

THE TEXAS FARM JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

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Established 1880.

TEXAS CABBAGE CROP.

Advices from San Antonio are to the effect that the largest cabbage crop in the history of Texas will be raised this year in the coast country adjoining Corpus Christi.

One road expects to haul at least 1000 cars of cabbage in solid trains, not including the amount of cabbage shipped by express and in less than carload lots. The cabbage growers have no fears of a freeze or frost injuring the crop.

COST OF GROWING WHEAT.

A farmer from Northern Indiana (Laporte county), who says he has been keeping figures on the cost of growing wheat in his state for the past 35 years, reports to the Chicago Herald the result of his experience, as follows: To produce an acre of wheat and put it in the bag it cost for interest, \$3; taxes, 38 cents; plowing twice, \$2; harrowing twice, 38 cents; rolling, 20 cents; cutting, \$1.20; stacking, 35 cents; seed, \$1.12; threshing, \$1.10; total, \$9.73.

In computing interest he calculates land is worth \$50 an acre and the interest rate at 6 per cent. Taxes are set down at \$.15 on the \$100 valuation, so that an acre of land would be assessed at \$33.50.

Twenty bushels per acre, then, gives a fair profit in wheat. Less than that doesn't pay.

VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES.

Professor Coville in the preface to Bulletin No. 21, issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, of which N. W. Tracy is the author, states that in the year 1899 there were 685 real or nominal varieties of cabbage, 320 of table beets, 380 of sweet corn, 560 of bush beans, 255 of pole beans, 320 of cucumbers, 530 of lettuce, and an equally large number of varieties of other vegetables. In many cases the descriptions of varieties are so meager that the cultivator can not decide what variety is best suited for his climate or soil. The publication has brought together all the varieties listed for the years 1901 and 1902, with the synonyms of various varieties.

VENTILATED CORN CRIBS.

A recent article from the pen of A. E. Cook, operator of the Cook farms at Odebolt, Ia., exploits the advantages of ventilated corn cribs. Mr. Cook writes: "They are no experiment to me for the perfect keeping of merchantable corn. The only question I ever had was their adaptability to the special seed corn. They certainly keep merchantable seed corn in a most perfect way.

"I have taken none of my soft corn out of these cribs this season, but shall be pleased to give the information later under these most trying conditions."

These cribs are 32 by 192 feet, and equipped with ventilating shafts every five or six feet each way throughout the interior, each of these ventilators running from the floor to the roof.

THE CONSUMPTION OF RICE.

In an address delivered before the Rice Association of America, recently in session at Houston, F. N. Gray observed that the fact that the people of the United States do not eat rice is shown by the statistics that a population of 80,000,000 consume less than five pounds per capita per annum of the 400,000,000 pounds of clean rice now produced annually in the United States.

That this population will eat rice is shown by the fact that wherever this cereal has been properly introduced a great demand has been immediately created. Among those of the South who are familiar with rice, the per capita consumption is 100 pounds or more per annum. It has been practically demonstrated by a great railway corporation that there are no less than 200 different ways in which rice can be cooked in a most palatable form. "Rice properly manufactured," the speaker declared, "could enter into competition with wheat, oats and other cereals universally sold and known as breakfast foods. Moreover, rice flour, made of broken or cheaper rices, compounded with certain proportions of low or cheaper grades of wheat flour, will make a bread white, nutritious, wholesome and acceptable to any man's table.

BOLL WEEVIL IN GREER.

Mr. Oden, a farmer living between Francis and Hollis, says that his crop of forty bales of cotton was cut down half last year by an insect which he found to be the Mexican boll weevil. He says they live in holes and that he has no trouble at any time to dig up a bucket of these pests.

In view of this threatening calamity we think the farmers of his country should hold a convention and agree upon concerted action in fighting this evil.

Another thing, it would be well to call their attention from cotton raising to turkeys, eggs, butter and pork. There is a good market for all these products, which pays better than raising cattle or cotton."

UNIFORM GOOD ROADS.

A measure has been introduced in the legislature by Senator J. J. Faulk which contemplates a uniform system of good roads in the state of Texas. It provides for the creation of a bureau of highways to supervise the application of the state road fund and distribute literature calculated to enlighten the public as to the best methods of road building. Public meetings in the various counties to discuss road building will be encouraged, and the state will furnish all the aid possible, even going so far as to submit estimates on the probable cost. The contract is to be let out to the lowest responsible bidder, the county being given the preference. When the work is completed the state is to pay one-third the cost and the county two-thirds.

This plan, if adopted, will preserve the home rule of counties, and it also provides for the working of the short terms convicts on the roads, alternating with other counties when the available force is insufficient. By the levying of 6 cents on each taxable \$100, it is estimated that the state will be able to raise \$600,000 annually for this purpose.

OBSERVATIONS ON FARMING.

An acre well attended will return more than two acres indifferently attended says Southern Farm Magazine. This is true whether devoted to cereal, vegetable or fruit. An intelligent comprehension of what the grain, the plant or the food requires, and a knowledge of what the soil contains, that the plant food be properly supplied, is the first requisite and the second not less important requisite is proper tillage. The thrifty horticulturist who lives in his garden, feeding

his plants, and constantly on guard to route the vegetable's enemy, whether germ, worm or wood, is the man that makes the single acre turn into his till as large net revenues as many indifferent farmers can secure from a hundred acres.

The intelligent orchardist who knows the treatment his trees need and the soil upon which they feed, and keeps a vigil over each fruit bearer, when the fruiting time comes can secure his product in perfection, and his returns are larger by far than come from orchard or vineyard many times larger owned by those who permit weeds to associate with tree and vine, giving no thought other than to expect fruits from weed and thistle patch.

The new era of farming and fruit culture is particularly noticeable in the South, where attractive truck farms flank prosperous industrial centers, and well-kept and well-attended orchards yield their abundance of incomparable fruits, where thrifty farmers till less land, and do it better, and get greater rewards than wasting time over large areas.

DIRECTIONS FOR SENDING INSECTS.

This office is at all times glad to render any service possible in determining the identity of insects and advising means of combating insect pests.

Do not send insects in envelopes or pasteboard boxes by mail; they are inevitably crushed beyond recognition. Send living specimens in wooden or tin boxes, enclosing some of the food plant upon which they may feed en route. No openings in boxes are necessary for air. Send specimens showing the injury done when possible. The name and address of sender should be on every package. It is against the postal regulations to enclose a letter in a box by mail. Specimens of caterpillars, worms, etc., in alcohol or liquid should be sent by mail only in regular mailing tubes.

We will be greatly aided if correspondents writing about insect pests will give as full a description of the habits, food plants, and injury as possible.

Correspondents can materially aid the work of this department by communicating with us concerning their success or failure in using the methods advised for combating injurious insects, giving a careful, detailed account of the methods used and results secured. Information thus accumulated will be of value to all.

E. DWIGHT SANDERSON,
State Entomologist
WILMON NEWELL,
Assistant and Apiarist.

VALUE OF MANURE.

A bulletin of the Mississippi station says:

The manure from animals fed on cotton seed meal are about the only feeds that are ever used directly as fertilizers, and that are worth their market price for this purpose. The liquid and solid excretions of animals contain most of the fertilizer ingredients in a feed, and it seems that stable manure should be one of the valuable products on every farm.

The beef cattle of the station are fed in a barn, but they are never confined in it, being allowed to go in and out as they please. Deaves or other bedding are used in sufficient quantity to absorb the urine and keep the barn dry and comfortable, and in this way

we get about one ton of manure to each animal during the winter months. Six steers in four months produced 16,100 pounds, or a little more than eight tons. Eighteen animals produced during the winter 37,141 pounds. The herd produced, during the winter of 1901-02, 109,000 pounds or a little over fifty-four tons.

Blight was very bad in cotton last season. On the station plats everything blighted and shed the leaves except the plat fertilized with stable manure. The manure not only prevented yellow blight, but it gave a better yield per acre and improved the staple to an appreciable extent. Small applications of manure have proven very beneficial to cowpeas, alfalfa and Bermuda. Manure improves land in a very decided manner, and is more lasting than commercial fertilizers.

SHORTHORNS AT PUBLIC SALE.

One bull and two heifers are consigned from the Durham Park herd of Shorthorns to the breeders' sale at Fort Worth, March 5. The bull "Royal Hope 17111" is, I believe, one of the most valuable herd bulls to be sold this year. He was bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., Canada, and imported by me in 1901. He is of the Mart Roan Lady family, now considered one of the best Scotch Shorthorn families in existence. Bulls from this family have topped the Duthie-Marr sale in Scotland for the past two years. "Royal Hope" is just two years old, weighs 1700 pounds, in only fair breeding condition; will be sold without reserve. The heifers, "Liberty Duchess" and "Maggie Worsham," are the first of my own breeding I have consented to sell, and are presented as fair average of the cattle I am breeding at Durham Park. Write the secretary for sale catalogue, look up the pedigrees of these animals and be on hand at the sale. Respectfully,

DAVID HARRELL.

CAMPBELL RUSSELL HEARD FROM.

Well, boys, don't forget to come around and see the five bulls I will sell in the Fort Worth Hereford sale at the Fat Stock Show. Either of them good enough to head a pure bred herd.

Three grandsons of Garfield.

This will be your best chance to buy anywhere in the Southwest, the get of Earl of Shadeland, 73, as the old bull has gone East to do service in one of the best herds in Indiana.

I have never led four, the get of this bull, out of any show ring without the blue ribbon. Four of his daughters and one great-grandson composed the first prize young herd at the last Texas State fair. One of his daughters was junior champion at Fort Worth last year, and a granddaughter was senior champion and grand champion.

It is useless to go over this list. These things are fresh in your minds. Come and see the bulls themselves. If they are worthy sons of such a sire, buy yourself one. If not, pass them on.

CAMPBELL RUSSELL,
Prairie Stock Farm, Bennett, I. T.

Anson Bros., a well known firm of Englishmen, long engaged in the cattle business in the San Angelo country, are said by the London (Eng) Globe to have made nearly \$250,000 on horses handled by them for the British army re-mounts in South Africa during the Boer war. They handled some 18,500 head and netted about \$13.50 per head.

GEORGE B. LOVING DEAD.

The Journal announces with sincere regret the death in Fort Worth Thursday last, (Feb. 19.) He had been far from well for some time, and had been at the sanitarium for a while, but he was so far improved, that he and his family and friends seemed to have no fears of serious reality. The morning of his death he was on the streets, having come from his home to attend the district court as a witness. On his way to the office of John M. Scott, who was associated with him in business, which he wished to visit on his way to the court house, he fainted and he was carried to Mr. Scott's room, where he received attention, and after lying on a bed for about three-quarters of an hour rallied sufficiently to walk around. Mr. Scott left him in his room with the janitor of the building while he went to the courthouse, telling him under no circumstances to go from the room unless he felt much better. Mr. Scott went to Mr. Loving's office for some papers to be used in the case and met Mr. Loving on the sidewalk between Fourth and Fifth streets on his way to the courthouse, accompanied by the negro janitor. As Mr. Loving reached the old Guthrie drug store and just after leaving Mr. Scott, he complained of suffering from lumbago and walked inside of the drug store, seating himself on one of the stools in front of the soda fountain. He had been there but a few minutes when he began fainting away and while he was being removed to a point near the stove, expired. The doctor says he died of what is commonly known as galloping paralysis.

He was born on June 10, 1850, in Collin county, and lived for a time in Parker, Jack, El Paso and Grayson counties. As a young man he was a cowboy and a herder. At a time when many separate herds of cattle were feeding on the free grass of Texas, each owner, to distinguish his cattle, adopted a brand, and sometimes several owners used the same brand. Mr. Loving saw the necessity for a cattle brand register and in Fort Worth started a small monthly in which owners could publish their brands. The paper succeeded, and on this start he established the Texas Livestock Journal. He was also the state representative of the Hunter & Evans Livestock Commission Company, his main office being for a while at Denison. In the early 80's he took the lead in the organization of the Texas Investment Company, which was capitalized for \$150,000,000, all paid up. Every bank in Fort Worth and many of the leading capitalists of the city were stockholders and the business up to 1884 was a very profitable one. On account of the terrible breaking up in 1884 of a large number of the leading cattlemen of Texas, with whom the company had close business relations, it failed, and with the failure, Mr. Loving lost a large part of his accumulations of years. This company, with its branch offices at San Antonio, Austin and Colorado City, handled nearly every important deal in ranch property and cattle that was made in Texas during the years 1880-1-2-3 and 4 up to its failure. It was of much benefit to Fort Worth. It resulted in the organization of the Fort Worth Publishing Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, to publish the Gazette, the principal owners of which were Mr. Loving, Capt. B. B. Paddock and the late Colonel W. L. Malone. The Gazette, under this administration, was regarded as one of the strongest newspapers in the state. The property was sold in 1883 to the Democrat Publishing Company, the principal owners of which were Major K. M. Van Zandt, Morgan Jones, W. T. Fakes, Col. W. L. Malone, Charles Scheuber, Walter A. Huffman and Capt. B. B. Paddock. Mr. Loving also owned at one time the Evening Mail, and for some years afterward was the proprietor and publisher of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Of late he conducted the cattle department in the Farm and Ranch at Dallas.

Since 1884 he devoted his time principally to the business of a cattle and ranch broker and in the publication of the livestock paper and in corresponding for newspapers on livestock mat-

ters. He sold his livestock paper recently to Selden R. Williams of Fort Worth.

In 1893 he made an effort to promote what was termed as a \$25,000,000 cattle trust in which the Farwells, owners of the Capitol Syndicate property, and other large ranch owners were interested. He spent some months in the West in an attempt to close the deal, but never brought the matter to a successful termination. Newspapers throughout the country had a great deal to say about this movement of Mr. Loving. He had made and lost three fortunes.

He leaves a wife and two sons, Joseph L. Loving and Dr. Roy Loving, the latter horse surgeon at the St. Joseph's Infirmary in Fort Worth. He was a Mason and a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and other fraternal organizations. He left a considerable amount of life insurance.

CATTLE RAISERS AT EL PASO.

Posters are out for the twenty-seventh convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association at El Paso, Tex., March 10 to 14. There will be "great doings" in El Paso, and no efforts will be spared to entertain visitors. The cattle show promises to be one of the best ever held in the state, and prizes amounting to \$3,000 are offered. Among the side issues as entertaining features will be a champion roping contest between cowboys of the Lone Star state and others, and \$2,000 hangs up in prizes. There will be broncho busting contests, and on the "other side" a bull fight is being arranged, with some of Mexico's champion matadors taking part. Visitors whose spirits run to fast horses will also be well taken care of, as a series of horse races are proposed, and some of Texas' best "ponies" will "hug the pole" in an effort to clear up \$2,000 in cash prizes which is offered by the entertainment committee.

COL. POOLE ON THE WING.

Editor Stock Journal:
I boarded the Frisco cars at Fort Worth Jan. 29, headed for Brownwood. I could see from the car windows many beautiful fields of wheat all along the line. I never saw a better prospect for wheat in that country. On arriving at Brownwood I met a number of stockmen, who report stock doing well in that locality. Among them were Capt. W. T. Melton, W. H. Carr, J. D. Caldwell, J. S. Venable, and others. Carr and Caldwell are both breeders of Red Polled cattle and report their cattle in good condition. I spent one day in Brownwood, securing a good list for the Journal.

At 9:30 at night I boarded the Santa Fe cars for Coleman, arriving there at 11:20, tired and sleepy, and for two days labored with the brethren, trying to convince them that the old Stock Journal was "the paper." I met a lot of old friends here, who extended to me the right hand of fellowship and bade me a hearty welcome, among them R. L. Dunman, J. F. Gordon, John Mann, Jim, Williams, W. F. Murray Judge Woodward, Judge John Randolph, Tom Austin, Col. McCord, W. H. Doss, E. F. Roby, M. J. Brown, J. T. Sanders, John Pearce, S. H. Gilliland, M. A. Hudson, Mrs. R. H. Overall, J. A. Jameson, T. J. Townsend and a host of others too numerous to mention. The stockmen report stock going through the winter nicely. Coleman county is coming to the front as a farming county as well as a stock country. I have a profound respect for the good people of Coleman, as I once lived there long years ago. It is one among the best watered counties in the state. A vast difference now to the long years ago when I chased the

buffalo on the Jim Neda, Oak and Valley creeks; now the whole country is fenced. Then the wild mustang horses, antelope, buffalo and deer had full sway. I shall always have pleasant recollections of those good old days. Then we were all glad to see each other. When you rode up to a man's camp or house you were greeted with "Fall off, hopple your horse and stay a week with us." A week! The range then was free to every one. The Jim Neds, Pecan bayou, or Hord's creek, Home creek, Valley and Elm abounded with fish—perch, bass, channel and yellow cat. It was no trouble to have all the game and fish all the year round one wanted. Now it is different. You pay for what you get in money or hard licks. On Saturday night I again boarded the Santa Fe cars for San Angelo, the metropolis of Tom Green county. The train is due there at 1:30 a. m., which makes it an unpleasant hour for the traveling public. I was tired and sleepy. I was soon in one of Jim Landon's sleeping rooms and had sweet visions of the venison and buffalo meat I had enjoyed in Coleman in the long years ago. I spent two days pleasantly in Angelo, meeting many old friends and forming new ones. San Angelo is the hub for Tom Green and surrounding counties' cowmen. They meet here, compare notes and make big trades. On Wednesday I boarded the hurricane deck of the Sonora stage, bound for Sonora, the seat of government of Sutton county, which is seventy-five miles south of San Angelo. There is some beautiful country on this ride. The road leads up the valley of the sparkling South Concho river. We had a merry crowd aboard—myself and three ladies were aboard, besides the driver. The ladies sang many nice songs and we had a jolly time. We arrived at the Decker hotel in Sonora at 8:30. To say that I was tired and hungry is putting it mildly.

Many old-time friends extended me a hearty greeting here, among them Charles Adams, Sam G. Taylor, T. D. Wood, Sol Mayer, Mat Karnes, D. J. Wyatt, H. G. Justice, Sam Stokes, D. B. Cushmanberry, B. L. Miers, W. A. Glasscock, E. B. Dure, Henry Bunton, G. E. Clements and many others. Sol Mayers had just closed a deal with some parties at Waggoner, I. T., selling them 5000 three and four-year-old steers to be delivered the first of April at his ranch in Sutton county. The stockmen report stock doing fairly well in Sutton county. Grass and weeds are coming right along. Sheepmen tell me that sheep are doing better than for years. A fine season in the ground all over this country.

I shall have something to say again

next week about the Concho country,
C. C. POOLE,
Sonora, Tex., Feb. 8, 1903.

CATTLE SUFFER FROM SNOW.

A press dispatch from Bonesteel, S. D., says that cattle are suffering seriously on account of the deep snow. Some rangemen have suffered considerable losses. One man is reported as having lost as many as 300 steers. It is also reported that 100 miles west of that place there is an average of at least two feet of snow.

