fertilized with potash and phosphoric acid, in

which case but little further fertilizing will be needed.

If the above plan is impracticable run deep furrows 4 feet apart and place therein corn stalks, cotton stalks, corn cobs or anything of the kind and cover lightly; this should have been done early in the fall, but will yet pay well.

A few weeks before planting time apply in the drills covering a belt about a foot broad, 600 to 800 pounds per acre of fertilizer containing nitrogen 2 per cent., actual potash 7 per cent. and available phosphoric acid 6 per cent. At planting time construct low bridges on the drills and transplant the cuttings in the usual way, 14 to 18 inches apart.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTH ROADS.

The following hints on the construction and repair of earth roads, are from a paper prepared by Messrs. Streidinger and Von Gelden, and compiled in the U. S. Department of Agriculture report, "Earth Roads and their Construction."

In constructing new dirt roads all stumps, brush, vegetable matter, rocks and boulders should be removed from the surface and the resulting holes filled in with suitable material, carefully and thoroughly tamped or rolled, before the road embankment is commenced. No perishable material should be used in forming the permanent embankment.

Wherever the subgrade soil is found unsuitable it should be removed and replaced with good material rolled to a bearing. The roadbed having been brought to the required grade and crown should be rolled several times to compact the surface. All inequalities discovered during the rolling should be leveled up and rolled. On the prepared subgrade the earth should be spread, harrowed if necessary, and then rolled to a bearing by passing the unballasted road roller a number of times over every portion of the surface of the section.

In level countries and with narrow roads enough material may be excavated to raise the roadway above the subgrade in forming the side ditches by means of road machines. If not, the required earth should be obtained by widening the side excavations, or from cuttings on the line of the new roadway, or from borrow pits close by, elevating graders and modern dumping wagons being preferably used for this purpose. When the earth is brought up to final height it is again harrowed, then trimmed by means of road levelers or road machines, and ultimately rolled to a solid and smooth surface with road rollers gradually increased in weight by the addition of ballast.

No filling should be brought up in layers exceeding nine inches in depth. During the rolling, sprinkling should be attended to wherever the character of the soil requires such aid. The cross section of the roadway must be maintained during the last rolling stage by the addition of earth as needed. On clay soils a layer of sand, gravel, or ashes spread on the roadway will prevent the sticking of the clay to the roller. As previously explained, the finishing touches to the road surface should be given the heaviest rollers at hand. Before the earth is opened to traffic the side ditches should be cleaned and left with the drain tiling in good working order.

With wet or clayey roadways surface drainage alone is not sufficient. Without underdrainage the crown of such roadways will dry only by the slow process of evaporation, during which time the topping process becomes more and more rutted by the passing traffic. A subdrain for such soils will not prove efficient for more than about twelve feet on each side; hence, two lines of longitudinal subdrains are needed on those parts of our country roads that pass through wet places, low-lying lands, or clayey soils. They should have an average fall of about 1 in 100; minimum fall, 1 in 1,000. At short intervals, say from 36 to 100 feet, are placed cross drains to discharge the water into the side ditches. These cross drains receive a greater fall, say up to 1 in 30. Generally, 2½ to 3-inch pipes are sufficient. It is advantageous to bed these tiles in well-rammed brick fragments and to cover them with road metal. Be certain that the tiles are correctly laid and that nothing interferes with their free discharge.

As said before, unglazed round tiles, about three inches in diameter, and under certain conditions jointed with

loose collars, are most suitable for subdrains. The bottom of the tiles should be laid both to the proper grade and below the frost line, after which the tile trench is filled up to subgrade with clean gravel, small field stones, road metal or broken bricks. The cross drains are also made of unglazed tiles, with the exception of their outlet sections, which should consist of vitrified culvert pipes. Regular branch pipes should connect the longitudinal and cross tiles. On level reaches the lateral roadway slopes for surface drainage should not be less than 1 in 24, and side ditches should be provided, if necessary, as previously indicated. Finally, a rapid discharge of the side ditches, if required, through adjacent lands is of the utmost importance to roadway preservation.

Trees should not be allowed on the sides of dirt roads, because they impede the drying action of the sun and wind. Again, their water-seeking roots are apt to creep into the drains and thus obstruct, if they do not prevent, the junction of the tiles.

Dirt roads are readily repaired by a judicious use of road machines and road rollers. Ploughs and scoop scrapers should not be used for this purpose. Repairs should be attended to particularly in the spring of the year, and whenever the roadway becomes rutted, subsequently. It is best to commence by lightly scraping at the side ditches, and operate towards the middle of the roadway, following the work up and finishing it with the heaviest road rollers. Holes which are not thus filled should be leveled up with gravel, or other suitable material, and then well compacted with rollers. If possible, these repairs should be executed during damp weather, or at least after a good road sprinkling.

The average cost of the better country roads is \$800 per mile, the price varying between \$400 and \$2,000.

VEGETABLES ON THE FARM.

In order to grow vegetables successfully and in a manner which will insure good profits, it is necessary to have a rich and well cultivated soil, provided with an abundance of humus. By this method the drouths, which occur almost yearly, may be most effectively resisted. It is important also, to be careful in the selection of seeds and plants. The part of wisdom would be to trade with a reliable seedman, and pay even more than is usually asked rather than run the risk of failure. The truck garden should be one of the most important adjuncts of the farm, yet many farmers consider themselves well enough off without it and thus deny themselves a profitable source of income. With a comparatively small patch devoted to vegetable and fruit culture, a well stocked poultry yard, a dairy, and a pen filled with pigs, the farmer may be independent almost the entire year around. When located near a canning establishment or good shipping point, the garden may be easily developed into a substantial source of profit.

The brood sows should be large and long, and deep-bodied, have a neat head, be broad between the eyes, have medium sized flinty bone and large heart girth, which is very essential as indicating well developed vital organs and consequently a vigorous constitution.

THE GREAT EAST AND WEST LINES EVER Louisiana and Texas.



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HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1868. 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 close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 200 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, Grove 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, Grove 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 369.

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 817, 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.

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.

The members of the Farmers' society of Kenney, Austin county, will hold an agricultural show at their grounds near Kenney on the 7th of June.

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CATTLE SALES

O. F. Bates of Reagan county sold 560 steer yearlings to E. T. Soyer at \$17 around.

At Sonora last week T. W. Freasler delivered five steers to N. H. Corder at \$22.50.

John Hassard of San Angelo, has bought of Fred Wilkins 600 head of steers at \$20.

A. M. Fincher of Ozono, sold to Riley and Kay last week 150 mixed cattle at \$10 per head.

Sam Henderson of San Angelo, sold to T. B. Jones 895 head of three-year-old steers at \$23.

Oscar Weldon of Sonora, sold fifty steers, threes and up, to N. H. Corder at \$22.50 per head.

Henry Hoerster of Mason, has sold 200 steer yearlings to H. W. Roberts at \$10 per head.

D. N. Arnett purchased from Jeff Justice in Garza county 600 two-year-old steers at \$20 around.

W. G. Keyser of Mason, has sold to David Keyser 443 head of two-year-old steers at \$15.50 per head.

Sam Waring of San Angelo, sold a bunch of yearlings to Jim Callan of Menardville, at \$15 per head.

J. L. Savage of Schleicher county, sold to J. A. Black of Sonora, thirty head of stock cattle for \$375.

Roy Hudspeth of Ozono, has bought of L. L. Morrison eight head of two-year-old steers at \$16 per head.

Garland, Montgomery & Howze of San Angelo, recently sold 320 head of the Jacoby cattle to Bird & Metz, at \$12.00.

O. Pratt of Kansas City, has been buying yearlings and twos around Odessa at \$15.50 and \$20 per head respectively.

Ben Van Tuyl has purchased 500 yearling steers from different parties in Mitchell and Nolan counties at prices averaging about \$12 around.

George D. Elliott of Midland sold to Dan Bierwagen of South Dakota, last week 600 yearling steers and heifers at \$16 and \$14.50, respectively.

George D. Elliott of Midland, sold to Dan Bierwagen of South Dakota, 600 yearling steers and heifers at \$16 and \$14.50, respectively.

Tom Crunk of San Angelo, bought twenty-nine head of two and three year old steers from John Dodsden for A. A. Hartgrove at \$16 and \$18 per head.

G. C. Cauble of Howard county, sold to Hess and Bates of Marathon, a car load of blooded yearling bulls. Of these, two sold at \$75 and twenty-two at \$40 per head.

Irving Blackburn of Skidmore, purchased at Berclair last week a bunch

of two-year-old steers from L. J. Brown, Joe Fell and R. P. Wilkinson at \$14.50 per head.

At Ballinger last week W. T. and Kenzie Routh bought thirty head of white face cows from J. E. Gilliam at \$20 per head. There were twenty calves in the bunch.

Ed Dozier of Concho county, has sold his stock of cattle to A. A. Hartgrove for \$13.70 per head. He turned over 170 steers and 159 head of mixed cattle.

J. A. Childers purchased at R. C. Burns' ranch near Lubbock recently a two-year-old registered Hereford bull for \$200. Good bulls are as valuable on the plains as anywhere.

Dave Harrington of Midland, lately purchased 42 sprayed heifer 2's of A. W. Wight at \$18 around; 200 yearling steers of Tol Dawson at \$15, and 50 yearlings of Will Gann at \$14.

G. F. Atkins, the cattle buyer, purchased at Uvalde from Colonel D. C. Richardson of the Wilderness Lake ranch, a bunch of steers at \$22. Some other cattle changed hands in the deal, but prices were not made public.

J. H. Lehmann of Eldorado, bought from J. E. West his entire herd of stock cattle, 115 or 120 head, at \$12.50 per head, nothing under yearlings to be counted. Mr. Lehmann put two houses and three lots in the town of Eldorado in the trade at \$950, and paid cash for the balance.

The Llano Land and Cattle company, of which E. T. Ambler of Dallas, is president, has sold 1200 yearling steers at \$17 around, with 10 per cent cut back. These steers are out of the well known Curry Comb brand, and will be delivered right away in Lamb county.

E. W. Perminter, near Big Springs, sold a fine Aberdeen-Angus bull yearling to S. Hill of Glascock county for \$200. The price was heretofore erroneously published as \$160, but as a matter of fact Mr. Perminter's bulls are bringing from \$200 to \$300 this year.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Among the sales in the quarantine division at the Kansas City Stock Yards last week were the following:

J. Griffith, Floresville, Tex., 48 cows, 798 pounds, \$2.90; J. M. Hughes, Sanger, Tex., 34 cows, 715 pounds, \$2.85, 1 calf, 180 pounds, \$4.50; 1 bull, 1360 pounds, \$3. R. B. Whesenat-Allen, Tex., 28 steers, 754 pounds, \$3.60. Jot Gunter, Realitos, Tex., 20 bulls, 1199 pounds, \$3.10. A. Lombard-Ramond, I. T., 21 steers, 1188 pounds, \$4.00; 1 bull 1630 pounds, \$3.35. B. B. Niff, McGregor, Tex., 22 steers, 997 pounds, \$4. H. Franke, El Campo, Tex., 37 steers, 961 pounds, \$4. Russell & Montgomery, McGregor, Tex., 36 steers, 840 pounds, \$4; 16 cows, 899 pounds, \$3.15. Green, Davis & Co., Summit, I. T., 57 cows, 713 pounds, \$2.65. A. Booker, Shawnee Okla., 33 canners, 562 pound, \$2.62½. J. W. Moseley, Alice, Tex., 20 steers, 830 pounds, \$3.70; 19 cows, 693 pounds, \$2.60; 5 bulls 1030 pounds, \$2.80. J. R. Sullivan, Sanger, Tex., 20 cows, 825 pounds, \$2.90; 6 calves, 138 pounds, \$5; 1 bull, 1360 pounds, \$3.10. George Houston, Uvalde, Tex., 28 cows, 870 pounds, \$3.45; 27 cows, 615 pounds, \$2.80; 7 calves, 348 pounds, \$2.85. J. H. Clapp, Kaw City, I. T., 36 heifers, 511 pounds, \$2.75. M. Congan, White Eagle, Okla., 21 steers 1130 pounds, \$4.40; 24 steers, 954 pounds, \$4.40; 4 bulls, 1205 pounds, \$3.10. Hagler & Tipp, Realitos, Tex. 151 steers, 808 pounds, \$3.55; 25 cows, 760 pounds, \$3.00; 32 cows, 727 pounds, \$2.75; 15 bulls, 1103 pounds, \$2.75.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.

J. C. Hewes sold 1700 muttons at San Angelo last week for \$3.35 per head.

J. R. Hamilton of San Angelo bought of T. D. Wood of Sonora 750 shorn muttons at \$2.65.

Sam Murray of Sheffield, sold to Charley Howard two cars of 1 and 2-year-old mules at \$30 each.

Tom Metcalfe sold to W. W. Means, 1200 sheep at \$3 a head. Garland, Montgomery & Howze sold 320 head of cattle at \$12 each to Bird & Mertz.

Sam Murray of Sheffield, sold to Charles Howard of San Angelo, two

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. SAMUEL, 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 Viscout," and Mr. Gentry's noted bull "Victorious." A few bull calves for sale. Write for prices. J. W. CAREY, Armstrong, I. T.

CRESCENT HERD,

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cars of 1 one 2-year-old mules, at \$30 a head.

M. G. Michaels of Kyle, has sold to Brown Bros. a car of 2-year-old mules at \$50. They were shipped to Brown Bros.' plantation in Wharton county.

John Ford and Harvey Hare of Sonora, have sold 1100 sheep and 900 mutton goats at San Angelo for an average of \$3.10 per head.

Cal Zanderson, the San Antonio wool buyer, and one of the largest operators in the state, bought the spring clip of wool stored at Del Rio, Comstock, etc., at 14½ to 15 cents per pound.

The Hopkins County Wool Growers' association will sell its spring clip at Sulphur Springs, Tex., May 26. There are nearly 20,000 pounds to be disposed of.

SWINE

The hog can convert grain into meat faster than any other animal on the farm.

Good water, shade and clean pens are the chief essentials for successful hog raising.

Farmers who apply the same intelligent principles to hog raising that they do to agriculture are the ones who make a success of the business.

FUTURE OF THE MARKET.

A steady decline in the prices paid for hogs at the markets of the Southwest, has prompted many farmers to reach the conclusion that they might have "planted" other crops more profitably, but the temporary falling off is of no more than passing significance. That there will be a recovery ere long is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow. The decline has been very largely due to natural causes, the most potential factor being the annual spring rush of swine to the packing centers. Killers have all along been enlarging upon the number of porkers they could use and the indirect result of exceptionally high prices, which prevailed until a few weeks ago, has been an over-supply. The hog raisers were anxious to sell under the favorable conditions which then prevailed and hustled their finished animals to market from all quarters. Consequently there was a virtual stampede and the "bears" had an inning. It would have been the part of wisdom for shippers to have held off for a while and sent in their fat stock gradually, but homilizing at this time will not do any good. From now on, it is confidently expected that prices will recover. Most farmers are busy cultivating the soil and the market supply of hogs will, no doubt, be temporarily checked, causing a greater demand and higher prices. When the Journal, in common with other agricultural and stock papers, advised the farmers to "plant hogs" some months ago the object was to afford a profitable outlet for this season's corn crop through a rapidly expanding live stock market. Time will demonstrate that the point was well taken.

BONE MEAL FOR HOGS.

