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CATTLE RAISERS CONVENE.

Bone and Sinew of the Texas Live Stock Industry at El Paso—Growing Importance of the Organization Reflected in Reports—New Officers Elected—Fort Worth Secures the Meeting for Next Year.

Though Fort Worth puts up a strong claim of being the home of the Texas cowman and will again demonstrate that this title is not a misnomer next year, still it must be admitted that El Paso, the western gateway of this vast domain, did not treat the "boys" as strangers last week. They received a cordial welcome from the entire populace and were royally entertained.

A vast army of 5000 or more, representing the bone and sinew of the live stock industry in the Southwest, took the city by storm and the populace gracefully capitulated. The occasion was the annual convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, an organization that has accomplished more to place the industry upon a sound commercial footing than any body of its kind in the United States.

Not all present were cattlemen. The marts of trade were represented by tactful, resourceful business getters, who were on hand to confer with the delegates and visiting breeders relative to the marketing of their "raw products." The packing interests at Chicago, Kansas City and Fort Worth did not permit the opportunity to do business go by default and the effects of trades virtually consummated there will be far reaching.

The stockmen present uniformly predicted a prosperous year. Rains have been copious since fall in all parts of the state, furnishing an abundance of stock water. As the soil is well moistened, even in many localities usually dry, there will be no shortage of grass. Reports also indicated that the estimates of losses in the Panhandle country had been greatly exaggerated.

As heretofore, there was a highly creditable exhibit of blooded stock. To this the contributors included such representative breeders as Scharbauer and Aycock of Midland, B. C. Rhome and E. C. and J. F. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth and Reynolds Brothers of Higbee, Mo. In Scharbauer and Aycock's herd was the yearling bull that won the Junior sweepstakes at the Fort Worth show. Mrs. S. E. Townsend of Midland was also among the exhibitors and three animals from her famous Royal Shorthorn herd made a splendid impression. Royal Archer, one of the number, is a direct descendant of Proud Archer who sold at \$5000 and for which a bid of \$10,000 was recently declined. Others who had representative detachments from among their "good ones" at the show were Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, E. H. Estes of Midland, E. W. Permenter of Big Springs, J. W. Glover of Colorado City and A. R. and J. C. Hamilton of Roswell, N. M.

THE OPENING DAY.

When the convention met in twenty-seventh annual session last Tuesday morning, 624 accredited delegates were in their seats. Reports from officers and committees, addresses of welcome and responses took up much of the day. Mayor Hammett extended cordial greetings to the visitors and introduced Senator W. W. Turney of El Paso, who said among other things:

"We have promised you our hospitality and if we fall short that is for you to determine. We are doing our very best to entertain you, and if we have not met every train it is the fault of those who are trying to run trains on time."

He complimented the cattlemen on their good citizenship and progress, saying they had driven out the Indian and the buffalo and had converted the vast region into cattle ranges to the benefit of the school fund.

"El Paso feels to-day that she has grown great enough to say, 'Come here and we will entertain you.' We want you to feel that the fullest hospitality is meted out to each one." (Applause.) Hon. Sam Cowan of Fort Worth was next introduced. He said in part:

"The president of the association has been up all night; he had these keys before the Mayor brought them here." He spoke of ancient days, when the cattlemen from the plains of Arabia visited the walled cities and were given the keys to the gates. In El Paso, he said, the doors would be kept unlocked. He referred to El Paso as a great mining and railroad center of Texas.

"El Paso is a city of the greatest importance, where you can come and

never write a letter back to your wives. (Laughter.)

"But I don't want you to do that. I want you to go back to your hotels and write your wives a letter and tell them all about El Paso."

The cowman was eulogized by the speaker, and he was applauded. Next he complimented El Paso on the welcome given to the stranger. As a return for it, he said the cattlemen were likely to make a president of El Paso's most gifted son (Mr. Turney.) Col. Slaughter and Jacob were compared as types of modern and ancient cowmen. Both had had disputes about grass. Jacob and Esau fell out, and the speaker described the situation amid laughter.

Closing, the speaker thanked the citizens of El Paso for their hospitality.

Mayor Hammett, in the name of the citizens of El Paso, presented President MacKenzie, Vice President Turney and Second Vice President John T. Lytle of San Antonio with gold badges, which he pinned on their coats.

"I ask you to wear them," he said, "in memory of El Paso."

The president presented the report of the executive committee, which showed the resources to be \$84,178.01, with a cash surplus of \$1983.78. The treasurer's report showed the receipts from March 1, 1902, to March 1, 1903, to have been \$69,284.46 and the expenditures \$66,943.30, with a balance of \$5,835.98 against a balance of \$3494.80 at the same date of 1902.

Appended to the above report was a table showing the work done by the association through its detective and protective system, beginning with 1883, and giving every succeeding year up to the present. This shows a gain of from \$18,500 per annum to \$57,132.24 per annum in the value of stray cattle caught and services rendered. The total number of cattle caught from 1883 to March 1, 1903, was 42,062 and their total was \$844,021.74.

The number of cattle caught this year was 261 more than last year; the number collected for was 167 more than last year, and their value was \$5,724.03 more.

The 1,056 head collected for brought \$25,926.53, being an average of \$25.08, which is an increase of \$2.58 per head over the average price for last year.

Estimating the total number, 2,278, at the same average price per head, the cattle caught during the last year were worth \$57,132.24, an increase of \$11,749.74 over the valuation of last year. Of this 1,056 cattle collected for, 1,009 were caught this year, and 47 in previous years.

Of the 321 released, 285 were caught this year and 36 in previous years.

Of the 173 held up, pending investigation, 114 were caught this year and 59 in previous years.

The 378 in pastures, the 478 delivered to owners and the 14 lost and died, were all caught this year.

Continuing, the committee report says:

"In order that the great good accomplished and to be accomplished by this association may be greatly increased, we feel now called upon to request every member of this association to earnestly strive to secure his law-abiding neighbors and friends to become members and lend their influence to the end that both the old and the new members may receive greater benefits and a proportionate reduction in the expense of maintaining our inspectors and other employees.

Under the splendid plan adopted by this association years ago, not only have the members themselves been greatly benefited in the saving of property, but the moral condition of the whole state has been improved, while millions of dollars have been saved to the taxpayers in the lessening of criminal prosecutions, paying of witness fees and other expenses of criminal prosecutions.

No one agency has done so much to deter the criminal classes as the system of inspection maintained by us, not only throughout the state of Texas, but in the adjacent territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Indian Territory, and the state of Kansas, and especially in the large markets of Kansas City, Chicago, St. Jo, and all principal slaughter points. In fact, it is now

almost impossible for any member of this association to lose any animal bearing his brand, for every head of cattle is inspected when loaded on the cars, at most all feeding points in transit, and always one or more times at slaughter points.

The full effect of this splendid system is shown in the foregoing report of our secretary, in which it appears that during the past year our inspectors have caught and saved to our members 2278 head of cattle, which is an increase over the previous year of 261.

In conclusion, the small cattle owners of Texas and the territories are invited to join upon the ground that the association provides the cheapest and most effective protection to live stock to be found anywhere. The thanks of the association are extended to the various sheriffs, rangers and other peace officers who have assisted in running down thieves and bringing to justice those who deplete upon the property of members.

After the reading of the report President MacKenzie said that the time had arrived for him to retire and he was desirous of thanking the members of the association for their support and confidence during his incumbency. He thanked the executive committee for its co-operation and loyal support. He said the association was in a flourishing condition but its usefulness could be greatly extended. He urged all small owners as well as large, to join the association, and in closing paid a high tribute to the late secretary, J. C. Loving.

Mr. Turney read the annual report of the attorneys of the Cattle Raisers' association.

On motion of C. C. Slaughter of Dallas the reports of the executive committee and the attorneys were adopted.

J. C. Loving, Samuel Davidson, Ike Pryor and C. C. Slaughter were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Secretary Loving, and the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The election of new officers was the most important business transacted at the second day's session of the convention.

A large number of resolutions were also presented and adopted, and Hon. Jerry Simpson, formerly of Kansas, now of Roswell, N. M., made a rousing speech.

The delegates were slow in assembling. It was not until 10:30 o'clock that the assemblage was called to order by President MacKenzie. Rev. H. W. Moore opened the proceedings with an invocation. Chairman Sam Davidson read the committee's resolution on the death of the late secretary, J. C. Loving, as follows:

"Your committee upon resolutions of condolence on the death of J. C. Loving, beg leave to report the following preamble and resolution:

"The name of J. C. Loving is a household word in the state of Texas. His memory is dear to every stockman, whether he is a member of the association or not. He was among the pioneers of the cattle industry when it was in its infancy, having ably filled the office of secretary of the association for twenty-seven years, and as chief of the protective department from the beginning, excepting one year. In the course of nature he has passed into that great range of the beyond, and the association has been called upon to mourn the loss of a man of sterling worth. As a business associate and personal friend, the loss has created a vacancy that will be hard to fill; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that this association tender a vote of sympathy to the family of the deceased member, and that a copy of this resolution be offered the press and spread upon the records of this association.

"SAM DAVIDSON,

"C. C. SLAUGHTER,

"I. T. PRYOR,

"Committee."

Thorp Andrews of Fort Worth spoke to the resolution, saying:

"Among all civilized people it is the custom to eulogize the dead. It is not so much that it is the custom in this case, as it is that deep down in the heart of every cattleman there is warm regard for J. C. Loving."

He spoke feelingly of the many high qualities of the deceased, and referred to his faithfulness in guarding the interest of the association.

The resolutions were unanimously

adopted, after which the chair declared the election of officers to be in order.

For president, Ed Crowley of Midland nominated W. W. Turney of El Paso in an able speech. He said the incumbent would not only possess executive ability, but be a parliamentarian as well. Such a man was W. W. Turney, for he was untiring in all his pursuits of life and true to every trust, a polished statesman and enthusiastic cowman. (Applause.)

Col. Slaughter of Dallas seconded the nomination, saying the nomination was a good one; he moved that the rules be suspended and Turney elected by acclamation.

This was done in short order, after which the secretary was authorized to cast the vote of the entire convention for Mr. Turney.

Col. C. C. Slaughter and Messrs. Crowley and Burnett were appointed to escort the newly elected officer to the Turney said:

In accepting the office Senator "The Committee, Ladies and Fellow Members: The people of the West have for many years honored me with one position after another of trust and confidence. I don't know that any one of the offices ever paid anything.

"But the people have never given me anything approaching in greatness the present office which you have bestowed upon me."

He referred to the manner in which the association was building up and urged all members to take a deeper interest in the affairs of the organization. He repudiated the assertion that the association was a trust, and declared that no man in the association had ever tried to bring about conditions that would give them the semblance of a trust.

"The only trust you have ever attempted to organize is that trust which says to a cattle thief: 'If we catch you, we bind ourselves to convict you.'" He pledged to the association strict management of its affairs and strict accountability of every man employed.

"Over 1300 law-abiding, honest men have their names on our rolls. You can make it 4000 if you try. It devolves upon you to help us so that an honest, faithful inspector can be placed in every neighborhood where he is needed."

In closing the speaker thanked the delegates for the honor conferred.

For first vice president J. H. Panamora of Abilene nominated Ike T. Pryor, who was elected unanimously, and accepted. R. L. Ball of San Antonio nominated Richard Walsh of Paloduro for second vice president. His election was unanimous.

For Secretary, Sam Davidson of Fort Worth nominated Capt. John T. Lytle of San Antonio. He also was elected by acclamation.

Dr. E. B. Frayser of Vinita nominated S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth for treasurer and he was chosen without dissent.

E. B. Robinson presented a set of resolutions, having a bearing upon the shipment of stock on the railways and for the avoidance of damage suits. It was recommended that a board of arbitration be appointed to settle all differences that might thus arise. The resolution was adopted without argument.

E. B. Robinson introduced a strong resolution against roping contests and fair ground ropers. It demanded the prohibiting of such contests on the grounds that the ropers injure the stock.

This was also adopted.

Mr. Crowley of Midland introduced the following, which was also adopted: "Resolved, that the office of county inspector be abolished in all counties of the state and the legislature be memorialized for that purpose." Adopted.

Marion Sansom of Fort Worth said the legislature of Texas sought to completely prohibit the sale of oleomargarine in Texas through an alleged "pure food bill," and he introduced a resolution condemning the bill, as oleomargarine is made from pure cottonseed oil, beef fat, etc., and its sale is already regulated by congress.

The resolution condemning the bill was seconded by Colonel C. C. Slaughter, who declared it to be only another slap at the beef industry.

R. L. Ball of San Antonio said the resolution was too sweeping and should not be directed at the entire (Continued on page 12.)

MAVERICKS.

J. P. Draper sold his one-half interest in the old Haby & Walker ranch in Edwards county to John Mayfield for \$1500.

Col. B. T. Ambler of the Llano Land and Cattle company, has purchased the Galbraith interests in his company's business. Mr. Galbraith is at present the proprietor of a hotel in Mineral Wells.

A tract of land 125 miles long by 100 miles wide in the state of Sonora, Mexico, was lately purchased by New York capitalists. The tract will be fenced and converted into the largest cattle ranch in the world.

A lively debate is in progress through the cow papers in the western part of the state as to whether or not ticks actually result in the death of cattle. The disputants on both sides are offering to back their judgment with their cash.

All Texas roads are preparing for the rush of livestock which is due to begin in about thirty days. Several of the lines are concentrating their supply of stock cars in various parts of the cattle country, getting ready to handle the business and meet all demands.

The Texas Panhandle Stockmen's association will hold its fourth annual meeting at Childress March 24 and 25. A combination sale of registered and high grade Herefords, Shorthorns, Poll Durhams and Red Polls, offered by local breeders, will take place during the convention.

C. C. Walsh, an attorney at Gonzales, has arranged the sale of 3950 acres belonging to the Robert Houston estate, chiefly located in DeWitt county, to Edward Lord and William Miller of Cheapside, at \$9. The transaction is generally regarded as a conspicuous bargain for the purchasers.