STARTLING STEER STORY.

Three weeks ago a heavy wind storm blew over a hay stack on the farm of David Trickler, near Bloomfield, Ia. The other day Mr. Trickler proceeded to re-stack the hay, when, to his amazement, he uncovered one of his fine steers which had mysteriously disappeared. The animal was alive and well after eighteen days of imprisonment, having eaten a large quantity of the hay that covered it.

RIVAL OF COTTONSEED.

A rival of cottonseed oil, as a substitute for olive oil, is promised in corn oil. This is one of the by-products of corn. There is one kernel of this grain there is a little fleck of yellow, known by the experts as a "germ." Before corn may be shipped for export, this germ must be removed, else rancidity is almost certain to set in, and the cargo is in danger of being destroyed. The process for the removal of this germ is known as degerming, and its prosecution results in the production of an oleaginous substance, the only use of which, hitherto, was a substitute for linseed oil in the manufacture of paints and for lubricating purposes. Efforts have been made from time to time to utilize it as foodstuff, but failure to deprive it of its unpalatable qualities has rendered these futile. It is now announced in the west, however, that a process has been devised which is warranted to clarify, deodorize and make palatable this corn oil without material loss, and at the inconsequential cost of 10 cents a gallon. There are now 5,000,000 gallons of crude oil turned out annually from the American mills, and as it has only been in connection with corn shipped for export that the degerming process has been used, the quantity may be increased indefinitely. Experimenting chemists are quoted as claiming that the corn oil is far more digestible than any of the oils now used for culinary purposes. Nevertheless, it will probably masquerade on the market as olive oil.

John Soderstrom was drowned near Guthrie, Ok., by falling through the ice on Bird creek.

PUBLIC SALE

At Arkansas City, Kansas, March 31st, 1903

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

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

BULLS BULLS BULLS

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

—THE BEST BULLS EVER RAISED—

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

COMBINATION SALE

195 HEAD OF REGISTERED AND IMMUNE CATTLE

65 SHORT HORNS

65 HEREFORDS

65 RED POLLS

Thursday March 5.

Friday March 6.

Saturday March 7.

FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO THE SECRETARIES AFTER FEBRUARY 15, 1903.

J. F. HOVENKAMP, Sec'y, Fort Worth, Texas.

W. H. MEYERS, Sec'y, Blue Grove, Texas.

J. H. JENNINGS, Sec'y, Martindale, Texas.

LIFE WORK ON THE FARM.

The farm editor of the Journal was born and grew up on a farm. He loves farm life, and he earnestly desires to encourage farmers and their wives and children to make their lives on the farm as delightful as possible. With this end in view, a paper, written for the Farmers Wife, one of the Journal's valued exchanges, is offered them, as follows:

The mistake of life is in narrowness. The average mistake of parents is in choosing a special vocation or culture outside of their own lives for their children. More happiness and greater all-round success comes from encouraging the farm or village child to respect the home, home improvements, home morality, and the home habits and sentiments of farming or village pursuits as life work. Let other cultures attach to or grow up with them, but not choke them out. No thoughtful observer can fail to see that the hope of civilization and the perpetuity of American institutions are rooted in farm life. Go into any great city and note the anxious, half-scared expressions of the faces of the average citizen; notice the wolfish looks in those who live by their wits; the dull, hopeless air of the work people, and the dirt-begrimed, hungry, bodies of the street children. Can any student of life convince himself that the few rich folks, hiding with their treasures in barred and guarded palaces, ready to fly on their private cars or yachts at will, can hold enough in their selfish loins to create the nobler life that evolution promises our race? Luxury and excitement are the objects fought for to the very death in city life, but the hope of evolution is still in nature's soil, and let no natural man or woman lose sight of the fact. Encourage home duties and the culture that conduces to a knowledge of the comparative history of the past, the science of the present, the hope of the future, as guides to conduct and work. Encourage home enterprises, home conveniences, home comforts. Bind your children to home life with hooks of steel, even if you have to cut away some of the shrubbery of your own heart life to do it. Don't forget that little every day joys are worth more to the average individual than the big infrequent pleasures, and that the way to kill off bad habits is by engrafting new virtues. Don't dam up the flow of hourly interest in small home affairs by indifference or ill nature, and if you know as much as you think you do, don't knock people over with it, but help them to stand up and grow by it. Every day in the country is as full of possibilities as any day in the city, and a feverish desire to go to town for excitement is born of the neglect to utilize the advantages at hand for wholesome occupation. There never was a time when there were so many live, growing matters of importance for farm and village families to interest themselves in as there are now. Whenever things seem dull, it is time for somebody to look up the books, music or games, and to turn up the lamps a little in the front room.

OKLAHOMA AND ITS RESOURCES.

The Journal has received No. 1, Vol. 1, of The New Empire, a handsomely illustrated and well edited monthly magazine, published by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway, in its interest and that of the great empire it proposes to open up in the near future. Among its many other attractive articles, the following in regard to Oklahoma, will prove of interest to a large number of Journal readers: "Oklahoma, with its 39,000 square miles, exceeds in area Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Delaware. It was well named by the Indians who first roamed its prairies and called it Oklahoma, 'the beautiful land.' This region is especially favored in soil and climate. About the latitude of Kentucky and Tennessee, it escapes the northern winters, while the altitude, 800 to 1800 feet, tempers the heat of summer and insures cool nights. The invigorating air of the plains is a perpetual tonic. The soil varies from the deep and rich black loam, like that of the Illinois prairies, to the red and

sandy, but fertile, soil of the uplands. It is estimated that four-fifths of the entire area is adapted to cultivation. A striking feature is the wide range of crops. In a competitive exhibit one farmer showed one hundred and fourteen products grown on a single quarter section. Among seven other exhibits the lowest number of products was eighty-seven.

Wheat, corn, cotton, oats, rye, barley, hay, potatoes, broomcorn, Kaffir corn, tobacco, castor beans and peanuts, are important crops. Fruits of all kinds flourish. Peaches, apples and grapes, especially, excel in quality and yield. Berries and melons are abundant.

The wheat crop for 1902 was 30,000,000 bushels, and the cotton crop between 150,000 and 175,000 bales, the largest in the territory's history.

No country is better situated as to streams and the distribution of water courses. The eastern portion is well timbered. Mineral resources are as yet undeveloped, but this will form an important part of Oklahoma's wealth. Gypsum and salt beds of great value are being developed. Oil and coal have been found, and discoveries of metals in the Wichita mountains in the southwest are reported.

Lands have been advancing rapidly in value, and in some of the older countries are held at \$50 to \$75 an acre, but there are still many opportunities for buying good lands that are cheap.

It is probable that before congress adjourns Oklahoma will be admitted to the statehood that she richly deserves. Thirteen years ago this land was a fertile waste without population or political status. It is now a commonwealth of 600,000 people as prosperous and intelligent as one will find in the states that have been established for half a century. The cities and towns are distinguished by their progressive spirit. Public improvements that usually come with age are common in these new towns. The beginnings of manufacturing have been made. Cotton, flour and wheat are exported in considerable quantities direct to Europe and Asia. In railroad building last year Oklahoma led all the states. Her provision for public education is most liberal. Schools and churches are common everywhere. Her state universities, colleges and normal schools compare favorably with those of long established states. The spirit of progress is in the air, wealth is in the soil, and prosperity abounds on every hand.

There is abundant room here for the home builder. The real growth of the country has but fairly begun. Its resources are just being opened and they are practically inexhaustible. Statehood, the one thing needful, will soon be supplied, and Oklahoma will take her place among the most prosperous and enterprising states of the Union."

Without any regard to whether or not he "knows it all," or knows anything on the subject worth knowing, we offer the Journal readers some weather forecasts for 1903, made by Harry T. Johnson, ex-observer Weather Bureau, Chicago. He says:

"The spring of 1903 will be marked by rainfall slightly above the normal, but not excessive over the great grain growing belts.

Winter and spring wheat will be harvested under decidedly more favorable conditions than 1902.

Summer will be ideal; warmer than 1902, with with less rainfall.

No drouths or excessive wet harvests will occur, although there will be ample sunshine and moisture.

From the above conditions the wheat crop of 1903, as well as the cotton crop, will be the most abundant in the history of the country."

The available supply of wheat on February 1, 1903, in the United States and Canada and in Europe in recent years are reported by Bradstreet as follows: American 86,100,000, European 55,500,000; total 141,600,000, as compared with American 95,300,000, European 73,100,000; total 168,400,000, the corresponding date in 1902. On the strength of such showing those who figure on prospects are confidently predicting higher prices for wheat.

DEAL DIRECT WITH THE FACTORY

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

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The Journal Institute

PRESERVATION OF MANURE.

The Ohio Experiment Station considers that it will pay well to give more attention than is done on the average farm to the preservation of barnyard manure; first, by guarding it from the sources of loss which occur in the ordinary open barnyard; and second, by treating it with materials calculated to reduce the losses from escaping ammonia on the one hand and to increase its contents of phosphoric acid on the other.

To accomplish this purpose acid phosphate appears to be the material producing the largest and most profitable immediate increase in effectiveness of the manure, but the experiments strongly suggest the possibility that the finely ground phosphate rock from which acid phosphate is made may be found an economical substitute for the latter by using it as an absorbent in the stables and thus securing an immediate mixture with the manure in its fresh condition.

THE PROFITS OF FARMING.

The opinion is often expressed that farming is about the most unprofitable pursuit of the modern man. The Atlanta Constitution asserts that the growth of that idea is responsible for much foolish discontent and the unwise decisions of many thousands of young men who annually abandon the home farm to seek clerkships, trades and other forms of salaried employment in towns and cities.

It is idle to say that farming does not pay. All men are not liars and fools, and the farmers of American least of all. They continue to farm and pay for their land out of its products, and to buy more land, and to buy stock, and make more comfortable homes and—to educate their children above their inheritance in schools that help to enforce the silly fiction that farming is the poorest of trades.

But let us look at Kentucky—because we have not the official figures for Georgia at hand—and see how the farming problem pans out in that fairly typical Southern agricultural state. A census bulletin issued on Monday shows that the gross income of farms in Kentucky in 1899, the year preceding the census, was over 21 per cent. That figure is exclusive of animal produce—the \$50,000 race horses and \$100 Jersey calves. It relates solely to the ordinary agricultural produce of the farms of the state after deducting the value of crops consumed on the farms.

Can it be said with any show of reason that a business so original and independent as farming and that brings 21 per cent on the total investment annually is a failure? Is it not better than railway stocks and bonds at 5 per cent return? Or factory stocks at 6 to 8 per cent dividends? Or trust stocks at 10 per cent? Or United States bonds at 3 per cent?

We need only produce the figures and they tell the story in terms that cannot be contradicted. The wise, thrifty, economical farmer of America—even of Georgia—has the world by the throat, and if 21 per cent income per annum does not satisfy his ideas of profit he can make the world pay more.—Farm Visitor.

THE UNITED STATES MUST FEED EUROPE.

Every now and then some disgusted (because unsuccessful) farmer "throws up his hands," quits the farm and gives one very lame reason for "trying at" something else, namely: that too much farm stuff is being grown and that the supply being in excess of the demand, the prices for farm products are already low down and promise to fall still lower. The fact is, that such prices are not in the main due to any such conditions, but to the manipulations of speculators, who will continue to gamble in futures so far as farm products is concerned, and control the prices, until the producers shall protect themselves through organization and co-operation. However, what the Journal now wishes specifically to say to its farmer readers is, that instead of their being a surplus there is a shortage in farm products, and also

in farm lands in this country, which promises to be very much more pronounced later on, to say nothing of the greater demand on the United States to feed the millions of Europe. A writer in one of the Journal exchanges has this to say on the subject:

"The statistician in the Department of Agriculture estimates that in 1931 the population of the United States will be 130,000,000, and it is a conservative estimate. To supply the requirements of this number of people will necessitate the production of 700,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,250,000,000 bushels of oats, 3,450,000,000 bushels of corn, and 100,000,000 tons of hay. If we produce this immense quantity of food products for man and beast, under our present system, we must bring under-cultivation 15,000,000 acres more land than we now cultivate, and it is estimated that we have only 108,000,000 acres of new land available for farming purposes.

"Moreover, the population of the whole civilized world draws largely on the United States for its food, and the United States must continue to play the bread basket for the teeming millions of Europe.

"Statistics show that we number less than 5 per cent of the world's population, yet we produce 75 per cent of the corn, 30 per cent of the wheat, 26 per cent of the oats, 26 per cent of the hay, 38 per cent of the meat, 27 per cent of the butter and cheese, 12 per cent of the wool, 50 per cent of the eggs, 78 per cent of the cotton, etc., so, of the world's total agricultural product we raise nearly, if not quite, 50 per cent."

The American farmers have much to encourage them to increase their production of everything that human beings will eat, but they may as well understand now that until they shall get in closer touch with each other and co-operate in their efforts to control the prices of their farm products they will continue to be, as now, at the mercy of the speculator and gambler.

ADVANTAGE OF COWPEAS.

It is disappointing to find less than 800,000 acres devoted to cowpeas in the twelve Southern states, yielding a little over 6,000,000 bushels, according to the census for the crop year in 1899, says Prof. A. M. Soule. This is a very great increase over ten years ago, however, and this crop is being grown to an increasing extent at the North and West, because of its manifold virtues.


Seed is worth \$1 per bushel, and each acre should produce one and one-half to two tons of cowpea hay, worth at least \$10 a ton. The cowpea is specially valuable as a fertilizer. When this crop is grown, the roots, stubble and falling leaves will add at least 20 per cent per acre to the available nitrogen in the soil. This nitrogen is obtained from the air by aid of minute bacteria, which live in the nodules on the roots of the cowpea, thus making this the cheapest source of nitrogen, an element that in fertilizers costs 15 cents per pound. The nitrogen thus added to the soil by the cowpea is enough to furnish plenty of food for a crop of wheat yielding, say, twenty bushels per acre.

The cultivation of the cowpea renders the soil friable and the decay of its vigorous root system opens up channels in the soil for the penetration of air and moisture. The addition of vegetable matter through the incorporation of the roots and stubble, with the soil, by plowing, increases its water-holding capacity and enables the unlocking of plant food, hitherto held in unavailable forms by reason of the fermentation which takes place as the humus decays.

Truly, the cowpea is a wonderful plant. The best seed only should be grown. The cowpea, an upright growing plant, is readily improved by selection. The crop can be readily harvested with the mower, and the peas hulled in the ordinary threshing machine.

Figures issued by Canadian authorities show that 31,000 Americans have located in Manitoba, Assinaboia and Saskatchewan this year. Next year the indications are that at least double this number will secure new homes in Canada.

The Elkins rebate bill has been signed by President Roosevelt.



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POISON FOR PRAIRIE DOGS AND POCKET GOPHERS.

The Journal publishes below Press Bulletin No. 119, issued by the Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment Station. Those Journal readers who are troubled with prairie dogs or gophers, or both, will know how to get rid of them after reading the bulletin, as follows:

"On Jan. 7, 1902, the Experiment Station announced that we would furnish a prepared liquid poison for the purpose of destroying prairie dogs. The poison was that adopted and recommended by the station under the provisions of Section 4 of Chapter 273 of the Kansas Session laws of 1901, and it was sent out to all applicants in the State at the cost of the materials used in its preparation. As the poison is patented, it could not be furnished outside of Kansas, for we had purchased only the right to use it in this State. It was supposed that the demand for the poison would cease with the coming of grass in the spring, but it did not, for we have had orders for the poison almost every week since then. While the conditions for poisoning prairie dogs are best during the winter, this poison has been reasonably successful in the spring and summer months.

"Up to this time we have filled more than 500 orders for the poison, aggregating over 450 half-gallon cans, and requiring of strychnine alone over 9000 ounces in its manufacture. Although we had made large contracts for this drug in the fall at the old price of 50 cents per ounce, the heavy orders of the past two weeks have exhausted our supply, and we have been compelled to make new contracts at an advanced price. It is therefore impossible for us to continue to furnish the poison at the old price of \$1.50 per can.

"It is thought best to take advantage of the necessity of announcing this advance in price to give some more specific directions than those found upon the can labels for using the poison, and also to include directions for using it in destroying pocket gophers.

"For Prairie Dogs.—The poison is put up in half-gallon cans with labels, describing the contents, naming the ingredients, the quantity, the manner of preparing, and giving careful directions for its use. The price is \$1.75 per can, delivered at the freight or express office in Manhattan. One or two cans may be sent by express wrapped in paper, but a large number must be boxed. Any number of cans may be sent by freight, but they must be boxed. No charge is made for packing. A can of poison weighs five and one-half pounds, and will poison a bushel of wheat. It should be enough for 1200 burrows.

"The strychnine in this poison is not in solution, but is held in suspension in the syrup. It settles to the bottom of the can after manner of lead in an ordinary mixed paint. A common error in using it is to pour off a part of the contents without first having thoroughly shaken or stirred the liquid. When thus used the top part of this liquid is not sufficiently poisoned to kill all the animals that can eat of the mixed wheat. If it is first stirred or thoroughly shaken, a part of the can may be used as successfully as the whole of it.

"We recommend that the area of dog town to be poisoned be gone over very carefully, placing the bait at the outside of all occupied burrows as directed. If not all the animals are killed at the first application a change of bait to Kaffir corn, broken corn or corn meal is recommended for those that remain. If, after a second application, any animals still remain, carbon bisulphide is probably the most effective means of destroying the remnant.

"For Pocket Gophers.—We have found that this poison is excellent for destroying pocket gophers, and that it is even more convenient to use than the dry strychnine and potatoes or raisins recommended in Press Bulletin No. 109. The poisoned bait is to be inserted into the run-ways of the gophers in the same manner as described in that bulletin.

"The poison for gophers is put up in quart cans, and by leaving out one ingredient (potassium cyanide) the strychnine is kept in solution. The liquid is therefore equally poisonous throughout, and any part of the contents of the can may be successfully

used. A quart will poison a half bushel of grain, and the price of it is 60 cents per can.

"Four boiling water over a half bushel of shelled corn and let it stand overnight to swell and soften the grain. Then drain off all the water possible, and pour the quart of poison and a cup of syrup over the corn. Add a few pounds of corn meal and mix all thoroughly. The mass of corn should be somewhat sticky, and there should be no dry corn meal present.

"Make openings into the run-ways of the gophers with a pointed stick, and with a spoon drop a few kernels of the corn down each opening. A spade or shovel handle with an iron point, and having a bar for the foot about sixteen inches from the point is recommended for making the holes into the burrows. No digging or covering of holes is required.

"The best time to poison pocket gophers is in the fall or spring, when they are most active. It is not usually necessary to go over the ground with poison a second time, but much will depend on the judgment and care of the operator in putting out the first poison.