Prof. W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin experiment station, in reply to a question as to the necessity of feeding bone meal to pigs, says:

"When pigs are kept in normal condition and receive a variety of feeding stuffs it is usually not necessary for the stockman to use bone meal. If he feels that bone meal is necessary a tablespoonful a day to each pig put in the slop would be sufficient to get any possible benefit. It will be equally well as a rule to allow pigs to have free access to hardwood ashes and this should always be done or some substitute given. Pigs which can root in the earth no doubt receive benefits therefrom. Gritty matter probably kills intestinal worms and may correct the abnormal conditions of the stomach or intestines. In the great corn districts hogs are constantly losing in quality, as is shown by the common complaints of 'too fine bone,' 'broken legs at shipping time,' 'sows have too few pigs,' 'pigs born weak' and so on. Bone meal, ashes, rotten wood, coal, slack, slacked lime, mortar, and similar stuffs are all helpful in feeding pigs. All of these, however, singly or combined, cannot make up for the loss of a suitable variety of feeding stuffs, some of which should be rich in muscle-building food (protein) and ash for the bones. Skim milk is the ideal food for young pigs for both bone and muscle building. Middlings or ship-stuff will prove helpful. Then let the stockman use clover, alfalfa and blue grass additional. With these feeding stuffs on the bill of fare some corn can always be given, and as the fattening period approaches more and more may be supplied with profit."

THE SCIENCE OF BREEDING.

Mr. S. M. Pedrick delivered the following address before the recent meeting of the American Poland-China Record association.

Construct your pens so that the pigs will get all the sunlight possible. By the time they are four or five days old see that they get exercise. Here the

breeder will have to exercise all his ingenuity. Place the pigs outside of the pen until they become hungry; place the sow inside of the pen; drive them with a whip or put them in a box or barrel, and when hungry they will try to climb out to reach the sow. Use any and every way that suggests itself to give them exercise. Give them your best efforts at this time. A little neglect now will make you feel, when fall comes and the time for the sale of your stock is at hand more than ever before. "Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: it might have been."

I want to digress enough right here to say that, in my opinion, to become a successful breeder of swine requires a greater degree of skill, closer observance to breed, than any other kind of live stock, owing to the large number at birth with its attendant weakness, and the susceptibility of the pig during his early life to his environment, being farthest removed from the natural conditions.

Having now gotten the litter through the first four or five weeks of life, you can begin to let piggy depend less upon nature's food and more upon food which you will skillfully provide. Place a separate trough for the pigs' use. Begin by giving a little new milk, for which you can substitute skimmed milk, with a little mill feed, and continue as in the case of the sow, to feed foods rich in nitrogenous materials instead of fat. A little corn is, in my opinion, advisable, but should never constitute a large part of the ration. My treatment of the sow was designed to secure strength in the pig at the time of birth, but this influence does not end here, as a pig well born is half raised; whereas, a pig with barely enough vitality to enable him to get through pighood in a very puny condition will not usually amount to much.

One of the things to be guarded against is getting too fat while young. Excessive fat is not healthful; in fact, obesity is a disease. Too rapid growth at an early age throws too much work upon the immature vital organs; hence, in a little time the pig that was promising shows symptoms of inflammation and fever, terminating in thumps, which usually means the end of the pig. Even if he apparently escapes these ills if fed too heavily while young you will observe his shortness of breath upon the least exertion and general lack of constitution, the manifest result of early forcing. You may feed liberally if food is of the right kind, and if at the same time the pig gets plenty of exercise. Shut a pig up and you stunt him, and he loses appetite. Exercise quickens the circulation, sharpens the appetite, and greatly aids digestion; hence, we see the improvement in growth, particularly in bone and muscle. The playful kitten, the frolicsome colt and romping children most plainly show nature's method of invigorating the system.

I have dwelt upon the need of exercise and the system of feeding to prevent excessive fatness for the reason that Poland-Chinas have been bred for easy feeding qualities until they possess this trait to a degree possessed by no other breed extant. We pride ourselves on our maturity, but I think this trait has been carried far enough—possibly too far. Having developed in a wonderful degree, such as is possessed by no other breed, his ability to make pork under all conditions and circumstances, let us now with proper food and care, which he has not had in the past, turn his wonderful feeding capacity to the upbuilding of a strong and muscular frame, thus keeping our favorite in the proud position thus far held in his career, the greatest hog the world has ever known.

PREVENTION OF HOG CHOLERA.

The following regulations have been issued by the department of agriculture at Washington, looking to the prevention of hog cholera:

"First—Swine that are not affected with either of said diseases and that have not been in contact with animals so diseased, and have not been in cars, pens or other premises where they may have been exposed to the contagion of the disease, may be shipped without restriction, other than may be imposed by the authorities of the state or territory to which destined.

"Second—No swine so affected or ex-

posed shall be offreed for transportation or transported out of any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, or from or into any public stockyards, except as herein provided. It is required of all persons intending to ship swine to ascertain that the animals are not affected with and have not been exposed to the contagion of either of said diseases before offering them for shipment.

"Third—Public stockyards shall be considered as infected, and no swine shall be shipped therefrom for feeding or stocking purposes. No affected swine shall be allowed to be shipped out of the stock yards, but shall be slaughtered subject to condemnation on postmortem inspection; and all animals in a certain lot or shipment shall be considered as affected when one or more of them show evidence of the disease. Swine that are not affected and have been merely exposed by being in the yards may be shipped for immediate slaughter. Where, however, a part of the yards is set apart for the reception of uninfected shipments of swine and is kept free of infection, swine may be shipped from such part without restriction. Should such part be contaminated by the introduction of affected animals, said animals shall be immediately removed therefrom, and the chutes, alleys, and pens used by them thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

"Fourth—Cars and other vehicles that have contained affected or exposed swine shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible after unloading. Cars shall not be removed before the inspector has had time to ascertain the condition of the animals and to give notice that the cars must be cleaned and disinfected.

"Fifth—Cleaning and disinfection shall be done by first removing all litter and manure, and then saturating the interior surfaces of the cars, and the woodwork, flooring, and ground of the chutes, alleys and pens with a 5 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid in water, with sufficient lime to show where it has been applied.

"Sixth—Violation of this order is punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

"JAMES WILSON,
"Secretary."

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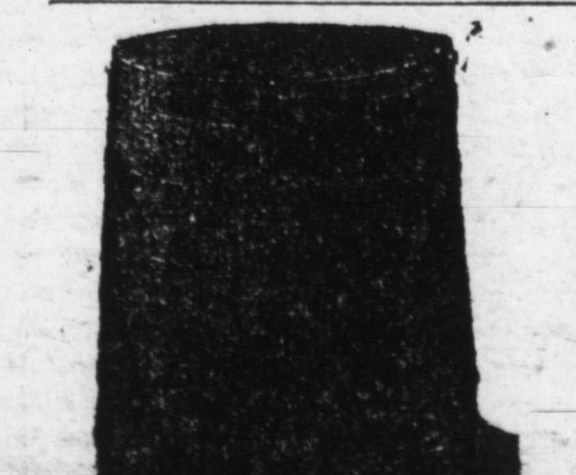
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THE HORSE.

Breeding to type is essential in the production of good horseflesh.

The cause of galls may be removed by side padding and raising the saddle.

At the season of the year when the work is hardest horses need the most care. An hour should be allowed at noon as a period of feeding and rest.

Horses with long hair on the legs when driven through water will stand wet through the whole night, will suffer from grease, cracked heels and several other diseases.

The distress of chafing may be greatly lessened by an application of vaseline or tar ointment. A piece of strong gum plaster will protect the sore place from further injury.

A farmer living in Kansas is credited with owning the oldest team in the world, the combined age of the horses being seventy years. They were reared on the same farm where they now live and are still at work, in spite of their advanced years.

A CURE FOR COLIC.

It is of great importance in the treatment of colic, says Mr. C. D. Smead, veterinary surgeon, to first ascertain what has brought on the attack. If it is due to the consumption of a quantity of dry food, and there is reason to believe there is a hardened mass of dry, undigested food in the intestines, common sense will tell us that this mass needs to be removed.

Therefore, more is needed than mere stimulants; physic is demanded. And what shall this physic be? Shall it be aloes. No, never. Why? Simply because aloes increase activity of the bowels by muscular contraction. Shall it be salts? No, because they increase the secretions of the mucous membranes, and are so far good, but not sufficient to wet up that dry mass.

What then shall it be? Oil, oil, oil every time, sufficient to soften up and emulsify this mass of dry food. "How much?" it may be asked. It is difficult to say. But start with a pint of pure raw linseed oil (never boiled). Give with a round teaspoonful of ginger, and if there is much pain add an ounce of sulphuric ether, or half an ounce of hydrate of chloral dissolved in water.

In an hour repeat, and continue to repeat until there is a natural rumbling of the bowels. Also use the syringe by injecting a gallon of warm considerable data from Iowa men who have made a specialty of fattening horses for the Chicago market. They found that the stock is usually purchased in the fall, after farm work is over and are stabled and fed on abundant ration, care being taken to accustom them to a full feed gradually in order to avoid colic. When on full feed the horses studied were given, per head, ten to fourteen ears of corn in the morning, at noon and again at night, with three quarts of oats and one and a half pounds of bran, all the hay they could eat being furnished. Oats and bran were given in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon. Recognizing the importance of a long period of rest, no feed was given from six or seven o'clock at night until five o'clock in the morning. The horses were watered twice each day and given all they could drink. Owing to the large number fed they could not be exercised, but as a rule were kept idle in the stable until a few days before marketed. To insure good condition it was found advantageous to give a reasonable quantity of Glauber salts twice a week. Oil meal was used to good advantage, aiding in putting on flesh and making the skin soft.

"The importance of keeping mangers and feed boxes clean need not be dwelt upon, and teeth should be frequently examined, removing with a float any sharp points which would make the horses from masticating their feed properly.

"With such feeding and care, satisfactory gains have generally been realized. In one instance a horse fed in this way made a gain of 53 pounds daily for a period of fifty days, or 550 pounds in one hundred days. In several in-

stances, with as many as a dozen horses, a gain of 3.75 pounds per head per day was secured throughout a period of ninety days.

HORSES AND THE BOTS.

The horse probably harbors no parasite about which there is so much discussion as there is about the bot fly, some contending that the presence of a few bots in the stomach can not possibly be injurious, while others regard them as being very dangerous and refer all digestive troubles to their presence. Every one who handles horses is familiar with the small yellow "nit" or egg found attached to the hair in the region of the leg, shoulder or jaw. The eggs are deposited by the bot fly, or as more commonly called, the nit fly, on the regions of the body where the horse can by biting and licking the skin convey them either as eggs or larvae into the mouth and stomach. It is probable that the animals, in licking themselves open the greater number of eggs by removing the cap, and the larvae are then carried to the mouth by the tongue. They pass from the mouth to the stomach, where they attach themselves to the walls of this organ, and when seen in this position are familiarly known as bots.

Almost every animal that runs in pastures, and the greater number of driving horses are infected each season with the bots. In some cases where post mortems gave opportunities for examination only a few larvae were found, but occasionally cases were seen where the greater portion of the walls of the stomach were covered with the larvae. Where they are present in such large numbers they necessarily interfere with the normal function of the stomach. The very nature of the case prevents any absolute determination as to whether they are injurious or not. The possibilities of injuring the horse are by interfering with the digestive function of the stomach, by the irritation caused by the presence of the bots, or, when present in such large numbers, they may obstruct the passage from the stomach. In any case the possibility of injury would depend on the number of bots present, it being very probable that the presence of only a few bots is without any injury whatever. After the larvae are developed they are passed from the body, after which they bury themselves in the dirt, where they continue their development and finally emerge the fully developed bot fly.

As a means of prevention, there is no surer remedy than thoroughly to rub the body occasionally with a brush or rag wet with kerosene. The oil will prevent the eggs from hatching and it soon evaporates, leaving the skin free from grease. It is difficult to remove bots from the stomach, as they withstand severe remedies. Good results have followed the use of full doses of anaesthetics, as chloroform or ether. Carbon bisulphide is probably the best remedy that can be given. This drug is very volatile and is best given in large gelatin capsules, or it may be given in ice water. First, fast the animal for a day; then give four drachms of the carbon bisulphide every two hours until you have given three doses. This treatment should be followed with a physic of oil or salts.—L. L. Lewis, Oklahoma Experiment Station.

SAVE THE BEESWAX.

The present price for beeswax makes it very desirable to save all that is possible. Keep the old combs and the scraps and put them in a large iron kettle, which should be nearly filled with water. Boil them for several hours. Have a wooden tub partly filled with clean water on which float a clean board, and cover with a clean strong cloth or sack. Dip out the hot water and melted comb on this and stir around and squeeze it with a smooth stick until the wax has all run through into the water, on which it will float. Clean the kettle thoroughly and put the wax in again with more clean water. Let it boil until the wax is thoroughly dissolved; then strain through clean, fine cloth strainers several times if necessary to remove all the impurities. When the wax has cooled it may be melted again without water and poured into moulds or cups of convenient sizes for market, the quarter-pound cakes being usually the most desirable.—American Cultivator.

SHEEP---GOATS

Feeding a lot of rich grain the first few days before weaning is a common mistake and causes a good deal of trouble, which often occurs both to the ewe and the lamb.

Black waxy land in wet weather scarcely furnishes an ideal pasturage for the flock. To prevent lameness, the sheep must be kept out of the mud.

ADVANTAGES OF THE GOAT.

It is estimated that eight goats can subsist and will yield a good flow of milk on the amount of feed required for one cow. They are satisfied with provender of any sort, and by keeping a couple of them instead of a cow the family of a workingman may be provided during the entire year with milk.

The goat gives a more wholesome milk than the cow, of higher nutritive value and richer in fats. So far as known, the animal is not subject to tuberculosis.

Goat's milk is much nearer to mother's milk in composition than cow's milk. In Germany the children frequently take their food direct from the udder of the family goat, as the kid does.

In Italy, which is a goat country, the feeding bottle is scarcely heard of, and babies who are not so fortunate as to be nursed by their mothers find in the little Italian "nanny" their next best friend, and it is not an uncommon sight to see an infant or small child drawing its dinner from the goat, which has been brought to the steps or into the house for the purpose.

PROLIFICACY IN SHEEP.

A friend of the Dorsets writes: "That some breeds of sheep are more prolific than others will not be disputed. The Dorsets, for instance, are more prolific than the Merinos. A difference in opinion, however, prevails as to the extent of the advantage of such prolificacy. Some there are who claim that one lamb is better than two. Others, again, argue in favor of the two lambs.

"Those who claim that one lamb is

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enough at a birth base this claim on the thought that the one will be better grown by autumn than either of the two, and on the further thought that it is easier to maintain size with the one than with the two. There is a measure of truth in both ideas.

"The great question is this: Will one lamb at the age for selling bring as much clear profit when sold for meat as two? We do not think it will. In the first place, the one ewe will not take as much food for maintenance as the two during the period of gestation. While she is nursing her lambs or during the interval between the weaning of the lambs and the conception following the difference in this respect will be considerable. Then the two lambs will bring nearly twice as much money as the one. True, they will consume, it may be, nearly twice as much food. Still the balance sheet will be decidedly in their favor.

"Nor should there be any serious difficulty in maintaining size. The Dorsets are more prolific than the American Merinos, and yet there is no more difficulty in maintaining average size in the Dorsets than in maintaining it in the American Merinos."

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second class mail matter.

Stockmen in Eastern Colorado are abandoning sheep for cattle. This will have the effect of checking warfare on the ranges.

It may be true that potatoes grow small in Kansas, but the crop of calves shows no evidences of deterioration. A cow near Arkansas City has given birth to triplets.