The Dale Land and Cattle company has been chartered at Austin with a capital stock of \$300,000. Its headquarters are at Bonham and Henrietta. The incorporators are: J. B. Dale, Sr., J. T. Dale and B. A. McKinney of Fannin county; J. B. Dale, Jr., of Hunt county, and J. E. Dale of Clay county, who propose to engage in the raising, buying and selling of livestock.

Sherwood, the thriving little city of Irion county, has recently witnessed two lively rushes by homeseekers. The leases upon forty-six sections of school land had expired, and crowds of men lined up at the court house awaiting an opportunity to file on claims. The first rush occurred on a Saturday, and was repeated the following Monday. Personal encounters were frequent, and some of the incidents were decidedly humorous. "The six gang," as they had been dubbed, filed upon a total of thirty-eight sections, while the "Sherwood gang," acting in unison, filed upon a similar number. Many who tried to secure land singled-handed were left out in the cold. On Monday the two sides had another "tug of war, but this time the "Six boys" lost out. They were held down on the ground by muscular arms and legs while the victorious Sherwoodites presented applications at their leisure. Apart from a few bruises, none of the participants in the rough and tumble scrimmage were injured. There is considerable doubt as to whether or not the filings were legal.

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FAVORS AN OPEN SEASON.

Writing from Alanreed, Gray county, Texas, J. E. B. Stewart says: "Cattlemen are in a bad fix, owing to losses during the recent storm. As to sentiment here about the proposed legislation affecting the quarantine line, it is very much divided. Some hold that owing to the recent establishment of the Fort Worth packeries, we are no longer dependant upon the Northern markets and that in the near future all of our live stock products can be fed in Texas and marketed at Fort Worth, below the contemplated United States restriction line. I am not a judge of these matters, yet the claims

seem to be plausible. Montana, the Dakotas and some other states, can not breed cattle at a profit. We can breed, raise and feed them and send them to the Fort Worth market—not to Kansas City and Chicago. So where does the loss come? I live above the line and my interests are here, but what is best I can not say. However, give us a sixty-day season."

IOWA SHORTHORN SALE.

At the Bigler sale of Shorthorns in Des Moines, Ia., last week an average of \$196.79 was made on 249 head. The aggregate amount realized by the sale was \$48,730.

It was the general impression that the purchasers secured exceptionally good value for their money.

PURCELL FAT STOCK SHOW.

Shorthorn and Hereford breeders of Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas held a meeting at Purcell a few days ago and decided upon a sale of purebred cattle to be held at Purcell April 8 and 10. Those who will contribute to the sale are: E. E. Alkire of Lexington, O. T.; J. C. Washington of Maletta, I. T.; J. W. Carey of Armstrong, Okla.; D. H. Hover of Davis, I. T.; B. C. Rhome of Fort Worth; J. F. Hovencamp of Fort Worth and Campbell Russell of Bennett, I. T.

Fifty head each of Shorthorns and Herefords will be sold at public sale during the show. Catalogues of the cattle are being prepared for distribution.

ANGUS BREEDERS ACTIVE.

The directors of the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' association have set aside special premiums to the amount of \$5000 for the International Show at Chicago and \$3500 for the American Royal at Kansas City.

Mr. A. A. Armstrong has been chosen to act as judge of pure bred stock at the International, and Prof. C. E. Curtiss, of the Iowa experiment station, as judge of individual classes of pure bred steers. Mr. L. McWhorter was appointed superintendent.

For the American Royal, Mr. E. T. Davis was named as judge, and George Stevenson Jr., as superintendent.

Sales of Angus cattle will be held at both the International and American Royal, under the management of Mr. W. C. McGavock.

SUGAR BEET FED STEERS.

G. S. Thornberry, of Hotly, Colo., marketed at Kansas City last week 71 head of sugar beet fed steers, probably the first and only consignment of this kind ever sold at these yards. They were of the ordinary Western grade of stock, of large bone, and while they were not very fat they looked smooth and well formed. They were put into the feed lots November 15, and fed from that time on beets with a little alfalfa added. They showed a good gain, and sold strong on the market.

Mr. Thornberry stated that he was convinced that the beets and alfalfa were very fattening, but was of the opinion that had he switched off onto corn the last month he could have put on a more solid finish.

THE PORK SITUATION.

The Cincinnati Price Current sums up the pork situation as follows:

What is termed the summer season in records of pork packing, on March 1, opens with small supplies of hogs. It appears likely that current offerings are somewhat curtailed because of bad condition of roads in the interior, but aside from this there are evidences of reduced supplies available for marketing at this time and in the near future. Total western packing for the week amounted to 340,000, compared with 425,000 the preceding week, and 435,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 395,000, and two years ago 385,000. The quality is being well maintained, and in some instances is reported as improving. Prices have been decidedly advanced, closing with some reaction from the extreme range; average for prominent markets \$7.40 per 100 pounds; compared with \$7.10 the preceding week, \$6.95 two weeks ago, \$6.25 a year ago, and \$5.60 two years ago.

RED POLLED CATTLE BREEDERS.

The first meeting of the National Red Polled Breeders' association within the state of Texas was held at the Stock Yards hotel in Fort Worth during the Pat Stock Show. The meeting was called to order by president, J. D. Fields of Manor, Texas, and the first order of business was the acceptance of seventeen names as new members joining the association since the last meeting of the board of directors, a year ago. The roll call of members disclosed that of the one thousand life memberships provided for by the articles of incorporation, six hundred and fifty-seven had been disposed of. The secretary's report was next read. It contained a history of the organization since its formation in September, 1895, after first acquiring ownership and copyrights of the American Red Polled Herd Book, six volumes of which have been published, and the seventh is now in press. In 1895 an attempt was made to obtain the title to this work by other members of the unincorporated association, which had also incorporated under the old name in the state of Illinois in 1890. This attempt, however, was a failure, and the American Red Polled Herd Book, without any change in its rules of registry, has been continuously published since its foundation in 1887, and is now owned and controlled by this society.

J. McLain Smith, who had been corresponding secretary of the old club, but who was in 1889 made secretary of the new incorporated club, advertised for certificates of registry in the two first volumes of the American Red Polled Herd Book, and taking these certificates of registry as a basis, published the first volume of the American edition of the English Red Polled Herd Book. This book was prepared for publication in England, was printed there, and has been subject to the control of the English breeders since that time, so that it is well understood and known, that the American edition of the American Red Polled Herd Book has for its basis the certificates of registry issued for volumes one and two of the American Red Polled Herd Book, and signed by J. C. Murray, the secretary of the American Red Polled Cattle Breeders' association, while the old original American Red Polled Herd Book passed by assignment, properly recorded in Washington from its author and owner, to your society. Article 3 of the constitution of our society states these facts and evidences this transfer of ownership.

The membership is constantly increasing, and of the thousand shares issued by the corporation in 1895, 657 have been disposed of.

Continuing, the secretary commended the influence of the Red Polled Record, published at Maquoketa, Ia., and told how the members of the association had stimulated interest in the breed by exhibiting cattle at the fairs. He reviewed the competition which had developed between promoters of the rival herd books and said

in conclusion:

"Having shipped more cattle into the state of Texas than anyone else, and being advised of all losses that have occurred, I can assure the Red Polled breeders of Texas that there is, with proper care, practically no necessity of material loss in animals under eighteen months of age."

Officers were elected as follows:

John D. Fields of Manor, Texas, president; E. H. Small, Aberdeen, Texas; R. G. Somberton, Franklin, Pa.; A. Y. Sweesey, Maquoketa, Iowa; A. W. Halbert, Starkville, Miss.; J. C. Murray, Maquoketa, Iowa, editor and secretary; Freeman Current, Lost Nation, Iowa, corresponding secretary; G. D. Foster, Preston, Iowa, treasurer. C. W. Farr, Maquoketa, Iowa, S. C. Barlet, Perth, Kna., B. R. McConnel, Jackson, Tex., O. N. Vaughn, Coleman, Tex., board of directors.

It was decided to publish the larger portion of the secretary's report.

The farmers and gardeners of Bridgeport and vicinity have organized the bridgeport Truck Growers' Association, with J. W. Binnian as president and P. W. Tunnell as secretary.

ANOTHER CHANGE

FOR THE

SOUTHERN FARMERS!

30 Registered Herefords And Shorthorns At Public Auction.

At 1 p. m. on Monday, May 4th, I will sell 20 Bulls and 10 Heifers, all registered. Also a car of nice grade Heifers, at Shreveport, La. Terms 1/2 cash, balance note at 6% due Oct. 1st. Conditioned on animal living until that date. In case of death note to be void and cash payment refunded. In case of dissatisfaction buyer has privilege of shipping animal back to me, in which event I will return note, also balance of cash payment if any remains after paying freight out of same.

Terms on grades 1/2 cash. Every animal guaranteed to be a breeder and guaranteed to satisfy.

For Catalogue or Other Information
Address

CAMPBELL RUSSELL,
Bennett, I. T.

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 Lafe Burger.

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

✕ Combination Sale ✕

OF REGISTERED AND HIGH GRADE HEREFORDS, SHORTHORNS, POLL DURHAMS and RED POLLS

To be made by local breeders at Childress, Texas, March 24-25, 1903, during the meeting of the Panhandle Cattlemen's Convention. The cattle in this sale will be contributed by The Hereford Grove Stock Farm, J. W. Johnson, Thos. Jones, S. W. Mitchell, E. J. Wall, J. S. Howard, C. E. Givens and others. These cattle and the cattle they raise are well enough known to need no further recommendation.

R. L. HOWAMAN and J. Z. WELLS, Auctioneers.

For particulars address

U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Texas.

FEEDING VALUE OF BY-PRODUCTS.

At a meeting of the Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' Association, held at Newton recently, Professor J. J. Ferguson, formerly associated with the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Michigan Agricultural College, delivered an address on the feeding value of by-products which contains some valuable suggestions, in view of the increasing cost of feed production on the farm and the corresponding demand for concentrated foods. Excerpts from his talk follow:

In all our manufacturing concerns today the watchword is economy. Such a thing as waste is practically unknown in the modern factory. Nowhere is this more true than in the case of the modern packing house, which admits at one door the steer, the hog or the fat wether, and sends out from its loading platform everything in the shape of finished meat products for which a demand has ever been created.

In many cases the product has been made first and the demand has followed. For years we have been accustomed to the use of dried brewer's grains from various by-products resulting from the manufacture of different human cereal foods. Germany and France have been leaders in this kind of work, but it is wholly within the last five years that any large amount of attention has been directed toward the various by-products of the packing house as being suitable for use as animal foods. It is true that the various brands of ground bone have been used for poultry food for some time, but until recently nothing has been done in the way of converting blood and meat by-products into palatable foods.

Professor C. S. Plumb, late of the Indiana Experiment Station, but now of the Ohio State University, was one of the first men to realize that much of the material going out from the packing house in the form of by-product might be economically utilized as animal food. His first work was done in feeding tankage to hogs, the results of which showed that a proper combination of this food with corn effected the saving of nearly 2 cents per pound in the cost of making a pound of pork. These results were a surprise not only to Professor Plumb, but to Swift & Co., who furnished the material for the experiment. Visitors to the first International Exposition were much interested in Professor Plumb's "tankage hogs."

Iowa Experiment Station was the next station to follow up this line of work. A carefully conducted experiment was outlined for the purpose of comparing tankage and other packing house by-products with corn as food for hogs. The results of these experiments have already been published in bulletin No. 65 of the Iowa station. On page 222 the following summary is made: "That a ration consisting of five parts corn and one part of Swift's tankage yields over 34 per cent greater net profits than a ration of corn alone."

These experiments were a revelation to the farmers and feeders of the country. The greatest problem before the feeder today is the question as to where he can get the cheapest source of protein. The corn plant is and must continue to be the foundation for successful feeding. Productions in the Middle West supply fat and carbohydrates in large amounts at low cost, yet we find while corn contains a fair amount of protein it is nowhere in proper proportion in relation to the constituents named.

The farmer who is feeding only corn to his steers or hogs, literally, must have corn to burn. For years it has been a difficult matter to know where protein could be obtained at such cost that the farmer could afford to sell some of his corn and buy a protein feed with which to properly balance the remainder. The results of experiments quoted have surprised the oldest practical feeders of many states and would seem to indicate that the solution lies ready at hand in the large output of by-products prepared in the packing house.

Many men object to the use of animal foods in the shape of blood meal or tankage. We do not find this objection well founded in actual practice. Hogs will greedily eat all kinds of refuse coming fresh from the slaughter house. Many people have objected to the use of slaughter house fed animals owing to the danger of disease infection. Packing house foods are free from this objection. In their manufacture they are subjected to such a high temperature that any germs which might cause trouble are destroyed. In the first place, every animal which goes into the packing house has passed a careful inspection by officers of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, so that danger of infection is reduced to a minimum.

These foods are cheap, clean and highly concentrated. It is not necessary to handle a large bulk in order to get the food constituents required. We do not believe in tablet rations, but recommend a wise and carefully

planned system of feeding by which an animal will get plenty of bulk food and at the same time plenty of nutritive material. The following table will give a better idea of the relation between some of these feeds and the ordinary feeds of the farm. These analyses are authentic:

Feed.	Per cent Protein.	Pounds protein in one ton.
Corn08	160
Wheat bran12	240
Oil Meal (O. P.).....	.29	580
Cottonseed meal37	740
Swift's digester tankage.....	.60	1,200
Swift's blood meal.....	.87	1,740
Swift's soluble blood flour87	1,740

One of the by-product foods mentioned above is likely to become of great interest and importance to practical dairymen. We refer to soluble blood flour. This preparation has been tried and proved to be an excellent food to develop rapid growth in young calves feeding on skimmed milk. Different stations have found that blood meal absolutely cures and prevents scours, which causes so much trouble with skimmed milk fed calves.