"Orders for poison for prairie dogs or gophers should be accompanied by money in payment. Money orders or drafts should be made payable to Miss Lorena E. Clemmons, who is secretary of the college. Method of shipment preferred should also be stated.

"D. E. LANTZ, Agent."
Manhattan, Kan., Feb. 3, 1903.

STOCKMEN ARE HAPPY.

Stockmen in New Mexico, in spite of the severe cold, are gleeful that the ground is covered with snow. There is a covering from a few to twenty inches. They claim that this will prove of inestimable value to insure the spring water supply.

CATTLE COMPANY DIVIDEND.

The annual report of the Swan Land and Cattle company, which recently met at Glasgow, Scotland, states that the balance, after providing for the preference dividend for the past year, amounted to \$3430. A dividend upon the ordinary shares of 5 per cent, free of income tax, is proposed. This is against 7½ per cent for 1901, 10 per cent for 1900 and 12½ per cent for 1899.

SAVE THE HIDES.

The writer well remembers that back in the 80s in the range country it was "against the law" (unwritten) for livestock dying on the range to be skinned. This was because cattle, particularly, were allowed to scatter over large extents of country, and were only looked after, particularly, once a year, when the great roundups were held, and stockmen thought it dangerous to their interests to countenance the skinning of dead cattle since the owners rarely had the opportunity of having the hides of their own animals saved. Now conditions are different, and it is well for stockmen to understand that it pays to save every hide. A hide dealer "up North," in a circular he is sending out as an "ad," has some very sensible advice to offer to stockmen. He says:

"Each year in this country hundreds of thousands of horses, mules, sheep and goats die from disease, storms or accidents, and their hides or skins are allowed to rot on the carcass. Whereas, except in a few cases of malignant disease, all should be taken off and saved, and if properly done will bring number one or two price; as cow, bull and steer hides bring from \$5 to \$7, as to quality; horses \$2 to \$3, smaller in proportion; sheep and goats from 50 cents to \$1. One can readily see what a great loss is sustained, all of which ought to be saved. Where there is thought to be any danger from contagious disease, which is rare, use one-fourth to one-half pint of carbolic acid or non-poisonous (carbolic) sheep dip to the gallon of water, sprinkled on the animal before skinning, and on the hide after it has been taken off, and the hands before and after, washed in the same solution, will make the handling of any contagious animal's hide or skin safe to take off. Wool from storm-killed sheep is well worth saving, also, even if the carcass is rotten."

The senate of Arkansas has passed the King anti-trust bill.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

HEREFORDS.

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

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

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

W. J. STATON, BEEVILLE, TEXAS. I have for sale at all times registered, pure bred and high grade Herefords, Durhams, Devons and Red Polls 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 389.

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

U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Tex., Breeder 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. Inspection solicited.

V. WEISS, Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Gollad 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.

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

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

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

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

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

W. A. RHEA, PROPRIETOR Rhea Mill herd of Shorthorns, Durhams, has for sale choice registered yearling 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.

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registered Shorthorn cattle, young stock, both sexes, for sale. Address CHAS. MALONEY, Haslet, Texas.

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

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

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

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REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE, Texas raised, highest grade. Try the Doddies for market toppers. Hornless and harmless males and females for sale at all times. Prices reasonable. J. N. RUSHING, Baird, Tex.

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FOR SALE—70 young ewes; commence lambing in April; \$2.50 per head until Feb. 29. H. P. NAY, Salton, Greer Co., Okla.

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SWINE

FRUIT AS A SWINE FOOD.

C. W. Stanley writes in 'Breeder's Gazette':

"In a recent issue you request breeders to report their experience in feeding apples to brood sows. For the last nine years I have kept my brood sows largely on fruit—that is on peaches and apples. Last summer apples were their main dependence. Every pig was strong and vigorous at birth and is alive today. I prefer peaches to apples, but am glad to get either. It is better to give some grain, but last year it was very scarce and high-priced."

MILK MAIZE BEST FOR HOGS.

In the far western part of the state, about twenty miles from Toyah, a station on the Texas and Pacific, 420 miles from Fort Worth, Mr. E. Clements has a ranch of 3000 acres, all under irrigation. Mr. Clements is an experienced hog raiser, having been in that business in Illinois. On his Texas ranch he grows alfalfa, milo maize, wheat, Indian corn and other crops. He considers milo maize the best feed in the world for hogs, and this opinion was formed after his experience in the great corn growing districts of Illinois. Only the best hogs are raised on his ranch and his herd is headed by a \$500 boar. There are now about 1500 hogs on hand, all in prime condition.—Exchange.

GOOD MONEY IN HOGS.

We have in mind one farmer who has been a reader of the Journal fifteen or twenty years. He has never been very kindly disposed in favor of breeding hogs except for home consumption until recently. Last fall he "caught the hog fever," reading the Journal, and invested less than \$100 in sows, bred already to first class animals. He now reports that he has already sold for cash pigs enough to pay back his original investment, has put a lot of young bacon in his own smoke-house, and has on hand breeding stock ample for the next twelve months' campaign as a hog breeder.

This may be, in all probability is, an exceptional case, but—there is good money in good hogs.

GO IN FOR HOGS.

The Journal has been "ringing the changes," on the proposition that its readers will find it very profitable to "plant hogs." It has done this in view of the fact that from every part of this country comes the same general reports, namely: that hogs for market as well as for breeding purposes are very scarce. The supply is not, at this time, equal to the demand, and the demand fairly promises to be greater before it will be less. The packing houses declare that they could handle very many more really first class fat hogs than they are now handling and reports to the Journal show that many stockmen, who have heretofore "turned up their noses" at the mere suggestion to them to "go in for" hogs, are now in the market for them. Again and again the Journal recommends to its farmer readers particularly and incidentally to cattlemen, that they breed, grow and fatten more hogs.

A BIG INVESTMENT.

A certain business man in a town not very far from the Journal office submits the following report: He says he had a lot of sorghum in a field that he concluded to make a lot of hogs harvest for him. He got the hogs, turned them into the field and left them to do the rest. They did the rest of the business well and after filling his smoke house with first class meat he had a lot of shoats on hand that he did not care to carry through the winter. He believes in advertising, so he sent an ad. offering a "lot of high-bred pigs for sale," and—well, he now orders out his ad. and says he has nothing more in the hog line to sell. He announces as his conclusion: "You are right; good hogs are a good investment."

HOGS IN SEMI-ARID SECTIONS.

J. N. Davis, an occasional correspondent of the Journal, has been traveling out on the "Staked Plains" of Texas where there is not sufficient moisture for corn as a regular crop. He found many small farmers in the hog business, on a limited scale and

without exception they were securing satisfactory results. He says:

"One farmer who was raised in Virginia and lived many years in Tennessee before moving to Texas, said that while corn is regarded as the standard feed for hogs, he believes that Kaffir corn, milo maize, in fact any of the non-sacharine sorghums, are about as good for hogs as corn, and all of them can be grown successfully in the semi-arid regions, whether in Texas or elsewhere. In line with his suggestion, it has been shown (as stated in Bulletin 133 of the Department of Agriculture) that a bushel of Kaffir corn produced 10.06 pounds of pork, while with a lot of hogs fed corn for purposes of comparison, a bushel of corn produced 11.09 pounds of gain. As to the quantity of Kaffir corn that can be grown, it may be stated on the authority of the Kansas experiment station, that during 11 years the average yield was 46 bushels. Taking that fact in connection with the above stated facts, as the basis for an estimate, it appears that an acre of Kaffir corn would produce 487 pounds of pork. During the same 11 years the average corn yield was only 34½ bushels. An acre of corn therefore, would produce, on the basis of the above figures, only 410 pounds of pork. On the other hand it is stated that pigs tire of Kaffir corn more quickly than of corn, but if fed with alfalfa, soy beans or skim milk, they eat it readily until they are thoroughly finished, and those thus fed fatten evenly."

BULLETIN ON SWINE.

The Journal has a copy of Press Bulletin No. 17, which is an advance statement in the matter of pig meeting experiments conducted at the Nebraska Experiment Station. The following extracts are offered to Journal readers:

"The increased demand for pork cured as bacon has led to the development of the so-called bacon breeds of swine, by which is meant hogs that will produce a maximum amount of lean meat with a minimum of fat. There are two breeds, the Tamworth and Large Yorkshire, that have that conformation of body which makes them most suitable for bacon production. They differ from our common fat breeds, Berkshire, Poland China, and Duroc-Jersey, in that they are longer and deeper in body, thus furnishing more side meat, and have much smaller hams and shoulders. They are strong in bone and active in habits, making them good grazers, and are prolific breeders, the Tamworth often producing from ten to twelve pigs at a farrow. To the western farmer the Tamworth presents an ungainly appearance, being loud in head and snout, high on legs and long in body.

"The superiority of the Tamworth and Yorkshire for bacon production has not been questioned. Their ability to compete with other breeds in making gains for food consumed, has been questioned. The object of the experiment herein described was to ascertain their capacity for making gains as compared with other breeds.

"In conducting the experiment, Tamworths were selected to represent the bacon type. Two lots of Tamworths were used, representing two litters of pigs. The pigs in each lot were given one-fourth of an acre of alfalfa pasture and the same grain ration; namely, ground wheat 40 per cent, wheat shorts 40 per cent, and ground corn 20 per cent.

"A predominance of wheat was used because it was cheaper than corn when the experiment was conducted."

A table follows showing the amount of food consumed, the average gain of each pig in the several lots and the amount of gain required to make one pound of gain, but as this is rather too elaborate for use in these columns, only a summary of results is given as follows:

The lots used in period No. 1, six weeks, Aug. 12-Sept. 23, were namely: Lot 1, 8 Duroc-Jerseys; 2, 8 Poland-Chinas; 3, 8 Berkshire-Tamworth cross; 4, 10 Tamworths; 5, 6 Tamworths. Period No. 2, same lots, eight weeks, Sept. 13-Nov. 18.

The grain consumed to produce one pound of gain during both periods, fourteen weeks: Lot 1, 4.45 pounds; lot 2, 4.71 pounds; lot 3, 4.32 pounds; lot 4, 4.31 pounds; lot 5, 4.95 pounds.

Commenting on these experiments the

Nebraska Farmer gives the following analysis:

The tabulations were made in two separate periods owing to the fact that two Poland-China pigs were off feed and were withdrawn from the experiment at the end of six weeks. This may account in part for the unsatisfactory gains made by the Poland-Chinas during period 1. The remaining six which were carried through period 2 were in good thrift during the fourteen weeks.

A comparison of period 1 with period 2 shows that pigs make greater daily gains as they grow larger, but require more food to produce a pound of gain. The importance of marketing pigs when fat enough to market without carrying them too long is thus emphasized.

The records made by lot 4 show that Tamworths are capable of holding their own with other breeds in the matter of gains. This experiment shows them at an advantage but it would not be safe to say positively that they make cheaper gains than other breeds until further tests have been made.

The records made by lot 4 show that comparable with those made by other lots, since the pigs in that lot were older and larger, placing them at a disadvantage in the economical use of food.

While in this experiment the Duroc-Jerseys made a slightly better gain than the Poland-Chinas, a second trial might reverse the results. Individuality often counts for more than breed.

The hogs all sold at the same price per pound, since the Western packers are as yet not willing to pay a premium for bacon hogs. In England and Canada, bacon hogs sell for more on the market, under which circumstances they would be more profitable to raise.

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

Dear Sirs—This is to certify that I tried various remedies for cancer on my face and none did me any good, only to aggravate same. I read your advertisement in the Christian Advocate, commenced with your painless treatment, consisting of Oils, and I am happy to say within six weeks I shaved over the affected place. I consider I am cured. Language is inadequate to express my feelings. I am ever ready to answer any and all questions pertaining to your medicine and treatment. I remain yours for success,

R. L. SIMMONS, Flatonia, Texas.
The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer has the endorsement of the highest medical authority in the world. It would seem strange, indeed, if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning plaster, which have hitherto been attended with such fatal results. The fact that in the last eight years over one hundred doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the new method of treating those horrible diseases. Persons afflicted will do well to send for free book giving particulars and prices of Oils. Call on or address DR. D. M. BYE CO., 418 Main street, Dallas, Texas. P. O. Box 462.

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WINCEY FARM BERKSHIRES
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LILLARD FARM BERKSHIRES.
Champion herd of the South. Premium record—58 first and 43 second prizes at Dallas and San Antonio Fairs. Choice pigs for sale. Also few B. P. Rock cockerels at \$2.00 each. GEO. P. LILLARD, Box 210, Seguin, Texas.

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RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS
Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 20367, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

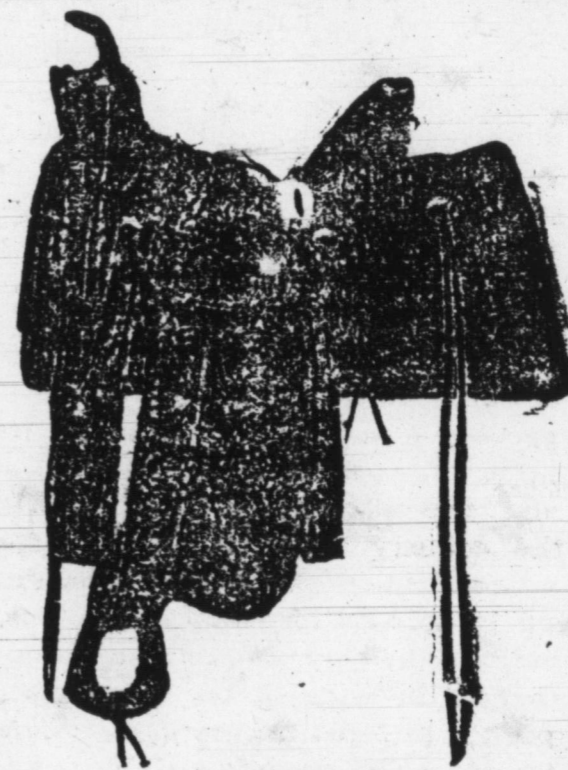
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Conflicting reports come from Mexico regarding an alleged outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in the territory adjacent to San Luis Potosi. A quarantine was temporarily established at El Paso, but has been abandoned by the Federal authorities, who assert that the reports sent out are a fake.

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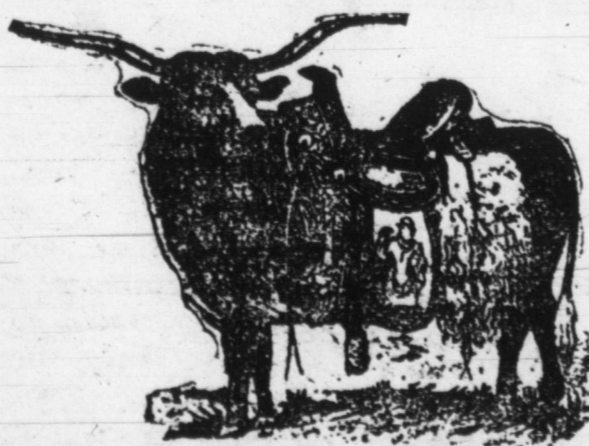
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It beats all other remedies. It was

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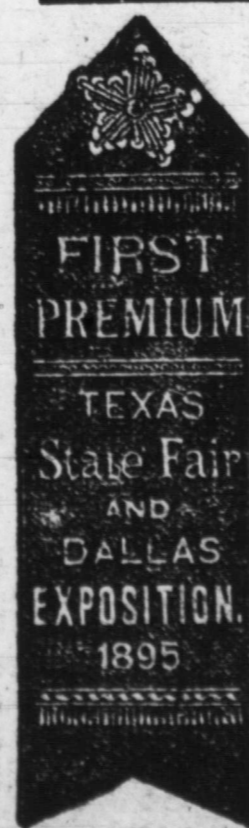
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It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, ¼ lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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SHEEP--GOATS

GOATS ON ROUGH LAND.

A gentleman who owns a rather large body of rough brush land in Arkansas has been "talking goats" with a Journal man. He says: "You people are right in the matter of advice you have been giving to your readers, to put goats on rough land, such as I have, and I propose to follow your advice. The question with me is, what sort of goats will be best? You evidently incline to the idea that Angoras will 'fill the bill,' and there I agree with you. I know of one flock of Angoras that has largely helped to convert a big lot of semi-mountain land that was too rough and brushy for farming purposes, into a great orchard property. They did the work in two years that dozens of men could not have done in twice the time, riding the land of the brush, and the funny part of it all is that, while doing it they thrived abundantly. In other words, they kept healthy and fat, and multiplied, and instead of the owner being out of cash in way of wages for men to destroy the brush, the goats worked for their board and paid for the privilege, in the way of kids and hair. I wish to handle the same sort of brush-destroyers, on the same terms, and to that end I am in the market for 1000 goats, Angoras or good grades. Advise me where I can find them, and what they will cost me and you will do a friend a great favor. Thanks in advance."

Note.—Our correspondent is on the right track, and we refer him to our advertising columns for names and post offices of those who have goats to sell. If any of the Journal advertisers care to do so they can send in their "facts and figures" to this office, addressed to "Arkansas," and they will be duly forwarded.—Editor.

BUSINESS METHODS NECESSARY.

Back in the 80s there was no business in the country that paid better, for the money invested, than that of sheep-breeding and wool growing. The writer was in it "up to his eyes," and knows. But it was, in many instances, a losing business, and when it was the losses were frequently sudden and heavy. About 1883-4 the boom in sheep was a strong one, and thousands of men, young and old, rushed into the business, a few to "win out in big shape," the many to "lose out." Those who succeeded did so for the very excellent reason that they attended to the business in all its details. They realized and acted on the idea that it required the same degree of intelligent energy be brought to bear on it that was necessary in every other line of business worth developing. Those who did not succeed, as a rule, acted on the false idea that money invested in sheep was bound to pay to them large profits, and instead of devoting their personal attention to the details, turned them over to employees, and failed. The writer knows of dozens of good men throughout the range country who should have succeeded admirably, but did not, for the reasons stated, and nobody understood why they failed better than they did. As one of them now puts it: "I thought I could not fail to make sheep pay me, and I trusted to others to manage for

me, and they managed to 'do me up.' If I had another such chance as I had from 1880 to 1890 I would do as I now advise your readers who have sheep, to do. Know your business in all its details, and personally, look after the details."

This is the point aimed at in this paper, to urge on sheep breeders and wool growers not to trust their sheep to others.

TO GO INTO SHEEP.

Colonel Traylor of Dallas, one of the veteran cattlemen of Texas, is thinking very seriously of investing in sheep, to be placed in charge of his sons on his Panhandle ranch, or possibly in New Mexico. He has figured it out to his satisfaction that this is a good time to buy, as sheep are "down," and the demand for them is not very strong.

SPANISH MALTESE GOATS.