After every other effort to eradicate ticks has failed, it is probable that dipping will be found to be the only effective method. The problem is to discover a solution that will do the work.

Farm machinery which has been lying out in the weather cannot be expected to work as easily as though it had been properly protected, to say nothing of the general deterioration and loss in value which has resulted.

It is to be hoped that the new comers to the southwest will locate permanently at some place and enter upon their various occupations with a determination to succeed. Even in a "new country" the rolling stone gathers little moss.

Because the meetings at which farmers assemble to discuss methods of bettering their condition are slimly attended at this season of the year, it must not be inferred that they have lost interest. Co-operation is becoming more popular every day and at many points the system of marketing this summer will be more perfect than ever before.

In other ways than as a packing center Fort Worth seems destined to become famous. A beverage bearing the name of the city is very popular in Indian Territory, especially among the "ants." Suspicions of the United States attorney at Tishomingo were at last aroused and the drink is being chemically analyzed. The manufacturers claim that it "cheers" but does not intoxicate.

When the wearing of birds upon hats becomes unpopular and goes out of fashion, the milliners will no longer decorate their "creations" in that way. Upon members of the fair sex rests the responsibility of silently countenancing or discouraging this ruthless slaughter of the innocents. They can accomplish as much or more than the Audubon societies towards preserving the farmers' feathered friends.

CRUSHING OUT DISEASE.

Prompt steps taken by the Argentine authorities to check an epidemic of the foot and mouth disease and the sweeping quarantine established by Colorado for the purpose of preventing the threatened outbreak of scabies; not to mention precautions against the spread of cattle diseases in the east, forcibly impress stockmen with the fact that public officials entrusted with the charge of preserving public health, fully realize the importance of applying the necessary measures of safety before the ailment has had time to fully develop. Coupled with the regulations recently issued by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson for the eradication of sheep scab and the prevention of hog cholera, they very forcibly direct attention to the thorough manner in which the "machinery" of control is organized, not only in this country, but in others where stock raising is an important branch of industry. Sometimes the inspectors employed to detect evidences of disease are a little too zealous in pursuit of their duties and convey the impression

that fees are the chief incentive. This tendency should be discouraged. Except under abnormal condition a state inspection, in addition to that of the federal government, is not justifiable, but where disease has once been discovered considerations of economy should not be permitted to stand in the way of a searching investigation. Argentina has done well to order discontinuance of shipments, thereby forestalling the action of other countries in excluding her cattle. Colorado can not be blamed for exercising every possible precaution to prevent the shipment of diseased cattle into the state. In Rhode Island and Vermont, by vigorous efforts, ailments which seemed destined to spread all over New England have been "bottled up" in a few localities. Scientific methods have superceded uncertainty and ignorance in every department of the live stock industry, but in no direction has more progress been made than in systematically preventing the spread of contagion.

FARMING THAT PAYS.

As an evidence of intelligent and successful farming the methods employed by Ernest Lawrence, who has eighty acres under cultivation near Oklahoma City, may be cited. Mr. Lawrence has twenty acres of Elberta peach trees in full bearing, and counts upon 4000 bushels of marketable fruit. Besides this, he has a ten acre vineyard from which he expects the grape yield will be 50 tons, and he figures on 1500 crates of blackberries. In addition, he has a twenty-five acre alfalfa field which yields five tons to the acre, also a potato patch of five acres counted upon to grow 500 bushels and ten acres planted to sweet potatoes, calculated to produce 1250 bushels. A conservative estimate places his income from this season's crops at \$9,375, an average of \$117 per acre. Mr. Lawrence has studied conditions and knows full well that he can dispose of everything which grows upon his land at the neighboring territory metropolis. His plan should offer valuable suggestions to other farmers living within easy reach of the centers of population.

KEEP COOL AND DIVERSIFY.

Ten cent cotton is an assured reality nowadays and not infrequently the fleecy staple touches the eleven cent mark. There are growing evidences of a great scarcity abroad, hence we have a strong domestic market. Diversifiers have never urged abandonment of cotton growing, as they recognize in it a crop peculiarly adapted to the south. Their contention is that fruits and vegetables should also be grown, adding to the farmers' sources of revenue and furnishing an abundance of seasonable edibles for the table. Do not neglect live stock either. At present cotton is up and hogs are down. There's no telling at what time conditions will be exactly reversed and it requires no gift of prophecy to predict that when the pendulum swings in the other direction the man with both cotton and hogs will be better off than he who has cotton alone. Injunctions to "plant hogs" and take good care of the garden and orchard are just as seasonable now as they ever were. In times of prosperity it is well to prepare for a vigorous fight against adversity.

FORESTS ON ARID SOILS.

Secretary Hitchcock will soon issue an order withdrawing 73,000 acres of land in Finney, Grant, Kearney and Haskell, counties, Kansas, from homestead entry, according to a Washington dispatch. The order will be made in compliance with a request from Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture. The bureau of forestry has completed its plans for the establishment of a forest reserve of 94,000 acres in Southwestern Kansas, and, immediately upon the order from the secretary of the interior, will begin its work.

The boundaries of the reserve are irregular. The tract will include 73,000 acres of government land, 4500 acres of school land and 16,000 acres of private land. The northeastern boundary of the tract will run to within one mile of Garden City. The nursery will be

near Garden City in the irrigated district. The present plans contemplate the planting of seed from the jack pines of Northern Michigan. These experiments already have been made on a small scale in Northern Nebraska. The effort will also be made to cultivate the red cedar, which is now found in the vicinity of McFarland, Kan.

Two forest reserves were established last year in Nebraska, aggregating 210,000 acres. One is in Thomas county in the central part of the state and the other in Cherry county, in Northern Nebraska. Former experiments on a small scale had positively demonstrated the success of tree culture in these sections of the state, and it is expected that the efforts of the department in other states will prove equally effective.

FARMERS TO BUILD ELEVATORS.

At a recent meeting held at Chicago the stock holders of the Farmers National Co-operative Exchange company voted to alter the by-laws of their organization in such a way as to utilize the proceeds from a quarter of the capital stock in the erection of grain elevators and cold storage plants, and for the purpose of establishing branch offices in several different states. The plan most in favor is to permit any county or district organization to subscribe for stock on condition that a definite proportion of the money paid in be expended in that county or district as the case may be. By this method farmers in any locality may co-operate to have an elevator of their own and at the same time so related to the main organization as to derive all possible benefits from its access to markets.

With storage facilities at their disposal the farmers will be in a position to hold their products until favorable prices can be obtained for them.

THE BEST ORCHARD SOIL.

It is evident that phosphate and potash are mineral products of the soil, and nitrogen comes from vegetable matter and is taken from air by means of leguminous plants. What is of most importance to apple growers is that the nitrogen of the apple crop must come from vegetable matter and cannot be taken from the air.

In order to get the nitrogen into the soil, it must be done through vegetable matter, through the clover plant and cow peas that have power to take the nitrogen from the air. This is a most important point in the work.

Other functions of vegetable matter are to bring potash and phosphate into a solution when they tend to get locked in forms from which plants cannot obtain them. There is no doubt that fruit growers and farmers do often neglect the best means for adding fertility to the soil, especially that which will hold the moisture and carry plants and crops through periods of drouth.

Apple trees and leaves draw a total average of 9.01 per acre annually of fertility from the ground. Compared with corn, where it grows forty bushels to the acre, the corn removes 9.20 worth of fertility annually, and the corn fodder 10.68, making the total 19.88 per acre, compared with the 9.01 of the apple crop, thus showing that apples are about one-half as hard on the soil as corn.

Taking the average of analysis of soil made in the West, there is enough phosphoric acid in the first foot of average soil per acre to last 528 years, and enough potash to last 143 years. Observations in Michigan showed that there is enough nitrogen to produce apples for only fifty-nine years.

This soil, being very poor in nitrogen, needs plenty of manure and frequent sowing of cow peas. By faulty methods of cultivation we may exhaust the nitrogen a great deal faster than the fruit will take it out.—Prof. R. W. Clothier.

Where fowls are closely confined and crowded in small yards, it is absolutely necessary for the prevention of disease, to spade up the ground occasionally. At least, six inches of the top soil should be entirely removed each year and fresh earth substituted. A sandy soil is best for poultry and it should be arranged so as to be easily drained.

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.

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.

RANCHES.

1200 acres in Jack County, Texas, for sale, within two miles of county seat, a flourishing railroad town. Nearly all tillable land, both timber and prairie; fenced and improved, and splendidly adapted for a fine stock ranch. For full particulars address Box 145, Jacksboro, Texas.

IMPROVED RANCHES for sale: 14,000 acres, \$1.25; 5000 acres, \$2.00; 12,000 acres, \$2.00; 20,000 acres, \$2.50; 8,000 acres, \$2.10; 20,000 acres, \$3.00. Unimproved: 9,000 acres, \$1.00; 20,000 acres, 60 cents. Improved farms from 160 to 6,000 acres, \$10.00. All splendid investments. Liberal terms arranged; small cash payment, balance time. Address Charles Rogan, Austin, Texas.

RANCH, CATTLE AND GOATS FOR SALE—Ranch of 25 sections—16,100 acres—in Edwards county, one section deeded, balance leased land, leases run from three to six years; all fenced and divided into three pastures with small horse pasture in each; two good ranch houses with pens, corrals, etc.; four good wells with plenty of water, besides the well there is everlasting water on the ranch; land is good quality of grazing land, well covered with grass, mostly mesquite. Pasture runs up to within 9 miles of Rock Springs, the county seat. Twelve hundred head of good shearing goats, 100 head of registered Angora goats; 600 head of stock cattle, 100 head of two and three-year-old steers, 12 head of good saddle horses; cattle are well bred and in good condition. Will sell cattle or goats without ranch or stock, but will not sell ranch without the cattle. For further information and prices, address, J. D. PEPPER, Rock Springs, 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, \$8960; 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, 3½ 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.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS make \$5.00 per day advertising Pond's Salve and Corn Cure. Send 4 cents stamps for particulars. E. A. POND, Putnam, O. T.

SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS to good men or women. Alpha Tau Mutual Benefit Order. Home company. Cheapest life, health and accident insurance. Organizers can make \$200 to \$400 per month. Money loaned to members. For particulars address THOMAS A. POPE, Cameron, Tex.

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.

PASTURAGE.

I STILL HAVE some good grass in Creek and Osage County. Terms reasonable. T. J. JORDAN, COLLINSVILLE, I. T.

CATTLEMEN, ATTENTION—I can pasture 50,000 head of cattle in the Chickasaw Nation; pasture fenced, plenty of water and grass guaranteed; 5-year contract. Write JESSE L. JORDAN, Marietta, I. T.

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

FARMS.

200 ACRES choice black land north of Fort Worth; for description address at once **EARLY ROGERS**, Weatherford, Tex.

FARMS AND RANCHES or any kind of real estate. Can best be bought or sold through our agency. Don't delay but write us describing what you want to buy or sell. We make a specialty of handling large ranch properties and request owners to write us if they want to sell. Choice Kansas City property to trade for a ranch. **CENTRAL REALTY AGENCY**, Room 4, Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FAMOUS Cureton farm on East Bosque River in Bosque County, Texas, is now ready for sale; 200 acres, 125 in cultivation, splendid orchard, apples, pears, peaches, blackberries, etc., sub-irrigated and will grow sweet potatoes, melons and every known variety of vegetables, crop failure unknown, soil of every variety, from sandy to black waxy. This farm is famous throughout this section of the state for its varieties of melons, vegetables, fruits and prolific crops. For a place to live and enjoy nature's gifts to man it can not be excelled; watered with river, springs and wells. Price only \$25 per acre. Pasture land adjoining obtainable. **H. J. CURETON**, Meridian, Tex.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM—We can sell your farm, home or business quickly for cash, no matter where located. Send description and we will show you how. Offices in 16 cities. Established 1893. **A. A. ROTTNER & CO.**, 500 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Cheap, fine valley farm, 370 acres, 3 miles from Jacksboro. Bargains in farms and ranches. Write **W. ISBELL**, Jacksboro, 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.

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.

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.

FOR SALE—Twenty Durham cows; part have calves from Lord Butterfly No. 145843, others bred. **JOSEPH G. ROBINSON & SONS**, Celina, Tex.

DURHAM CATTLE FOR SALE.—I offer my herd of Durham Cattle for sale, consisting of 85 cows, 3 extra fine registered bulls, 20 yearlings and long yearling heifers, and 47 young calves. Will sell cheap if sold at once. Write for particulars. **S. D. EVERETT**, Kiowa, I. T.

FOR SALE—One hundred and forty head steer yearlings, 9 twos, at nine and twelve dollars, if taken in 20 days. **T. H. DEATHERAGE**, Iredell, Texas.

FOR SALE—1200 head 3, 4 and 5-year-old steers cheap. Write or call on **PETER FLOECK**, Live Stock Com. Mcht., Box 422, Houston, Tex.

NOTICE—For sale, one car load Jersey cows, thoroughbreds and grades, two first class combination saddle horses. Address, **B. H. HAMBRICK**, Henderson, Tex.

115 HIGH GRADE stock cattle, nicely marked, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ Hereford, one registered bull; from 6 years old down. Write or wire, **T. M. HAYS**, M. D., Santa Anna, Tex.

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 22 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.

MULES—Two cars, ones to sixes, car broke mares, one jack, will pay spot cash for good stuff. State prices wanted. **A. C. MIDDLETON**, Muskogee, I. T.



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

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James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., president.
Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex., vice president.

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Arthur Dixon McKinney, Indianapolis, Ind.,
Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex.,
James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
There are other officials yet to be named.

The current issue of the Century contains an article from the pen of Mr. W. S. Harwood describing the methods of the Farmers Co-operative Society at Rockwell, Cerro Gordo county, Ia. There are 500 farmers in the organization and Mr. Harwood writes impressively of the success which has attended their efforts for thirteen years past. In 1902 the volume of business aggregated nearly 630,000, conducted at a total expense of \$4000, which included the outlay for salaries, taxes and insurance.

This great amount of business is done on the small capital of \$25,000. It requires the assent of two-thirds of the 500 members before any money may be borrowed, and not more than \$5000 may be borrowed at any one time. At no time may the total indebtedness rise above \$5000. The by-laws provide that none of the funds of the company shall be loaned to any person. No person may become a member of the company unless he is a practical farmer according to the following definition: "One who makes his living by farming, or who is retired from his farm and is not engaged in any other business that will conflict in any way with the business carried on by the company." If a majority of the share holders shall vote, a man who is not a practical farmer may become a member, but he may never hold office, and he may be expelled any time by a majority vote of the stock holders. The shares are \$10 and no person may own more than ten.

The company does not come into competition with retail dealers of small articles, but buys agricultural machinery, fence wire, salt, flour, fuel and other bulky staples. The agent of the company buys large quantities at the lowest wholesale rates selling these to the members at cost, plus the small percentage of expense. The agent of the company also buys from the farmers live stock and grain, and it is said he averages higher prices than are paid in other towns of Iowa similarly located. The agent handled for the company last year: Oats, 540,310 bushels; corn, 220,700 bushels; barley, 56,335 bushels; wheat and rye 7819 bushels; flax, 7635 bushels; timothy seed, 2450 bushels; coal, 3165 tons; salt, 912 barrels; flour, 5130 sacks; oil cake meal, 46,000 pounds; blinding twine, 50,000 pounds; barbed wire and nails, 51,900 pounds; mill feed, 145,000 pounds; lubricating oil, 19 barrels; linseed oil, 18 barrels; lumber, \$65,000 feet; lath, 90,000; shingles, 757,000; grain sacks, 1700; posts, 12,450; paint in value, \$542; machinery, \$2,422; sash and doors, \$1,250; a total of \$624,251 for the year.