Digester tankage is a food for hogs only. It is made from pure meat scraps thoroughly dried and carefully ground. Hogs eat it greedily, and, as noted before, make large and satisfactory gains.

Meat meal is a product of higher grade meat scraps, dried and ground, and is meeting with a large demand from poultrymen who wish cheap winter eggs. Every practical poultryman knows that no food is a better egg stimulant than meat scraps, fresh from the butcher shop. Such scraps cannot be stored except in refrigerators during hot weather, so are not available to many poultrymen. Many of our best breeders of pure-bred swine are thoroughly alive to the fact that if they are going to develop proper bone in their breeding stock they must make a radical change in the methods of breeding and treatment. It has been a practice in Great Britain and Germany for many years to feed swine, especially early in life, liberal rations of ground bones. Ground bone contains a liberal amount of digestible protein, from 20 to 25 per cent, and is rich in phosphates, containing from 50 to 55 per cent. It will be readily seen that this material affords the swine breeder valuable help in overcoming the serious defect in his breed stock. In conclusion, we would say that we believe that a great future is in store for the use of animal foods. We believe that it is a matter of only a few years until every available material from our great packing houses will be converted into palatable and nutritive foods for the growth and maintenance of farm live stock.

RENOVATED BUTTER RULES.

New regulations respecting the manufacture and sale of renovated butter have been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The rule as amended, reads as follows:

"Manufacturers will be permitted to pack prints, bricks, or rolls of renovated butter not less than one pound each in weight; but each print, brick or roll must have stamped thereon the words "Renovated Butter," in two lines, the letters to be depressed, of gothic style, not less than three-eighths inch square and sunken not less than one-eighth inch. But manufacturers may pack prints, bricks or rolls of one-half pound each in weight, under the conditions and requirements prescribed by this rule, and provided that such one-half pound prints shall be of shape and size to admit of the same marking and branding as is required in the case of prints weighing one pound or more. The contents of any package less than 10 pounds will be considered as a brick or roll."

FARMERS HOLDING GRAIN.

The March report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 to have been about 164,000,000 bushels, or 24 per cent of last year's crop, as compared with 23.2 per cent of the crop of 1901 on hand March 1, 1901. The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at about 1,050,000,000 bushels, or 41.6 per cent of last year's crop, against 29.2 per cent of the crop of 1901 on hand on March 1, 1902, and 36.9 per cent of the crop of 1900 on hand on March 1, 1901.

Cowpox is an ailment which, like chicken pox in the child, must run its course. The distress may be greatly relieved by applying to the affected parts a little carbolated vaseline. A physic of one pound of epsom salts in half a gallon of warm water is also beneficial.

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The Journal Institute

STRAWBERRY CULTURE PAYS.

The strawberry is the most satisfactory of all the small fruits that the farmer can grow. Everybody wants strawberries, yet but few farmers attempt to grow them. Every season we have many farmers' wives and children come to our place to gather their supply of strawberries; they sometimes come as far as 25 miles, and often the men folks come with them. But most of them think that growing strawberries is a work too complicated for them to undertake, whereas it is a very simple affair, and more so if only perfect flowering varieties are grown.

While there are quite a number of varieties of that class which anyone can succeed with, I am going to recommend only one, and that one is the Bederwood. It does not need any other variety near it in order to bear well. It is undoubtedly the best all-round berry for home use we have. The fruit is large sized, rather light colored and not firm enough for distant markets.

For those who think it absolutely necessary to have more than one variety together in order to have them bear, I would say plant the Crescent along with the Bederwood. For many years the Crescent has been called the lazy man's berry, for when once established it will, like the Bederwood, hold its own with the grass and weeds, and give good picking for several years. As its blossoms are imperfect it should never be planted except alongside some perfect flowering variety.

The Senator Dunlap is a new, perfect-flowering strawberry that is very promising, and as the fruit is dark colored and firm it may prove a strong competitor of the Bederwood for home use.—Demain Cook, in Farm, Stock and Home.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM.

No two persons will manage a farm alike, but perhaps all will be successful, writes Emma Northup Smith. When a child, I remember a minister's asking a man about his religion. "Oh," said he, "if you want any money I have it; but my wife has the religion for the family." In too many families it is just like that; the man has all the money, and cares little for anything else or for anybody. Don't think for a minute that I am in favor of the wife handling all the money, and managing the farm, for I am not, unless she is much the more capable. I am a believer in woman's rights, and if a woman really wants to chop wood, dig potatoes and hoe corn, it is a poor specimen of a man that won't let her. Don't think it good management for your husbands to own a \$50 mowing machine while you are doing your sewing by hand; and, sisters, do try and earn some money that is your very own, even if you do not spend all your afternoon in the kitchen. Make your clothes plainer; make fewer pies, spend less time over the ironing board. Your slumbers will be just as peaceful if your sheets and pillow slips never see a hot iron. Yes, earn your own spending money—raise poultry, pick berries, keep boarders, and, if nothing else appears, peddle soap. Nothing will make you feel happier than to have your husband ask you for the money to finish paying for the new buggy. (You at once give it to him, and never hint afterward that you only loaned it.) No matter how many ways you have for spending your money, have good reading and plenty of it. Do all the work you can in the forenoon, and after the dinner work is finished, rest, take a nap, read a good book, take a walk out where your husband is at work, and take just as much pleasure on the farm as possible, for after all, life is what we make it; and taking the days, months and years together, there is much more sunshine than shadow.

POINTS ON ALFALFA CULTURE

In a paper on Alfalfa, B. C. Pittuck, of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, writes: "Thorough preparation of the soil and a proper care in seeding will insure profitable crops wherever fair

crops of corn can be grown. Heavy and wet soils are distinctly unfavorable to the success of alfalfa. It is a deep-rooted plant and demands deep soils for best results. The rich and fertile river bottom soils and the black lands formed by the decomposition of limestone formations are ideal soils. The success or failure of the crop depends largely upon the condition of the seed bed at planting time. No mistake will be made if the same degree of preparation is given the seed bed for alfalfa as is required by the truck grower for his onion crop. Many failures with this crop in Texas would have been turned into successes if this important step had been more carefully considered.

"The amount of seed to be sown to the acre varies according to the method of planting and thoroughness of preparation of the soil. In the drill ten to thirteen pounds will be sufficient, while a broadcasting planting will require from twenty to twenty-five pounds. The land should be thoroughly harrowed with a coarse-tooth harrow just previous to the planting. Broadcasted, the seed should be covered with a smoothing harrow, having the teeth slightly inclined backward, after which the land should be rolled. The depth of seeding will vary according to the moisture in the soil. If the surface is dry the seed should be covered not less than one inch. Drills with press wheel attachments should be used in drilling alfalfa seed because a much better regulation of depth of seeding can be secured.

Utah and Kansas furnish the bulk of our commercial crop of seed. Well matured seed will retain their germinating power without showing any perceptible degree of deterioration for several years. This is contrary to the general belief, but is supported by well authenticated tests. Prof. Headden of Colorado, in testing the germinability of alfalfa seed, gives out the following results:

Description.	Years old.	Germinating power.
Prime seed	2	96
Prime seed	2	92
Prime seed	3	93
Prime seed	6	93
Screenings, 1st quality..	1	66
Screenings, 1st quality..	2	55
Screenings, 1st quality..	3	79
Screenings, 2d quality..	2	38
Screenings, 3d quality..	1	38

"A wet spring will produce good weed growth in the spring planted alfalfa patch. This is one objectionable feature with spring plantings, even when the season is favorable. Frequent mowings during the summer months will be found of beneficial effect in destroying weed growth. It is advisable to avoid pasturing alfalfa until the second year or even later. Never turn a hungry or thirsty animal in an alfalfa field. By observing this rule and further accustoming them to it by gradually increasing their time of feeding, little or no injurious effects will accompany the pasturing of horses and hogs.

"Alfalfa should be cut for hay when the crop is about one-fourth in bloom, and in the morning after the dew is off the ground. As soon as wilted and before the leaves become brittle it should be windrowed. This can be accomplished in one day during the hot months. Usually the crop is raked the following morning. Handle alfalfa as little in curing as possible. Much of the nutriment of the plant is contained in the leaves, which are easily shattered in the process of curing. The injurious effect of rains on cut alfalfa is not so much the leaching out of food elements, but the accompanying loss of leaves caused by the extra hand-

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PATENTS Examination and opinion on patentability of inventions, and 72 page Inventors' Handbook free. Estab. 1869. **R. S. & A. B. LACEY,** Patent Attys, 7 & F, Washington, D. C.

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ling which is necessitated. "Alfalfa is of high feeding value, containing a large per cent of protein. Five tons of average alfalfa hay contains 1100 pounds of protein and is equal in this food element to 2955 pounds cotton seed meal, 3754 pounds linseed meal, 9016 pounds wheat bran, 10,185 pounds cowpea hay, 16,176 pounds red clover hay, and 39,285 pounds timothy hay. Cattle, horses, sheep and hogs thrive on alfalfa, either in the form of hay or green feed. It can be fed to steers with profitable results. Young pigs do well on alfalfa pasturage. Horses are fond of it. Experiments with alfalfa hay for horses indicate that the cost of maintenance is reduced.

"Alfalfa seed will cost about eleven cents per pound on an average. To plant an acre broadcast the seed will cost from \$2.50 to \$3.30. Alfalfa hay is now worth \$18.00 per ton. Two and three tons per acre are only fair yields, yet will be found more profitable than most other crops."

TREES IN A BARN LOT.

Many times it is desirable to have a shade tree in a barn or grazing lot, but it is generally thought impossible to grow them there on account of the stock. It is very easily done, however, says a writer in Inland Farmer. Plant the tree and build a square rail pen around it ten feet high. Drive two durable stakes in each corner and tie at top tightly with wire so the rails cannot be knocked off. This pen should last until the tree is out of reach of stock. Trees in such a place will grow very rapidly if coarse manure is thrown into the pen for mulch. Grapevines can also be grown by any barn or outhouse by setting two posts four feet from building and four feet apart, and putting chicken fence wire around it eight feet high. This will keep the vines out of reach of stock. Such a vine will not only add to the looks of the place, but will produce more grapes than several vines in a vineyard.

The famous old Cortez plantations "Chivera" and "Tarifo," on the line of the Tehuantepec railway, where the Spanish leader spent many days after the conquest of Mexico, have been sold by Julian Maqueo, their recent owner, to Timothy Coirapine of Kansas City, Mo. The two plantations contain 163,985 acres, and it is stated that the price paid was about \$200,000.

KANSAS SEEDS need no premiums to buy trade but we are this year giving to our customers a free copy of Practical Gardening with each \$1.00 sent us for Garden or Flower Seeds in papers at catalog prices. 32 pages tried methods. Send for free catalog also for 1923, and learn all about the new drought-resisting Forage Plants, Stramon Inornis, Russian Speltz or Emmer, also wonderfully productive Macaroni Wheat. Big stock of Cane Seed, Millet, Seed Co n. Alfalfa, Bermuda Grass and everything first-class in Seeds. **KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. Bartolde & Co., 904 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.**

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CATTLE SALES

A. P. Wood of Ballinger sold to A. M. Miller 110 head of three and four-year-old steers at \$25.

N. L. McKenzie of Colorado has sold to J. N. Clayton for \$200 a fine registered Shorthorn bull, brought from Illinois recently.

A. Herring of Runnels county sold to an Indian Territory breeder 100 head of coming two-year-old steers at \$21 per head.

Capt. R. A. Smith drove into Ballinger a few days ago forty-six head of fat steers, intending to ship them to market, but sold them to T. H. Shaw there for \$30 per head.

Fred McKenzie had a small bunch of fine Shorthorn bulls in the stock pens at Colorado City in readiness to be shipped to El Paso. J. S. McCall and H. C. Beal were so pleased with the appearance of the youngsters that they bought four of them at \$1000, and McKenzie called off the shipment.

Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas sold to the Pioneer Land and Cattle company of Montana, while in El Paso, 3000 head of twos at private terms to the Big Springs ranch. Col. Slaughter also sold to the same company 1000 head of heifers at private terms. John B. Slaughter of Dallas sold to the same company 2000 yearling steers at private prices.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Representative sales in quarantine division at Kansas City:

Johnson & Campbell, Chickasha, 146 steers, 1060 pounds, at \$4.50. Joe Crawford, Purcell, I. T., 24 steers, 963 pounds, at \$4.30. D. N. Garland, Pocasset, I. T., 70 yearlings, 657 pounds, at \$4.30. H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, I. T., 34 steers, 935 pounds, at \$4.30. C. R. Casey & Co., Ballinger, 175 steers, 1056 pounds, at \$4.30. Noah Lael, Wynnewood, 164 steers, 964 pounds, at \$4.10. E. B. & H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, 12 steers, 1052 pounds, at \$4.50. Ed Lundy, Afton, I. T., 100 steers, 1023 pounds, at \$4.35. C. M. Sloan, White Eagle, 42 steers, 1047 pounds, at \$4.35. E. B. Johnson, Norman, O. T., 101 steers, 993 pounds, at \$4.25. Trigg & Erhard, Bastrop, Tex., 61 steers, 1191 pounds, at \$4.50. Shindle & Co., Linborn, I. T., 37 cows, 635 pounds, at \$2.90. T. M. Griffith, Miami, I. T., 43 steers, 1155 pounds, at \$4.55. W. P. Hoffman, Talla, I. T., 44 steers, 1020 pounds, at \$4.20

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Some sales of quarantine cattle at St. Louis National Stock Yards during week of March 8th:

I Russek, Schulenburg, Tex., 71 steers, 995 pounds, at \$4.10; 25 steers, 902 pounds, at \$3.85. Matson & McDanel, Hubbard City, Tex., 185 steers, 1060 pounds, at \$4.35. E. L. Powers, Monroe, La., 50 steers, 869 pounds, at \$3.65. J. McCulloch, Hearne, Tex., 39 steers, 923 pounds, at \$3.65. L. D. Mahain, Louisiana, 297 steers, 833 pounds, at \$3.65; 10 mixed, 927 pounds, at \$2.65. Claude Anson, Stroud, O. T., 348 steers, 946 pounds, at \$4.00. J. J. Welder, Victoria, Tex., 105 steers, 1114 pounds, at \$4.35; 162 steers, 1036 pounds, at \$4.25; 44 steers, 1030 pounds, at \$4.25. G. Whitehead & Sons, Stroud, O. T., 18 bulls, 1092 pounds, at \$3.00. H. R. T., Hillsboro, Tex., 21 steers, 913 pounds, at \$4.00; 2 cows, 1185 pounds, at \$3.40. A. D. Robinson & Co., Hico, Tex., 127 bulls, 1303 pounds, at \$3.25. B. A. Rusk, Amond, Tex., 31 steers, 601 pounds, at \$5.00; 1 cow, 720 pounds, at \$2.00; 29 mixed, 553 pounds, at \$2.10. W. G. Ross, Mexia, Tex., 15 steers, 1126 pounds, at \$4.25; 21 steers, 1011 pounds, at \$4.15. H. F. McGill, Flatonia, Tex., 163 steers, 1031 pounds, at \$4.15. M. T. Tancard, Ft. Smith, Ark., 24 steers, 966 pounds, at \$4.00; 4 steers, 832 pounds, at \$3.75. Starnes & Driskell, Winona, Tex., 20 steers, 660 pounds, at \$3.00; 10 cows, 575 pounds, at \$2.90. J. M. Chittim, Muscogee, I. T., 223 steers, 996 pounds, at \$4.10. Ward & Strausa, Shawnee, O. T., 242 steers, 924 pounds, at \$4.05. W. R. Smith, Camden, Ark., 48 steers, 824 pounds, at \$3.90; 2 bulls, 1050 pounds, at \$3.15. J. M. Campbell, Russellville, Ark., 51 steers, 700 pounds,

at \$3.60; 2 heifers, 665 pounds, at \$3.00. Light Bros., Pilot Point, Tex., 83 steers, 1127 pounds, at \$4.50; 83 steers 1110 pounds, at \$4.50; 2 bulls, 1415 pounds, at \$3.50. T. Conlon, Cotulla, Tex., 108 steers, 916 pounds, at \$4.00; 16 steers, 921 pounds, at \$4.00; 22 steers, 1056 pounds, at \$4.20; 1 steer 1100 pounds, at \$4.20.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

Lee Taylor of Durant, I. T., got \$7.25 for sixty-seven 198-pound hogs.

C. S. Martin of Itasca was at the yards with eighty hogs which averaged 208 pounds and sold at \$7.35.

John Sheehan of Corsicana was at the yards Saturday with ninety-two head of steers which averaged 982 pounds, and sold at \$3.90.

Kay Bros. of Athens had in a shipment of 115 hogs, 47 of which averaged 212 pounds and sold at \$7.15, and 68, averaging 100 pounds, sold at \$6.10.

P. R. Jordan of Josephine was at the yards last Friday with twenty-three head of hogs and four cattle. The hogs averaged 213 pounds and sold at \$7.35.

E. G. P. Kellum of Valley Mills had in 128 head of sheep averaging eighty-two pounds which sold at \$4.50, and twenty-five lambs, averaging sixty-eight, which brought \$5.

R. A. Ragsdale was on the market with sixty-three hogs. A bunch of fifty averaging 205 pounds sold at \$7.10, and the others thirteen in number, averaged 139 pounds, brought \$6.10.

Light Bros. of Pilot Point had 116 head of steers on Friday's market, of which ninety-three averaging 1093 pounds, sold at \$4.20, and twenty-three averaging 1130, sold at \$4.35.

J. M. Wimberly of Austin was on Saturday's market with four carloads of cattle from his feed pens at Corsicana. The shipment consisted of ninety-two head, which averaged 982 pounds and sold at \$3.90.

It is a significant fact that butchers from all over Texas and the Territories are buying largely for their own markets at the Fort Worth yards. Until recently a large part of this business went to Kansas City.

Swift & Co. will enter the poultry business on a large scale on May 1. This is practically a new business in the Southwest, and will soon be a great factor in the money-making for Texas farmers.

A. F. Haines of Kingfisher, O. T., had in seventy-seven head of mixed hogs which topped the market at \$7.45. These hogs were not fed for toppers, being picked up in different places around Kingfisher. They averaged 216 pounds.

George May, a regular shipper to this market from Mexia, was at the yards with 53 head of cattle. A bunch of steers among them 24 in number, averaged 1056 pounds and sold at \$4.10. This bunch topped the market last Wednesday.

Mr. Jerry, of the firm of Jerry & McAfee of Corsicana, was at the yards Saturday with ninety-five head of good steers, of which eighty-five averaging 1089 pounds, sold at \$4.50, and ten averaging 941, sold at \$4. These steers were the best on the market.

A bunch of 20 head of lambs belonging to F. J. Shutt of Duncanville, I. T., which took first and second premiums at the fat stock show, were sold to Swift & Co. at \$7. They were Dorset Horn stock, four months old and averaged 74 pounds.

Light Bros. of Pilot Point had five loads of steers on the market. There were 115 head, averaging 1093 pounds, and they sold for \$4.20, except twenty-three head, which averaged 1130 pounds, and brought \$4.35. These steers were fed between four and five months and were in very fair condition.

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

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SWINE

Fancy points alone are not convertible into cash. Quantity as well as quality counts when the porker is sent to market.

It is a mistake to breed sows too young. They are not in proper condition until eight or nine months old and should never farrow under one year.

Many farmers expect hogs to subsist upon what is left by cattle in the pasture. The pork producers ought to be treated with a little more consideration and respect.

While grade sows are not comparable with thoroughbreds, still they will fill the bill. A good male is, however, cheaper at a high price than an inferior one is for almost nothing.

Experiments show that wheat can be profitably substituted for corn in feeding pigs as long as the price of wheat is not more than nine per cent higher than corn. When given, it should be either soaked or ground, the former process being most economical.

Feed and care have more to do with the success or failure in the swine business than some people suppose. Hog raising, or in fact any other branch of business, cannot be conducted on a haphazard plan and make it a financial success. In order to secure an ideal hog the selection and judicious mating of breeding stock is the all-important item and the one that receives too little attention on the part of many of our farmers. A clean feeding floor, slightly elevated, is the cheapest place for hogs. It is easily kept clean and will save much feed that would be wasted if fed on the ground.

THE HOG RAISING INDUSTRY.

Many farmers have the mistaken idea that it is necessary to engage largely in the swine raising industry in order to make the business pay. In view of the increasing demand for porkers and the high prices paid for hogs at the markets of the Southwest, it would seem no extended argument in support of the contention that the industry can be profitably conducted even on a small scale would be necessary. A farmer with a pasture of limited size and only a small amount of available feed does not need to keep many hogs. If a few well bred animals are kept and given proper care, they will yield as large returns as twice the number neglected. A decade ago it would have been a difficult matter to make anyone believe that a seven months old pig could be made to weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, and this result could not have been brought about by raising the nondescript types then so common. Good breeding and careful feeding two or three times a day form a combination that would be hard to improve upon. There is money in hogs under present conditions, even when indifferently cared for, and the industry should yield infinitely larger returns when intelligently conducted.

A WARNING TO AMATEURS.

At a recent institute a Wisconsin farmer detailed his first experience in pig raising as follows:

When I started in the pig business I thought I knew all about it. My father used to keep a good many hogs, and I thought when I had fifty pigs about of an age I would show my father a thing or two about raising hogs. He said to me one day when he looked at my pigs: "Young man, what are you going to do with those pigs?" I replied, "I am going to have them at six months weigh more than yours." "Very well," he said, "six months will tell." I commenced to feed those sows all the corn they would eat and whey from the cheese factory.

The pigs began to respond very well and grew rapidly. I kept the pigs shut up in a place three or four times as large as this room. In six weeks from that time, of the fifty pigs, I had nine left, and it was all on account of the manner in which I had fed those sows. I had spoiled my pigs with kindness.

If I had fed middlings and milk or middlings and whey with a little corn, and given them pasture, I might have shown my father how to raise pigs, but as it was, he showed me.

This young man is not by any means the only or first one who has learned such a lesson in the school of experience. Push the pigs right along, but at the same time give them plenty of exercise and a succulent and not too rich a ration.

AMERICAN BACON ABROAD.

It does not seem necessary for farmers of the United States to make a radical change in the type of their hogs in order to cater to the European, or rather British demand, for nearly all of our exports of it go to that country. In 1901 Great Britain imported bacon to the value of \$67,950, \$80, and \$46,279,255 of it was from the United States. A recent consular report from England admits the high quality of Canadian bacon, being made by feeding peas largely, "but," says the report, "it is dearer than bacon from the United States, and the American product has within recent years greatly improved in curing and appearance. The English people like mild cured bacon, and it must be cut in a certain way, and American packers have now become masters in the art of meeting the wishes of their customers over here." In this connection it is well to state that Canadian exports of bacon to England in 1901 aggregated \$4,607,575, a decrease of \$769,680 from the previous year, while during the same time the increase of United States exports to England was \$8,819,540. These exports seem to show that the American type of hog is a pretty good thing, if its product is properly handled.

SUCCESSFUL HOG BREEDING.

Some observations by L. P. Northup in a paper read before the Farmers' Institute held recently at Davenport, Kan., are worthy of careful consideration. Commenting on the qualifications necessary to insure success in hog breeding, he said:

"Eternal vigilance is the price to be paid if we expect success. In fact, vigilance, coupled with sound judgment, is the key to the whole situation. If these are lacking, government soon crumbles to dust, the merchant fails, the mechanic is driven to want, the hog man can scarcely squeal, and the business world is soon shrouded in confusion while finis is written on every business page. If vigilance and judgment are prerequisite to success in all lines of business, does it not follow that we, the producers, the levers of the whole machine, should exercise the greatest vigilance and judgment?"

"We are happy to note the great improvement made in the development of the hog today. No enterprise has made greater strides. At no time in the world's history have the facilities been so great for acquiring facts and figures, pertaining to the swine industry, which when wielded by an intelligent brain bring marvelous results. By comparison we can see what results have been accomplished. The writer remembers the hog of forty years ago, the golden era when the old 'rail splitters' were rampant. If you remove the ears, legs and bristles of these beauties, the residue would be hog, chiefly a thick, tough hide. A neighbor marketed an old hog. The eighty-pound dock was exacted. As the hog weighed but seventy-five, the neighbor was perplexed. He owed the buyer five pounds of hog. "Must I go home and bring another hog?" he inquired.

Thanks to the progressive farmer and the facilities given him from various sources, all this has been revolutionized. A marvelous evolution has taken place. The old "rail-splitter" is a thing of the past and in his stead we have the beauties of today, to which our fathers would have doffed their hats. Will anyone say "incredible" when we predict that the hog of forty years hence will surpass the hog of today in even greater ratio than that of today surpasses that of forty years ago?

The law of heredity teaches us that "like begets like" If you desire runts,

breed from runts. But if you desire to approximate a more perfect type, breed the very best obtainable. Have a high ideal, even in the hog business; and don't forget that eternal vigilance and good, sound judgment are the keys that will unlock the door of success.

CULTURE OF GAME BIRDS.

Many people who have country homes are greatly interested in having about them wild fowls and birds of different kinds. This wish can be gratified if the people will be content with such manner of birds and fowls as can be partly tamed after being deprived of the use of their wings, says the Peather. Wild ducks, geese and pheasants can be deprived of the pinion or the point of their wings so they cannot fly. When the pinion has been cut off they can be confined within low wire runs, and the young should be deprived of their wing points after they are hatched. These wire fences can be built out into small lakes. The wire cloth must be extended down to the bottom of the water and above the surface so as to keep the old fowls from diving under or getting over the fence. For pheasants there should be a hood of the wire extending inward from the fence for when the pheasants try to flutter out they go close to the fence and jump. If the hood extension is on the fence it throws them back and soon breaks them of the habit.

It is best to use hens or tame water fowl to hatch the eggs of the wild ones and use Cochlin Bantam hens for Pheasant eggs. In this way they will gradually become more tame and quiet each year till they are almost as tame as our domestic fowls. We have seen wild water fowls so tame that they would come close for food, but pheasants are always more or less timid and nervous; seldom they will become so tame as to allow you to get very close to them.

BUTTER PRODUCTION GROWS.

According to the report of the secretary of the Dairymen's association, just published, the production of butter in Nebraska last year was one-third greater than in the previous year. Two things have caused this increase, the hand separator and the culture of alfalfa.

Farmers no longer haul their milk to stations of the big creameries, but do the separating at home and carry only the cream in their cans. This leaves the skim milk to be utilized at home. It is a poor cow that doesn't pay in cream alone each year for her original cost.

Both houses of the Oklahoma legislature passed the measure appropriating \$40,000 for the Oklahoma exhibit

BERKSHIRE.

WINCEY FARM BERKSHIRES and B. P. Rock. 2c stamps and testimonials. T. Q. Hollinsworth, Coushatta, La.

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

POLAND CHINA.

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.

at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. This makes a total of \$60,000 for that purpose. The governor will sign it, it is stated.

W. E. Crowder & Co., of Laurens, Ia., have just purchased from McLaughlin Bros. the imported Percheron stallion, Orangiste, for \$5500. This is the highest price ever paid by an American for a draft stallion.

Gallantry is not infrequently one of the virtues of the rooster, who often permits the hens to have all the food. He ought to be fed separately.

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SHEEP---GOATS

Sheep milk has been studied by M. Trillat and Morestier, who find that its weight in extracts exceeds the best cow's milk in the proportion of 200 grams per litre to 160 or 165; also, that it surpasses in fat, casein and mineral matter.

Lambs born before there is any good pasturage should be given an opportunity to eat when still very young. They may be taught to do so by putting them into a pen apart from the mother, into which has been placed shorts and ground oats, with the coarser hulls removed from the latter.