B. H. Van Raub of Kendall county, Texas, is a successful breeder of goats, as of other live stock. What he has to tell of goats is well worth the attention of Journal readers interested in the subject. Of Spanish Maltese goats he says:

"This breed of goats has been extensively exported from Malta to various countries for centuries. Spain, being in close contiguity, naturally imports from Malta greater numbers of them than any other country. The people of Mexico, being of Spanish descent, have been importing Maltese goats directly from Spain for more than a hundred years. In Mexico the goats are known as 'The Spanish-Maltese' goats. There the breeders, by force of circumstances, are compelled to breed these valuable animals with great care, keeping constantly in view the one single object, that of producing the most and best milk and cheese yielding animals possible, for it must be remembered that the great mass of Mexican people living south and west of the City of Mexico subsist, in a great measure, on these two products of their Spanish-Maltese goats. Likewise they also consume considerable quantities of the 'venison,' or flesh, of these goats, while the skins and tallow from them find a ready market. The cash receipts for the last two named products go a long way toward securing for them other necessities. There can be no doubt that in some of the Spanish-Maltese flocks of Mexico a number of the highest type of the ideal milk goat is found. They, however, are restricted to small numbers, which are distributed over various sections of Southern Mexico, and never in large numbers, like the ordinary Mexican goat found in Northern Mexico. Very few of the choice milkers can be purchased, and those which can are held at high prices. When the importation duties requisite to get them into the United States are added to the price, together with the exorbitant transportation expenses and the expense incident to visiting the far off localities in Southern Mexico necessary to produce them, the importation is rendered almost prohibitive. Notwithstanding these obstacles, a few of this class of goats find their way across the border, and occasionally small flocks of them may be found on the Texan side of the lower Rio

Grande river. As a rule, when to be found there, they are being bred by Mexicans with the same commendable care as exercised in Malta, Spain and Mexico, but they are held in such high estimation as not to be offered for sale. 1 ftptothuCHHLLP,flanc cm cm mf

WATER FOR SHEEP IN WINTER.

Sheep will suffer if not supplied with water in winter, even though they have free access to snow. But if well supplied with field roots they will take much less water than when entirely on dry food. The more grain that is given to them the more water do they require. There is no place in which they will take water with more zest than in a shed. In such a place the water does not freeze nearly so readily as it does outside, says The Farmer. Where many sheep are kept, it may best be given in a trough, shallow rather than deep, and run into the same through a tap. In very cold weather, if the water is not wanted for the sheep have satisfied themselves is drawn off, ice will not accumulate in the trough as it otherwise would. In small lots the sheep can be watered in a rather shallow or low tub, which in cold weather may be emptied upside down when the sheep have taken what they want. It is a great mistake to try to water them in the same trough in which cattle drink, even though it should be low enough for them to drink out of it. The danger is considerable that they will be injured by the cattle. It is also a mistake to try and have them drink out of a hole cut in a pond. They can hardly be made to go to such a place. Nor will they drink in a stream that may run hard by if any ice has accumulated about the edge of the same. No place equals the shed in which to provide water for them in the winter season.

AUSTRALIA'S WOOL SHORTAGE.

Further confirmation of the opinion that the rise in the price of wool is justified by the position has just come to hand, in the shape of a cable, under Saturday's date, from Australia, from the Sydney Wool Scouring Company. It reads as follows: "Official shortage Australia at date three hundred thousand bales. Expected to reach three hundred and fifty thousand bales." In view of this there does not appear to be much likelihood of a decline in merinos.—London Daily Financial Times, Jan. 20.

A SHEPHERD'S NOTE BOOK.

Moisture spoils more sheep than cold. Salt must be given regularly and not in large doses. Warm and comfortable sheep fatten faster. Two feeds a day, morning and evening, are best for fattening. When a young lamb dies, milk the ewe twice a day and give a little alum with salt. Powdered alum given in bran is a handy remedy for scours. The best way to feed ground grain is to sprinkle it over sliced roots. Some New England farmers cure and smoke mutton the same as beef or venison, and find it a valuable addition to the winter supply of provisions. A good grain ration for ewes is two-thirds oats and one-third corn.

THE SHODDY BUSINESS.

An exchange says that wool prices are going to be satisfactory during 1903 but suggests that the trade in shoddy is likely to interfere very materially with the prosperity of the wool growers, if not regulated. It says: "While there is much to gladden the heart of the sheep-owner in all this, it must not be forgotten that in the cloth-making trade, when wool gets too high in price, substitutes are used to an extent altogether unsuspected by the average consumer. They are used to successfully and in such measure as to reduce the wool value appreciably. High wools mean high-priced cloths, and while the consumer will pay augmented prices for his garments the wool grower will not get proportionate value for his raw material. This is the unvarnished truth, and if ever there was a time when need was dire for national legislation regulating wool substitute shoddy production and use it is at present."

GOATS.

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

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

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

The wheat belt is moving southward. Forty-five wheat drills were sold at Greenville, S. C., in 1901. The preceding year none had been sold there.

\$60 A MONTH STRAIGHT SALARY.

And expenses for men with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture; we mean this and furnish bank references of our reliability. Yearly contract. Eureka Mfg Co., Box 163, East St. Louis, Ill.

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

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150 bulls from 8 to 30 months old, 100 yearling heifers, 80 cows from 2 to 8 years old. I will make very low prices on any of the above cattle if taken at once.

G. A. STANNARD, EMPORIA, KANSAS

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GUDGELL & SIMPSON
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SALES.

SHORTHORNS.

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

Stock in the Southwest may have suffered from the cold to some extent, but the effect of temperature 42 degrees below zero upon cattle exposed to the elements can better be imagined than described. This is what prevailed for a time on the northern prairies.

It would seem that an institution for the investigation of diseases among live stock is becoming a necessity. Frequent reports are received of new ailments breaking out on the ranges and some of them have developed complications calculated to make the veterinary surgeons gray headed, trying to discover a remedy.

The demand for lambs have been steadily soaring and it looks as though the \$8 mark would soon be reached. Too much native stock was sent to the packing centers last fall, the result being that the market was glutted and ruinous prices prevailed. Now a scarcity exists and the effect of a scant supply is already apparent.

Having accomplished the seemingly impossible feat of breeding clean pigs, the Agricultural Department will now undertake the task of securing a type of featherless chickens. The idea is said to be not as far fetched or ridiculous as would at first appear, but the advantages to be derived from the experiment, should it prove a success, are not stated.

The periodical report of a discovery which means sure death to the boll weevil has made its appearance on schedule time. Expert entomologists in the employ of the Mexican government are said to have found a spider which feeds upon the eggs laid by the hardly little insect. Colonies of these spiders will, it is stated, be put to work in pest-infested districts and the scientists express the opinion that a complete eradication of the weevil will result. This is an easy solution of the problem—if the experiment will only work.

The cheerful prediction is made by Colonel John T. Hobbs, editor of the National Provisioner, that "meat will continue to bring good prices for some time." Breeders, however, are not aware that they have been prospering to any great extent. The cost of a roast of beef in New York City can scarcely be taken as a criterion of actual conditions. When prime thousand-pound meal developed steers will only bring \$3.75 to \$4.00 per hundred on the hoof, the wealth of the producer is not likely to increase very fast. Stock raisers are entitled to better prices for their raw materials.

GERMAN FARMERS MAD.

This country has been able to secure from the German government better commercial advantages so far as wheat is concerned, than our neighbors up North, the Canadians, who have been shipping their wheat into Germany as United States grown grain, to get the benefit of the cheaper duty rates. A Berlin dispatch says: "Her Roselcke, Agrarian, complained in the Reichstag to-day that Canadian wheat continued to come to Germany as American wheat, thus paying a duty of 87½ cents per 220 pounds, instead of \$1.25. Interior Secretary von Posadowsky-Wehner replied that the legend to the effect that much Canadian wheat was coming in mixed with American wheat continued to circulate, but the government had thoroughly investigated the complaints, and had been un-

able to find proofs. Experts who had examined recent shipments which appeared suspicious had decided that the excess of duty must be refunded. The German customs authorities and the consuls of Germany in the United States were doing everything to prevent invasions of the law. As for Canadian flour, it was impossible to detect the country in which it originated."

BETTER STICK TO THE FARM.

The Journal has had occasion frequently during the past year to call attention to the increasing disposition on the part of farmer boys to crowd into the cities, where a distressingly large proportion of them become victims of the false notion that superior business opportunities there await them. On this subject, The National Banker says:

"Under this delusion they condemn themselves very probably to the disappointments of an overcrowded labor market. If they get work it is at small wages or salary; they must live in cheap boarding houses, pass from them to cheap tenements if they have the courage to marry, find more and more that their position is one of anxious dependence, and that the imaginary charms of city life disappear. In the vast majority of cases such must be the result, and while country life may have some serious drawbacks, it is plain that these young men make a capital mistake when they come to consider the question of opportunity through an ignorant contempt of their familiar surroundings. If instead of indulging in dreams of fortune building in the city they were to stick to the farm they would be ten thousand times better off."

SECRETARY WILSON HAPPY.

Congress has been treating the Secretary of Agriculture very nice recently, and he is naturally very much pleased. Commenting on the matter, Price Current has to say, as follows:

"An appropriation of \$1,500,000 for a new building for the Department of Agriculture has been provided for by congress, and Secretary Wilson is made happy. The senate committee on agriculture and forestry is understood to have taken action recommending that the division of statistics be made a bureau, and that the additional appropriation for experts which Secretary Wilson asked for be allowed. Chairman W. S. Harvey of the National Board of Trade special inquiry committee on agricultural statistics appeared before the senate committee, explaining the views of his committee and urging their favorable consideration. These views recognize the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture as equal in importance to any office of the government; that its work should be as free as possible from any drawbacks or embarrassments in any way due to political relations; that its construction and operation should be as closely upon business lines as possible; that the value of the work of this office should not be lowered or jeopardized by a policy of underpay for service; that the best attainable service, at the head, and available for needful assistance, at whatever requisite cost, is the cheapest; that the bureau organization means greater power for the forces in charge of such work than is accorded to a division, therefore should be provided for without hesitation and without delay. It is unquestionable that congressman as a rule wish to promote measures best calculated to serve the public welfare. But they do not always see where the importance of certain work lies, or the particular need of the best of business forms and methods of organization and procedure."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NOT SATISFACTORY.

The following copy of a letter, addressed by a gentleman of Amherst, Mass., to the State entomologist of Texas, and sent to the Journal, is published for the edification of Journal readers in Texas:

Amherst, Mass., Feb. 2, 1902.

Mr. E. Dwight Sanderson, College Station, Tex.: Dear Sir—Your letter of Jan. 29 has just been received. The State of Pennsylvania has a department of agriculture in charge of a secretary of agriculture who is one of the governor's counsel, and is chosen

by him. Under the secretary are a number of officials appointed by the governor. One of these is the economic zoologist, who is in charge of the zoological division of the department of agriculture.

The plan is a good one, but has the fatal defect that the appointee may know nothing of his work, and be purely a political appointee. In such cases the work in that division becomes a farce, as it has been so in one division or another in Pennsylvania since the establishment of the department. The whole outfit is looked upon by the people of that state with disgust. It all depends on the appointments made whether it shall be a success or a failure, with the practical certainty that where politics occurs it will be the failure.

I believe that the wisest plan is to draw the law so that for the scientific divisions the experts in those lines at the agricultural college of the state shall be ex-officio the heads of those divisions. Then the two positions will be held by one man (with assistants, if necessary) and all collisions and duplication of work be avoided. Then there would be a salary saving, as the salary could be raised and part paid by the college, and part by the State.

If you could guarantee to keep all politics out of the appointments forever, the Pennsylvania plan would be a good one; but I doubt if one State in this country could do it for more than a few years, and then the department thus organized would become worthless for the purpose for which it was created.

I do not know if I have sent you the information you need as to how a State department of agriculture works, but I have tried to show both its strong and its weak points. Yours sincerely,

H. T. FERNALD.

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

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Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex.

James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.

There are other officials yet to be
named.WHAT FARMERS HAVE SECURED
BY CO-OPERATION.

By LeRoy P. Fulton:
Editor of Journal: I have read with great interest, and, I think, with profit, the several letters which have appeared in your Equity columns. I specially approve of the letters written by Messrs. St. John, La Brun and Glenn. They have, evidently, studied the subject of organization and co-operation carefully, and they have given your readers some excellent advice. With the hope that I may add something to what they have said that will encourage the farmers who read the Journal to "get together and work together," I, with your permission, will mention what some farmers' organizations in other countries have accomplished in their own interests. In France there is the Syndicate of Agriculture, said to have the largest membership of farmers of any similar organization. A recent writer says that their plan of work is simple and most effective. They know what they want government to do, and when they make demands they are considered with respect, and the legislator who refuses to do their wishes is an exception to the rule. For

illustration: When they have large crops of wheat they demand of the Assembly a high duty on imported wheat, and get it. The high duty of \$45 on American horses was secured by them in the interest of the horse breeders, members of the syndicate. When they have much to sell they sell together, and they buy together, and in both instances are the gainers. In Germany there is a German Farmers' Syndicate. I do not remember the precise name. But that is immaterial. It is said to be the most powerful organization in the world for controlling the interests of its members. The legislation that results in excluding foreign meat, livestock and grain in competition with German farm products was demanded of the Reichstag by the organization, and was secured. I think they have carried their measures for self-protection too far, in that they have made the price of meat so high that only the well-to-do and rich can afford it, but I mention the facts to show what can be accomplished by organized effort.

If in Germany and France the farmers can, by working in co-operation, secure such results as I have outlined, isn't it safe to say that the American farmers can do anything and everything they need to do in their unselfish interests if they will get together and act together? The Grange, Farmers' Alliance, Wheel and other similar organizations have educated the American farmer up to a high plane as farmers and citizens. Now let these farmers unite in the Society of Equity, and they will have it in their power to secure for themselves everything set out as being desirable in your statement of the objects of the organization.

MODERN STOCK-FARMING.

The younger generation of stockmen know only by tradition of the disadvantages under which their predecessors, the pioneer ranchmen, did business. Among the "old timers" is Fred Beeler of Jewell City, Kansas. He has what he calls "my corn ranch," consisting of about 10,000 acres a few miles out on the prairies, where he has lived a third of a century. To a reporter for the Kansas City Star he said recently:

"It is very different now from what it was when I first located on this land. Then I had to drive my hogs sixty-five miles to Wilson, the nearest railroad point, to load for shipment, and it often took ten days to land at the Kansas City yards. Now the trip can be made in almost that number of hours. Now I have a telephone in my house, and can communicate to different parts of my farm by phone, and mail is delivered daily by the rural route system."

LIKE A LETTER FROM HOME.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 16, 1903.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Dear Sirs—Please find enclosed \$5 to be credited to my account on Journal subscription. Cannot do without the Journal, for it gives the right kind of information that a stockman needs; besides, it is like a letter from home every week, as I was raised in Johnson county, Texas, although I have been in Arizona sixteen years. Arizona is in good shape now. We have had plenty of rain and snow this winter, insuring good crops and plenty of water this spring. Arizona has but few cattle on range, and everywhere the sheep have run most of the cattlemen out. We are having a hard time getting feeding steers to stock the alfalfa ranches in the Salt river valley. Some of the feeders have been buying some steers in Texas and shipping out here to feed. I will close, with best wishes for the Journal.

S. C. MELHANEY.

The mule supply of the United States is given as 3,271,121 head. The total supply in America is 4,700,000. Africa holds nearly 2,000,000 of the hybrids, and Europe 3,200,000. Asia has only 1,300,000 according to the figures presented. It is said that the world's stock of mules is steadily increasing. Australia does not report the possession of any at all and neither does New Zealand, though it is extremely probable that there are some such animals owned in these Antipodean countries even if not in sufficient numbers to warrant a return being made for them.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

There is no proposition now before the people that is of more vital interest to the cattlemen of the state than that now pending in the legislature looking to a change in the present quarantine laws of Texas. Mr. V. O. Hildreth of Aledo, Texas, has studied the question very carefully and fully and what he has to say on the subject will interest Journal readers. He says:

That cattle brought from the North into our ticky pastures as a rule sicken and the majority die will be admitted by the most rabid anti-quarantine advocate. To a mere casual observer, there are now and then apparent individual exceptions. Why do Northern cattle thus sicken and die? Some partially informed man answers, "Abrupt change of climate." If change of climate be the cause of the fever, then pray tell us why the favorite bull, which is kept in a cleanly swept stable and lot free from ticks, continues in perfect health for two or more years and until his keeper grows careless and admits a few ticks that lay low with the fatal fever the favorite animal. Please explain why the less favored companions that came with the bull and were not quarantined, so soon sickened, and a large per cent died.

We have personal knowledge of a number of such cases, without an exception, where such methods were used. We know of several cases where the owner reported cattle sick and no ticks, but a careful investigation showed the owner's mistake and the presence of ticks. In six years of almost constant experience in handling fevered cattle, I have yet to find the first case of fever without the presence of the tick, except when the animal was still in quarantine, I gave the fever by injecting the blood of the Texas cow. If climatic change causes the fever, then why is it that the Southern steer taken to the far North never fevers, but thrives, while his new-made companion, the Northern steer, sickens and dies of a genuine case of so-called splenic fever? Will the anti-tick man, out of the abundance of his knowledge on the specific question of climatic fever, kindly explain to his benighted brethren, firm in their faith of the dangers of the tick, why the Southern ticks sent to Prof. Connaway of the Missouri experiment station and by him placed upon the Missouri cattle caused them to sicken and die with a genuine case of so-called splenic fever? Repeated tests of this kind at experiment stations have been made, and always with the same results.

The gentleman from Santa Anna endeavors to ridicule the idea that only about one dozen ticks were found on the 1600-pound bull that died at Brownwood. This, like the balance of his article, clearly reveals his absolute ignorance as to the entire question. One dozen ticks are sufficient to convey the disease to a bull a jumbo in size. It is possible for one tick to convey the fever, though cattle vary somewhat in their susceptibility to the fever.

Some persons seem to be puzzled because the cattle from north of the quarantine line and which were recently placed in the Brownwood pens died, while those brought at the same time and from the same place and put in the pens at Hico and Dublin did not die. This is certainly another fatal blow to the diagnosis of the climatic doctor. The cattle at the three places named were subjected to the same identical change of climate. There were ticks in the Brownwood pens and not in others. I have had the same experience in bare lots where ticks by accident have received protection under a little rubbish, while in an adjoining lot we had no trouble.