The company was not organized to demonstrate any economic theories or to make a fight on capital, or to vent spite upon individuals, although the immediate cause of the organization was the persistent refusal of the chief

tradesmen of the vicinity to make what the farmers considered fair prices. The farmers believed they could do their own business more cheaply than any other person could do it for them, and they seem to have proved their point. Because of the existence of this company and the benefits it confers on its neighborhood the land is more valuable near Rockwell than in other parts of Cerro Gordo county. The company does not fear competition. When a threat was made by a grain company to erect an elevator at Rockwell and to outbid the company unless it ceased interfering with "legitimate" traders, the answer was: "Come and welcome. If you can pay our members more for their produce than our company can, so much the better for us." It was announced, however, that the co-operative elevator would be kept in running order and ready for business as soon as the private elevator should drop prices.

The experience of this co-operative company has been such as to make its form of organization peculiarly interesting. Farmers throughout the country who are considering an attempt to escape the tyranny of middlemen can probably do no better than to imitate the Rockwell company, both as to its form and to its methods. Unquestionably in many localities co-operative companies, properly conducted, could be made of great benefit to their members, but bitter experience has shown that care must be taken to secure their successful operation. It takes a large degree of virtue, steadiness and lack of jealousy as well as patience to provide the conditions of successful co-operation, but by the application of methods enunciated by the American Society of Equity all these virtues are cultivated and utilized for the greatest good of the greatest number.

SHYING IN HORSES.

Shying may arise from timidity, defective eyesight or bad temper. If from timidity, it can be only overcome by gentle usage and allowing the horse to pass the object without taking any notice of his fear beyond patting and encouraging him; to chastise him is worse than useless and senseless. If it arise from defective eyesight, it will be incurable, as it is impossible for the animal to see objects otherwise than through a distorted medium. If it arise from vice, which is frequently the case, the horse must be made firmly but temperately to pass the object at which he shies; having passed it, continue to ride; do not return and pass it again and again, as that only irritates him; and when he finds he is mastered, he will daily improve.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

MAMMOTH ORE BODIES. Incorporators working for 900 per cent profit. All stockholders make same, as stock advances one to ten cents. Incorporators entire stockholdings placed in our treasury, guaranteeing honest management. (No incorporators stock can be purchased.) 22 Arizona claims; 6 tracts Missouri zinc-lead; adding to our holdings. 4500 feet adjoining property, picked samples assay 1100 ounces silver. Another assay shows \$163.33 gold. These are our best, for shallow workings. \$10.00 secures 10,000 shares (nine equal monthly payments following). Our stock now two cents per share, but have block of first issue that will place long as it lasts, at ONE CENT per SHARE. Your opportunity. Remit **THE GLADYS MINING CO.**, Big Springs, Tex.

WANTED—Military land warrants; \$5 paid person telling me who has one, whether I buy or not. **R. K. KELLEY**, Kansas City, Mo.

HALF PRICE AND LESS THAN HALF PRICE for organs taken in exchange. Some same as new, others slightly used, embracing best makes of this country; never before have such values been offered. Write or call. **THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.**, Dallas, Tex., Largest Piano, Organ and Music House in the South.

ARTIFICIAL honey recipe, 50c. **STAR SPECIALTY SUPPLY CO.**, Edgewood, Tex.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—Let me do your letter writing when in Kansas City. I will do it promptly and reasonable. Circular typewritten letters a specialty. Write me regarding my stenographic work. Stockmen's letter writing especially solicited. **MILDRED R. BROWNE**, Stenographic Parlor, 612, New Ridge Building, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POND'S SALVE cures all old sores or money back, cancer, blood poison, white swelling, sores on babies' heads. By mail 25 cents, corn cure 10 cents. **E. A. POND**, Putnam, O. T.

LADY wishes position as teacher in a family. Can teach English, music, drawing, painting, elocution, etc. Address **MUSIC TEACHER**, care of Mrs. Davis, Iatan, Mitchell Co., Texas.

STRAYED—Dark brown horse fifteen hands high, twelve years old, branded K cross. Reward will be given for return. **E. B. DAGGETT**, Fort Worth, Tex.

FARMERS who wish to better their conditions are advised to write for a descriptive pamphlet and map of Maryland, which is being sent out free of charge by **THE STATE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION OF MARYLAND**, Address Mr. H. BADENHOOP, Secretary, Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

GEE WHIZZ Insect Powder. Only sure exterminator in the world. Kills instantly bedbugs, cock roaches, ants, lice, fleas, potato bugs, and all other insects. Not a bug left in the house two hours after it is applied. Large package, by mail, 25c in silver; 3 pkgs., 50c; 7 pkgs., \$1.00. Write to-day and send all orders to **White Mountain Herb Co.**, Department 14A, Hayfield, Minn. Agents wanted.

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

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 18 States and 2 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. Address, **BRYAN TYSON**, Metnon this paper. Carthage, N. C.

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 1876.

RODS for locating gold and silver, positively guaranteed. **A. L. BRYANT**, Box 106, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Expert machinist, foundry people, repairers, blacksmiths; write for particulars how to braze cast iron. **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.

WANTED—Your order for a pair of those up-to-date cowboy boots; nothing but first-class work sent out, fit and satisfaction guaranteed. **A. H. BOEGEMAN**, Hillsboro, Tex.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

Largest factory in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. **WOOD & EDWARDS** 226 Main St. Dallas, Tex.

DAIRY

Owners of cows have learned to keep only good cows, and what is almost as much to the point, have learned quite a little as to economical feeding.

HINTS ON BUTTER PRODUCTION.

Unfavorable conditions for cream separation are:

1. Speed below that which the machine is calculated to run.
2. Feeding separator to its capacity or over when speed is too low.
3. Milk below a temperature of 84 degs. when being separated.
4. Making very heavy cream by adjustment.
5. Vibrating, swaying, or unsteady running of the bowl.

Reversing these conditions, of course, will cause the most favorable conditions for thorough separation. Every buttermaker should see that his separator runs smoothly and with regular speed, and that as near as possible to the speed intended for that particular machine, which is usually stamped on the bowl. It is not wise to run any separator much faster, owing to the danger of injuring the bearings or bursting the bowl. As soon as separation is complete the separator should be thoroughly washed, getting every particle out of the crevices, and then have it thoroughly blown out with live steam, so that all parts coming in contact with milk or cream will be perfectly sterile. The heat absorbed by the bowl will then cause all dampness to vaporize, thus leaving all parts dry and free from danger of rusting.

Immediately after separating the cream should be cooled down to about 70 degs. Always have ready a good pasteurized skim milk starter to put into cream when separation is finished, so as to set up the desired fermentation, and to overcome the evil effects of any injurious forms of bacteria that may have been in the milk. Cream is ripened to improve the yield, flavor, and keeping quality of the butter. A good starter is a boon to successful buttermaking. It hastens the development of lactic acid, allows the cream to be ripened at a lower temperature, and, to a great extent, controls the flavor of the butter. It is important that the starter has a good flavor. Should the starter go wrong from any cause, a fresh one may be started from the buttermilk of a lot of cream

that was ripened in good condition and that produced good-flavored butter.

The quantity of starter used must be governed by the ripeness of milk, the time allowed for the cream to ripen, and the temperature at which it is ripened. As soon as the cream commences to thicken (which should be in about four hours after adding the starter), be ready to cool quickly to at least 55 degs. temperature before leaving it for the night, and then the churning is ready any time in the morning. Sufficient lactic acid should be developed in the cream to cause coagulation in at least six or eight hours before churning. Always stir the cream frequently while ripening, to ensure uniformity. Properly-ripened cream will have a smooth, glossy appearance. It will pour like thick molasses, and have a pleasant acid taste and smell, and with the alkaline test will show from .45 to .7 per cent of lactic acid, according to its density of per cent of butter fat. In Denmark, nearly all the milk or cream for buttermaking is pasturized. This, with the use of a good starter, gives the maker full control of the cream-ripening, as it leaves, as it were, clean soil to grow the desirable bacteria forms.

Prepare the churn by scalding, followed by a liberal amount of cold water to cool it. When the cream is in the churn add what color is necessary to get a uniform shade. The cream should be at this proper churning temperature at least two hours before the churning is commenced. This will secure a firmer body and a better texture in the butter. Churning temperature will vary according to the season, the time the cows have been in lactation, and the per cent of butter fat in cream. It should always be arranged to have some cows fresh in milk at every season.

Slow churning is caused by:

1. Too thin cream; make richer cream.
2. Churn too full; one-third full is sufficient.
3. Temperature too low.
4. Churn running too fast or too slow.
5. Putting in too much cold water too soon after the butter begins to break.

(Extracts from first prize essay read by the Mr. J. W. Newman before Toronto Dairymen's Association convention.)

POULTRY

Keep the fowls in a dry, warm place, thus avoiding the tendency to roup.

When the housewife takes poultry raising into her own hands she not infrequently surprises her "lord and master" by the profits of the business.

Always remember that, in a large measure, biddy inherits both her good and bad qualities from her ancestors. To raise good laying hens, set the eggs of good layers. This is the secret of grading up a flock.

By following these directions a good whitewash for the poultry house may be made: "Slack one bushel of good stone lime in boiling water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste; one-half pound clear Spanish whiting and one pound clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix this thoroughly with slacked lime and let it stand for several days. Apply as hot as possible with a clean brush. This is a good preventative against lice and mites.

POINTS ABOUT THE DUCK.

Pet ducks are rare.
Allow no excitement.
Ducks make no friends.
Inbred stock give weak young.
Have the drinking troughs deep.
The Germans love duck eggs best.
The duck seldom becomes broody.
Planer shavings make good bedding.
Old and young ducks must have shade.

Indian runner ducks are in for a boom.

Late hatched ducks make poor breeders.

Never shut up ducks in close buildings.

The ducks need as clean quarters as fowls do.

Chopped up dandelion is relished by ducklings.

Ducks love to stay out all night in their runs.

Duck eggs for hatching should not be a week old.

CARE OF THE NEW BROOD.

While the breeder is anxious to hatch out as many early chicks as possible, and places much value upon the March and April chicks, the hatching season is, by no means, considered over with the passing of the first two spring months. Indeed more chicks are born into the chick world in May than in any other month, and if they receive the right kind of feed, care and management they may out-strip in growth, vigor and development, the chicks hatched earlier in the season.

May chicks have many advantages that March and early April chicks do not have. The weather has become settled and the grass on the range is just what the little things need to keep them healthy and make them grow. The coops and brooders may be so placed that the baby chicks can run out and in at pleasure, spending nearly all the day time out in the grassy yard, catching insects and picking the tender grass, and at the same time getting the exercise that is conducive to their rapid growth and large frame. The first two weeks of a chick's life are the most critical; if one can bring them through that length of time all right then there is little danger that they will die during their chick-hood, unless some accident happens them, or some carelessness in the management works disastrous results.

Whether chicks are hatched by a hen or by the incubator they should be left quiet and undisturbed until the last hatched are at least twenty-four hours old, then feed a few fine bread crumbs and have water placed before them in some vessel that will permit of their drinking but does not let them get wet. After our baby chicks have had their first feed they should be placed under the hover (if a brooder is their mother) and confined within the warm place, allowing them only the liberty of the brooder at feeding time, until they are about three days old. Chick grits should be accessible to the chicks from the very first feeding, and, my beginner, if you think your chicks do not need this and have never given them the grit, just take some of them at once and be convinced

POULTRY.

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

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

I HAVE FOR SALE

1000 young and old chickens now ready to ship, such as Light and Dark 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, Elroy, Ill., Box T.**

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.**

of their need of it by the way they devour it. Another thing I keep always before my little chicks is a shallow pan of fine charcoal, and find it an aid to health and growth.

The healthy chicks are the rapidly growing chick so strive to keep them perfectly healthy. This can only be accomplished by right and regular feeding, perfect cleanliness and constant care and watchfulness. "Oh!" but some beginners say, "I haven't time to be running after my chicks so much." Well, then, my friend do not try to have any chicks, for if you are at all successful with chicks you will have to be running after them—"Instant in season and out of season," even often times get soaked through and through while trying to save their lives in some heavy rain.

It is better for the beginner to confine herself (or himself) to a strictly dry food diet for the chicks until they are three weeks old at least. Give the little things as varied a diet as possible after the fourth day. Until then I find dry bread crumbs the most satisfactory food for them. Then I use pin-head oatmeal, millet, sparingly, a little hard boiled egg, corn bread, in which is mixed some beef meal, and when baked crumbled up and fed dry, and as soon as they can swallow wheat and cracked corn they become a part—and a chief part—with the pin-head oatmeal, of their diet. Feed often and sparingly; the chicks that seem hungry every time their feeding hour comes and that quickly and eagerly pick up their food, are the healthy chicks and the ones that will make vigorous and healthy matured fowls. I believe there are chicks without number that are stuffed and fussed to death every year. If ever common sense is needed in poultry raising it is that it be exercised in the care and management of the baby chicks. And let me impress it upon you so forcibly that it will be impossible to forget that much, very much, of your success in raising chicks depends upon the scrupulous cleanliness of their coops and brooders.—**Mattie Webster, in Poultry Tribune.**

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Texas Challenge Windmill Co.,
204 Elm St., DALLAS, TEXAS.



COOKS AND KITCHENS.

INTO a great downtown restaurant I know of lunchers throng by the hundred at the noon hour, largely because of the exquisite cleanliness of the place. Patrons are free to go through the kitchen at any time and witness the broiling of steaks, the brewing of coffee, the making of omelets and puddings. If the proprietors of that restaurant allow this as an advertising device, they could hit on nothing better. The wooden tables shine with cleanliness, the cooks are clean and bright, with spotless white aprons and caps. Some of them are women, others are men. It gives one an appetite to look into that kitchen.

The shiny, spotless restaurant kitchen gives a hint of a new occupation opening to women; if college women, all the better. The new occupation needs all the intelligence and refinement possessed by the most highly developed human specimen. In brief, the new profession is the superintendence of kitchens in asylums and sanitariums—yes, and prisons, too, and all public institutions. The culinary and sanitary arrangements of all colleges and boarding schools should be directed by the woman professor of dietetics. If they were, we should not have the epidemics of typhoid and other dangerous diseases in so many colleges.

We shall have, in time, a college where women may learn such superintendence, also dietetics for sickness and health, for everyday life and for extra occasions, but such a school is not yet. The only present way for the professor of dietetics to acquire her learning is to attend an approved cooking school, then piece out her culinary learning with a thorough knowledge of chemistry, physiology and hygiene. A woman capable of superintending public kitchens may be absolutely certain of getting paying employment at once. Already a young lady has been put in charge of one of the great poorhouses of New York city. The Minnesota board of control has appointed Mrs. Mary B. James to look after the cookery of all the state institutions. Mrs. James will have her hands full. In Massachusetts women are employed in the same capacity in charitable institutions and hospitals. The demand is almost inexhaustible and the supply is not there. From all over the land at once seems to ascend the cry, "Give us the woman professor of dietetics!"

Civilized peoples have developed to that point where their stomachs refuse the ailment of the days when mankind



THE WOMAN PROFESSOR OF DIETETICS.

knew not bathrooms. The sensitive digestive organs rebel at uncleanness and unesthetic culinary arrangements, even when the victim himself does not know it. It is probable that a considerable number of the ailments that attack us with no known cause are due to unclean bake shops.