BLACK WOOL FOR GARMENTS.

Concerning black wool the London (Eng.) Farmer and Stockbreeder says: The production of "sanitary" or "health" flannels or undergarments, is now a thing of first importance with underwear manufacturers, and these are the men who compete keenly for black wools. It is no uncommon thing today to see a bale of black fine wool sell for 25 to 50 per cent more than does the ordinary white wool out of the same flock, simply because black is rather scarce and wanted.

When the British government gave out an order for natural underwear flannels at the beginning of the Boer war, black wool went up tremendously, and it has fallen very little since, it being today relatively dearer than white wool. "Natural gray" flannels or "health" flannels, as they are usually called, are the thing for every person, and as undervests and pants they should be universally worn, containing no wool that has been dyed, the color, if sometimes a little light, being got by blending together white and the natural black wool.

Even the scouring of the black wool does not alter the shade, only the grease being removed, the color being the same. In these black wools we have everything a sensible person can possibly require for comfort and appearance, besides wearing capabilities, and the more the hygienic qualities become known, the greater will be the call.

ANGORAS ARE PROFITABLE.

In an article on the Angora and its value as a dividend producer, John W. Fulton points out how the industry of goat raising may be made a never-ending source of income. He says:

"Manufacturers of plushes, robes and dress goods in New England are eager buyers of every pound of mohair that is offered. So successful have two large mills been in gaining shipments direct from the growers—taking at good prices all offered to them—that but little mohair has been available for other purchasers in the Boston market. Today none is to be found among the wool houses, not a pound of surplus stock is carried by dealers or commission men. Even the two large mills which have seemingly had a monopoly on the mohair of this country are short in their supply, one manufacturer making the statement that his company would be a willing buyer of all the spring clip of good mohair grown in the United States were it to be offered to him at fair market prices.

"Investigation has shown that there are sixty mills in the East using mohair to a limited extent. Each of the manufacturers whom I met expressed to me his desire to see an independent depot established in Boston through which mohair might be obtained, even though, as a result of competitive buying, higher prices prevailed.

"The manufacturers' attitude toward mohair is a most kindly one. It is recognized as a fiber for which there is no substitute, no shoddy can take its place. It has its own special, yet almost innumerable uses due to its peculiar quality, its own place in the textile wool, and differing so radically from wool can in no way displace it or become its rival.

"The use of mohair enables the production of most durable and serviceable car and upholstery plushes, for

which there is a great demand. Special patterns have been made at the Sanford mills in the state of Maine for the private railway cars of many foreign rulers, one of the latest productions going to upholster the railway coach of the Mikado of Japan.

"This one mill has 125 looms employed in plushes alone, the product of many of which are controlled under contract for a year at a time by purchasers who take this method of assuring themselves of a supply with which to meet the demands of their trade. That is, instead of ordering a specified number of yards a contract is made for all a stipulated number of looms produce in the year. This factory is being enlarged and twenty-five additional looms will be in operation in a short time—all working on plushes.

"A large mill where carriage robes are manufactured is also controlled by this company, as are also an immense dress goods and a large lining mill, in each one of which mohair is used extensively. A new plant just recently completed is now being equipped with 300 looms for the manufacture of alpaca and mohair linings. At present this company uses approximately 5000 pounds of raw material daily, of which mohair is an important part. It is this that concerns the manufacturers most, for while they experience no difficulty in readily procuring all the wool they want, it is not so with mohair, for the obtaining of which plans must be carefully laid owing to the fact that this industry is not so well organized and developed as to present market conditions of wool, cotton or other fibers.

"The growing of more mohair in the United States and the establishing of such a method of marketing it as will make it available to other manufacturers will undoubtedly tend to develop a greater use for the clip and one that will well keep pace with the increasing production in years to come.

"As a meat product the Angora is superior to the average mutton, and large shipments are now handled through the Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha markets at good prices, the market reports, however, showing them as sheep rather than as goats. The pelts command good prices and are in great demand. I was informed by one large fur house in New York that they would willingly place an order for 1000 good domestic Angora skins if they could get them."

Mr. Fulton is interested in the development of the industry in Montana, but admits that the stockmen of the Southern States were first to realize the possibilities for profit in this branch of animal husbandry, and mentions the success which they have achieved, as an example.

MILK PRODUCTION IN EWES.

The student of sheep husbandry can not fail to have noticed the great difference in the milking qualities of ewes of different breeds, and also in ewes of the same breed. In some instances a ewe which has suckled but one lamb will do it no better than another ewe which suckles two lambs, that is to say, the one lamb suckled by the one ewe will be no larger when autumn comes and no better than either of the twin lambs reared by the other ewe, writes Prof. Thomas Shaw in the American Sheep Breeder. The bearing which this has upon profits will be so apparent that it will not require to be argued.

The relation between abundant milk production and free breeding will also have been noticed by the careful observer. The ewe which milks freely and abundantly is more certain to breed regularly and abundantly than the ewe which is a poor milker. This is owing to the physiological relation between the powers which relate to milk production and those which relate to re-production. Because of this a flock of good milking ewes may be expected to produce more lambs than a flock of poor milking ewes. They may also be expected to raise them better. Such a flock must, therefore, be considerably more profitable than the other.

The question naturally arises, there-

fore, as to whether it would not be wise on the part of breeders everywhere to take all reasonable pains to try and improve the average of milk giving in their flocks. Some breeds average high in this respect even now. Among these may be included the Dorsets, the Hampshire Downs, the Suffolk Downs, and it may be proper to include also the Oxford Downs. But the average of milk giving in all of these breeds could doubtless be improved without any corresponding loss in other respects. If this be true with reference to these breeds, how much more will it be true with reference to other breeds? This question, therefore, is one that concerns all the breeders of all the breeds, and it is one that should be given immediate and persistent attention.

The influences that affect milk production favorably or that may be made so to affect it are heredity, form, selection and food.

On the principle that like produces like, the ewe lamb produced by a free milking mother descended from two or more near ancestors in the maternal line that are also free milkers, is more certain to be a free milk producer than a ewe lamb chosen for retention in the flock simply on the ground of her individuality. Likewise the ewe lamb, the offspring of a sire, the progeny of a free milking ewe, and the immediate descendant of even a limited succession of free milking ewes, is more likely to be a free milker than if chosen without any regard to such descent, consequently, when due regard is given to the milking qualities of the ancestry on the side of both sire and dam in the ewe lambs chosen for the perpetuation of the species, the results cannot but prove favorable to free milk production in the average flocks of the flock. And such production may be expected to increase until a maximum is reached. What this maximum will be cannot be fixed in the light of our present knowledge, since the world has not yet witnessed such a limit in the development of the milk giving habit in sheep.

The form of the individual would seem to be but little less powerful to influence free milk production than heredity. The good milk producing ewe will have certain furnishings of form in which she will differ from her sister who does not milk freely. Among these may be included a large and capacious barrel, a head at least inclining to fine. A neck inclining to long and fine, and small where it joins the head, and limbs of at least medium length and fineness. The ewe with a short, broad coupling, a short, thick neck, a short, heavy head and very short limbs, is never an abundant milk producer. She is built more on the masculine plan, and does not possess equal maternal or milk giving powers with the ewe furnished as above described.

Selection, therefore, must act in the lines already laid down. It will have a most careful regard to heredity and also to individual form. Moreover it will have a due regard to size. It will reject the overgrown if coarse and too loosely put together. It will likewise reject the undersized even though symmetrical, and in this way will tend to unification in the flock, and such selection will be patient, prolonged, continuous and persevering. It will be greatly facilitated by records of performance in breeding kept of the dams, and this the owner of a select flock should not grudge.

The food necessary to produce such a result will vary with the locality, but whatever the locality, food containing a large proportion of the nitrogenous element must be fed. Such foods will be leguminous in character, and some of them as roots will abound in succulence, though not strictly leguminous in character. Clover in all of its varieties will help to furnish such foods, likewise alfalfa, all of the vetches, cow peas, and soy beans. Among the food stuffs wheat, bran and peas stand high in these elements, and oats alone make a good grain ration, because of the happy blending of its elements. All kinds of field roots are great milk producers, and the same may be said of pastures furnished by

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rye and other cereals. When these foods, or some of them, are properly fed and where the other influences mentioned are given due attention, the improvement in milk production in any flock of sheep will eventually be very great.

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Stock Yards Harness Company,
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BELTON, MO.

Breeders of

Hereford Cattle.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

"Sunny Slope Herefords."

150 bulls from 6 to 30 months old,
100 yearling heifers, 60 cows from 2
to 8 years old. I will make very low
prices on any of the above cattle if
taken at once.

C. A. STANNARD, EMPORIA, KANSAS

REGISTERED

HEREFORDS

700 head in herd. Young stock for sale.

GUDGELL & SIMPSON

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DINING AND OBSERVATION CARS

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Through Sleepers and Chair Cars
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A. TULEY, G. P. A.,
FORT WORTH, TEX.

THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.
 UNDER THE EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS
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 second class mail matter.

**DATES CLAIMED FOR LIVE STOCK
 SALES.**

SHORTHORNS.

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

The interest in good road-making
 seems to have stimulated a great de-
 sire for information on this subject.
 The Department of Agriculture has had
 to reprint four of its bulletins on the
 good-road question.

It would not surprise anyone if the
 demand for hogs should raise the
 market price to 8c before the top is
 reached. The latest government sta-
 tistics show a shortage of both cattle
 and swine. All hog products remain
 high for the reason that the swine
 herd does not vary so much in condi-
 tion as beef on the hoof. The fat
 porker is in demand for lard, while
 the lean animals make good bacon.

A machine for extracting "milk
 flour" from skim milk has been in-
 vented in Sweden. It is estimated
 that the device will yield a profit of
 two million dollars annually to the
 Swedish dairy industry. A machine
 capable of working through 2000 quarts
 of milk in ten hours will cost from
 \$1000 to \$1200.

The device seem destined to bring
 about as great a revolution in European
 dairy husbandry as the separator has
 in this country.

Reports sent to the large dallas no
 doubt greatly overestimate the num-
 ber of cattle that met death on the
 plains during the recent cold spell,
 though it must be admitted that the
 losses were greater than for several
 seasons. These are to be regretted for
 more than one reason. When stories
 of this character get abroad the cow-
 man sometimes finds it difficult to bor-
 row money on his pasture or herd in
 the ultra conservative financial cen-
 ters.

FARMERS AT LAST RECOGNIZED.

By a commendable but tardy stroke
 of legislation, the Kansas solons have
 finally allowed an appropriation of
 \$5300 for mailing the annual report of
 Secretary Coburn of the State Board
 of Agriculture. Ever since the legis-
 lature met the printed pamphlets have
 been stacked up in the basement of
 the capitol. The tardiness of the law-
 makers in recognizing a duty they owe
 to the farmers of the State has been
 due largely to a few complaints which
 came to their ears from isolated local-
 ities to the effect that the reports were
 "not worth sending out." These criti-
 cisms came from alleged farmers, who
 admitted in the next breath that they
 never read a line of what they con-
 tained. It was, certainly a waste of
 postage to send this valuable informa-
 tion to such as these. In fact, like cast-
 ing pearls before swine.

FORM AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

Why is it that some breeders of
 good cattle continue to overlook the
 importance of form in preparing their
 stock for the show ring or auction
 sale? Pedigree is, to be sure, a most
 important consideration in determin-
 ing the cash value of an animal, but it
 is not everything, by any means. The
 individual offered to the highest bidder
 may possess the bluest blood of Scotch
 ancestry traceable for generations,
 yet is not likely to bring a half or
 even a third of actual value unless
 in good breeding condition at the time
 of offering. This fact was forcibly
 demonstrated at the recent Fort
 Worth fat stock show, where thin cat-
 tle, possessing both pedigree and
 immunity from splenetic fever sold
 for the beggarly pittance of \$45,
 \$50 or \$60. To be sure, they were ex-

erly snapped up by discriminating
 breeders fully aware that they needed
 only flesh and a little better care to
 bring prices infinitely higher. Those
 who purchased these splendid animals
 at the low figures by which they
 changed hands will see to it that their
 lines are well rounded and their coats
 made glossy by careful grooming be-
 fore they are again offered under the
 hammer. Any one who cares to trace
 the careers of these cows further may
 witness them transformed into mass-
 ive, beautifully proportioned animals,
 with chances equal to the best of
 hanging up ribbons for their own-
 ers at future shows. When subse-
 quently offered for sale, with the
 advantages of being well developed in-
 dividually, and the prestige of aristoc-
 ratic lineage unimpaled, they will
 bring \$300, \$400, and possibly as high
 as \$500 each.

There is no excuse for disposing of
 cattle not in proper form except that
 the owner may need the money. If he
 happens to be hard up, there is some
 palliation for the offense. Sometimes
 lack of feeding is not due to neglect
 on the part of the breeder, but rather
 to inability to properly provide for the
 stock at certain seasons of the year,
 though concentrated feeds are usually
 obtainable. It would be much better
 to refrain from exhibiting and post-
 pone selling until the stock can be de-
 veloped into better shape.

CATTLE FEEDING TESTS.

Prof. F. C. Burtis, in charge of the
 government experiment station at
 Stillwater, Ok., was at the Kansas
 City stock yards last week with a car-
 load of fat native steers which had
 been fed 150 days on different kinds of
 grain and fodder for the purpose of
 testing the relative merits of various
 feeds. The shipment consisted of four
 lots, each containing five steers.

During the 150 days of full feeding,
 lot 1 made a full gain of 1677 pounds,
 or an average gain per steer of 2.39
 pounds per day, on a feed consisting
 of corn meal and alfalfa hay. The
 five steers averaged 1300 pounds, and
 sold for \$4.70. For each pound of gain
 made 7 pounds of grain and 5.9 pounds
 of hay were required.