Men who in former days were in the habit of taking cattle from the South to the North over the trail say that occasionally a Southern herd would pass through those of the North without apparently imparting fever on the way, but would fever the cattle at their destination. Other driven herds conveyed fever at some part of the journey and not at another. These seemingly peculiar features of the question are easily understood when the subject is properly investigated. We know that an occasional individ-

ual is found who can nurse others afflicted with certain human contagions and infections, and himself not contract the disease. We also know that a still larger per cent of persons may at times be exposed to said diseases and not contract them, while these same persons if exposed at other times will sicken. These cases of apparent immunity we know to be the exception and not the rule, and are due to the peculiar condition of the system of the person exposed or to the peculiar stage of progress of the disease. This is the explanation of the varying results attending herds that were taken over the trail. In the first place, we know that heads in a given locality in a measure take on almost simultaneously a crop of ticks, carry them for a period and shed them practically in the same simultaneous manner. The ticks that shed in a short time have produced a second and larger crop. The second crop gets upon the passing herd and feed and grow until they attain a certain stage of development, when they fall off, as did the first crop. And so the process goes on. So the amount of ticks carried and the time and place of their deposit by a given herd depends to a considerable extent upon the time when the herd leaves the ticky locality and upon the tick's stage of development when the herd is started on its journey northward.

In some cases the ticks deposited may have been destroyed by the rigors of a Northern winter before an opportunity was offered to get upon the cattle that fed upon the open ranges of the North. Then the trail boss may not have taken the pains in all cases to thoroughly ascertain how much trouble he had left in the wake of his journey. And again in the days of the trail and the open range there were more or less immune cattle scattered over the ranges north of the line—namely, those that had survived fever conveyed by the Southern cattle. These were the exceptions. Let the rule and not the exception govern in cattle contagions and infections just as it does and should in human contagions and infections. That the tick is the proximate cause of the fever no longer admits of doubt. The truth of this proposition has been as thoroughly demonstrated as that the world is round and revolves every twenty-four hours about its axis.

I haven't a dollar's worth of property north of the quarantine line, and am under no special obligations to any man who operate there. The above lines have neither been suggested nor requested by any man, but are simply in answer to the dictates of my own conscience, guided by the light of six years of careful investigation, thoughtful study and practical experience with the tick fever.

OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT.

Farmers are all agreed that the recent heavy rains and snows throughout the Southwest will greatly improve the outlook for wheat, insuring a gain of about 20 per cent in the crop. The ravages of the cool weevil will be checked to some extent from the effects of the cold, as insect eggs laid in stalks or near the surface of the ground will not hatch out. As for the weevil himself, he is indestructible, experiments having proven that after being frozen up in a cake of ice he becomes as chipper as ever after enjoying the revivifying effects of a little warm air.

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.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE for ranch or timber land in Texas, good residence, store house and stock of general merchandise, in Colorado county; all good, clean stock in first-class shape, near German and Bohemian settlement; well established trade and healthy location. Reason for selling, the owner has other business that requires his time and attention. For further particulars address J. R. WESTMORELAND, Eagle Lake, Tex.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address, E. J. MARTIN, General Passenger Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

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

SMALL RANCH in Kendall county for sale; 5000 acres, divided in six pastures, well watered; good farm, well improved. ROBT. WHITWORTH, Sisterdale, Tex.

WRITE for circular describing ranches and prices. We have them all kinds and sizes; also cattle of all classes. Come to the Panhandle while lands are cheap. DODSON BECKHAM & SOWDER, Canadian, Tex.

LOW PRICE and easy terms will buy one of the best ranches in the upper Panhandle country. It contains nearly 20,000 acres, all patented, has good titles and is in a solid body. There are plenty of breaks for protection on the south side. Nearly or quite four-fifths is plains land, all agricultural, deep, rich, alluvial soil. The grass is chiefly mesquite, and there is no better grass tract in that country. We believe this to be an exceptional bargain. Write for map and full particulars. WINTERS-DANIEL CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

AM OFFERING 20,000 acres, in tracts of 100 acres, in Wilbarger Co., Texas, for part cash and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. This is strictly farming land and can not be beat in any part of the country. Write for particulars. R. L. MORE, Special Agent for W. T. Waggoner, Vernon, Texas.

FOR SALE—Ranch and cattle on Pecos river near Sheffield, 33 sections land, 900 coming 2-year-old steers, will sell either or separate; 8000-acre ranch in northern part of Kimball county, well improved and well watered, will sell cheap. J. F. ELLIS, Junction, Tex.

RANCH FOR SALE—We have a 3000-acre ranch, 25 miles west of Brownwood, fronts railroad for three miles; plenty of water, good grass and fences; cut up into pastures for feeding purposes; good feed pens and troughs; good corrals, made out of 2x6 lumber and cedar posts; good houses for storing feed; splendid ranch improvements; 120 acres in cultivation. About one-half of this land is good farming land. This is one of the best feeding pastures we know of in West Texas. Will sell at a bargain for the next ninety days. For further particulars address MELTON & COUCH, Brownwood, Tex., or W. T. MELON & CO., Brady, Tex.

FARMS.

40-ACRE improved place in lower Panhandle for sale, \$4500. Might take some cattle or city property in part pay. Full particulars by addressing "STOCK FARM," Box 173, Fort Worth.

FOR SALE—432 acres fine fruit land, unimproved, in Cherokee county, on Cotton Belt, 1,000,000 feet fine timber; price \$3000, one-third cash, balance easy. G. R. NUNNALLY, Jacksonville, Tex.

WRITE ME for best bargains in farm lands on the plains. Have anything you want. OTUS REEVES, Silvertown, Tex.

FOR SALE—1173 acres Sulphur River black land, south of Clarksville; must be sold quick; cash sale. BOX 588, Greenville, Tex.

HORSES.

FOR SALE—The following grand stallions: Dr. Hal, by Brown Hal; Clipper Brooks, by Old Clipper; Clipper Brooks, Jr., by Clipper Brooks. For quality and breeding none better can be found in Tennessee. Write for particulars. HARRY WALLWORK, Somerville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Match team of combination horses, chestnuts, 6 and 7 years old; price \$400. One dark bay road horse, \$250. Others not so well broken and gaited for \$125 to \$150. All high bred ones. One fine black Spanish jack, 4 years old, for \$300. S. C. McREYNOLDS, Rockwall, Tex.

CATTLE.

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

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

FOR SALE—Nine registered Red Poll bulls, good individuals, ages 3 to 22 months; price \$75 for choice, \$60 around for bunch. GEO. N. SAUNDERS, Lefors, Texas.

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE—23 coming twos and 2 coming threes; 18 of them are registered and 7 full blood unregistered. C. B. WALLACE, Canyon, Tex.

ONE RED REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull for sale by J. M. UNDERWOOD, Denton, Tex.

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

FOR SALE—Twenty head of very high grade Hereford bulls, coming twos, below quarantine line. Herd established in 1887. Tops of 100 head. Terms to suit, prices low. Address W. W. WELLS, manager, Abilene, Tex.

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

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

TERRITORY STEERS FOR SALE—We have for sale about 10,000 three and four-year-old steers in Brown, Coleman, Concho and McCulloch counties that we can sell worth the money. Address MELTON & COUCH, Brownwood, or W. T. MELTON & CO., Brady, Tex.

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

POSITIONS.

WANTED—Position as governess for small children in some prominent family. Address MISS FERRO, Wayside, Armstrong Co., Tex.

PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE WANTED for 500 two-year-old steers from April 1 to November, 1903. W. P. STEWART, Jacksboro, Tex.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

JACKS.

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

JACKS for sale by WM. PFLUGER, Round Rock, Tex. Correspondence solicited.

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

MULES.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

RODS for locating gold and silver, positively guaranteed. A. L. BRYANT, Box 100, Dallas, Texas.

\$3.00 IS NOT MUCH MONEY—BUT it may be the means of making you a fortune. We offer you an investment in which you can't lose. Two Trust Companies give you absolute protection. For full information write us. WELTNER & DUNN, 60 Broadway, New York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Stock and cattlemen especially. I will be on the border of Texas and New Mexico this spring for the purpose of spraying cattle. Any information wanted, write me at Lipan, Tex. C. W. BAKER, V. S.

FOR SALE—Cotton seed hulls and meal, straight or mixed cars, or desirable contracts offered for feeding at our mill with splendid shipping, water and feeding facilities. LANDA COTTON OIL CO., New Braunfels, Tex.

CORN GROWER, ATTENTION—Grow pure bred corn. Reid's Yellow Dent is the corn that pays the rent; acknowledged everywhere as the king of the corn belt. Write to-day for circular and prices. This corn sells on its merits. All corn shipped in ear. G. M. RICHARDSON, Buffalo Hart, Sangamon Co., Ill.

MOUNTAIN NURSERIES have in stock 10,000 libertas, 10,000 other varieties standard peach and apple trees. Price 41-24 f. o. b. Rusk. E. C. DICKINSON, Rusk, Tex.

COTTON SEED HULLS—for sale by the National Cotton Oil Company, Houston. Carload lots at \$4.50 per ton f. o. b. at the mill. January-February shipments.

THIS BEATS NEW JERSEY—Charters procured under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for corporation laws, blanks, by-laws and forms to PHILLIP LAWRENCE, late assistant secretary of state, Huron, South Dakota.

WANTED—More money raising squabs than banking; easy learned; quick returns; most prolific of all breeders. Our book giving complete directions for establishing plant and building up a big business mailed on receipt of 50 cents. DELMONT ROOKERY, Beaumont, Tex.

I AM permanently located at Jacksboro and will be found over the Jacksboro Pharmacy. All work strictly first class and guaranteed. J. A. RICKLES, dentist.

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, 34 Main street, Dallas, Tex.

DAIRY

PURE FOOD, PURE MILK.

The cow is a milk factory. One can not use cotton only in the loom and reasonably expect it to turn out broad-cloth. Give the cow the right sort of food to make the right sort of milk, and she will make it. Otherwise she will turn out only an inferior quality of stuff. No matter how good the factory is, whether she is a Jersey, or a fourth class specimen of some other first class dairy breed, feed her only on poor stuff, and she will give only poor stuff in return.

CLEANLINESS IS NECESSARY.

The old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is exemplified in the case presented by a Journal correspondent, who writes as follows: "I have discovered that the only way to have clean, that is to say, pure milk, is to see that no dirt or other impurities are allowed to get into it. Let dirt fall into it, it will dissolve and you need not try to strain it out. Such things as pieces of straw or of leaves or anything else that will not dissolve, can be gotten rid of by straining the milk, but not so with dirt. The thing to do is to be cleanly about milking."

PEDIGREE NOT EVERYTHING.

A Journal correspondent says: "I see you are not 'stuck on' pedigrees, and I am with you. I think as you say you do, that a good pedigree is a fairly good certificate of the value of the animal, but you are also right when you say that you had rather have a good dairy cow without a pedigree than a first class pedigree minus the good cow. The best cow I ever owned, for milk and butter purposes, had no pedigree, and one that I paid a big price for as a calf had a pedigree a yard long, but never developed into even a second class dairy cow. The thing is to know how to judge a cow. If she happens to be a pedigreed animal all right, but see that she has the points of a good dairy animal, pedigree or no pedigree."

KICKING SOMETIMES PAYS.

With the average town folks, milk is milk, and they pay as much for thin milk as they do for that which is rich in cream. Knowing this to be so, some dairymen are tempted to skim the cream from their milk before starting to market with it. Now and then a particular customer who knows the difference, "kicks," and such dairymen soon "catch on" and give him or her rich milk, to keep from losing a customer. If all town people who buy milk would "kick" at thin milk there would soon be no reason for kicking. Outside of this dishonest way of skimming the milk to be sold, it is a fact that much of that produced is twice as

valuable as other milk. The remedy for this difficulty is a law requiring the standardization of milk and cream. This would establish an equitable basis of trade for both seller and buyer. The creameries as a rule, test all milk offered to them for sale, and pay for it according to the quantity and quality of the cream to the gallon.

IMPROVED DAIRYING.

The Journal recently gave its readers the benefit of the views expressed by Mr. Brooks, representing the Aransas Pass Railroad company, in regard to the special advantages offered in the Southwest for advanced dairy work. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway managers are going to do what they can to bring such advantages prominently to the attention of those who are, or should be, most interested in the subject. To that end they have organized a corps of lecturers deeply versed in all the details of dairy work, who are now in Texas to give the people of the state on the line of the "Katy" and its immediate connections the benefit of all they know on the subject. They are traveling in private car No. 300 as the guests of the roads named and have already been lecturing at points on the Frisco system in Missouri, where they had large crowds to listen to them. They report that they have received a most cordial welcome at every point where they stopped. Composing the party are Prof. C. D. Smith of Lansing, Mich., dean and director of the Michigan experiment station; Prof. J. C. Whitten, Columbia, Mo., professor of horticulture in University of Michigan; D. W. Wilson, Elgin, Ill., editor Elgin Dairy Report; C. H. Everett, Racine, Wis., editor of the Racine Agriculturist, and D. C. Williams of Chicago. They will cover a large section of Texas before leaving it and then will go into Louisiana. The Journal cordially recommends that those persons who are interested in the subjects will not fail to attend the lectures to be delivered by them.

WINTER CHURNING.

A New York farmer gives these points on winter butter-making: If the cream is very thick when ready for the churn, you will find it taking its own time to gather, unless you thin it, slightly, with cool or warm water, as the occasion demands.

About two day and over is the usual time the farmer's wife allows to intervene between churning. Sometimes, on account of a small supply of milk, this must be; but, if possible, not over one and one-half days should intervene. The newer the cream from pan or deep setting, the better the butter, all other things being equal.

I notice that some housewives bring cream icy cold from the cellar after skimming, pour it into the cream crock and set near the range to sour quickly. Mixing milk or cream of different temperatures will help streak the butter. Before adding the new cream bring it to same temperature as the cream in the crock, stirring it thoroughly with the older cream and wiping down all bits of cream adhering to the sides of the crock above the cream. It is these specks of cream allowed to partially dry on the upper sides of the crock that get old quickly and spoil the mass below. These are little things, yet we find every day butter-makers who do not know them, or if knowing, do not heed.

Sometimes, when the butter is long in gathering, we find the cows have not been salted regularly enough. Adding a little salt to the cream while churning will hurry it into gathering. Salting the butter in the churn is resorted to by many butter-makers, but I prefer to work it in after it is taken from the churn.

Butter that is churned from cream too sour has a rotten flavor; butter churned from cream too sweet is almost tasteless, and much butter is left back in the buttermilk. It takes some experience to know just when cream is ripe enough to churn. It is a thing a maker must learn before she can be listed as excellent.

The Kansas City packers are strongly demanding 75 to 80 pound lambs and 100 to 110 pound ewes. Such stock finds a ready sale there at top prices.

POULTRY

It is all right to use artificial nest eggs. They are not liable to be broken, and hens do not demand real eggs either fresh or stale, when it comes to laying time.

Brown eggs are really not any richer than white eggs, so the California Experiment station people say, as the result of scientific examinations made by them. But they look richer and some people go in for looks largely, so it is not surprising that they sell better than the white eggs.—In matter of eggs as in other things, looks count for a great deal.

A correspondent who signs himself, "An Old Hayseed," has this to say: I have been reading for years in your poultry department about meat being good for fowls, but living on a farm, away from a meat market and not having much of any waste meat to give our chickens, I didn't take much stock in your suggestion. Last fall I had a good lot of young cattle that I had fattened, or as you express it, "ripened for market," but when I thought them "ripe" enough to sell, the bottom had dropped out of the cattle market, and I wouldn't give my cattle to the butchers and I could not afford to ship them to the packers, so I began to butcher them at once, first one, then two each week, and I sold the meat to people in my market town, from house to house. Yes, I got good prices for the "choice cuts" (that is another of your phrases), but about the best profit to me was on account of the scraps that I could not sell for steaks, roasts, etc. I fed them to our fowls, to keep from wasting them, and the result has been surprising. I am not a scientist and I can't explain the why of the thing, but the fact is that my wife says she never got as many eggs in any one winter from the same number of hens as she has gotten during December and January. And the fowls are fat and saucy looking, besides. You can figure out the reasons.—What interests me is the abundance of eggs following the meat diet. Of course my wife got the eggs, and the money they sold for, and laughs at me when I claim pay for the meat scraps, and talks "partners," and all that sort of thing; still I am not kicking, as she has been paying out the egg money for things that heretofore she has looked to me to pay for. Keep on talking a meat diet for fowls. You are on the right track. I know, even if I can't tell why it is so.

VEGETABLES FOR POULTRY.

A farmer's wife says: I have about fifty hens and feed them to a large extent on vegetables, such as cabbage, potatoes, turnips, etc., giving a small amount of corn and a liberal supply of ground oyster shell and charcoal. In cold weather I always give them hot water to drink, and occasionally mix red pepper in their food. On the above diet my hens are perfectly healthy.

As to their paying qualities I quote you the following: During the year just closed I have received \$84 for eggs. This is not taking into account those used for hatching and other purposes. During December, while eggs have been selling for 25 cents per dozen, my hens have beat all their former records and produced sixty-five dozen eggs.

About half of my flock are White Plymouth Rocks, the others a cross between the White Plymouth Rocks and Buff Leghorns.

FOWLS NEED WATER IN WINTER.

A Texas sheep breeder and wool grower who has been handling sheep on a range that is not well supplied with water and who says that sheep don't have to have much water during the winter, says about fowls:

I thought if my sheep could live all right on very little water in winter, my old woman's fowls could do the same thing, so I laughed at her when and she kept telling me the fowls needed more water and warm water at that. They did not look very thrifty and some of them died when the water pan in their yard was frozen hard several days at one time, and I did not think it worth while to break the ice or furnish them fresh water. That was a year ago. Since then I have learned that

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

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK, eggs from prize winning New York and Massachusetts stock (E. B. Thompson and Bradley, Bros. strain) \$1.50 setting of 14teen. F. A. TOMPKINS, Pilot Point, Tex.

GOLDEN WHITE AND BUFF Wyandottes, Barred, Buff and White P. Rocks, White, Buff and Black Langshans, Light Brahmans, C. I. Games, eggs \$1.25 for 13. Brown and Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Silver Hamburg, eggs \$1.00 for 13. E. T. Jap. Bantams, \$1.25 for 13 eggs. Pekin ducks, \$1.00 for 30 eggs. M. Bronze and White Holland turkey eggs, \$1.50 for 10. E. EDWARDS, Pittsburg, Texas.

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

I HAVE FOR SALE

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

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

OAKDALE POULTRY FARM, Eggs for hatching from Barred Plymouth Rocks, Cornish and Buff Indian Games, Black Pit Games, Partridge Cochins, Brown Leghorns and Brown Red Game Bantams at \$2.00 per 13. I guarantee a good hatch and you get eggs from stock that have won first prizes at the leading poultry shows. Pointer dogs for sale. GEO. D. ACKLEY, Prop., Box 138, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

fowls need water and plenty of it in winter as well as summer, and this winter those on our ranch are getting it. They are thriving, too, as they never thrived before and my wife now laughs at me and I do not get mad either, when she says to me: "I told you so." So she did, and I am glad of it. She says this little paragraph about explains things. She cut it out of some paper, I suppose. The writer says:

"Do not think that you can get good results without watering your fowls regularly. Highly fed fowls drink large quantities of water. Prepare your watering vessels so that you can keep the water as clean as possible. The drinking fountain may be large and deep, but should be covered on top, and openings made at the sides to allow the chicks to put their heads in and drink. I like a common wash boiler with a lid, and half way down a slot large enough for them to drink from, three inches wide and reaching all the way along one side. The sharp edges should be smoothed down. Wash the drinking fountain almost every day, using some disinfectant. In very cold weather the water should be slightly warmed."