Tiled floors and walls, marble slab tables and white enameled kitchen sinks should characterize the place where human food is prepared; absolute spot-

less cleanliness, refinement and good temper should characterize those who cook it. The kitchen ought to be the brightest, prettiest room in a house. An awful howl would be raised if the surgeons in a hospital should be ignorant, unclean and careless in their dress and coarse and disagreeable in their manners. Well, ten times more important and vital is it that operator and operating room where human food is prepared should be perfect. Food is the thing that goes inside of us and touches the very root of life. If pure air, immaculate cleanliness and daintiness are necessary to fight and conquer the microbes of disease in hospitals, how absolutely vital it is to prevent these microbes so far as possible from getting into us in the first place. And yet much of the food we swallow is actually prepared in human pigsties!

The woman sex naturally represents cleanliness and refinement. Man is the eating sex, woman the cooking sex, according to the division of our fathers. Let the division stand, but raise the woman's share to its highest and best. Let the woman professor of dietetics rank socially with the professors of mathematics and languages. Her work is enough more important than theirs. Send her forth to introduce air, cleanliness, sweetness and sunshine into the civilized kitchen! KATE SHARP.

NOTES ABOUT WOMEN.

I AM going to tell you a story proving the possibility of attaining your ideals if you work toward them faithfully and long enough, holding fast to them meanwhile as to life itself. More than a generation ago a German girl went to Cincinnati. She was very young, very quiet and retiring and she had no money at all. But she had a good musical education and an enthusiasm for music that lifted her to the plane of the gods. Cincinnati was rather provincial then, having neither its great music hall nor its beautiful art museum. There was no great desire for music culture. The young German girl, Clara Baur, began giving singing lessons to any pupils she could get, and they were not many at first. But the girl teacher had even then an ideal. It was of a noble school of music, in which the art harmonic should be taught in all its branches, horn, string and human voice. She was so sweet tempered, so earnest and enthusiastic, as well as such an excellent instructor, that she gained friends and patrons rapidly. In a little while she opened a small conservatory of music. She stuck to business faithfully, never letting her enthusiasm flag, which was the main thing after all. What is also important, she never let down for a moment in her high ideals of music. Pupils increased. Miss Baur worked hard still, both for love and money. She was only a little woman and she was alone, but full of grit and genius. She saved her earnings, not with the idea of retiring from work, but of building a home for music. At last she has succeeded in her plan. A conservatory of music costing \$100,000, with a beautiful concert hall, has lately been erected by the indefatigable little lady and it is all her own.

Did you ever take a walk bareheaded in the warm rain? The raindrops contain atoms of the liquid gold of life which the sun rays send to the sweet old earth to make her blossom and bring forth. The raindrops in the face soften and feed the skin; they soak into the roots of the hair and invigorate it; they cool the fretted, fevered scalp and brain. The rain bath is uncommonly promotive of health and good looks. Wear some old cotton garments thin enough for the soft rain to penetrate, stay in the falling shower till you are soaked through, then go home, remove the saturated garments and rub yourself briskly till you are dry. You will feel like a new woman. In the tropics the natives do not remove their clothing after being caught in one of the rains that tumble out of the sky by the bucketful. They simply go about their business in the sunshine till they dry off and are all the better for their rain bath.

The old fashioned scold is disappearing from the earth, eternal rest to her! You seldom hear the incessant "scold, scold, jaw, jaw," that used to be the mental prerogative of the old woman.

In the days when woman was oppressed grievously by man the only way in which she could get even with him was by lashing him with her tongue, and we have the evidence of history in the ducking stool that she availed herself of the privilege. Old women used to rate all creation by the hour. But it has been many a year since I have heard a real, old fashioned scold. As woman gets her rights she ceases to scold.

Never tell your ailments to anybody but your doctor and never tell your troubles at all. The desire to do so arises from a morbid craving for sympathy, a craving you ought to squelch. When you draw on others' sympathies, you are a vampire feeding on them. They have troubles of their own, and you have no right to exhaust their nerve force.

Recently in New York city a man was taken with a laughing fit. He just began and laughed and laughed and laughed for a week without any known cause. His unnatural mirth infected others, so that the moment they saw him they, too, began to giggle and snicker without any cause except just the catchiness of the thing. At last he was taken to a hospital, where after several days the laughing attack left him. Then he was discharged cured. But the curious point in this case is that never once did anybody, physician or layman, say the man had hysterics. If he had been a woman, now!

The editor of the much talked of women's daily newspaper in Chicago is reported as having said that the new journal is not going to be a champion of woman suffrage. Then what's the good of it? What is the need of it? It is foredoomed to failure.

Talk of woman and her many clubs! August Belmont belongs to twenty-five, William C. Whitney to twenty-two, President Roosevelt himself to ten, while one New York man, William G. Davies, is a member of forty-two.

"I am my own confidential agent," says Hetty Green, the richest woman in America.

A woman with trailing skirts in the street was lately caught by a wind that whirled her around till her feet were tangled in her train and she was helpless. Then the wind hurled her to the sidewalk, her head striking the curbstone and getting a severe wound. Served her right for wearing those impeding and unclean skirts.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

FASHION'S ECHOES.

A little white sugar in the water in which green vegetables are boiled will preserve their color and is better than the use of soda.

What salt is to an egg, such is rice to gumbo. No self-respecting cook would ever think of parting the two.

To the "left over" cabbage that was stewed in milk try adding a beaten egg and baking till brown.

Veal is one of the cheapest of meats from May to October.

PIMPLES, FRECKLES, Etc., Quickly Removed And the Skin Made Beautiful.



Face Bleach not only removes pimples, freckles, moth, brown spots, oiliness, tan, sallowness, acne, eczema and other skin diseases and blemishes, but it wonderfully improves the skin. For those who doubt its marvelous efficacy I have published a few of the thousands of letters I receive which praise its merits.

PROOF POSITIVE

June 18, 1902. Dr. J. E. SILVER, 12 CAUSEWAY ST., BOSTON, MASS., writes: I recommend your wonderful Face Bleach in the treatment of skin diseases and in the successful removal of all blotches and pimples. I daily receive the highest compliments of the efficacy of your Face Bleach.

June 28, 1900. Mrs. MARY WILCOX, MT. JEWETT, PA., writes: I have been using your Face Bleach for some time. It has done wonders for me. I had a very oily and pimply skin; now my skin is smooth and not oily at all.

June 27, 1902. Miss MARY MOONEY, EBERVALE, PA., writes: I am using your Face Bleach and my freckles are fading quite fast. Face Bleach will be sent in any address upon receipt of price, \$2.00 per bottle. Book "How to Be Beautiful" sent upon request for 6 cents stamp. J. M. A. BUFFETT, 6 E. 14th St., New York City.

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MAVERICKS.

C. N. Atkinson has bought Edward Neblett's ranch and 120 fine graded cattle near Sweetwater for \$11,800.

L. T. Clark of Quanah, has sold his ranch on the plains at \$2.50 per acre. It consists of 40,000 acres and improvements.

W. C. Nations has sold his ranch, including twenty-five sections of leased land near Alpine, to Luther Yarbro & Bros., for \$4000.

At the district court in Victoria, Tex., Friday Wiley Tisdale was sentenced to four years and Harrison Tisdale to two years for cattle theft.

The movement of fat grass cattle to market from South Texas is virtually over. Cattlemen are now stocking up their pastures with young stuff.

John Gardener of Stiles, has been appointed by the Texas live stock sanitary board, quarantine inspector for the counties of Reagan, Irion and Upton.

A. G. Bolce, manager of the Capitol Syndicate ranch at Channing, Tex., says his firm the past year shipped and sold 23,000 head of cattle, 5000 of which were cows. He has just finished branding 12,000 calves.

Garland, Montgomery & Howze leased the O'Daniel & McCutchen pastures, situated on the line of Coke and Nolan counties and containing 10,000 acres, to J. S. Taylor, of Coleman, for a period of three and one half years.

Claud Hudspeth, the "cowboy statesman" of the Texas legislature and erstwhile editor of the Ozone Kicker, has developed a strong boom for the Democratic congressional nomination in his district.

Buyers from the northwestern states have appeared in large numbers west of Midland and are buying yearling steers at prices but little under the average for last season.

Around Colorado City, Tex., stock farmers are rapidly taking the places of the big pastures. Improved herds and better methods of cattle raising are noticeable on every hand.

Oscar Thompson, who for a decade past has held a responsible position on W. W. Jones' ranch in Starr county, has resigned and gone into business for himself on a 7000 acre pasture which he recently purchased, adjoining his old stamping ground.

Sheriff H. W. Baylor left Del Rio last Wednesday for his Zavalla county ranch to deliver to O. C. Hugo, of Dilley about 150 head of the Baylor and Bowles cattle that they sold some time ago. The cattle are 1s and 2s and the price paid was \$12 and \$17.

Last week Ed and Howard Smith bought 9000 acres of the Lemburg & Allen pasture fronting on the Llano river near Mason for \$30,000, paying \$18,000 cash down. About the same date Ed Smith sold to Mrs. Anna Martin, the Beard pasture on James river. The pasture contained about 5000 acres and brought \$19,048 cash.

Blackleg is prevalent in Gonzales county, and, according to the Waelder News, is causing considerable loss to the stockmen. It says: S. T. Robin-

son, Sid Robinson, N. F. Miller and Judge Glass are the principal losers, as many, probably, as twenty-five head having been lost in all. S. T. Robinson has vaccinated his yearlings and N. F. Miller is preparing to do the same with his. The disease only attacks yearlings, and they must be in fine condition, all others apparently being immune.

John T. McElroy, the West Texas ranchman, has two herds of steers, aggregating about 4000 head, on the trail from south of Odessa to Hereford. It is reported that he will offer this string for sale upon the open market upon its arrival.

Garland & Venable of Tom Green county, put 2100 steers in territory pastures last month, and now have 1100 head on their ranch that they expect to sell in the fall for feeders. It is a fine bunch, the number having been topped out of a bunch of 3200.

Chris Hagelstein, proprietor of the Riverdale Hereford farm, near San Angelo, is justly proud of the arrival of two registered Hereford calves, "George Washington" and "Ethel," calved respectively on the 10th and 12th of May. He has refused \$100 for George Washington.

While at Schulenburg last week M. O. E. Griesenbeck of Chaddo, I. T., a well known turfman, offered Dr. I. E. Clark \$40,00 for his Bermuda valley stock farm with all his standard and thoroughbred horses. Dr. Clark, however, asked \$60,000 and the deal was not closed.

Brooks Bell of Colorado City, reports the purchase of 25 5-100 acres of land from D. N. Arnett for the use of the recently organized Fine Stock and Driving Park association. Work will begin on the improvement of the property at once in order that it may be made ready for a registered cattle show and sale this fall.

The yearling Red Polled bull "Dutchie," belonging to B. F. Robey, of Coleman, and exhibited the past three weeks at Col. John R. Nasworthy's sales yards, in San Angelo, was sold by Col. Nasworthy last Wednesday to W. I. Grinnell, the Schleicher-Crockett county fine stock breeder, for \$200, and was started by the purchaser to his ranch Thursday.

The rush of cattle from the lower Panhandle counties to market has been so great that it is impossible to keep inspectors enough on the job to do herds to a shipping point are being detained from ten days to two weeks the work. Men who have driven great before they are enabled to get inspection.

Around Silverton buyers have been rather slow this spring, but the opinion of stockmen is that the trade will open up about the 1st of June, at about the same price as last year. Men with well-bred cattle say there is no cause to be uneasy as the northern feeder knows a good steer when he sees one, and they usually come to the Panhandle to get them.

Several Canadian cattle men who have been traveling in Mexico for some time, recently bought 2000 head of cattle from General Terezas, and the same number from the Umstone ranch, situated in the Sierra Madre mountains. Another party of Canadians has also bought 10,000 head of cattle in the district of Nuevas Casas Grandes, Chihuahua.

At Beeville last week Capt. A. C. Jones sold to C. B. Lucas his entire stock of cattle amounting to about 1200 head at \$12.50 per head and leased to Mr. Lucas for a period of five years his Medio pasture of 8400 acres and the pasture west of town comprising 4500 acres. Among the cattle are between 400 and 500 steers ranging from 2s to 4s, and 300 head of grade cows and several valuable registered bulls.

While in Dallas a few days ago, Judge E. J. Hamner of Colorado City, closed a big ranch and cattle deal. Acting

for the firm of Scroggin & Brown of Kent county, he sold to A. C. Cains of Dallas, 17,042 acres of patented land off the east end of Scroggin & Brown's Kent county pasture, at \$2.50 per acre. The lease on twenty-eight sections of railroad land was thrown in. Included in the deal also were 1000 cows and calves at \$26, and 1000 yearling steers at \$16 around, the total consideration being a little above \$80,000.

The following shipments of cattle were made from San Angelo last week: H. B. Spaulding, 663 2 and 3-year-old steers to Kellville, Kan. Val Verde Land and Cattle company, 1950 2-year-old steers to Indian territory. R. L. Batte, 200 cows and steers to Fairfax, Ok. G. M. Harbison, 1000 muttons to St. Joe and Kansas City. J. R. Hamilton, 2250 muttons to St. Joe and Kansas City.

A number of cattle are being held at Pecos destined for points in New Mexico. Under the federal laws, cattle going into states or territories which do not accept federal inspection, must be inspected by an inspector of such state or territory at point of origin, or the owner must have permission from the authorities of such state or territory to move the cattle. New Mexico has no inspector in Texas, and the cattle must be held until the necessary permit arrives.

One of the old landmarks, in the ranch line, the Lazy F near Estelline, are preparing to move all their stock to Canada. This outfit, Cresswell & Day, moved about five thousand head of stock cattle from this ranch to Canada last year. Their latest reports are their stock in Canada wintered well and that grass in that far-off country is fine. They are billed to load out three trains the 20th, continuing to gather and ship as fast as they can, until their entire herd of 12,000 cattle is shipped. The Fs are known far and wide as one of the finest bred herds of cattle in the Panhandle country. One of their reasons for moving is the crowding of the small stock farmer on their range.

A dispatch from Colorado, Tex., says that the cattle industry of West Texas is in better shape all around this spring than it has been for a number of years. While the spring movement to the northwest has been a little later than usual this season, there has been no marked falling off in the volume of business, such as was predicted early in the season by those who claimed to be fully cognizant of northwestern conditions. As a matter of fact, buyers from that section are considerably in evidence throughout this section of the state, and they are buying freely of the class of cattle they usually handle. The cry of high prices is no longer heard in the land, and the figures at which steers are changing hands are but a fraction less than was paid for the same character of cattle last season.

Colorado is the first western state to recognize the fact that the Panhandle and Western Texas are free from splenic fever and hereafter cattle from those sections and from New Mexico as well will be admitted into or through this state without inspection, says the Denver Record Stockman. This state will depend upon the protection that the federal authorities can give and hereafter there will be no holdup inspection on the southern cattle. When the northern states originally quarantined against Texas and southern cattle it was to secure protection from the splenic fever. In late years since the federal authorities have been giving adequate inspection, the state inspection has been a farce, and has generally been limited to the collection of the inspection fees. The real inspection has been done by the federal inspectors for sometime, and as far as Colorado is concerned, that will be sufficient. For the information of stockmen in other states, it may be stated that Colorado stockmen secured this change by eliminating politics and political graft from the working of the stock inspection board. Colorado cattlemen are organized and are running things themselves now.