On a full feed of kaffir corn meal and
 alfalfa hay, lot 2 made a total gain of
 1654 pounds during 150 days, or an av-
 erage gain per steer of 2.36 pounds each
 day. Every pound of gain in flesh re-
 quired 7.35 pounds of grain and 6.50
 pounds of hay. These five steers aver-
 aged 1292 pounds, and sold for \$4.85.
 During a similar period lot 3, fattened
 on corn meal and Kaffir corn stover,
 made a total gain of 1508 pounds, or an
 average gain per day of 2.15 pounds for
 each steer. For each pound of flesh
 gained was required 8.23 pounds of
 grain, and 7.07 pounds of stover. The
 steers averaged 1268 pounds, and sold
 at \$4.65. The gain made by lot 4
 amounted to 1197 pounds for the five,
 or 1.71 pounds per day for each steer.
 The cattle were fed Kaffir corn meal
 and Kaffir corn stover for 150 days.
 Each pound of flesh gained required
 10.35 pounds of grain and 8.91 pounds
 of stover.

The twenty cattle used in these ex-
 periments were all grade Shorthorns.
 It was an average lot of steers raised
 in the Territory by farmers living near
 Stillwater. They were selected for
 their evenness of size and quality.
 When put in the different feed lots at
 the experiment station, there was very
 little difference in the four bunches.

Prof. Burtis said the results dem-
 onstrated that by feeding alfalfa hay
 as roughness, from one-fourth to one-
 third the amount of grain required to
 fatten a steer may be saved to a
 feeder. The feeding of alfalfa also
 makes heavier gains more rapidly, and
 without it, even figuring its cost at \$10
 a ton, which would be an exorbitant
 and unusual price to the farmer rais-
 ing it in the Territory, it would pay to
 feed it.

"We have also learned," he added,
 "that while corn meal and Kaffir corn
 fed with alfalfa hay are all right for
 producing results, it is more satisfac-
 tory if a little cotton seed meal is
 added to the rations when the cattle
 are being finished for market."

Gov. Otero of New Mexico has issued
 a proclamation declaring a quarantine
 against cattle from Texas, Oklahoma
 and Mexico on account of the preva-
 lence of splenetic fever, and estab-
 lishing an inspection fee of 3c a head.

Governor Wells of Utah has signed
 the bill providing a state appropriation
 of \$6000 to aid in carrying out the
 program of the National Irrigation
 Congress.



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

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

In an open letter published in the
 News of Seymour, Tex., Howard B.
 Clafin, organizer for the American So-
 ciety of Equity, writes as follows on
 the advantages which will accrue from
 an association of farmers along the
 lines proposed:

"First: It is a chance once a week
 for the farmers, their sons and daugh-
 ters, to get together, to discuss the
 best crops to be raised in their lo-
 cality and the best way to cultivate,
 harvest and market the same. It is
 very easy to see the advantage of this
 first object. It would result in the
 best ideas of each for all.

Second: It would enable the neigh-
 borhood to work as a unit for the up-
 building of the schools, for the improve-
 ment of the roads and for the im-
 provement of the community in gen-
 eral.

Third: A chance for the younger
 generation to learn the use of par-
 liamentary rules and to have an in-
 terest in the questions of the day, by
 their frequently being debated.

Fourth: A place to meet, to listen
 to a short program, which with the
 exchange of ideas, would uplift and
 broaden our minds, better preparing
 us to succor our brother agriculturist
 and be of more use to the world at large.

Having considered a few of the bene-
 fits which may be desired from a sin-
 gle co-operative society, let us see
 what benefits in addition a thorough
 organization of The American Society
 of Equity would affect.

First: We would get legislation
 which would give us equitable rates
 of transportation and protection from
 the monopolies and trusts.

Second: We would have an authen-
 tic crop report of the world which
 with cold storages and warehouses,
 would eliminate the pooling of our
 crops and enable us to demand profit-
 able prices for our products.

Third: It would enable the farmers,
 their sons and daughters, to get a bet-
 ter education, which would mean more
 intensified farming, better cattle and
 a proportional advance in the value of
 the farms.

Fourth: The prevention of the adul-
 teration of foods, which will enhance
 the value of the pure productions of
 the farm.

Fifth: We find in the objects of the
 American Society of Equity: "The set-
 tlement of disputes without recourse
 to the courts," a benefit which, while
 little thought of, would save the agri-
 culturist thousands of dollars and would
 promote harmony and social inter-
 course.

Now, do not understand me to say
 that all these benefits will be derived
 as soon as you sign an application
 blank for membership in the American
 Society of Equity—there is work to
 be done and we must all take our stand
 and pull together. Just step and con-
 sider a moment what position as a
 farmer do you occupy? You are one
 of the class of men, who, while repre-

senting the greatest industry in the
 world are the most dependent.

Iola, March 14, 1903.

Mr. S. R. Williams, Editor of Journal:

As a great many men got bit by the
 Grange at the Dallas grange or store,
 they will be slow to join anything
 again. Besides, we know but little
 about what the Society of Equity con-
 templates and what would suit the peo-
 ple of Indiana would not suit the peo-
 ple of the South, as their interests are
 at variance. An organization in the
 South composed of merchants, bankers
 and farmers and conducted under cer-
 tain regulations, would be hailed with
 delight. They should all get together and
 place a minimum of say nine cents on
 middling cotton and above and below
 on other grades. Let all speculation be
 above said prices. The people of In-
 diana could adhere to a similar plan
 with respect to their grain and other
 products. I am for whatever is right
 and everything which will work for
 the betterment of the farmer. He must
 not try to do it all, or he will be left.
 But on the lines I have marked out I
 think he could safely proceed and, at
 the same time, make all other interests
 perfectly safe. I have often thought
 that such an organization would be a
 success. The trouble with farmers has
 been that they have always bit off
 more than they could chew by antagon-
 izing other interests in the way I speak
 of. The merchant's, banker's or ware-
 houseman's interests would not be in-
 terfered with or antagonized, while the
 speculator could go above, but not be-
 low our prices. The merchant and
 banker would be safer than at present
 and the farmers' condition would be
 bettered a hundred per cent under the
 proper restrictions. J. N. MIZE.

FARM HAND UNIONS.

While the farmers of the country are
 lamenting their inability to organize
 and co-operate with each other and
 are complaining of the burdens they
 have to bear, the farm laborers are
 awake to the spirit of the times and
 through the aid of the tramp labor of
 the country—those gentlemen who came
 south during the winter—are being or-
 ganized and are already a factor in
 making the scale of wages for farm
 hands. The wide-awake farmers of the
 wheat growing states north learned the
 lesson last year and are preparing to
 profit by it. Through organization, har-
 vest hands in Illinois received nearly
 fifty per cent more per day in some sec-
 tions than formerly, and there is a ten-
 dency to an increase of wages paid to
 all farm hands. It will not be long
 until the cotton picker of Texas and
 other farm labor will of themselves or-
 ganize unless they become interested in
 co-operation that will tend to better
 their condition. Verily, the farmer is
 the most helpless of all producers.
 Every one demands more for what he
 produces than can the farmer, because
 he is afraid of his neighbor on some-
 thing that exists only in imagination.
 Many of them are sighing because they
 cannot fix a price on what the other
 man has to sell, forgetting the great
 privilege that is his by co-operation of
 making all mankind pay more for that
 which is raised on the farm. What
 are you going to do about it? Co-opera-
 tion costs you nothing and promises
 everything. Think on these matters
 and act.

FARM ANIMAL STATISTICS.

The government report for February,
 recently issued, gives the number of
 farm animals in the United States,
 Jan. 1, 1903, and for the same date a
 year ago, as follows:

	1903.	1902.
Cattle	61,764,433	61,424,599
Hogs	46,922,624	48,698,890
Sheep	63,964,786	62,039,091
Horses	16,557,373	16,533,224
Mules	2,728,088	2,757,011

From the above it will be seen that
 during the year there was an increase
 of 339,834 cattle, a decrease of 1,776,-
 266 hogs, a gain of 1,925,785 sheep, a
 gain of 24,149 horses, and a loss of 28,-
 929 mules. The grand total of all ani-
 mals was: Jan. 1, 1903, 191,937,394,
 with a combined valuation of \$3,102,-
 515,540, divided as follows: Cattle,
 \$1,340,766,816; horses and mules, \$1,-
 228,459,269; hogs, \$346,973,688, and
 sheep, \$168,315,750.

LIVE STOCK REGULATIONS.

The Department of Agriculture announced a new code of regulations reworking those of April 15, 1887, for the suppression and extirpation of contagious diseases among domestic animals in the United States. The new regulations require all persons owning, managing or transporting animals to exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain that the animals are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease, nor exposed by contact with other animals so affected by being in pens or vehicles contaminated with diseased animals before such persons offer them for transportation or introduce them into public stock yards or on public highways or lines of interstate traffic.

All persons having charge of infected or exposed animals are required to keep them confined from other animals, and no persons controlling premises or vehicles where diseased or exposed animals have been shall allow them to be occupied by healthy animals until the danger of infection is removed. Any state or territory or District of Columbia where there exists a contagious or infectious disease among animals is to be considered an infected locality. The shipments of susceptible animals into or through an infected locality will be governed by these regulations and any subsequent orders of the Secretary of Agriculture, and vehicles used for their transportation must be cleaned and disinfected according to the secretary's orders. The shipment or removal of hay, straw, forage or other similar material, or of any meats, hides or other animal products from an infected locality may be prohibited when deemed necessary and shall be disposed of to guard against the spread of contagion.

Shipments of live stock and products may be stopped in transit for inspection, and disposed of if found able to disseminate the infection. No animals susceptible to contagious or infectious disease, or the products of such animals, or hay and similar material originating in or passing through a foreign country where such a disease exists, will be admitted into the United States when their importation "would endanger the live stock industry of the United States." Such importations will be governed by the orders of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The regulations also provide for the quarantining of limited portions of any state or territory and for compensation to owners of animals slaughtered. Violation of these regulations or other similar orders of the Secretary of Agriculture is made punishable by a fine of \$100 to \$1000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

RANGE FENCES MUST GO.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that notices will be sent out in a few days to the owners of fences unlawfully retained on the public domain that these must be removed at once, and no excuse offered for the purpose of further delay will be accepted by the interior department, under whose direction this order will be made and executed. The order will affect a large number of cattle owners throughout the West and Southwest, where millions of acres of public lands have been kept under the prohibited fences for a number of years.

The orders for the removal of the fences will be directed to the owners of the herds that are now maintaining these unlawful inclosures. If the order is not complied with in a reasonable length of time the department will take whatever summary action is necessary for the enforcement of the law.

MANY SEEKING PASTURE.

Revenue Inspector Cobb states that applications have been made to introduce 30,000 head of cattle into the Creek Nation for pasture this season and that applications are coming in every day. He thinks there will be 100,000 head pastured in the Creek Nation this year. The allotment of lands will not decrease the number of cattle introduced. The inspector states that the cattlemen of Texas were never more anxious than now to get their cattle located in the Indian Territory.

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. NEWCOME, Amarillo, Tex.

KAUFMAN COUNTY, ideal home, 640 acres of fine black land, 7 miles northeast of Forney; 150 acres pasture, good grass, 120 acres famous hay land, balance in fine state of cultivation; fine improvements; at the low price of \$32.50 per acre. M. B. BROOKS, Forney, 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.

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

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

RANCH, 3200 acres, 6 miles from town on Fort Worth and Denver railroad, part patented, part school land, well improved. Can be bought for \$6000. Improvements cost \$3000. Write for particulars. WINTERS-DANIEL CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

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

FARMS.

STEPHENS COUNTY stock farm, 2200 acres within 10 miles of railroad town, 2 miles from country town. Fully 1000 acres rich farming land, black prairie loam soil. All well grassed, 75 acres in farm, plenty of water and timber; good 6-rooms dwelling. Price and terms satisfactory to party who means business. Write for map. WINTERS-DANIEL COMPANY, Fort Worth, Tex.

640-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.

FARM, nearly 1100 acres, 4 miles from Jolly, in Clay county, all agricultural; dark, mesquite loamy soil, 200 acres in cultivation; plenty of water and timber, good 7-rooms frame dwelling which cost \$2250, excellent improvements of all kinds, fine neighborhood. Big bargain in this. Write for particulars. WINTERS-DANIEL CO., Fort Worth; Tex.

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

FARM within one mile of good country town which has a fine graded school, 9 miles from county seat and 90 miles northwest of Fort Worth; contains 1240 acres, 1000 acres rich farming land, 3 sets farm improvements, plenty of good pure water and everything to make it one of the most desirable country homes in Texas. Its market value is \$16 per acre, but we can sell it on reasonable terms for \$11 per acre. Map furnished. Write us. WINTERS-DANIEL CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—1173 acres Sulphur River black land, south of Clarksville; must be sold quick; cash sale. BOX 598, Greenville, Tex.

LAMPASA COUNTY stock farm, 1100 acres, fronts on stream living water, mostly valley land, 200 acres in cultivation, 4 sets improvements, 4 good wells, excellent neighborhood. Owner anxious to sell. Price \$7.50. Terms one-third cash, balance to suit. WINTERS-DANIEL COMPANY, Fort Worth, Tex.

FLOYD COUNTY—1920 acres unimproved land, rich plains. Good grass. Feed grown in great abundance. Stock farming very profitable. Price \$3 per acre, one-third cash, balance good time. I make a specialty of the central plains, having done a surveying and general land business at Floydada for more than 12 years. I can sell you rich lands cheap. W. M. MASSIE, Hoxie Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

HORSES.

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

STALLION for sale or trade, "Texas Ranger," registered trotter, by "McCoy" and "Tuscola." Sire of "McCoy" is "McEwen." Sire of "Tuscola" is "Tennessee Wilkes." Would sell reasonable, or trade, or exchange for registered or proven sire; 1903 fifth season's use, reason for desiring change. If interested, write for particulars, as this may not appear again. W. C. GAY, Jr., Coleman, 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 8 to 22 months; price \$75 for choice, \$60 around for bunch. GEO. N. SAUNDERS, Lefors, Texas.