Every crop is simply the result of causes. Make the conditions as favorable as possible and you will see them reflected in the crops that you will harvest by and by.

Professor Fernow, the eminent professor of forestry, estimates that at the present rate of consumption the forests of the United States will last only thirty years.

Man's Mission on Earth



KNOW THYSELF!

Do you wish to know the Physiology and Morale of Marriage and healthy offspring?
Do you wish to be successful in All Undertakings in Life?
Do you wish to know the history, cause and cure of the most insidious diseases that sap the citadel of life?
Do you wish to recover from Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility?
Do you wish to be powerful, healthy, happy and respected by both sexes?
Do you wish to know the most Vital Truths concerning the Physical and Mental acumen of perfect Manhood?
If so, inclose \$1 for the Best Medical Work of this or any age, the Gold Medal Prize Treatise, entitled

The Science of Life, or Self Preservation, 370 pp.; cloth, full gilt, with engravings and prescriptions; by mail sealed in plain package. More than a Million copies sold. Write for it to-day. It is the secret key to Health and Happiness. Send 6 cents now for Know Thyself Manual, a Vade Mecum Brochure, sealed, 50 men only. Address

THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., opposite Revere House, Boston, Mass., the oldest and best in this country, established in 1860. Skill and experience. Expert Treatment and Positive Cure are the lasting attributes that have made this Institute famous throughout this country and Europe. Consultation by letter or in person 4 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1, with the author and famous Nervous specialist, graduate of Harvard Medical College, class 1864.

EDITOR'S NOTE. For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.
The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

One of the most unique, as well as instructive catalogues that has come to our desk is the catalogue of the "101 ranch," Bliss, O. T., anent their seed corn. This catalogue should be in the hands of every grower of corn, for it is full of information, not only about the "White Wonder" corn, but many other things that you should know. This ranch is the largest grower of seed corn and wheat in the world. See ad elsewhere in this issue, and write them for catalogue, mentioning Journal.

The Webber Gas and Gasoline Engine company of Kansas City, Mo., is sending out a beautiful and interesting catalogue of their machinery, engines, hoists, pumpers, twine locomotives, etc., that should be in the hands of every one who owns or controls, or who wishes to own or control anything in this line. The Webber engines, four distinct types of which are being built by this company, have gained an enviable reputation throughout the United States. Write them for catalogue No. 17, and say you saw it in the Journal.

R. T. Frazier, maker of the world's known "Famous Pueblo Saddles" will exhibit a line of these saddles the week of cattlemen's convention at El Paso, doubt but these saddles are the leaders. They are known the world over. The leather used is the finest money will buy, the trees the highest grade made, and none but first class mechanics employed. All saddles gully guaranteed. Do not fail to see the exhibit. All saddles fully guaranteed. Do not fail to see the exhibit. All saddles for sale.

A BOY CAN DO IT.

Smoking Meat with a Brush—New and Simple Method.

The old smokehouse fire has gone out, and with it the usefulness of the smoke house itself. Neither is any longer wanted. A substitute, much simpler, and in every way superior, has been found. Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke is the new agent successfully and very largely employed in smoking meats. Cheaper, quicker, cleaner, simpler—it has numberless advantages over the old method of the smoke house. It is applied with a brush or sponge, as easily and rapidly as paint on a board. A boy or girl can do it as well as an expert curer, and it occupies far less time than the old way. Always ready; no fire to build, no waiting for wood to come, or to cut it. Each piece of meat given exactly the coat it needs, thick or thin. Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke is made from selected hickory

WHY SO TIRED?

Profit by the Experience of a Dallas Citizen.

That constant tired feeling Tells of kidneys overworked. So does back ache and many other aches.

There is one cure for every kidney ill. For back ache, urinary disorders, diabetes.

Let a Dallas citizen tell you.

J. A. Covington, assistant city electrician, of 470 Main street, Dallas, Tex., says: "It is valuable information to know of a medicine which can be depended upon to cure backache or kidney complaint. Such a medicine I found Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at W. S. Kirby Co's. drug store to be. Even if a man at the time has neither backache or weakness of the kidneys and pain across the loins, he is never certain but that some time in the future an attack may occur. To know what to do in such emergencies is valuable knowledge. Doan's Kidney Pills stopped the miserable weakness in my back which was, to say the least, very annoying, and they stopped it with remarkable promptness."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., 10, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

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

wood, and while having the peculiar properties of the wood that cure meat by smoking, it also imparts a more delicious flavor to hams, sausage, beef, bacon, fish, or whatever is smoked with it, than the old method gave, and is perfectly wholesome. It also affords perfect protection against insects or mould. It costs less to smoke meat with Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke, and the meat so cured brings the best of prices. Information concerning its use, cost, etc., can be had by writing to the makers, E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

THE INTERURBAN.

Elsewhere in this issue appears the advertisement of the Northern Texas Traction company, better known as the Interurban, running between Dallas and Fort Worth. This road, under the supervision of General Passenger and Ticket Agent Forbess, has no doubt proved a success far beyond the fondest dreams of its builders. Though in operation comparatively only a short time, it has become widely known and popular with the traveling public. Leaving Dallas and Fort Worth every hour, the service is both easily accessible and convenient and attests the appreciation of the public by the immense patronage it receives. Write or ask their agents for a folder, which gives many interesting illustrations and facts about this worthy institution.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

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



ment plan, and they will be pleased to extend credit to honest people living in all parts of the country. They are offering a regular \$75 buggy for only \$33.50 and the 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 of East St. Louis, Ill., for their free buggy catalogue, and in so doing please mention the fact that you were advised to do so by the Journal. See advertisement on another page.

A CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT. Mrs. M. Hall, No. 523 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to any one inclosing stamped envelope.

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

There are a large number of beekeepers who are Journal readers and call in season and out of season for practical information on the subject that lies very near their hearts. One of them sends us the following notes, prepared originally for the Republic, which he says "are full of sense. At his special request we reproduce it in the Journal, as follows:

Spring is the best time to start with bees.

Bees cannot climb glass, tin or earthenware.

Rosin should never be used to fasten in foundation.

When bees are starving the queen is the last one to die.

If there is white bread being carried out of the hive something is wrong.

When drones are driven from the hive it shows that food is getting scarce.

It is poor economy to have clean, white honey stored in old, dirty boxes.

Handling or disturbing bees in cold weather is injurious and should be avoided.

Honey will ripen itself if left exposed to the open air in almost any kind of open vessels.

Feeding candy made from granulated sugar early in the spring will aid ma-

terially in brood rearing.

With the use of comb foundation a good swarm of bees will fill an ordinary hive in the honey season in three days.

Bees are the only farm stock that give a valuable product, and yet cost nothing for keep, beyond providing shelter.

A weak colony will never make good comb honey, no matter how liberal the honey flow. For honey the colonies must be strong.

Bees confined to a hive for a long time often become victims of dysentery, which is produced by long confinement. A good day's flight is the best cure.

Spring dwindling is always the result of bad wintering, and is mostly produced by the long continuance of a spell of cold weather.

To make dividing a success, colonies should be very strong and just ready to swarm, and the combs well filled with hatching brood.

After a cell is once sealed over, all that is necessary in order to make it hatch is the required amount of heat.

All queenless colonies and weak colonies of any description should be united at this season. In uniting it is best to take away all but one queen.

At this time, even if the bees have plenty of honey, feeding a little sugar candy daily will stimulate brood-rearing and increase the number of hands to work when the season opens.

Nature has provided bees with facilities for doing everything in their line just right, not only getting honey from flowers, comb-building, etc., but evaporating and curing honey.

Colonies that are found to be weak and not occupying more than two frames may be crowded upon about three frames, using division boards and contracting the space in the hives. This economizes heat and better results follow.

In arranging the frames in the hives, the best and newest combs should be placed in the brood nest, and not at the outside, for surplus honey, as is often done.

In raising drones, full frames of drone comb can be had by filling the frame with drone foundation. Insert a frame of this in the brood nest of any colony. It will readily be occupied by the queen.

PECAN RAISING.

There is no reason why our farmers should not all have pecan groves as well as general orchards for family uses and for sale. Now while land is so cheap, it is within the power of any judicious and industrious man to enlarge his land holdings, if it be necessary to enlarge them, to give him room for such improvements. There is nothing that so repays enterprise as the planting of profitable trees. "Jock," said the dying Laird of Dumbiedykes to his son, in Sir Walter Scott's charming novel, *The Heart of Mid-Lothian*, "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye maum e'en be sticking a tree—it will be growing while ye are sleeping."

What is said to be the largest grove of pecan trees in the world is near Mount Pleasant, in Charleston county, South Carolina. Its 500 acres of land containing 10,000 trees. Its cultivation was begun ten years ago by Mr. John S. Horlbeck, and though systematic selection and treatment he has a fruit-bearing tract of a value that will steadily increase. The trees are just beginning to bear a large return, and every year their production will increase until they reach full fruition, at the age of fifty years. A full-grown pecan tree will produce from six to ten barrels of nuts. The local market takes up all Mr. Horlbeck can furnish now, but shipments will begin in large quantities as the trees develop.—Exchange.

ENGLISH PROVINCIAL BEEF.

A Yorkshire Post man has been investigating the subject of food supplies. Interviewing a butcher, he tells us that the worthy trader laughs at the idea of a beef famine, or of America dominating the market. There is plenty of English beef, he asserts, and, moreover, because of the good grass and good turnip crops, it is of prime quality. It is, however a half-penny a pound dearer than it was a year ago, because butchers have had to give an average of £2 per head more for the cattle. Mutton is also dearer. We are not get-

POSITIONS. May deposit money in bank till of salary after graduating. Enter any time.

Draughon's Practical Business Colleges

Ft. Worth, Galveston, Little Rock, St. Louis, Montgomery. (Catalogue Free.) Atlanta, Nashville. (Write either place.) Shreveport. Schools of national reputation for thoroughness and reliability. Endorsed by business men. BOOKKEEPING, etc., taught by mail. Send for 150 p. College catalog, or 100 p. on Home Study.

ting any sheep or frozen meat from Australia on account of the drouth "down under." At home the farmers are keeping the flocks on the land because turnips have been so plentiful, and so sheep have commanded 5s. to 10s. per head more they did this time last year. It may be added that some of the Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep bred and fed by the king have been bought by Leeds butchers. Pork has been dear for some months, and pork butchers have been hard set-to in making both ends meet. There is hope, however, that as swine fever is being gradually stamped out, and that as badly got corn is available for feeding purposes, the market will soon be replenished. Some of the butchers, by the way, have strong opinions as to the effect of insanitary styes on the breed. They say the old idea that a pig should be left to wallow in a filthy hovel is exploded.—Exchange.

WHEAT DUTY SUSPENDED.

An order of President Diaz, dated Feb. 10, places wheat on the free list until June 30, next. The importers of wheat have been endeavoring to induce the president to take this step for months, and at last have succeeded. Owing to the crop of last year being so meagre the native wheat was not equal to the demand, and had the president not come to the rescue of the importers they would have had to increase the price to such a figure that it would have been a hardship for many people to purchase wheat.

The house committee on ways and means at Washington, has authorized a favorable report on the bill introduced by Congressman Burleson of Texas, providing for the collection of cotton statistics, but amended it so as to have the collections made by the census bureau instead of the agricultural department and further by striking out the provision for gathering statistics. A toll of one mill on each bale of cotton is provided to defray the expense of gathering the information. The bill requires all persons owning or operating cotton gins to report to the director of census at such times as he may direct, the number of bales ginned during a prescribed period. It is contemplated by the bill that information will be furnished with such frequency as to show the amount of cotton that is being produced.

HOMESEEKERS WESTWARD



\$25 DAILY TO..... CALIFORNIA

Commencing February 15. Connection with Tourist Cars. Grandest Scenery.

Leave Fort Worth 8:30 p. m. on the Handsomest Train from Texas. DIRECT LINE TO

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

Best Meals on Wheels. W. H. FIRTH, G. P. & T. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

THE COTTON BOLL WORM.

(Heliothis armiger. Hubn.)

Owing to the enormous damage done by the boll worm, the planter should plan to control it as well as the boll weevil.

What the Boll Worm Is.—The boll worm is the larva or caterpillar of a night-flying moth. This moth is about the same size as the cotton leaf-worm moth, but has a larger body and a greater variety of markings. The boll worm moth varies much in color, being yellowish to dark olive green; both wings are spotted with black. The moth may usually be seen about dark, and hides itself during the day in cowpeas and clover, sipping the nectar from the blossoms of these and other honey-producing plants. The boll worm and its moth are not produced by, nor do they produce, any other insect.

Egg.—Each female moth deposits 500 to 700 eggs, which are yellowish-white. In late summer they are laid upon cotton, but the silks and tassels of corn are preferred. The eggs usually hatch in four or five days.

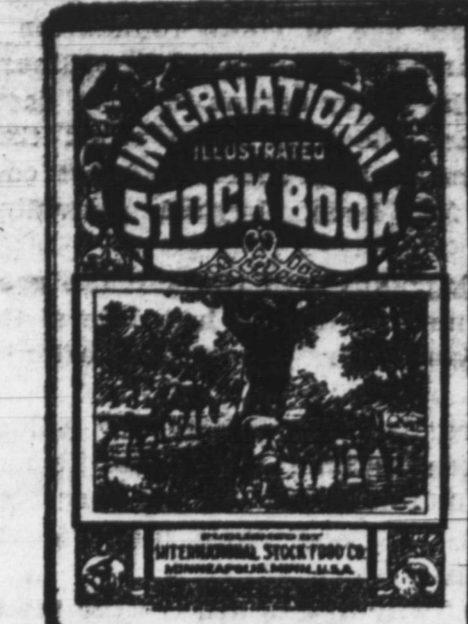
The Larva or Boll Worm.—The very young worms resemble the cotton leaf-worms at first, walking like the familiar measuring worms, but are darker in color. They soon burrow into the ears of corn or the bolls of cotton, causing their characteristic injury. When grown the worms show great variation in color, being light green to dark brown or rose, and either striped, spotted, or perfectly plain. The worm becomes full grown in from two to three weeks, and then descends to the ground, burrows down from two to five inches and there hollows out a small, oval cell.

Pupa.—In this cell the larva sheds its skin, transforming to a pupa or chrysalis. This is a semi-dormant stage, in which the insect but little resembles either the worm or adult moth. The pupa is oval and dark reddish-brown. The head, the future wings, and the legs can be distinguished, but the latter are firmly encased and not free. In about ten days (during summer) after assuming this form, the pupal skin bursts open and the adult moth emerges. Thus—the whole life cycle requires from four to five weeks during the summer months. Four distinct broods are produced, and in some sections of the state five broods occur annually.

Enemies.—There are a number of vertebrate and insect enemies that prey upon either the adults or larvae, most important among them being the birds, especially the woodpeckers and sparrows. All song and insectivorous birds should be most rigidly protected by the cotton planter. The natural enemies should not be depended upon, however, to hold the pest in check, but approved cultural methods and the use of trap crops must be adopted.

FOOD PLANTS.

Corn is the favorite food plant. The eggs are deposited by the adult moth upon the young stalks and tassels, and occasionally upon other portions of the plant. The larvae eat along the rows of growing kernels and not only destroy a large part of the ear by feeding, but also make conditions favorable for the development of other insects and of fungus diseases. Growing corn is also frequently and seriously attacked in the terminal or tender growing portions of the unfolding leaves, and occasionally the larvae burrow into the stalk itself. Corn receives the bulk of the attack until late in July or August, when the corn being no longer available, the attack is transferred to cotton for the balance of the growing season. Thus it is evident that corn can be used as a trap crop to protect the cotton, and that the earli-



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IT CONTAINS 123 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC. The cover of this book is a beautiful live stock picture... It costs as \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. Our Book contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. It describes common Diseases, and tells how to treat them. This Illustrated Stock Book also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains testimonials, and Life Engravings of many very noted Animals. The Editor of This Paper will Tell You That You Ought to Have Our Stock Book in Your Library For Reference. "International Stock Book," 2 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT, is sold by over 40,000 Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to give you Extra Profit in Growing or Fattening Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Cows, Calves, Lamb or Pigs or Your Money Refunded. It won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition, 1900.

\$10.00 CASH, we agree to pay you, IF BOOK IS NOT AS DESCRIBED. This Book Mailed Free, Postage Prepaid, if You Write Us (letter or postal) and Answer These 2 Questions: 1st.—Name This Paper. 2d.—How Much Stock Have You? MINNEAPOLIS, Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000. We Occupy 62,000 Feet of Floor Space.

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est varieties of cotton will have the best chance of fruiting and maturing a reasonable crop before the main attack by the larvae as has been shown on the grounds of the Texas Experiment Station. Tobacco is readily attacked, the larvae destroying the seed pods and boring into the stalk, while cowpeas are very attractive to the pest, especially during August and September. Both the stems and fruit of tomatoes are readily attacked.

REMEDIES.

Trap-lights.—While trap-lights will attract some of the adult moths, the number of beneficial insects destroyed by careful investigators have shown that the trap-light practice is, in the majority of cases, to be condemned, and the cotton planters will do well to let such contrivances entirely alone.

Culture.—As above stated the cultural methods are by far the most efficient. The boll worm passes the winter in the ground in the pupa or chrysalis stage. Therefore all fields that have been in cotton, cowpeas or late corn the season previous should be plowed late in the fall or early in the winter, and during the winter pulverized with a disc harrow at least twice, at intervals of a month, to destroy these hibernating pupae.

Varieties.—In the spring, the earliest possible variety of cotton, such as Shine's Early, King's Improved, Mascot, Bohemian, Wellborn's Pet, or northern-grown seed, should be planted as early as is consistent with safety from frost.