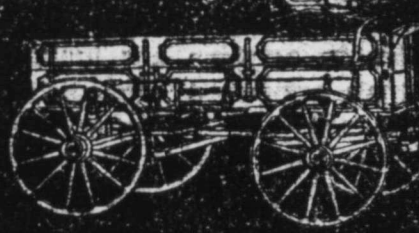
It Means Something

to you to have harness that are right in make and material. It means as much with respect to the wagon or any other vehicle you buy. Don't ever question that it pays to buy value. Looking for the cheapest gets you the shoddiest, and you are practicing the poorest kind of economy.

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Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway
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When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

Tutt's Pills

stimulate the TORPID LIVER,
strengthen the digestive organs,
regulate the bowels, and are un-
equalled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE,

In malarial districts their virtues are
widely recognized, as they possess
peculiar properties in freeing the
system from that poison. Elegantly
sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

THE HELPLESS WOMAN.

"NOW, there's one of them," remarked Successful Woman to her friend Old Bachelor.

He looked up from the depths of his comfortable armchair by the window. "Er—I thought so," he ventured as he watched their visitor departing down the street.

"She is a helpless woman—she'll never be anything but a helpless woman," remarked his friend. "Look at the way she walks. She shows it in that alone."

The girl was a plump, rather pretty blond, whose fair hair straggled quite untidily from under a hat pinned on crooked. Her skirt was held haphazard so that it was well up on the side



THOSE ETERNAL TEARS.

and trailed in the back. She dragged her feet along listlessly, and one hand, thrust into an unbuttoned glove, swung aimlessly by her side.

"And she thinks she can go on the stage," sighed Successful Woman—"the stage, where not only neatness, but chic in personal appearance, is required; the stage, where one has to hustle from morning till night, where alertness is needed, if in no other profession. I tried to dissuade her from it," she went on. "I encouraged her drawing. She does that fairly well. But she said it was useless, there was so much competition nowadays. I asked her if she had ever tried to sell any of her sketches. And she actually said: 'No. How would you go about it? I would like to draw for the Fashion Frills Magazine, but I don't know the woman or man who accepts the drawings. Couldn't you give me a letter of introduction?' 'I don't know them, and I can't,' I answered. 'Anyway I wouldn't. Why, goodness alive! If your drawings are good, they'll take them, and if they're not no amount of letters of introduction will persuade them. Just walk in and leave your drawings there, and then if they refuse them try to find out what is the matter with them, and then go on and try again.'"

"Women are certainly fond of having some one else do their thinking for them," remarked Old Bachelor somewhat cynically. "I should think you would find that to be the case in that column of questions and answers you run in the Daily Screamer."

"Humph! Do I?" returned Successful Woman. "They are all the time asking me: 'How would you go about it to write a successful novel? What should I do in order to become a schoolteacher? Trained nurse?' Anything that can be answered immediately by applying to the school or the hospital or the proper place, even the spelling of words and historical facts which involve only the opening of a book on a shelf in the very room where they sit—a multitude of foolish, insane, perfectly obvious questions which they could answer themselves if they stopped to think two minutes!"

"I have always thought it one of the reasons why women do not progress more rapidly that they are forever wanting to lean on each other. They won't stand up straight and use the

drains that God gave them."

"Oh, they'll improve after awhile," answered Successful Woman, "and after all it isn't the woman who asks questions who is the worst. The very fact that she asks questions shows that she is anxious to change her condition, to improve. The woman I simply can't stand is she who allows herself to be snowed under by circumstances, the woman who lets things stay just as they are because 'Oh, what's the use? They can't be changed!' The woman who when things go wrong takes refuge in those eternal tears—that woman drives me wild. Why, there isn't anything which can't be changed if a bright, persevering woman puts her mind to it."

"After all, the helpless women are a godsend," put in Old Bachelor with his little smile. "If they were all clever, what would you clever women do?"

"I'm not selfish enough to take your viewpoint," answered Successful Woman. "There's no woman I'm more sorry for. Put the self-reliant woman in any position, in poverty, in disgrace even, and she will work her way out, but the helpless woman, she is a failure even with the best of starts, and she is lucky indeed if she does not transmit to her unfortunate children a heritage of weak wills and vacillating minds."

MAUD ROBINSON.

WOMEN IN TURKEY.

The very last to swing into line in the onward march of the new woman have been the women of Mohammedan countries. Even the Chinese have been before them. By Christian nations this backwardness has been at once set down to Mohammedan theology and so dismissed from the mind. But now comes a Turkish lawyer, Kasem Ameen, and writes a book demanding complete emancipation for Mohammedan women and denying in toto that the Mussulman faith enslaves the sex. He does not deny that Mohammedan women are enslaved, ignorant, dwarfed mentally, fat, helpless and anemic bodily. He even attributes the present degeneracy of the Turkish nation to the fact that the mothers of the race are of such sort. Corruption, lack of noble moral convictions, treachery, cunning and backwardness in the ways of modern civilization characterize the people and all owing to the besotted ignorance of Mohammedan mothers, declares Kasem Ameen, Esq. In the matter of the degradation of Mohammedan women he admits all that is claimed by the most radical come out of the feminine sex in the occident. He says, "We have so low an opinion of woman that when we want to de-



STUDENTS OF AMERICAN COLLEGE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

nounce a man for his rascality we say, 'He has been brought up by a woman.'"

But then— At this point the Turkish lawyer and woman champion shoots off in a line directly opposite the course of reasoning taken by Christian woman's rights people. Theology has nothing at all to do with the Christian woman's superior, nobler, freer development, quotha. The difference is merely one of mode of thought and of custom between oriental and western races. He waxes wroth that Christian nations should lay the lamentable condition of Turkish women to the only

true theology, Mohammedanism. If religion really affected the customs of a people, quotha, further, then the Mussulman female would be the freest, the most developed, most enlightened woman of all the world. The Koran itself, says Kasem Ameen, Esq., elevates woman and provides for her as no other code of religious teaching does.

Then he proceeds to excuse by one of those explanations which accuse. Centuries ago, in the beginning of the makings of the Moslem empire, the followers of the true faith were intent only on conquest. The sword was to their seeming the best weapon to spread the faith. They overcame whole tribes of heathens and adopted them by force into the bosom of the true church. But these wild tribes had their revenge, like the races conquered by the Israelites of old. In time they corrupted the true believer with their unholy, heathen ways, and one of the chief of these was the degradation of woman.

Anyway, the Turkish ideal of womanhood is certainly heathenish enough, and we may let the argument stand with that admission. Now, not a woman, but a man, Turk of the Turks, believer of the believers, issues a trumpet call for the education and emancipation of Mohammedan women. It required a man, for Turkish women are too sunken in ignorance and slavery to demand better things. The book has aroused profound sensation in the Moslem realm. Women count for nothing, but it is among the men that the new woman awakening is taking place. The party of the Young Turks, especially those educated in western European schools, are welcoming the new woman book as a great illumination and demanding for themselves educated wives capable of being their intellectual companions and friends. They are tired of the fat, ignorant, silly child wife business.

Meantime in Constantinople itself a modest new woman work is progressing quietly, unobtrusively—that is, sending out year by year the very girls that young Turkey wants for its wives and intellectual comrades. This movement centers in the American College For Girls at the Turkish capital, a college founded and maintained by noble American women.

The students of the school comprise the strangest mixture of races ever drawn together by the common desire for an education. Fifteen different nationalities are represented, ranging from Persian to Greek and English. Every brand of theology known to man, except perhaps fetichism, is also represented among the girls, and, owing to the gentle influence of the teachers, all dwell together in loving harmony.

Many of the college students are from the troubled Balkan states, which is a bright sign for the future there. MARY EDITH DAY.

FAD FOR FLOWERED CHINTZ REVIVED.

Some of the country houses which are being done over for the summer have no end of lovely and original ideas introduced in them. One of these, according to the New Idea Magazine, is to do away entirely with pillows and pillow shams during the daytime and to have a bolster case with gathered ends made of chintz or cretonne, in a gay, flowered pattern, and a bedspread very full and lops, with a ruffle all around, to cover over the bed entirely.

The effect is charming, particularly in a bedroom where the entire room, furniture, curtains, divan, etc., are of the same flowered material. In a lovely country house on the Hudson one of the guest rooms has beautiful English glaze chintz for bed and bolster cover, curtains, furniture coverings and even a cover for the rug. This latter is tightly tacked down over the rug and has a border of the chintz cut on the bias about half a yard deep. The pattern of the chintz is a dark green and has an exquisite fern design running all over it. The fad for flowered chintz is very decided this season.

HOW TO HANDLE HORSE RADISH.

To have horse radish at its best buy the root, but do not grate it, as it is much easier and saves many tears if you first wash and scrape it, next cut into dice and put it through the finest cylinder of your meat chopper and then into air tight jars so as to retain the full strength until wanted for use, says an exchange.

NO HUMBUN Three in One. Price 1, Stock Market and Calf Dehorner. Send extra for reading. Makes 20 different cuts worth. Beware. Horse, Price \$1.50. Send \$1 for trial. 1914 edition, send \$1.50. Paid May 6, 1907. Hog and Calf Holder only 75c. FARMER BRIGHTON, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

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 TEXAS

ONE WAY
Colonist Tickets
TO CALIFORNIA
\$25.00
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RAILROAD

On Sale Daily Feb. 15th to June 15th. H. and T. C. Trains leaving Dallas at 9:55 a. m. and 8:30 p. m., make connection at Houston with the

Sunset Limited and Pacific Coast Express Carrying
Pullman Excursion Sleepers
HOUSTON TO SAN FRANCISCO
Without change. Stopovers allowed at Points in California.

For all information and California Literature see
A. G. Newsum, Ivon Lee, C. R. Bulluck,
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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. Our trains arrive from North 7:10 a. m. and 7:10 p. m.
\$25.00 DAILY TO CALIFORNIA



One Fare Plus \$2 to Kansas City
April 11 and 12 from South Texas;
April 12 and 13 from North Texas.
One Fare Plus \$2 to St. Louis
World's Fair Dedication April 29 and 30
W. H. FIRTH, G. P. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.

PENCILLED PARAGRAPHS

The property of the Minneapolis exposition has been purchased for about \$65,000 by M. W. Savage of the International Stock Food company, who will preserve the auditorium for large gatherings and utilize the first floor for live stock exhibitions. It is proposed to improve the land occupied by the building as a public park, in recognition of its historic interest associated with the discovery of St. Anthony falls. Mr. Savage will expend about \$40,000 in improvements on the building and grounds.

DOES ADVERTISING PAY?

One of the most interesting illustrations of the value and effectiveness of advertising persistently is found in a forty-eight page booklet entitled "A Little Talk About a Big Success," issued by Prof. J. F. Draughon.

In a humorous but convincing way it gives the history of the many ups and downs of the author since establishing his first business college on wheels fifteen years ago. A business that was recently valued at \$175,000 at which time it was changed to a stock company of \$300,000 capital stock, is the result of sixty dollars capital invested fifteen years ago and the hope and energy of youth and faith in the ultimate triumph of hard work.

Commenting on the uses of printers' ink, Prof. Draughon says that his first investment of \$2.50 in printers' ink fifteen years ago has been turned over and over by judicious advertising to the extent of half a million dollars since that date.

"Being an extensive advertiser, I am often asked if I think that advertising pays, and to such inquiries I always reply that it depends upon the line of business, the merits of the article to be advertised, and the manner of preparing and placing advertisements. While advertising does not always pay, I believe that to the advertiser of an article which contains the proper merit, judicious newspaper advertising will bring abundant returns. Continued advertising starts an endless chain of results where the thing advertised fulfills every statement put before the public. I do not, however, look favorably upon advertising through programmes, directories, etc.

"The only satisfactory advertising that I have ever done has been newspaper advertising and circulars sent to those who are supposed to be directly interested. I distribute but few circulars promiscuously, as I consider it unprofitable to do so. For my business, I think it best to first locate those interested by newspaper advertising, then follow up the inquiries with convincing literature."

Other topics are dealt with in an interesting way. The difficulties experienced in establishing business colleges at St. Louis, Atlanta, Montgomery, Fort Worth, Galveston, Little Rock, Shreveport and Nashville are touched upon. At these institutions the total attendance is now about 3000 students.

Step by step in a conversational way he brings his story up to the present, relating many interesting anecdotes of his early struggles and efforts to sustain the schools until their merit became generally known and success was attained.

Copies may be obtained by addressing Draughon's Practical Business College Company at Nashville, Tenn.

A UNIQUE INSTITUTION.

Thousands of people in all sections of the United States are interested in the great southwest country, and have heretofore been unable to gather specific, detailed and reliable information regarding the wonderful resources in this grand section, and the favorable opportunities for investment to be found there.

Here you may also obtain farms and homes in as healthful a country as can be found anywhere, and where more income is earned from the lands in proportion to their cost than on any in the states where lands, values and taxes are exceedingly high.

To meet the demands of the people, the Frisco System has established a bureau for the convenience of all who may be interested in lands of any description in the southwest country along its lines—agricultural, timber, mineral, orchard, ranch and other lands.

Should you be interested in an in-

vestment in lands of the great southwest you are invited to make your wants known by addressing communications to Mr. R. S. Lemon, secretary, St. Louis, whose duty it is to assist you in any way possible.

This institution fills a long felt want of many of our readers, and will be of material assistance to all who may be interested in the southwest country, to which the eyes of the entire United States are at present turned.

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 headache, 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.

HOW TO DIMINISH SWARMING.

It has always been known that the drones have much to do with the swarming. A great number of drones, says Mr. C. P. Dadent, is a frequent cause of swarming. These burly, idle fellows, which are reared by the thousands to provide for the reproduction of the bees by the fertilization of young queens, are very much in the way.

They are noisy, cumbersome and lazy, and a colony which is well stocked with them, and otherwise crowded, will swarm more readily than one in which the drones are missing. There are then three or four absolute requirements for the prevention or diminution of natural swarming:

A large hive capable of accommodating the most prolific queen.

Enough surplus combs to receive the crop of the workers as they bring honey home from the field.

Plenty of ventilation, enabling the bees to work comfortably inside the hive at all hours.

Shelter against the rays of the sun during the hot hours of the day.

Lastly, a removal of the drone-combs, replacing them with worker-combs in the brood-chamber, early in the season.

As a matter of course all these requirements are more complied with in the management of an apiary for extracted honey, but even when producing comb honey, the apiarist can see

FOUR FULL QUARTS



\$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 next 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 BOTTLE 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
378 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.
PATRONIZE A TEXAS INSTITUTION.



...Excursion Rates...

St. Louis, Mo., account Saengerfest. Tickets sold June 15th and 16th; final limit June 24th, 1903. Round trip rate \$21.40.

Boston, Mass., account Annual Meeting National Educational Association. Tickets sold June 30th, July 1st and 2nd; final limit July 15th, 1903. Round trip rate \$46.65.

Chicago, Ill., account Summer Schools. Tickets sold June 13th; final limit September 15th, 1903. Round trip rate \$26.40.

W. A. Tuley, G. P. A.,
J. B. Morrow, G. P. & T. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.

that these requirements, if complied with, will diminish the number of natural swarms, while if the matter is neglected, the number of the swarms will be in direct ratio to the greater inconvenience to which bees will be subjected while the harvest lasts.

DIPPING IN FAVOR.