I HAVE for sale 1000 steer yearlings; 500 2-year-old steers, and 500 3-year-old steers. Address "V. Z.," Stephenville, Tex.

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

WANTED—Quotation on 500 one, two and three-year-old steers, above quarantine line. State average weight each class, May 15 delivery. L. TILLOTSON, Sealy, Texas.

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

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

FOR SALE—Seven registered Red Poll bulls, good individuals, ages 13 to 22 months. Price \$75 for choice, \$60 around for bunch. GEO. H. SAUNDERS, Lefors, Gray county, Tex.

FOR SALE—Twenty head of very high grade Hereford bulls, coming two, 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. EVERETT, Kiowa, I. T.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

A FARMER'S SON OR DAUGHTER can earn a lot of money in their own town distributing the products of a large Mfg. Co. whose goods have had steady sale for 25 years, wholly by local agents (men and women) who earn from \$500 to \$1200 a year each, many of them having been with the company since its start. It requires no capital. A self-addressed return envelope sent to-day to A. LEA WADE (T-10), Roxbury, Mass., will bring you full particulars by return mail.

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.

JACKS.

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

JACKS for sale by W.M. 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 jennetts of Black lyn strains; none better. Prices and terms, address KNIGHT BROS., Fort Worth, Tex.

SHEEP.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

HOW to obtain a \$3.50 pair of shoes for 20 cents. Can furnish best of reference. W. J. JOSEY, Atlanta, Ga.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALTA-UREA, sure cure for rheumatism, syphilis, gout, liver complaint and conditions caused by bad blood, \$1.00 per bottle. NATIONAL MEDICINE CO., 400 Main St., Denison, Tex.

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 spaying cattle. Any information wanted, write me at Lipan, Tex. C. W. BAKER, V. S.

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

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

WE PAY \$26 a week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

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

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

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

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

WANTED—Oil mill, best location in the Territory. Bennington is situated in best country in the Choctaw Nation. For information address H. M. LINDSEY, secretary Board of Trade, Bennington, I. T.

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.

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 PHILIP LAWRENCE, late assistant secretary of state, Huron, South Dakota.

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, 208 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

DAIRY

When cows are fed a dry ration almost continually, it's a difficult matter to extract butter from the cream which they produce.

The cheapest and one of the most productive feeds for growing cattle is grass. Hence the dairyman should see to it that he has a good pasture for his cows.

If you use a dash churn, you have doubtless been troubled with cream splattering all over the top. Melt the top and bottom off of a tomato can (or any other can of proper size). This will leave a tin tube, which may be slipped over the dasher to the churn lid, and prevent any further splashing.

For the highest success in dairying, a specialized cow is required, a cow that has been bred and cultivated through generations for production of the maximum quantity of milk, which contains the highest possible percentage of butter fat. The Jersey and Guernsey have no equals as producers of butter fat.

FEED INSTEAD OF BREED.

The famous dairy expert, Blackwell, once gave ten rules for the care of dairy cows, and of this number six referred in some manner to the feed given them, showing that, in his mind at least, feed was much more important than anything else in the handling of the dairy. Much complaint is being made by dairymen that some of their cows are not profitable, and while, in many cases, the trouble is due entirely to some poor individuals in the herd which may be discovered by weighing the milk of each cow and keeping a record of it, there is no doubt but that poor feeding is at the bottom of the trouble in many cases. It is frequently found that an animal which is a loss in the hands of Brown is profitable when Jones gets hold of the cow. In such cases it is evident that the method of feeding or the food itself was wrong in the first case. Dairymen who are complaining of their cows and thinking of bringing about improvement by changing the breed will do well to study the question of feed and see if they are not making some mistakes in that direction.

DAIRY TYPE TESTS SOUGHT.

The necessity for type tests of dairy animals on exhibition at the forthcoming Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, as well as breed tests, is being strongly urged. It is pointed out that much good would result if a number of representative breeders could be induced to furnish enough dairy cows to make a thorough test of the relation of type, or form of the cow, to her efficiency as a dairy producer.

All breeds that are claimed to produce good dairy or double purpose cows should be represented by those possessing the prevailing form of their respective breeds, and each cow should be tested by herself, and the report of her performance should be accompanied by faithful pictures of her, that will show her points clearly.

If when this is done a general harmony is shown between form and performance as dairy cows then, there will be no room for doubting hereafter that form is the essential thing to consider in selecting or breeding such cows. If, on the other hand, the cows of certain breeds are profitable dairy cows without regard to form, then it will have to be admitted that it is all in the breed and nothing in the form.

The educational advantages which would result from such an investigation should not be overlooked.

THE RIPENING OF CREAM.

From Mr. Benney Youngblood, instructor in the dairy department at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Journal is in receipt of an instructive article on "Ripening Cream," which reads as follows:

Ripening is a very important step in butter making. By ripening we mean the taking care of cream from the time it is separated until it is

ready to be churned, during which time lactic acid and other desirable compounds are developed.

To ripen cream properly we must use perfectly clean vessels, must know what temperature should be maintained, how much acid is best and the relation exhibiting between time, temperature and acid.

I mention cleanliness because, without it, we may carry out other details to perfection and still we have not a cream from which we can make good butter, because filth is the best medium for the growth of bacteria, producing undesirable flavors and odors. It is sufficient here to say that the vessels used in storing and handling cream should all be washed as soon as used with hot water and alkali, rinsed with fresh water and then steamed for several minutes.

Temperature is a highly important item in the ripening of cream; the higher the temperature the quicker will the proper amount of acid be developed, but there is a limit to the use of temperature for rushing the development of acid. If above 60 degrees to 70 degrees F. be used, the butter will be deficient in body, ability to stand up well and retain a granular form against heat, in proportion to the amount of heat above 60 to 70 degrees F. employed. The lowest temperature at which cream can be ripened with as little variation as is possible, will produce butter of best texture; but if we go below 50 degrees F. we retard the development of lactic acid and some other desirable flavor producers, and very undesirable odors and flavors are likely to be produced.

As inferred above, lactic acid is the principal compound that gives good butter its flavor, hence it should be carefully controlled. This acid has a marked effect on the length of time required to churn. The higher the development of acid, the quicker will a given quantity of cream churn.

For this reason, fresh cream should not be added to the cream vat later than twelve hours before churning, because the fresh cream does not have time to develop the same acidity as the older cream, hence the older cream will churn first and the new cream will all come out of the churn as buttermilk. In a series of trials, I have found an average of 2.4 per cent of fat in the buttermilk by adding fresh cream to ripened cream six hours before churning, while in a second series of trials in which the cream was thoroughly stirred twelve hours previous to churning and adding no fresh cream thereafter, I found in no instance more than .2 per cent fat in the buttermilk.

The determination of acidity is done in chemical laboratories by titration; an alkaline solution of definite strength being poured into a given quantity of milk or cream. In creameries or dairies, this can be done by using Farrington's alkaline tablets. These tablets are prepared by a chemist, so that when five are dissolved in 97 cubic centimeters of pure water, each cubic centimeter of the solution will neutralize one hundredth of one per cent (.01 percent) of lactic acid in seventeen and six-tenths c. c. of milk or cream. These tablets contain a compound (phenol phtalein), which is colorless in acid solutions and pink in neutral and alkaline solutions. For instance, if we measure up 17.6 c. c. of cream, pour in the alkaline solution until we obtain a pink coloration and find that we have used 59 c. c., there are fifty-nine hundredths of one per cent of acid in the batch of cream, and it is ready to churn. The apparatus necessary are as follows: One Babcock pipette, 17 c. c. capacity; one one-hundred c. c. graduated cylinder; one white teacup. The tablets cost \$2.00 per thousand and the apparatus may be obtained from the creamery supply houses.

We should be able to tell, approximately, how long it will take cream, at a given temperature, to develop the necessary acidity, so that beforehand we may know when to get ready for churning, because by knowing just when every duty should be attended to, we accomplish a great deal more in the creamery. Just before churning it should be brought to the proper temperature for churning, 57 to 58 degrees F., to 62 to 64 degrees F., according to the season of the year and the rations fed the cows.

POULTRY

VENTILATION OF INCUBATORS.

It is the popular idea that ventilation evaporates the moisture from eggs during incubation, and so it does to a limited extent, but the main cause is the pressure in the egg due to the growth of the chick and the shrinkage of the shell. Eggs, during incubation, get rid of the excess moisture on account of the pressure within rather than on account of the ventilation, writes M. M. Johnston of Clay Center, Neb. At best, the ventilation can only carry off the poisonous gases.

As proof that pressure forces the moisture out of the fertile eggs during incubation, we point to the infertile eggs in the same machine. Infertile eggs only perceptibly shrink in size and weight. If ventilation controlled the evaporation, then there should not be so much difference between fertile and infertile eggs under same conditions.

I have been operating an incubator a long while, and I feel sure I can voice the opinion of nearly every operator of incubators, that getting the air cell too large is more imaginary than real. We all read about it, but few have seen it. The lack of sufficient ventilation fails to carry off the gases arising from the eggs and the natural conditions and actions of the eggs are interfered with, the chick fails to develop naturally, hence wet, weak chicks with an unripe appearance.

It is very evident to any one who thinks (beyond what they read of) that moisture and ventilation are so mixed up that the influence of one is taken for the other. Excessive applied moisture has exactly the same effect as the lack of ventilation; it makes the air too heavy. It's the same with poor ventilation. This heavy, mucky condition of the air blocks the expelled or evaporated moisture from the egg. Another proof of the pressure within eggs during incubation is the enlargement of the air cell as the incubation progresses.

I dispute that the air cell is for the purpose of furnishing air to the chick except just before it pips the shell. The division between the air cell and balance of egg is air and moisture tight. If it were not tight it would fill with moisture. The chick could not possibly use the air. Even its movements and different positions would dispute the theory. Just before the chick pips the shell it usually breaks through to the air cell, but not always. I contend that the first real breathing of the chick is after it pips the shell, and from the time it pips the shell until it makes further effort, it is acustoming itself to real air.

The air cell has a purpose; it helps form a pressure in the other end of the egg. It has still another purpose; it holds the contents of the egg intact; it makes a back stop, and makes it possible for the chick to brace for action. If it were not for the air cell the contents of the egg would float.

Ventilation is just as important as the temperature in incubation. Ventilation does the same work in incubators as in other things. Doctors draw a line on draughts of air, but make no attempt to exclude or curtail it, and why should we in ventilating incubators?

As stated, such a thing as air cells becoming too large is more imaginary than real. We read of the cautions, but the real thing is rarely in evidence. Fertile eggs, during incubation, get rid of the excess moisture through pressure more than through ventila-

POULTRY.

57 PREMIUMS—57

in three shows in 1901. Breeders of high class Poultry. Single Comb White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15, and White P. Rocks Eggs \$3.00 for 15. Fine stock for sale at reasonable prices. State agents for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Shipped from Dallas at factory prices. Send for free catalogue. Also carry in stock Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, Mica Crystal Grits, Ground Oyster Shell, Lambert's Death to Lice, powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters. THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS, 439 Cole Ave., Dallas, Texas.

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

GOLDEN WHITE AND BUFF

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

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

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

EX. BOAZ BENBROOK, TEXAS.

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

MILAN POULTRY YARDS,

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

I HAVE FOR SALE

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

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 158, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—EGGS

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

In incubators, like in the houses we live in, the question of ventilation is settled when we correctly draw the line between plenty of air and draughts of air. This is such a simple and well known problem that it hardly needs mentioning. The theories about carbon, oxygen and other component parts of air serve to muddle more than to explain, and inasmuch as these things are rarely mentioned in connection with air for ourselves, we cannot see the great need of using up space on the question in connection with incubators, except perhaps in some cases wherein the lamp might burn the air before it enters the egg chamber.

CREAM GATHERING THE FAVORITE SYSTEM



This system, i.e., the carrying of the cream to the factory instead of the whole milk, of which we were the pioneers and are still the leaders, and which has been practiced a number of years in the Eastern and Central States with much success and constantly increasing favor, is being fast taken up by patrons of creameries all over the country. Prominent Creamerymen who have strongly opposed it in the past are now its warmest advocates, and it is only a question of time before it will be the prevailing system, if it is not already.

Those who continue to oppose it are certainly working against their own interests, if they would but see it; but it seems, on the part of some, to be a case of "None are so blind as those who won't see." For surely, if they would profit by the experience of others, they could not help seeing the many advantages of the Cream Gathering system. One reason for the growing popularity of this system is due to the

IMPROVED U. S. SEPARATOR

which takes more cream out of the milk than any other—it

HOLDS THE WORLD'S RECORD

for clean skimming, and leaves the cream in more perfect condition—free from froth and churning.

For many other reasons and much useful information on the subject, write for our booklet, "Dairy Authorities," which contains, in addition, the opinions of many prominent Creamerymen of this system.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

MISTAKES GIRLS MAKE.

"What is the greatest mistake girls make, in your opinion?" asked little Miss Debutante.

"Telling their troubles to other girls," responded Mrs. Worldlywise promptly. "Lord help the innocent who does that! The number of women who cannot keep a secret is positively appalling. The shortness of women's friendships is also appalling. Now, while there are women who will keep secrets as long as a friendship lasts, there are practically none who will keep any kind of a secret after it is all over. Therefore, when you have confided in a woman, either don't quarrel with her or else resign yourself to have your secrets public property."

"I shall be pretty careful," was Miss Debutante's comment. "If you don't



INTERMINABLE LETTERS.

mind pouring out another cup of tea for me," continued Mrs. Worldlywise, "I can continue on this subject for a good hour, for certainly the way of the average girl is simply peppered with mistakes—mistakes for which she has to atone very heavily at times. If there is anything I despise, it is the girl 'rusher,' for instance, the politic girl 'rusher.' She discovers that you give little Sunday evening affairs, for example, or that you have a lot of men friends. That settles it. She becomes introduced to you, she 'dears' you and hangs around you until you invite her, then she haunts your house morning, noon and night until she has annexed all your desirable friends, principally those of the male sex. When your parties become fewer or else ancient

EVER HAVE IT?