Trap Crop.—Trap crops form the most effective means of combating this pest. Their use requires but little extra labor and practically no expense. The principal reason why they have not been more extensively used lies in the fact that the trap crops must be planted before any injury has been done the cotton. The planter rarely thinks of controlling an insect until it commences to do injury. The secret of controlling most of our worst insect pests, on the other hand, is in preventing their injury by means of control applied prior to their appearance. Labor expended in fighting insects is like insurance; the wise man carries insurance against possible loss. Were insects fought upon the same basis, much less injury would be suffered from them. The most effective system of trap crops, and the details of managing them have been published by this office, and the United States Department of Agriculture for many years, and are as follows: In the early spring a strip of grain, as oats or wheat, should be sown around the cotton field, in a belt of approximately fifty feet in width. In large fields such belts should also extend through the cotton every three or four hundred feet apart. As soon as the grain is off the ground, it should at once be plowed, pulverized and planted partly with Mexican June corn and partly with cowpeas. This should be done in June. Millet and cowpeas may be sown together and will serve a double purpose, as the millet heads will furnish egg-laying attractions for the moths and the cowpeas will furnish a thick covering beneath which the larvae will seek shelter to pupate. The moths are also attracted to the cowpeas when these are in bloom, by the nectar glands, and deposit many eggs upon the plants. As soon as the last cultivation is given the corn, cowpeas should be planted between the corn rows. Both the corn and cowpeas will attract the moths for egg deposition and the cowpeas covering the ground will afford attractive winter quarters for the larvae when seeking a place to

pupate. An enormous number of larvae will be found upon the ears of the trap corn, but this ultimately results in the destruction of all but one or two in each ear, as they are cannibals in habit and will devour each other. When the corn is well advanced and but one or two larvae remain in each ear, it will be of advantage to cut this corn and feed to stock, care being taken to see that all ears are eaten before they have had time to dry materially. This will destroy the remaining larvae in the corn, and together with those which were destroyed by the cannibalistic habits of the pest, will materially diminish the following brood. The cowpeas, late in the season, can be cut for forage or allowed to mature for seed. The pupae will be found abundant in the ground occupied by the cowpeas and should be plowed early in the winter and pulverized at least twice during the winter.

The essential object of the above system should be constantly borne in mind, namely, to have plenty of corn in silk or roasting ears, and cowpeas in bloom at all times, so that the moths will not be forced to oviposit on cotton on account of the absence of corn and peas.

It has been demonstrated that with this cultural method, and with the use of early maturing varieties of cotton, the boll worm can be successfully fought. It remains for the planters to give a fair and intelligent trial to these simple methods.

Copies of this circular may be had by application to

E. DWIGHT SANDERSON, State Entomologist, College Station, Tex., Feb. 15, 1903.

PORK PACKING FIGURES.

The weekly review of pork packing conditions by the Cincinnati Price Current is as follows:

The marketing of hogs increased moderately in the aggregate compared with the preceding week, but Western packing fell short 155,000 in comparison with the corresponding week last year. Total Western packing, 455,000, compared with 415,000 the preceding week, and 435,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 610,000, and two years ago 625,000. From November 1 the total is 7,700,000 against 9,585,000 a year ago—a decrease of 1,885,000. The quality is without notable change, and is fair to good as a rule. Prices have advanced quite decidedly, and at the close the average for prominent markets is about \$7.05 per 100 pounds, compared with \$6.75 a week ago, \$6.75 two weeks ago, \$6 a year ago, and \$5.35 two years ago.

It would pay the grain farmer to have a moveable fence, or, as they are called in England, hurdles, to enclose a flock of sheep where they have taken off oats, rye or wheat, and do not want to put in another crop at once, to keep up the fertility of the soil. In England they are used not only for this, but they often break such fields, and sow them to the English or flat turnip, and then hurdle the sheep on them to eat the turnips after they are fairly well grown. This doubly enriches the field, which is one reason why the fields in England have a heavier turf than we often produce here, and why they carry more cattle and sheep to the acre than we average.

White and colored passengers engaged in a pitched battle while traveling over the Kansas City Southern railway at a point near Lake Charles, La. One negro was killed and three white men wounded.

sheep, nearly half of what have been shipped from the entire State. Texas has shipped during that time 197,000 head of sheep.

\$500 REWARD

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

DALLAS FORT WORTH INTERURBAN LINE NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO. Advertisement for interurban rail service between Dallas and Fort Worth.

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NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. Runs through the irrigable districts of WEST TEXAS AND THE PEGOS VALLEY. Those residing out of the State are requested to write for NEW BOOK ON TEXAS—Free. E. P. TURNER, General Passenger Agt. DALLAS, TEXAS.

ONE WAY Colonist Tickets TO CALIFORNIA \$25.00 VIA Houston & Texas Central RAILROAD. On Sale Daily Feb. 15th to April 30th. H. & T. C. Trains leaving Dallas at 10:40 a. m. and 8:05 p. m., make connection at Houston with the Sunset Limited and Pacific Coast Express. Carrying Pullman Excursion Sleepers HOUSTON TO SAN FRANCISCO Without change. Stopovers allowed at Points in California. For all information and California Literature see A. G. Newsum, Ivon Lee, C. R. Bulluck. D. P. A. C. P. A. C. T. A.

Tutt's Pills stimulates the TORPID LIVER, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequalled as 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 NEW MATERIALS.

Wash fabrics for midsummer wear are already being shown, and experienced shoppers declare that now is the time when selections should be made, as every line is complete and exclusive novelties are soon exhausted. One of the daintiest of diaphanous fabrics is a light, sheer gauze striped with mercerized lines of more solid weave, also in white. At intervals are ribbon stripes of Dresden pattern and the price is 68 cents a yard. The colors in which this last effect is obtainable include blue, pink and black and white.

Mercerized madras is one of the most serviceable materials for shirt waists, as it washes and wears very well. Nothing looks more fresh and clean than the white grounds with small mercerized stripes of self color set with tiny blocks of the same. Figures, dots or wee little squares of color in broken lines are showered over the entire surface. The price is 28 cents a yard, and the material exceptionally fine and nice. One of the best designs is a triangle of tiny dots in blue, black or red.

French canvas is a new material especially adapted for shirt waists, and has a good, strong body and smart weave. Stripes of color defined with an edge of black are alternately solid and lacy in effect. The price is 55 cents.

Oxford shirting is again to the fore and costs but 18 cents a yard. A good pattern is of tiny squares made of triple half moons centered with a dot. Mercerized chevot is still another variety of these wash fabrics and can be recommended for shopping or walking costumes in a pretty design of broken checks. The effect is not unlike the shepherd's checks used so much last summer, but yet sufficiently different to be new—price, 39 cents a yard. This comes in different sizes and in black and white or blue and white. Large solid spots are a favorite design for plain materials, a rose silk and linen pongee being patterned with these dots in a less definite shade of the same colors and costing 18 cents. This comes in blue and other light shades as well.

Never was there a greater variety of pretty materials for simple house



NATTY SPRING GOWNS.

Dresses or dressing gowns—all wool albatross at 37½ cents a yard and the same quality of Henrietta cloth at 65 cents are both good purchases and reasonable in price.

Many of the new foulards show satin stripes and figures in the same shade as the ground and forming a part of it, the patterns scattered regardless over them. However, almost all the higher priced foulards are silk finished, as it is affirmed that the satin finish will no longer be grande mode, except in the very finest quality, having been found inferior in durability when expense has had to be seriously considered.

White foulards patterned with black are again upon the summit of popularity with modish women and certainly are not to be outdone in smartness by any other combination, though next in order is that delightfully soft green known as reseda.

Most chic and beautiful is a black satin finished foulard, scattered with a round moon effect of dots in self color, which are more or less visible as the light happens to strike them. The whole fabric is then showered with tiny pin points and further embellished with undulated stripes of white in different widths. The effect is entirely unusual and remarkably good. The price is \$1.75 a yard.



William Allen White

Will write a series of articles on the political situation at Washington as he sees it from week to week. Exclusively in

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST



There are perhaps three or four men in the length and breadth of the country who can write on political topics as sanely, shrewdly and clearly as Mr. White; but not one of them possesses in like degree his fine native

humor or his ability to wring the last drop of human interest out of his subject and into his writing. Mr. White has also the rare gift for stripping a complex theme of its non-essentials and showing it forth in its simplest terms.

How the Cabinet Does Business

By Charles Emory Smith

Former Postmaster-General. A very general ignorance of the inner workings of the Cabinet room prevails, and yet the Cabinet is the least formal, the most active, of the arms of the Government. Mr. Smith will illustrate with anecdotes of actual occurrence how the assembly handles grave questions.



A Congressman's Wife

A regular letter from one of the brightest women in Washington, giving us all the social gossip of the Capital, telling us the good things said at the social functions; bright, sparkling, full of life—the social life of Washington.

The Saturday Evening Post will be sent to any address every week from now to July 1st, 1903, on trial, on receipt of only 50 cents.

It is the handsomest weekly magazine you ever saw

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

vogue, the source or the foregoing item, illustrates some taking spring and summer gowns. The first figure shows a dark blue striped summer silk. The three piece skirt has a flounce laid in inverted box plaits and straps and tabs of white taffeta. The natty little shirt waist is smartened with a white taffeta box plait, stock and collar. The belt is of black patent leather, the hat black and white straw, with a bandeau of black molre ribbon.

The spotted black and white pique of the second figure has a circular skirt trimmed with two groups of wide tucks and mitered straps of white linen, a plaited flounce and inverted back. The shirt waist shows four plaits front and back, a box plait, yoke straps and belt of white linen and bishop sleeves with linen cuffs. A stock of red satin and a burnt straw outing hat trimmed with red satin give a lively touch of color to the whole.

PALATABLE PANCAKES.

A batter for pancakes should be free from lumps, beaten very thoroughly, and thin enough to run freely when turned on to the griddle. A pitcher is a convenient vessel to use for it, as the batter can be poured from it. Try a little of the batter first to be sure it is right and the griddle is at the required heat.

A griddle should stand on the stove a little time before it is needed to be

come thoroughly and evenly heated. An inch square piece of fat salt pork on the end of a fork is the best thing to use for greasing. The griddle should be hot enough to hiss when the batter is turned on it.

If the griddle or waffle iron has not been used for some time, wash it well with a brush and hot suds, rinse and wipe it dry. Then rub it with salt, brush it off, and let the iron stand on the back of the range to heat through.

By many a soapstone griddle is preferred to an iron one, as it requires no greasing and holds the heat well. Others contend that cakes are not so tender when cooked on soapstone.

A GOOD BATTER PUDDING.

A good batter pudding is made by beating two eggs, adding one cupful of milk, three and a half cupfuls of sifted flour, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one scant cupful of canned cherries or any small fruit. Turn this into a well greased mold, cover and place in a steamer or pot of boiling water for two and a half hours. Serve with it a creamy sauce.

LAYER CAKE RECIPE.

One and a half teaspoonfuls of sugar and two heaping tablespoonfuls of but-

ter thoroughly creamed. Add two tablespoonfuls of milk, three well beaten eggs, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and one heaping teaspoonful of sifted flour. This amount of dough will be enough to generously cover the bottom of four layer cake pans of ordinary size. The rule is an excellent one, and by using different fillings an almost endless variety of layer cakes may be obtained.

FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT.

A dampened bag of salt relieves a bruise.

A tumbler of hot water before each meal is recommended to dyspeptics.

Full, deep breathing of pure air is one of the best possible cures for bilious attacks, indigestion, chronic dyspepsia and, in fact, almost any weakness of the bodily system.

Dry heat is a valuable pain reliever, without any of the depressing effects common to drugs. It often possesses a sedative action on the nervous system obtained by no other means.

HINTS ON MANICURING.

The best manicure acid is a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cup of tepid water. This not only whitens and removes all stains from the nails, but it loosens the cuticle much better than scissors do.

DRESS AND FASHIONS.

New ideas for the coming season are not asserting themselves. The three-quarter coat, fitting the figure slightly, very full in the basque and worn with handsome waistcoats, will be the main thing to lux when furs are abandoned. The first hats prepared in Parisian ateliers for the demiseason and spring season on the Riviera supply a pretty correct forecast of styles that will prevail



AT HOME GOWNS.

fall later. In fact, it is from these that foreign buyers get their models. From the displays already made by the milliners it appears that there is a tendency to decrease the size of the hat, while the broad flat effect is relieved by a sharp upward turn of the brim or mounted up floral garniture. The curves and shapings to the broad brims of the new hats indicate a desire toward individuality and the suiting of chic chapeaux to various types of face.

The smart Monte Carlo hat always shows a liberal display of floral decoration. Parma violets and roses, not to



EVENING GOWN.

speak of primroses and mimosa, are to have their turn on the spring models. The foundation of many of the hats is in tulle, coarse net or silk, with an applique of wonderful designs and motifs depicted in soft silken straw entirely covering the crown and broad brims. Embroidery in straw seems to compose some very dainty toques. Straws are mingled and appear as if woven in two colors, and flowers were never more realistic.

The first cut shows "at home" gowns—one a robe gown in pale mauve satin de chine, the other a silver gray panne with handsome guipure and showing some new points as to the skirt. In the second cut appears an accordion plaited chiffon evening gown with trellis of black ribbon and chenille embroidery. For spring costumes gray is, as al-

ways, extremely chic, though trying to a poor complexion. But smart dressers like it and manage to look extremely well in it even if it does not quite suit their color.

A season of bright colors seems to be the prospect, though the best dressed women retain a wonderful chic in all black or all white frocks. Very pale tan or deep ivory with a touch of black will also be smart wear.

Pale pastel tones have their following, too—the very palest greens, pinks, mauves and blues, which look so well when warmed by the richness of chin-chilla and sable. AMY VARNUM.

TABLE AND TOILET WARES.

One of the marked features of the present is the use in table and toilet wares of metals other than the white.

Right royal has been the road of burnished copper to favor. Its rich hue strikes the eye strongly; its soft luster strengthens the first pleasing impression. In its splendid color there is a depth and yet a delicacy that arrests and holds the fancy.

Burnished copper with silver ornament appears in vases, desk and smoking sets, tankards and range, umbrella handles and numberless small things, but the new combination is handsomest on the toilet table. Imagine a Watteau plaque in gray silver enlivened and warmed with a decorative frame of shining copper, the whole forming the back of a hand mirror. Silver deposit work in copper is most effective.

Silver gilt is also now much used and is not at all confined to purely decorative objects, but enriches all sorts of table silver from spoons to complete tea sets.

The small and odd wares of the table offer much novelty. Here for elegant service are the ramequins of decorated French porcelain set into a pierced silver frame, with the one long side handle characteristic of the cruder prototype, and there are silver entree dishes with ears and a cover resting upon a small plate.

Bouillon cups of decorated china in silver frames with loving cup handles form a charming array.

Peculiarly attractive are slender chocolate cups of French porcelain decorated in pink and provided with frames whose base of pierced silver is a square instead of the usual circle.

Quite a pleasing wrinkle for the hostess abreast of the times are the dainty little individual almond dishes that form a set with the regulation almond dish.

The oyster cocktail glass has become a thing of importance in the past year. One example of it in porcelain on a silver standard takes the form of the ordinary champagne glass and indeed might serve either purpose.

Highball glasses are tall, tempting affairs of crystal set in a circular frame with handle.

Russian tea glasses to accompany the samovar rest upon a small silver plate, with a fixed circular cup in the center for the reception of the glass.

A fashion of the day among many good diners is the serving of mineral water directly after coffee, and a tumbler of approved size, placed in a rather heavy gray silver base, is the silver-smith's provision for this custom.

Decidedly unique is the plan of a silver cracker bowl where the center of the wide, shallow bowl is arranged for the reception of worcestershire sauce, horseradish and catsup bottles.

An asparagus holder like an abbreviated pair of tongs serves for the deft lifting of a few stalks from one of the new asparagus trays that are provided with a pierced silver bottom or draining board.—Elsie Bee in Jewelers' Circular.

FASHIONS ECHOES.

Grapes form some of the most beautiful designs in laces.

A bowknot arrangement high on the head represents a new fad in coiffures.

Buttons continue to grow in importance. Huge ones of most beautiful workmanship are seen.

Roses and other flowers exquisitely fashioned in ribbon are all the rage not only in millinery, but as gown trimmings.

There is a great deal to study in color now, and a new tone between gray and green is one charming instance of the new ideas.

A SHORT COFFEE COAT.

The original coffee coat, which did not attain to much favor, has grown shorter and shorter, so that smart models are now practically boleros as regards their length and shape, and as



A COAT BODICE IN NET AND LACE.

Such are useful and attractive little affairs. One here sketched is of lace mounted over a Breton net slip, the sleeves being of this net also, with short oversleeves of the lace. The collar is vandyked and strapped with pink crepe de chine embroidered in fancy stitch here and there lightly.

CLEVER USE OF CROCHET.

Embroidered letters for marking linen are no new device, but now that crochet work is so popular again the clever idea has occurred to one worker to utilize it in the making of these letters. The letters are done in what is known as Irish crochet, which is so pretty and lacelike that it bears a great resemblance to Venetian rose and Spanish point. On account of variety in the patterns and less labor the Irish crochet may be done in pieces and sewed together. In these letters it has been necessary to have recourse to the



ORNAMENTAL LETTERS IN CROCHET.

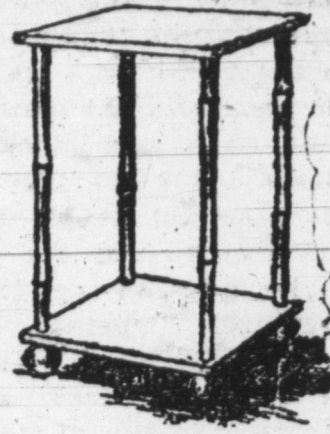
needle occasionally, but not to any great extent. A stitch here and there has been employed to give the correct expression to the leaves, and the ornaments are all made separately and sewed on.

The skillful worker should be able to construct her own designs for such letters, those sketched here being only intended as suggestions.

The round ornaments of various sizes are all made on the same plan, either with or without an edge. The cotton is wound round a knitting pin until the required thickness has been attained and single treble then worked all round. They are all made round and pinched into the shape required.

A GOOD SMALL STAND.

A simple bit of woodwork illustrated in the Household is the making of a little stand that, when finished, with a pretty cover, is not only attractive, but quite safe, which some light stands are not. Two squares are cut from seven-eighths inch boards, one of pine and the other of some handsome, heavy wood for the lower shelf. Let these squares be seventeen inches each way. A couple of worn-out bamboo fishing poles will furnish four legs. Cut them twenty-seven inches in length and fit wooden plugs into the hollow ends. Round the edges of both squares and rub down very smoothly the shelf below, for that is to show its surface. Bore holes the size of the legs in each corner of the two squares, beneath the top and in the upper surface of the shelf, boring but half way through the wood.