Some Kansas cattlemen advocate the dipping of all cattle in the state as a preventive of and cure for the itch, or mange, which prevails in the western part of the state. A committee headed by J. P. Campbell of Clark county called upon Governor Bailey at

"In The Good Old Summer Time"

Not long now until the substance of the song becomes a stern reality to the people of the Southwest, hence it is time to

Pick Out Some Cool and Healthy Spot.

Where the expended energy of a busy Winter and Spring may be re-couped. With our assistance the choosing of the place—where to go—is now an easy matter. It should be a place where the air is light and dry and easy to breathe, where there is good fishing and other sports, where scenic attractions abound, and where there are good hotels and first-class boarding houses—in a word, where one may take it easy and enjoy the passing hours in comfort and at a reasonable cost.

"The Denver Road"

Offers direct more of such attractive summer vacation propositions than any other line in the Southwest. Drop us a postal card on the subject and be convinced.

A. A. GLISSON,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Topeka last week and advocated this action. The suggestion is that the governor shall issue an order requiring all cattle to be dipped, and that the sheriffs of counties be charged with its enforcement. It is alleged that the disease is rapidly spreading east in Kansas, and it is feared the cattle of the entire state will become infected.

Threatened overflow of the Solomon, Kaw and other Kansas rivers is causing anxiety among farmers in the bottom lands.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 18.—There was a considerable falling off in receipts at the Fort Worth market today, but no improvement in prices developed. The run of hogs has considerably improved but prices show a 5c to 10c decline in spite of good quality. Sheep were scarce and sold steady. Cattle sold were mostly of the ordinary kind, though a few heavyweight steers were received. There were 2164 cattle, 690 hogs and 578 sheep marketed, as against 3245 cattle, 462 hogs and 2024 sheep last Monday. Quotations—Cattle, steers, top \$3.85, bulk \$3.50@2.30; cows, top \$2.85, bulk \$2.60@2.00; bulls and stags, \$3.25@2.00; calves, \$4.00@3.50; hogs, top \$6.45, bulk \$6.35@6.05; sheep, to \$4.00@3.90.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 16.—Receipts last Monday were the heaviest in the history of these yards, but the run since then has been about normal, but still prices have declined again as predicted in our last letter, which has been 20 to 30 cents on cows and 10 to 20 cents on steers, and it now takes good cows to bring \$2.75, with the bulk of the sales now around \$2.50.

We sold to-day a carload of steers averaging 837 for \$3.35, and four cars averaging 880 lbs. for \$3.40, and next week may see prices even lower. Hogs have declined till tops are only bringing \$6.45, with the bulk of the sale around \$6.30. Sheep are the only thing in live stock that are steady, and they are reported steady on all the Northern markets and are selling here from \$3.50 to \$4.00 for good fat muttons.

GEO. W. SANDERS COM. CO.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 16.—All northern markets this week report heavy cattle receipts, with a decline of 15c to 20c, in price on steers and 20c to 25c on cows. Bulk of the best fed steers sold in St. Louis at \$4.10@4.35, with one sale of good stuff bringing \$4.55. Best cows sold in St. Louis at \$2.90@3.25.

Our cattle market this week sustained a further decline in prices, on both steers and cows. Receipts were the heaviest in the history of the yards. On heavy weight fed steers the decline is about 15c to 20c and lighter weight steers and good butcher cows fully 25c. Top prices this week for steers was \$4.45, paid Monday for a load of dehorned steers, averaging 1200 pounds. They were exceptionally good and virtually in a class to themselves. Fat fed steers, averaging 1000 to 1200 lbs., quotable \$3.50@4.10. Those weighing 900 to 1000 lbs., \$3.30@3.75. Lighter weights and fat grassers, \$3.00@3.50. Majority of all the best butcher cows are selling at \$2.60@2.80, with a few sales of extra choice stuff being made at 3c and \$3.25 per cwt., early part of the week. From indications at close to-day, we do not look for any improvement in the situation the coming week. Best cows are quotable \$2.50@2.80. Fair to good \$2.00@2.50. Canners \$1.50@2.00. For all thin cows, yearlings, and heavy calves there is practically no demand. Veal calves are selling sow at \$3.00@4.00. The bull market appears more active than some time and find ready sale at steady prices. Best bulls are bringing \$2.40@2.65. Good feeding bulls \$2.15@2.25.

Receipts of sheep continue heavy and demand light. The market is fully 10c to 15c lower. Good fat muttons weighing 80 pounds and up selling \$3.50@4.00. Lambs \$4.50@4.75.

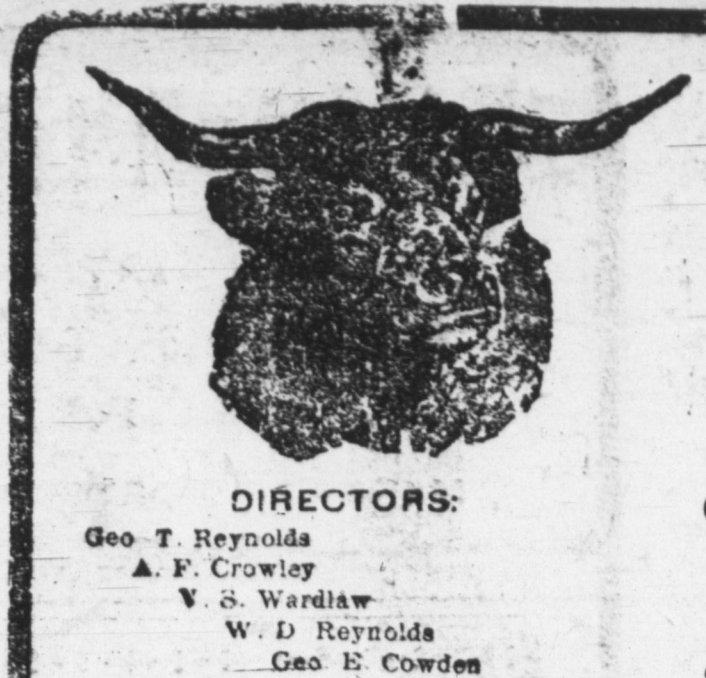
The hog market at all points has declined about 20c per cwt. since last Saturday. The hogs in Kansas City today are \$6.55. Smooth Oklahoma hogs, weighing 225 pounds and up, would bring here on basis of to-day's market, \$6.40@6.50. Lighter weights selling in line.—National Live Stock Com. Co.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., May 18.—Cattle receipts, 3700 natives, 800 Texans, 35 native calves. Market steady to 10c lower. Choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.50@5.25, fair to good \$3.75@4.50, stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.75. Western fed steers \$3.00@5.00, Texas and Indian steers \$3.40@4.70, Texas cows \$2.00@3.50, native cows \$1.65@4.60, native heifers \$3.20@4.60, canners \$1.25@2.50, bulls \$2.95@3.65, calves \$3.50@6.50. Hog receipts 6000 head. Market 10c lower. Heavy \$6.30@6.95, light \$6.00@6.25, pigs \$4.40@6.05. Sheep receipts 12,000 head. Market 5@10c lower. Native lambs \$4.50@7.40, Western lambs \$4.00@7.30, fed ewes \$3.70@5.20, native wethers \$4.00@6.65, Texas clipped sheep \$3.80@5.50, stockers and feeders \$3.50@4.20.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., May 18.—Cattle receipts, 31,000 head. Dull, 10c to 5c lower. Good to prime steers \$4.90@5.40, poor to medium \$4.00@4.80, stockers and feeders \$3.00@4.75, cows \$1.60@4.50, heifers \$2.50@4.75, canners \$1.60@2.75, bulls \$2.00@4.25, calves \$2.50@6.25, Texas fed steers \$4.00@4.75. Hog receipts, 40,000 head; 5c to 10c lower. Close strong. Mixed and butchers \$6.30@6.55, good to choice heavy \$6.60@6.80, rough heavy \$6.30@6.55, light \$6.00@6.35, bulk \$6.35@6.60. Sheep receipts 25,000 head. Steady. Lambs, choice steady; choice wethers \$4.75@5.25, fair to choice mixed \$3.75@4.75, Western sheep \$4.50@5.25, native lambs \$4.50@7.10, Western lambs \$4.50@7.00.



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

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. INCORPORATED

The Oldest Commission Company on this Market.

SALESMEN:

W. D. DAVIS, Cattle. L. RUNNELS, Hogs

REFERENCES:

FORT WORTH BANKS

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

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

MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18.—Cattle receipts 3500 head, including 200 Texans. Market slow. Native shipping and export steers \$4.35@5.60, dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.00@5.35, steers under 1000 pounds \$4.00@5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.90@4.50, cows and heifers \$2.25@5.00, canners \$2.25@3.00, bulls \$2.85@3.75, calves \$3.50@6.50, Texas and Indian steers \$2.85@4.35, cows and heifers \$2.20@3.25. Hog receipts 4500 head. Market lower. Pigs and lights \$6.00@6.25, packers \$6.20@6.60, butchers and best heavy \$2.30@6.60. Sheep receipts 4000 head. Market lower. Native muttons \$4.00@5.25, lambs \$6.00@7.50, culls and bucks \$2.00@4.50, stockers \$2.00@3.00, Texans \$3.75@4.75.

(Reported by Barse Live Stock Commission Company.)

Special to the Journal:

East St. Louis, Ill., May 15.—In the Southern division the receipts this week were very liberal compared with the last week or two. Most of the cattle sold this week were grassers and were fairly good to medium. A few good fed and grass steers were noticeable. The best fed steers were sold by us as high as \$4.55 per cwt., average 882 lbs. They were extra good quality, out of the Lasater herd. Best grassers brought \$4.40 per cwt. There has been a good supply of cows and heifers, a few bulls, and a very few calves.

Compared with the wind up of last week the cattle market shows 10c to 15c lower on steers and cows, with the common and canner kinds 15c to 20c lower. Best bulls selling 15c lower, common bulls fully 20c to 25c lower, and very hard to sell. Calves unchanged from a week ago.

Texas sheep market opened the week about steady, and is closing to-day fully 25c higher than Monday. More life has been shown in the market this week than at any time since the Texas sheep began to come.

ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 16.—The liberal marketing of cattle and labor strikes all over the greater part of the country, which causes a lessened consumption of beef and an uncertainty in money circles, were the main factors in the trade this week, and caused a sharp break in the markets at all points. Under these conditions the local market showed a loss of 15c to 20c for the good light and medium weight grades of beef and 25c to 35c for the heavies, plainish and unfinished offerings. The general quality averaged good and choice offerings sold up to \$5.55. The demand was good at the above lower range of prices. Owing to the light number of cows and heifers included in the receipts, and the demand being equal to or greater than the supply, sellers were enabled to hold values well in line, in spite of the adverse turn in beef steer prices. The bad, rainy weather caused country buyers to stay at home and this resulted in a large accumulation of cattle in the hands of regular dealers, which in turn caused prices to decline generally 25c.

The trend of hog prices continued lower again this week not only at South St. Joseph, but at other points as well. The receipts were liberal, and the demand was good at the lower range of prices. The quality was of good to choice average and weights ran strong. The tops to-day were at \$6.60 with the bulk of sales at \$6.35@6.50.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co.)

Galveston, Tex., May 16.—(Special to the Journal.) Market good for all classes of fat cattle. Demand light and prices firm. Quotations:

Beef, good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; common to fair, \$2.50@2.75. Cows, good to choice, \$2.50@3.00; common to fair, \$2.00@2.25. Yearlings, good to choice, \$3.00@3.50; common to fair, \$2.50@2.75. Calves, good to choice, \$4.00@5.00; common to fair, \$3.00@5.75.

SALES AT FORT WORTH.

Representative sales of live stock at Fort Worth Monday were as follows:

Steers—C. Baccus, Bowie, Tex., 27 head, av. 884 lbs., at \$3.15; 10, av. 890, \$3.10. J. F. Drain, Beeville, Tex., 1, wt. 900, \$3. Lucas & King, Taylor, Tex., 17, av. 1138, 385. A. A. McNeill, Valley Mills, Tex., 7, av. 671, \$2.30; 8, av. 732, \$2.30. M. Cockrill, Flatonia, Tex., 21, av. 981, \$3.45. W. Mosely, Alice, Tex., 25, av. 824, \$2.75. W. B. Kerr, San Antonio, Tex., 29, av. 813, \$3. McKinney & Williams, drive-in, 4, av. 1012, \$3.50; 1, wt. 1100, \$3.50.

Cows—J. Wright, county, 23 head, av. 731 lbs., at \$2.40; 6, av. 708, \$2.15. C. Baccus, Bowie, Tex., 16, av. 840, \$2.35. J. F. Drain, Beeville, Tex., 27, av. 768, \$2.25; 1, wt. 650, \$2.25. E. B. Smith, Karnes City, Tex., 28, av. 786, \$2.25; 19, av. 648, \$2.40; 1, wt. 770, \$2.25; 1, wt. 410, \$2.00; 1, wt. 710, \$2.40; 132, av. 818, \$2.60; 12, av. 785, \$2.25; 2, av. 550, \$2. A. A. McNeill, Valley Mills, Tex., 1, wt. 1030, \$2.70. J. R. Rich, Beeville, Tex., 34, av. 684, \$2.65; 30, av. 888, \$2.40; 18, av. 663, \$2.35. J. W. Mosely, Alice, Tex., 30, av. 781, \$2.45. H. G. Cox, Beeville, Tex., 31, av. 760, \$2.45; 31, av. 660, \$2.25. A. C. Choce, county, 1, wt. 620, \$2.25. N. Jones, Hebronville, Tex., 30, av. 737, \$2.30; 29, av. 781, \$2.60.

Calves—J. Wright, county, 1 head, wt. 100 lbs., at \$3.50; 58, av. 199, \$4. Miscellaneous—C. Caccus, Bowie, Tex., 1 bull, wt. 1142 lbs., at \$2.25; 2 stags, av. 1355, \$3.25. S. L. McMullin, San Antonio, Tex., 1 bull, wt. 920, \$2. M. Cockrill, Flatonia, Tex., 1 stag, wt. 1320, \$3; 1 bull, wt. 1120, \$2. H. Hargesty, Burtonville, Tex., 3 mixed, av. 973, \$2.25; 21 mixed, av. 663, \$1.75.