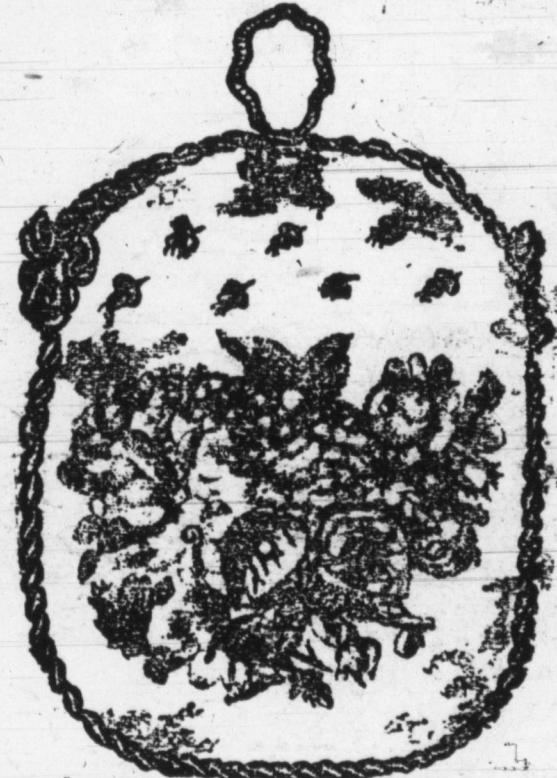


LAMP STAND.

When the legs are driven in tightly, the ends having first been coated with glue, put screws down through the top into each leg and up through the shelf from the lower side in the same way. Round wooden balls can be had at any cabinet maker's and can be screwed on beneath the shelf with very long screws, a hole having been bored up through them previously with a gimlet.

QUAINT FANCY WORK.

From the depths of old treasure chests stored with needlework into which the deft fingers of a bygone generation embroidered many a quaint or pretty fancy are unearthed dainty objects, not without suggestiveness for the worker of today. The original of the illustration is an admirable exam-



RETICULE WORKED IN TENT STITCH.

ple of the dainty tent stitch in which our grandmothers and great-grandmothers delighted, mounted as one of the pretty little reticules, which are a fashion of the present almost as much as of the past. On either side of the bag is worked a garland of old world flowers, the "polyanthus bright and wondrous gay" of our childhood's poem, snowdrops, double pink daisies, convolvulus, hawthorn, wild strawberries with their blossoms, auriculas, lilac and jonquil, shaded with the delicacy almost of brush work. The fine canvas is left, unworked, as background, over a white silk lining, except that (on what is presumably the outward side of the reticule) it is powdered with minute blue flowers.

THE FIGURE OF TO-DAY.

Tall, slender women have it all their own way. The perfect figure has been discussed of late, and the fiat seems to be that slenderness combined with good lines is essential. But it is no good being thin unless you are willowy and graceful. The taller, the more slender, the better; the shoulders broad, the arms long, the waist line at the front long, the hips well shaped, neither flat nor hollow. The line must be straight from under the arms to the ankle. There must be a slight outward curve at the back of the waist. It is the greatest mistake to pad over the hips. One of the artifices of a fashionable corsetiere is to lace the hips into a flat line. Stays grow longer and consequently far less comfortable, but while they lengthen below the waist they become shorter above.

MARKETS

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 23.
A market letter, issued by the George W. Saunders Livestock Commission company says:

Cattle receipts at this market this week amounted to 3358 head less than last week's receipts. The very severe weather of this week caused much delay in the way of getting stock on the market. All trains have been behind time, and stock arrived in bad shape. Our market advanced 20c to 35c over last week's quotations on full fat steers, and we look for a still higher advance over this price the coming week; whereas, cows have made very little change over last week's quotations, and close about steady to strong. Hog receipts have been very light for the week, and the demand still increasing. Top hogs reached 7c this week, and we do not look for much decline in the hog market.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 21.—Weekly review of the market by the Longhorn Livestock Commission company: The weather interference with traffic has cut down receipts materially, and there was only a light representation of cattle this week, and the few offered were only fair in quality, there being virtually nothing strictly good available. Trade opened strong, and the movement was lively on everything, and values on all desirable killers were considered 10c to 15c higher than the close of last week. The supply has been sufficient to meet the demand this week, and would advise shippers who have anything ready to let them come. The big end of the supply was cows, for which there was a good demand at good, strong prices. Values are not quotably higher, but trading was active and steady.

The sheep market continues to get better and receipts light, as usual, the good mutton selling regularly at steady to higher prices. The only trouble with the market was the small number offered, the arrivals being too small to half supply the requirements of the trade. Everything that could possibly be used for mutton was taken, the common stuff selling for a better price than last week, and the choice stuff would have sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25.

While the receipts of hogs were some better this week, there were not half enough to supply the demand. The market opened steady to strong, and continued active throughout the entire week. The early arrivals lasted only a few minutes, and the late ones sold as fast as they came in at good values, this being the strongest part of the market. Top hogs sold at 7c, and we look for a good active market next week.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 21.—Report by the Southwestern Livestock Commission company: The week has been one of cold and sleet and mud, and Monday and Tuesday were very disagreeable, and receipts comparatively light, while the balance of the week has been quite heavy. We believe the receipts will compare favorably with the week previous. Prices have been steady to strong, and generally 35c higher on most all classes of cattle. The market closes active to strong, and we look for a steady market next week. We quote as follows:

Fed steers, 1050 to 1100 pounds, with quality, \$3.50 to \$3.85; fed steers, 950 to 1050 pounds, with quality, \$3.50 to \$3.75; fed steers, 850 to 950 pounds, with quality, \$3.25 to \$3.60; heavy steers, with quality, \$2.35 to \$3.25; light feeder steers, with quality, \$2.60 to \$3; good heavy fat fed cows, with quality, \$2.75 to \$3.25; good fat light fed cows, with quality, \$2.40 to \$3; canner cows, \$1.50 to \$2.15.

Our hog market has been the most satisfactory for months. We sold hogs here this week for \$7 per hundred, the highest sale on this market for the week, and, in fact, for months past. These same hogs, we do not believe, would have brought this money North. We also hold the next figures in the sale of hogs, having sold a bunch of 120 hogs for \$9.00 per hundred, and we are quite sure that they sold above their value as compared with Northern markets on that weight. They were, however, a nice lot of finished hogs, the kind that always sell readily and at satisfactory prices. Majority of sales of 150 to 200 pound hogs have sold around \$ 6.75 to \$ 6.85. We also sold a

bunch of nice handy fattened pigs, weighing 125 pounds, at \$6.50 per hundred weight.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 21.
The market as seen by the North Texas Livestock Commission company: The hog receipts continued light and the prices strong. Tops for the week were 7c, with good mixed packers selling from \$6.65 to \$6.85; light fat hogs, \$6.25 to \$6.50; Southeast kind selling from \$5.25 to \$6.30, owing to fat and weight. Owing to the condition of the weather for the past week we think the market will open strong Monday at the above quotations, and should you have any hogs to market, we think you will find a good, strong market next week, as the demand is greater than the supply.

There was a liberal supply of cattle on the market this week. The prices ruled stronger than last week, closing steady to strong at the following quotations: Choice fed steers, \$3.40@3.70; medium fed, \$3.00@3.40, good grass steers, \$2.75@3.00; light thin steers, \$2.05@2.50; choice heavy fed cows, \$2.60@3.25; medium cows, \$2.25@2.50; the thin and canning kind, \$1.25@2.00.

We also have a strong demand for good fat sheep at from \$3 to \$4.50, owing to quality.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 21.
The weekly review of the conditions by the Fort Worth Livestock Commission company is as follows:

Plenty of cattle found their way to this market during the past week, and up to Friday, prices were strong to higher. With steady, strong, and higher prices on the Northern markets, our market had a good deal of strength, until the biggest run of the week showed up here on Friday, with lower prices on common canners and all kinds of medium stuff. However, all classes of decent killing steers are still selling higher, and the declines are only noted in the inferior kinds of stuff, which heretofore have been higher in proportion than anything else, and the packers seem to have made up their minds to put them in line. We are sure to have a strong market throughout the coming week on desirable killers, and would be glad to hear from all parties who have anything to offer in this line. We have a continued demand at higher prices from California buyers on 950-pound to 1100-pound well fattened steers at from \$3.35 to \$3.90, and we believe choice articles of heavy fed steers will bring \$4 per 100 pounds.

The receipts of hogs have been very light this week, only about 15 cars in all, and the market is 10c to 15c higher than it was at the close of last week on all classes of hogs that are fat, and we still look for a higher market the coming week. We think the receipts will be light, as there will be quite a good many hogs held back for the fat stock show, and we think, if you have anything ready for market, this week would be a good time to put them on. The Northern markets are all a little higher on hogs at the close of this week than they were last. The best 200-pound hogs and up would bring \$6.85 to \$7, and the lighter hogs would sell from \$6.50 to \$6.85.

Our sheep market is still strong, and we could get \$4.50 per 100 pounds for some good sheep. If you have anything in the way of sheep, would be glad to hear from you, as we think this is the best market for them.

CHICAGO.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22.—Cattle receipts



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

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.
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SALESMEN:
W. D. DAVIS, Cattle.
L. RUNNELS, Hogs.

REFERENCES:
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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.

25,000. Market strong to 10c higher. Good to prime steers \$5.50@5.80, poor to medium \$3.25@4.50, stockers and feeders \$2.35@4.60, cows \$1.40@4.50, heifers \$2.00@4.75, canners \$1.40@2.60, bulls \$2.25@4.50, calves \$3.25@8.00, Texas fed steers \$3.50@4.25. Hog receipts 44,000. Market 5@10c lower; good to choice heavy \$7.25@7.45, light \$6.50@6.90, bulk of sales \$6.95@7.25. Sheep, receipts 22,000. Market steady to 10c lower, good to choice wethers \$5.00@5.75, fair to choice mixed \$4.00@5.00, Western sheep \$4.75@5.75, native lambs \$4.75@7.25.

KANSAS CITY.
Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 23.—Cattle receipts 6500 natives and 1700 Texans; calves, 75 Texans and 150 natives. Market steady; choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.50@5.25, fair to good \$3.50@4.45, stockers and feeders \$2.25@4.75, Western fed steers \$2.90@5.00, Texas and Indian steers \$2.00@4.00, Texas cows \$2.00@3.05, native cows \$1.50@4.05, native heifers \$2.90@4.05, canners \$1.00@2.25, bulls \$2.50@3.60, calves \$2.75@6.25. Hogs, receipts 5500. Market 5c lower; heavy \$7.00@7.15, light \$6.45@6.95, pigs \$5.80@6.65. Sheep, receipts 2600. Market active, native lambs \$4.00@6.65, Western lambs \$3.85@6.50, fed ewes \$3.15@6.20, native wethers \$8.50@5.60, Western wethers \$3.40@5.80, stockers and feeders \$2.50@3.65.

ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 23.—Cattle receipts 3000, including 1800 Texans. Market steady; native shipping and export steers \$4.00@5.75, dressed beef and butcher steers \$3.75@5.25, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.30@4.25, stockers and feeders \$2.40@4.25, cows and heifers \$2.25@4.75, canners \$2.65@3.00, bulls \$2.50@4.00, calves \$5.00@8.25, Texas and Indian steers \$3.35@4.40, cows and heifers \$2.10@3.10. Hogs, receipts 50000. Market 5c lower; pigs and lights \$6.75@7.00, packers \$7.00@7.25, butchers \$7.15@7.35. Sheep, receipts 500. Market strong; native muttons \$4.40@5.50, lambs \$5.40@7.00, culls and bucks \$2.00@4.50, stockers \$1.50@3.00, Texans \$3.35@4.25.

ST. LOUIS.
Advices from the National stockyards, East St. Louis, are to the effect that the receipts of quarantine cattle there have been light, and scarcely more than sufficient to satisfy the local demand. Quotations are as follows:
Steers, best quality, good weights, 25c higher; steers, light weight quality, fair to good, 25c to 35c higher; cows, fully steady; bulls, strong to 10c higher; calves, best \$1 per head higher; others unchanged.

GALVESTON.
(Reported by the A. P. Norman Livestock company.)
Galveston, Tex., Feb. 23.—While there are but few cattle or calves on sale, the

demand still continues to be exceedingly light, with no immediate prospect of any advance in prices. Quotations:
Beeves, good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; beeves, common to fair, \$2.50@3.00; cows, good to choice, \$2.00@2.25; cows, common to fair, \$2.00@2.25; yearlings, good to choice, \$3.00@3.50; yearlings, common to fair, \$2.50@2.75; calves, good to choice, \$3.50@4.00; calves, common to fair, \$2.75@3.25.

GRAIN MARKET.
Dallas, Feb. 24—Quotations on grain and hay are as follows:
Carload lots—Dealers charge from store 5@10c more per 100 pounds on bran 2@3c per bushel on oats and corn and 10@15c per 100 pounds on hay.
Bran \$1.00.
Chopped corn—Per 100 pounds, \$1.15.
Corn—Shelled, per bushel, 60c.
Oats—Per bushel, 50c.
Hay—Johnson grass \$12.00@13.00, prairie hay \$11.50@12.50.
Cottonseed meal \$22.00.
Grain bags, bale lots—5-bushel oat bags 7½@8c, 2-bushel corn bags 6c, 2-bushel wheat bags 5c, 2-bushel 6-foot wool bags 85c.
Wheat—No. 2 75c.
Broomcorn—Per ton, \$65 to \$100.

COTTON MARKET.
NEW ORLEANS SPOT.
New Orleans, La., Feb. 23.—Spot cotton firm and unchanged. Sales 2600 bales spot and 600 to arrive. Ordinary 8 3-16, good ordinary 8 11-16, low middling 9 ¼, middling 9 11-16, good middling 10 ½, middling fair 10 3-16.

LIVERPOOL SPOT.
Liverpool, Feb. 23.—Spot cotton 2 points up; demand fair. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 9100 were American and 1000 went to exporters and speculators. Imports 14,000 bales, of which 7700 were American. Tenders 500 bales new. The closing prices: Ordinary 5.02, good ordinary 5.14, low middling 5.26, middling 5.38, good middling 5.56, middling fair 5.94.

MOVEMENT FOR BETTER ROADS.
R. W. Richardson, a representative of the office of public road inquiries connected with the department of agriculture, is in Dallas for the purpose of inaugurating a movement to improve the public roads in the northern part of the state. A convention for the purpose of agitating the matter will be held at some centrally located point and the Dallas Commercial club is making an effort to secure the meeting. He will be formally welcomed at a special meeting of the club.
Mr. Richardson is secretary of the National Good Roads association and believes that interest in better highways is gradually being aroused.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

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Galveston Harbor
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W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A.
 GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE 40-HOUR BILL.

Conrad Kohrs of Montana was very active in presenting a memorial to the United States senate urging passage of the 40-hour law. He thinks that the so-called humane societies that are fighting the bill are wrong and that the pending measure is far more humane than the 28-hour system with all its alleged attending brutality towards cattle. He says:

"I certainly believe in the humane treatment of dumb animals. It was with this object in view that I introduced the memorial. Now, conditions are different in Montana and the east in this essential respect. The cattle shipped to eastern markets from Montana are range or what might be termed wild cattle. "Any one who ever witnessed the loading of these western animals will agree with me in that the loading and unloading is a proceeding bordering on cruelty. They make a wild rush for the chute—in fact, it is a stampede on a small scale. They become wedged in tightly and the cowboys are obliged to prod them with sharp poles and it often requires half an hour to extricate them. "This prodding and bumping process is far worse than allowing these

range cattle, which often go for days without food or water on the range, to ride on a train forty hours. I have received communications from eastern packing houses to urge the passage of this bill in the federal senate. The cattle arrive in better condition in this way than when they have gone through two or three unloading processes.

"There is, I understand, a movement on foot to defeat this bill in the upper branch of congress. This bill has the support of several humane societies. Now, I am a humanitarian, always have been and always will be, believing that the pending measure is far more humane than the twenty-eight hour system with all its attending brutality toward our wild cattle.

"In the east, where the cattle shipped, as a rule, are tame and not subjected to range conditions, and where they are fed and watered as regularly perhaps as are their owners, the twenty-eight hour system would doubtless prove beneficial, but at the same time cattle are not shipped such great distance there as we are necessarily compelled to resort to in order to reach a market, and I believe that if these societies were familiar with our western conditions they would not seek to impose such a hardship on the dumb animals as does the twenty-eight hour law clause."

EULOGY ON THE HORSE.

He who sees no beauty in the horse, Nor e'er admires his speed upon the course,

Is doomed to only see life's shady side, And always should behind a donkey ride.

Who with a soul, can look with dormant eye, And view the trotting wonders as they fly,

Or see the mettled racers near the wire, With outstretched necks and eyes of flashing fire,

Without a tingle from his very toes, To see which racer has in front his nose?

If there be such, why, all I've got to say, I thank my stars I wasn't made that way!

Perfection's mold in either man or beast Is rarely found, I think, to say the least;

Say what we may, we kneel at beauty's shrine, And humbly bow before a form divine.

But more admired than beauty is the steed That shows the staying qualities with speed;

The horse endowed by nature for the race Was not intended for a snailing pace.

The draught horse, trotter, runner, each we find, Peculiarly constructed for his kind.

The all-wise Power so traced the plan That he can please most any kind of man,

So he whose taste admits of nothing fast Can have his ride behind a slow jack-ass.

From Crosby and adjoining counties the range is said to be much better than it has been for a number of years and cattle on the ranch in prime condition. In Garza it is as good as was ever known at this season of the year, while over in Terry (according to E. S. McNairy, who ought to know) conditions are favorable, and cattle are going into the winter with lots of tallow. Indeed, from no part of the range country of Texas are very unfavorable reports being received.

ALLEN C. THOMAS, Pres't and Mgr. A. G. CRUMP, Vice-Pres't. WALTER STARK, Sec'y-Treas. MARIE V. JACKSON, Cashier.
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 FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS (Incorporated) FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
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References: First National Bank. Market Report free of charge on application. Write, wire or phone us.

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Enables me after a thorough personal examination, free of charge, to tell you if your case is curable. If it is not I will tell you so; if curable and I take your case I will give you a written legal guaranty of a positive cure. Send for symptom blank and new book on diseases of men.

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VICTORIA, TEXAS, Dec. 22, 1903. The Inland Manufacturing Co., San Antonio, Tex. Gentlemen:—In reply to yours of the 18th inst. I want to say, that every man, he being a cattleman or not, who has used your Tonic Stock Salt, has nothing but praise for it. It not only does everything you claim for it, but it does more than that, cattle once diseased, after using it a few days, will keep them from dying.

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

FOR CATTLE, HORSES AND SHEEP. M'd by **INLAND MFG. CO.** SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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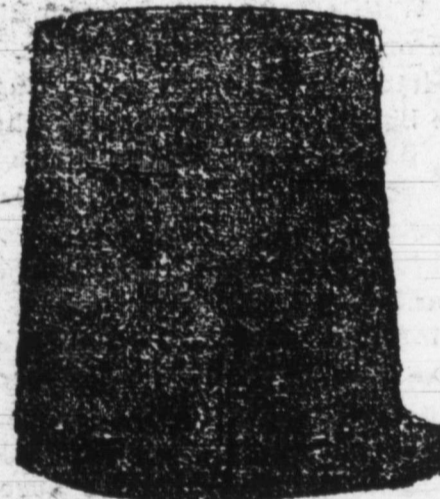
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