Hogs and Sheep—Downing & Edwards, Norman, Ok., 96, average 203 pounds, \$6.30. W. L. Lyon, Elk City, Ok., 76, av. 201, \$6.30. Wm. Noelke, San Angelo, Tex., 265 sheep, av. 77, \$3.90. W. W. Cleantry, Perkins, Ok., 28, av. 143, \$6.45; 52, av. 203, \$6.30. E. J. Coyle, Glencoe, Ok., 89, av. 186, \$6.20. M. Eastman, county, 4, av. 200, 6.15. W. Jorgensen, Perkins, Ok., 83, av. 200, \$6.30. S. B. Brown county, 3, av. 253, \$6.05. W. Moore, Weatherford, Ok., 74, av. 230, \$6.35. Driggers & Sharpe, Ninekah, Ok., 140, av. 294, \$6.45; 64 lambs, av. 49, \$4.00.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Some representative sales of cattle in the quarantine division at St. Louis last week were reported as follows:

B. Brown, Dilly, Tex., 30 steers, 383 pounds, at \$3.40; 29 cows, 762 lbs., \$2.85; H. S. Earle, Waco, Tex., 50 steers, 881 lbs., \$3.55; J. W. Gallagher, Alice, Tex., 25 steers, 825 lbs., \$3.25; W. L. Hargis, Cotulla, Tex., 50 steers and stags, 1032 lbs., \$4.20; H. M. King, Alice, Tex., 179 steers, 840 lbs., \$3.25; R. J. Kleberg, Alice, Tex., 42 steers, 709 lbs., \$2.75; C. R. Fant, Alice, Tex., 69 steers, 755 lbs., \$3.15; 49 cows, 703 lbs., \$2.85; Dillard & Lowney, Dilley, Tex., 2 mixed, 929 lbs., \$3.00; 2 steers, 867 lbs., \$3.70; 30 cows, 784 lbs., \$3.10; H. Edds, Falls City, Tex., 39 cows and heifers, 761 lbs., \$3.00; 32 calves, 376 lbs., \$2.75; Jot Gunter, Realitos, Tex., 24 bulls, 981 lbs., \$2.85; H. H. Moore, Yoakum, Tex., 41 steers and stags, 1221 lbs., \$3.60; Ainsworth & Johnson, Cotulla, Tex., 96 steers, 765 lbs., \$3.75; J. A. Youngkin, Yoakum, Tex., 25 steers, 970 lbs., \$4.00; 24 steers, 1039 lbs., \$4.30; 24 steers, 1058 lbs., \$4.30; W. C. Irvin, Cotulla, Tex., 130 steers, 865 lbs., \$3.70; Davis Bros., Cullin, I. T., 119 steers, 698 lbs., \$3.50; Davis Bros., Hebronville, Tex., 72 steers, 869 lbs., \$3.50; 3 steers, 783 lbs., \$3.50; W. A. Parks & Co., Ennis, Tex., 40 bulls, 1385 lbs., \$3.10; Ainsworth & Johnson, Cotulla, Tex., 216 cows, 840 lbs., \$3.15; 32 steers, 857 lbs., \$3.75; 31 steers, 728 lbs., \$3.40; 5 bulls, 930 lbs., \$2.85; T. J. Mitchell, Kaufman, Tex., 36 cows, 626 lbs., \$2.35; 31 mixed, 606 lbs., \$2.15; Felkuer & Thompson, Colorado City, Tex., 20 bulls, 1206 lbs., \$2.55; 18 bulls, 1313 lbs., \$2.75; 19 bulls, 1273 lbs., \$2.85; 48 steers, 950 lbs., \$3.40; 134 steers, 806 lbs., \$3.00; 54 steers, 800 lbs., \$2.50; Schreiner & Half, Pearsall, Tex., 50 steers, 859 lbs., \$3.95; 167 steers, 826 lbs., \$3.95; 161 steers, 889 lbs., \$3.95; R. H. Darst, Rosenberg, Tex., 25 steers, 936 lbs., \$4.15; Davis, George & Davis, Rosenberg, Tex., 48 mixed, 988 lbs., \$4.25; 14 bulls, 1153 lbs., \$2.90; W. L. Hargus, Cotulla, Tex., 18 bulls, 1158 lbs., \$2.90; S. Edwards, Seymour, Tex., 79 steers, 1124 lbs., \$4.25; 3 steers, 1120 lbs., \$4.00; 17 steers, 972 lbs., \$4.00; Nance & Bass, Kyle, Tex., 6 mixed, 1543 lbs., \$4.50; 20 steers, 906 lbs., \$4.00; 2 cows, 1055 lbs., \$3.25; 1 calf, 380 lbs., \$3.00; Earl Fagan, Texarkana.

Tex., 28 cows, 730 lbs., \$2.60; 27 steers, 595 lbs., \$2.65; 2 calves, 230 lbs., \$4.00; 1 calf, 80 lbs., \$3.00; 9 calves, 126 lbs., \$5.50; T. Davidson, Benavides, Tex., 97 steers, 683 lbs., \$3.25; H. P. Holmes & Co., Cotulla, Tex., 120 steers, 1516 lbs., \$4.20; 21 steers, 1139 lbs., \$4.40; C. T. Hunter, Terrell, Tex., 164 steers, 928 lbs., \$3.95; J. M. Dobbie, Driscoll, Tex., 21 steers, 1076 lbs., \$4.30; Nance & Houck, Kyle, Tex., 23 steers, 931 lbs., \$4.15; 24 steers, 913 lbs., \$3.85; J. M. Dobbie, Driscoll, Tex., 32 cows, 630 lbs., \$2.75; 311 steers, 912 lbs., \$3.90; Ellis & Flowers, Uvalde, Tex., 30 steers, 706 lbs., \$3.00; 23 steers, 1000 lbs., \$4.00; 135 steers, 794 lbs., \$3.25; 1 steer, 900 lbs., \$4.00; J. M. Corrigan, Hebronville, Tex., 33 bulls, 1020 lbs., \$3.40; 13 stags, 992 lbs., \$2.55; 54 steers, 803 lbs., \$3.50; Geo. West, Beeville, Tex., 185 steers, 1009 lbs., \$4.20; 186 steers, 1001 lbs., \$4.20; R. Adams, Driscoll, Tex., 21 cows and heifers, 743 lbs., \$3.05; 5 steers, 850 lbs., \$3.40; 36 steers, 892 lbs., \$3.75; 15 cows, 960 lbs., \$3.50; D. R. Pant, Alice, Tex., 89 cows, 736 lbs., \$2.75; 55 steers, 859 lbs., \$3.35; 29 steers, 792 lbs., \$3.00; W. H. Brooks, Corpus Christi, Tex., 49 steers, 810 lbs., \$3.40; 54 steers, 742 lbs., \$3.20; W. Adams, Driscoll, Tex., 132 cows, 909 lbs., \$3.50; S. A. Hickok, Karnes City, Tex., 122 steers, 938 lbs., \$4.05; 8 bulls, 1212 lbs., \$2.80; R. L. Barnett, Karnes City, Tex., 48 steers, 918 lbs., \$3.65; 122 steers, 851 lbs., \$3.55; J. M. Chittim, Alice, Tex., 105 heifers, 623 lbs., \$3.30.

Will and Stuart Logan are soon to take charge of the ranch recently purchased by their father, R. H. Logan, from J. B. Foster of Shreveport, La. The pasture consists of twenty sections, includes 1800 head of cattle and is located thirty-five miles southwest of Colorado City. The consideration was \$40,000.

T. J. Clegg, manager of the Coppinger ranch in Scurry county, has been arrested on a charge of cattle theft filed against him in Kent county by J. M. Brooks. McClegg gave bond in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at an examining trial to be held at Chairemont on May 19. Parties here who have known Mr. Clegg for a number of years do not attach much importance to the matter, believing it to be the result of some neighborhood squabble.

Fine rains have fallen in Coke, Sterling and Borden counties during the last few days and will be of inestimable advantage to the range interests.

J. J. Henderson of Odessa recently sold a string of steer yearlings at \$22 around.

Z. T. Brown of Midland has sold 450 yearling steers to E. S. Aiken of St. Joseph, Mo., at \$16 around.

L. S. McDowell of Howard county, has sold his yearlings and 2s to W. Shinn of Wichita, Kan., at \$17 and \$23.

Dave Harrington bought 375 yearling steers and heifers from Baker & Camp of Midland at \$15.

Cowden & Cochran have sold 50 yearling steers to J. H. White of Chadron, Neb., at \$16.

HELP ON THE FARM AND RANCH.

Just what you need, a Blakeslee Gasoline Engine. It is cheaper to have the good things than to do without them—when they help you to make money. We make a specialty of 1, 2, 3 1/2 and 4 1/2 H. P. gasoline engines for farm uses, such as grinding feed, pumping water, sawing wood, running the grindstone, or for any other purpose whatsoever requiring small power. We guarantee satisfaction. Write us for prices and terms. BLAKESLEE MFG. CO., Birmingham, Ala., U. S. A. We can ship to Houston, Fort Worth and Oklahoma, City, O. T.

CATTLE SOLD AT DISCOUNT.

Texas steers from Temple and Taylor, which were held in the quarantine division at Kansas City for a week while the owners and the railroads meditated over the disposition of them, were on Friday last sold to Kansas City packers and will probably be canned for the South African or some other foreign trade.

The cattle were bought in Texas below the quarantine line by John Kennedy, for the Freye, Bruhn Packing company of Seattle. The Katy took them at Taylor and billed them through to Seattle, where they were to be slaughtered for the Klondike trade. When they reached Kansas City it was discovered that there was no railroad that would accept them for the haul to Seattle because they were from below the quarantine line, and between Kansas City and Seattle could be unloaded for feed and rest only in quarantine pens, of which there are none west of Denver. The owners of the cattle, after exhausting every effort to get them out of quarantine, threw them on the railroad company's hands, claiming that the latter, having accepted them for shipment to Seattle and billed them through to that point, was responsible for them. Not being in the live stock business the railroad people hesitated for a while, but finally instructed a local commission firm to sell the cattle. It is estimated that the shrinkage and the feed consumed by the cattle while in Kansas City will make a total loss of \$1800.

THE BAN IS REMOVED.

The secretary of agriculture at Washington has raised the quarantine upon cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine in Rhode Island, which was imposed by the order of Nov. 27, 1902. The department of agriculture announces that all animals affected with foot and mouth disease in the state have been destroyed and the premises occupied by them thoroughly disinfected.

Secretary Wilson has received word of a fresh outbreak of the disease in a herd located at Framingham, Mass. It was believed by the department officials that the epidemic had been wiped out in New England. Secretary Wilson said yesterday that he had contemplated lifting the quarantine altogether from New England in a fortnight, but that action must now be postponed indefinitely.

ARMOUR AT SIOUX CITY.

Work is to be begun shortly on the rebuilding of Armour and company's packing plant at Sioux City, Ia., which was destroyed by fire last winter. A force of six hundred men will be employed for ten months on the work, which will require an outlay of \$1,000,000. The daily capacity will be 800 cattle, 3500 hogs and 1000 sheep.

BETTER ROADS NEEDED.

A board of trade has been organized at Wichita Falls, and will co-operate with the commissioners' court in a movement to improve the public highways of the county. A bond issue of \$25,000 for this purpose is proposed.

HELD FOR MURDER.

Bruce Jones, a member of a prominent family of Eddy county, (N. M.) stockmen, and who killed Earnest So-well, a cowman, in a saloon at Alamo, was held at the preliminary hearing in El Paso last week, under \$10,000 bail.

CLIPPING BY MACHINERY.

In Arizona, most of the sheep shearing is now done by power machines. At the main shearing plant there are twenty machines run by a gasoline engine and operated by as many skilled shearers. A day's work for one of these men, with his clippers run by gasoline, is to clip from 100 to 125 sheep. In the hands of an expert the work is done better than with the hand shears, and the sheep are left in a better condition than after a hurried shearing in the old-fashioned way.

The clippers are much like the ordinary horse clippers, and seem to fairly peel off the fleece when run at full speed. Then there is an economy about the machine clipping in the fact that the wool is taken off evenly, making a uniform staple and taking away all the

growth, instead of leaving tufts and patches on the sheep. So closely may the wool be clipped that sheep have been known to blister from the sun the next day, but of course, this can be avoided by regulating the shears.

SCOTCH CANADIAN CATTLE.

Messrs. John P. Burns and W. T. Brown of Brushy returned last Monday from a visit to Dave Harrell's ranch near Liberty Hill, says the Taylor Texas. While there Mr. Burns bought of Mr. Harrell's famous herd a fine imported Scotch Canadian yearling bull, Bold Archer 190602, to head his Pecan Grove herd, which by careful and expensive breeding has already gained considerable reputation in Williamson and adjacent counties. As companions to Bold Archer, Mr. Burns also purchased three of Harrell's choicest registered Shorthorn heifers.

Perhaps no breeder of fine cattle in the United States is making better progress in perfecting the breed of Shorthorns than is Mr. Harrell, and his fine herd shows evidence of study and careful breeding in the best imported strains.

Mr. Harrell has expressed his purpose to the effect that he will have some of his stock on exhibition at the Taylor fair next July.

OKLAHOMA QUARANTINE.

At a meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission held in Guthrie last week the following was promulgated in regard to pasturage of milch cows for domestic purposes along the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, the same being the federal quarantine line:

All cows owned and pastured west of the said railroad track will be under no restrictions. All cows belonging east of said railroad track are prohibited from pasturage on west side of track unless owner of same owns pastures on both sides of the track, contiguous. Persons owning cows on west side of the track, desiring pasturage on the east side of the same, will be allowed to drive back and forth on condition that said cows will not be allowed, under any circumstances, to be moved west of the west line of the town or city; that certain streets and avenues shall be reserved on which cattle shall not be driven, in order that native or clean cattle can be driven to shipping pens for shipment to market; such cattle shall be inspected frequently by inspectors of this commission and, should infection be found on the same, they shall be immediately quarantined on premises of the owner and held in quarantine until they are thoroughly disinfected and found to be free of infection.

MISSOURI SHORTHORN SALE.

An association sale of Shorthorn cattle was held at Salisbury, Mo., last week Tuesday, the contributors being E. H. Hurt & Son, Clifton Hill, Mo., Jos. Combs, Linneus, Mo., Matt McKinney, Cairo, Mo., W. R. Slaughter, Salisbury, Mo., W. E. McKinney, Cairo, Mo., Thos. Huntsman & Son, Jacksonville, Mo., Jos. Wangler, Salisbury, Mo., Clarence W. Garhart, Salisbury, Mo., Peter Vitt, Salisbury, Mo., J. C. Nichols, Clark, Mo., and J. G. Stocker, Roanoke, Mo. The sale was conducted by Colonels James W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo., and R. L. Harriman, Bunce-ton, Mo.

The summary showed that the total for 46 animals was \$3,525.50. Twenty-three cows brought an aggregate of \$1,765.50 or an average of \$76.98 and 23 bulls realized the sum of \$1,760 or an average of \$76.74, while the general average of the sale was \$76.86.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of Nebraska announces that it has solved the mystery of deaths of stock from eating sorghum and alfalfa. In most cases death results, says the bulletin issued on this subject, from prussic acid poison found in stunted growths of the plants. A chemical analysis of the plant in this stage of growth disclosed prussic acid in dangerous quantity. This poison is one of the most deadly known to medical science, and dry weather, not frost, is the condition that produces it in these plants. Molasses and milk are given as antidotes.

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We offer the best values that Dallas people ever knew. Hundreds of articles at unparalleled money-saving opportunities. It is the greatest merchandising event inaugurated. As previously advertised "We have decided to retire from the retail business," so all goods must go and go quickly.

Closing Out Sale of Silks

Small lots of broken lines at prices less than cost. Wise buyers will appreciate our swell prices. We would suggest coming early.

Closing Out Sale of Dress Goods

Stock complete, bright, new and up-to-date, black and colors. We sell all our woolen goods at 40 and 50 cents on the dollar.

Closing Out Sale of SKIRTS

Hundreds of Skirts on sale for ONE-HALF from regular prices. The stock made of all the most popular materials—Etamines, Voiles, Serges, Broadcloth, Chevots, Brilliantine, etc.—all popular colors and styles, all go at HALF PRICE.

Closing Out Sale of Shoes

Here you will find Shoes of the best makes. Truly this is the show event of the season, for never before could you buy high-grade footwear for the prices we are selling now. We have shoes for ladies, men, youths, misses and children.

Closing Out Sale of Linens

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT TO LAY IN A GOOD SUPPLY.
BEST GRADES AT SMALLEST PRICES EVER NAMED.

Closing Out Sale of Carpets

Going out of the Carpet business, selling regardless of cost. Hundreds of customers were made happy since our ad appeared in this paper that we are going out of the Carpet business. Come early and make your selection of choice patterns.

We are Going Out of The Retail Business

The Great Sale will Continue until the Stock is Sold Out.

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