If You Have, the Statement of This Will Interest You.

Ever have a "low-down" pain in the back, In the "small right over the hips? That's the home of back ache. It's caused by sick kidneys. That's why Doan's Kidney Pills cure it.

Hundreds of people endorse this. Read a case of it:

R. C. High, dealer in horses and mules, living at Fifth and Grove streets, Fort Worth, Texas, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Weaver's pharmacy, is the best remedy of the kind I ever used. I am pleased to allow my name to appear as an endorser of their claims. A dull aching pain across the small of my back had annoyed me for some little time, and all though it was not at all alarming, I thought I might as well get rid of it in the early stages as to wait until it became more difficult to remove. A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills clearly proved that they were going to the spot of the trouble, and a continuation of the treatment for a short time placed my kidneys in a better condition than they had been in for an indefinite period."

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

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

history, she adjourns to another woman's house and does the same thing over again. Then there is the intense sort of girl. She writes you interminable letters, wondering why you don't call and begging you to ring her up on the telephone and say whether she has hurt your feelings. Oh, why will a girl have the interminable letter craze either with women, or, worse still, with men? Oh, the precious time wasted, the tears spent over them, the midnight oil burned! And if girls only knew the contempt men have for the letter writing fiend! Such an awful bore she becomes!

"Being selfish and talking about one's petty affairs is another ailment common to girls; being stupid or personal in their conversation when they are invited out is another. How can they help it? Why, you're not invited out to dinner, for instance, to make a clam of yourself and simply guzzle food. Do as a clever friend of mine did. She kept a little book in which she wrote every bright thing she heard, and she always had an anecdote, a joke or some witty saying ready. That girl never had to angle for invitations.

"One of the most heinous faults, though, is neglecting little courtesies, particularly notes and such. I know of a girl who lost the best friend she had simply by neglecting to thank her for a favor. When a woman puts herself out for you, the least you can do is to thank her. Girls who are careless in this respect may make friends, but they never keep them. A thoughtful little note, a mere line or two, means so much.

"One of the silliest things girls do with men is to lose their temper. I think nearly all the unhappiness between men and girls arises from this one cause. Always remember that it takes two to make a disagreement, and it never pays to lose your temper. If he has been inconsiderate, either pass it over in silence, be good natured about it or else drop his acquaintance entirely. Don't always be looking for offense. That is the trouble with girls—they are always imagining things which men don't even dream of, for men take a large view of things. They are not all the time looking for little snags. If you want men friends, be good natured—dignified, of course, but good natured. Don't nag and don't be fussing all the time for fear they are trying to injure your feelings. I think that is about all I have to say, but perhaps it can help you," Mrs. Worldlywise remarked dryly as she rose and put on her gloves.

MAUD ROBINSON.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO.

Things one woman has done may at any time be done by another woman. Think on that proposition. Physical development is at present neglected among women to the extent of a positive sin, a sin against their beautiful bodies. Physical development is what the sex needs today. How strong and splendid and able to take care of itself the feminine body is when properly trained you may know from the cases of a little girl and a young woman I shall tell you of. Their stories will demonstrate to you what you feel in your bones already—that the alleged weakness and cowardice of woman are not really natural at all, but an artificial growth upon our civilization.

First there is Bertha Eloise Grant, cow girl of Arizona. It has been said that no cowboy rough rider in Arizona is the equal of this fourteen-year-old girl. That is probably stretching things, but she is certainly as skillful and fearless a rider as any man among the world's leading horse heroes, the cowboys.

Physically that female child is the most happy and fortunate who has no woman over her to constantly repress her natural physical activity and for ever and ever keep nagging her and telling her little girls must not run, jump and climb trees or do this, that or the other because—heaven help us!—it isn't "nice" for little girls to do these things. Oh, the sins mothers and grandmothers and aunts will have to answer for because of their stunting of the physical development of little girls! They have done it centuries until the most stupid, helpless, ignorant human creature in civilization is the middle aged and elderly woman. Now let the stunting be stopped for good and all.

That a splendid physical development in a woman is entirely compat-

ible with purity of thought and modesty is proved by the brave cow girl, Bertha Grant. Wherever she is known she is mentioned in terms of admiration and respect, yet this girl has been riding astride in a divided skirt since she was old enough to sit upon a horse, and she knows no other way. She says she does not see how it is possible to sit a horse any other way than upon the cross saddle.

"If I were riding in a big city, I should do it just the same," she says. "I would imagine I was going to fall off all the time if I rode a sidesaddle." "Broncho buster?" Oh, yes. She has never yet found the range horse that she could not master. The cowboys, whose pet she is, taught her horse breaking, and now she can do it with the best of them. Then, too, her admiring, devoted father has been, her



THE COW GIRL.

constant companion from her childhood. The broncho has a bad name for stupidity, treachery and obstinacy, but Bertha Grant says:

"Bronchos are hard to manage, but after you have them trained they are nearly as intelligent as a man. Once they know their master, he can do anything with them."

One hardly knows which to be more enthusiastic over, this Arizona girl horse trainer or that Maine woodsman, Mrs. Freese. Her camping ground is the region of the headwaters of the Penobscot, with which she is probably more familiar than any other person living. She has absolute control over her nerves, never loses her head and is a noted hunter of game, large and small. She is a fine wing shot. She is rather slender in figure, but perfectly strong and healthy, and she gets this splendid physique, mark you, by active outdoor life, not drudging, stooping over the soil, nose to the ground, but by long tramps and canoe trips. She was born with the woods love in her blood. No narrowing, stunting female pruning could starve it out of her. Now she makes her enthusiasm pay by conducting hunting and tourist parties through her beloved haunts in forest and by stream. Maine has 1,800 registered and licensed guides, and of these Mrs. Freese is one of the most skillful as well as noted. Her nearest hunting ground is fourteen miles from her home, nine by canoe, four afoot.

In the heart of the forest she has a winter lodge of logs. There she goes upon snowshoes and camps when the woods longing surges over her soul in cold weather. At these times she cuts holes in the ice of the Penobscot waters and catches fish. All this, bear in mind, without neglecting her household duties. So men need not be afraid of the physically new woman.

ALICE ZIMMERMAN.

TAXES FOR MAIDS AND BACHELORS.

A bill has been introduced into the New York legislature providing for a tax on old maids and bachelors, the proceeds to go to the support of founding asylums. This is not fair. Women may not pop the question, and when a woman remains single she is entitled to the benefit of the doubt whether or not it is her own fault.

BOYS WANTED!



We want a boy in every town to work for us after school hours and on Saturdays.

Over 3000 boys now at the work. Some make \$10.00 to \$15.00 a week.

ANY BOY

who is willing to devote a few hours each week to this work can earn many dollars selling

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Among neighbors and relatives. He can begin at once. Absolutely no money required to start. Write us to-day and we will send the first week's supply of ten copies free. These are sold at 5 cents each, and will provide capital to order the next week's supply at wholesale rates.

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

CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION.
Continued from page one.

bill, but only at the oleomargarin feature.

After some discussion the resolution, with Mr. Ball's amendment, was adopted.

Before adjournment Hon. Jerry Simpson, the erstwhile "Sockless statesman from Medicine Lodge," delivered one of his characteristic addresses, which provoked levity and applause at frequent intervals.

CLOSING DAY'S SESSION.

Owing to the large amount of business a third day's meeting of the convention was found necessary on Thursday. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. H. W. Moore and a resolution introduced by Murdo MacKenzie, endorsing the work of the Department of Agriculture was adopted. Col. C. C. Slaughter introduced a resolution empowering the executive committee to reinstate the traffic department of the association and appoint a traffic manager. This proposition precipitated a lively debate, it being urged by some that no funds were available for the purpose, while others thought that such action would stimulate the "trust" criticisms which had been directed against the association. President Turney ruled out all personalities when the debate became too acrimonious. Finally, when passed upon the resolution was tabled by a vote of 93 to 31.

L. T. Wilson moved that immediately after the convention adjourned the members assemble and form a traffic association of the shipping members of the Texas Cattle Raisers, but in discussing the matter the delegates became involved in a hopeless parliamentary tangle and in order to straighten things out the motion was tabled.

Attorney S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth read several resolutions touching on differences and discriminations against Texas in the matter of freight rates to the markets of the world.

Ed Carver offered a resolution urging legislators to support a large appropriation for a state exhibit at the World's Fair. This was adopted.

The name of Ed Reid of Denver was proposed for honorary life membership in the association. Mr. MacKenzie explained to the convention that Mr. Reid was the man who personally tested the legality of the Texas inspection law, by spending quite a time in a Colorado prison for refusing to submit to the Colorado inspection regulations after having legal examination in Texas. Mr. Reid was made a member unanimously.

C. F. Martin, secretary of the National Livestock association, addressed the convention and asked for contributions to assist in legislative work of the National Livestock association. Jerry Simpson made a brief talk favoring it, and the money was raised. Mr. Davidson moved the organization of a F. C. Loving memorial association, and this suggestion met with hearty favor.

Marion Sansom read a resolution thanking El Paso for the manner of entertainment, which was framed by Messrs. Gardner, Boice and Sansom. This was unanimously adopted and Mr. Turney replied gracefully on behalf of El Paso.

Fort Worth was the only city nominated for next year's convention and was selected on motion of Senator Dean and seconded by Mayor Hammett.

The executive committee of the association as confirmed in convention, is as follows: W. W. Turney, I. T. Pryor, San Antonio; Richard Walsh, Paloduro; A. G. Boice, Channing; S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth; M. C. Campbell, Wichita; R. D. Gage, Pecos; J. D. Jackson, Alpine; Ed Crowley, Midland; E. H. Harris, San Angelo; E. B. Frayser, Vinita; Tom Coleman, San Antonio; R. J. Kleberg, Corpus Christi; D. B. Gardner, Fort Worth; John T. Lytle, San Antonio.

POINTS ABOUT THE OFFICERS.

President W. W. Turney of El Paso, Tex., elected president to succeed Murdo MacKenzie, has for years been one of the most forceful members of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, and is one of the very successful and popular cattlemen of the Southwest. Less than fifteen years ago Senator Turney

A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"

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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

was a struggling but hopeful young school teacher near Alpine, Tex. Studying law by night, he soon fitted himself for that practice, and began at Alpine. Drifting, as most ambitious Southern men are inclined, into the cattle business, he joined his fortunes with two partners, who, in a very few months, appropriated most of the property of any value and left him with his experience and the debts of the concern. The latter he faithfully paid off, and with a most valuable credit thus established he soon acquired an interest in the Bowie Knife ranch, of which he later became president. Very soon after acquiring this ranch his explorers discovered a bed of quicksilver that rivals in volume and richness the most productive deposits of Southern California and Russia. This deposit alone is valued at \$100,000 in its present form. Twenty-two different salt wells have been located on this land recently, and a Fort Worth company during the last year bored, for oil and has located wells which are producing a high-grade product that has sold as high as \$2.50 a barrel, the output being about seventy-five barrels a day. Aside from this a sixty-foot bed of sulphur, of such purity that it will burn from the match, has been uncovered on the lands of the Turney ranch. This deposit is valued at \$30 a ton. Senator Turney is a very popular man in the state, and, his friends say, has most promising political and business prospects before him. His ranch interests in Presidio county embrace a tract twenty-five miles long and more than fifteen miles in breadth, with thousands of well-bred cattle.

Captain John T. Lytle, chosen to succeed James C. Loving as secretary, is one of the old-timers in the cattle business in the state, and hardly another man has such a wide acquaintance among the old ranchmen. His early shipments, before the days of the great syndicate companies, were among the heaviest of this state, and for forty years he has been steadily sending the products of his big range to the markets of the North. He has a fine home in San Antonio, where he has lived for more than fifty years, and is a man most highly respected for his high sense of honor, integrity and duty by all cattlemen of the great state of Texas.

S. B. ("Burke") Burnett, who was chosen for the twenty-seventh time treasurer of the association, is a Fort Worth man of very wide reputation among the cattlemen of the South. He is also well known at the Chicago market, having shipped thousands of cattle of very desirable quality each year. "Burke" Burnett's first winning venture in life was made by the purchase of several thousand Louisiana calves at a very low price, and moving them to his "6666" ranch in Wichita county, Texas. These calves grew into money so fast that a solid foundation was laid for the future fortune of Mr. Burnett, who for years has been a leading cattleman of the Southwest.

SOME SIDE ATTRACTIONS.

The "cowmen's ball," held on the opening night, was largely attended and the roping contests attracted much attention, though the convention decided against them officially, on the ground that they are hurtful to the cattle business. In this test of skill R. Conley, foreman of the Bar X ranch, near Big Springs, roped and successfully tied a steer in 2 1/4 seconds, making a new world's record.

After the meeting had closed Wednesday, many of the people crossed the border into the city of Juarez, Mexico, to witness the bull fight which was begun at 4 p. m. The exhibition was pulled off in the regulation Mexican style, expert matadors and picadors participating in the contest and a really wild Sonora bull being the principal in the bloody sport.

The two-year-old bull Rambler, owned by B. C. Rhome of Fort Worth, carried off the handsome silver loving cup donated by President W. W. Turney of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association. He won the first prize among registered thoroughbred Herefords of two years old and under three. Fort Worth breeders won the majority of the prizes offered in the judging of Herefords and Shorthorns. The majority of the prizes were carried off by B. C. Rhome and E. C. Hovenkamp, both stock raisers of Fort Worth.

In the awards Hovenkamp entered eight cattle and secured ten prizes, six of which were first prizes. They were all Shorthorns. B. C. Rhome won eleven prizes, including the silver cup, full sweepstakes, with ten entries.

LIST OF THE AWARDS.

The show included only Herefords and Shorthorns, to which two breeds nearly \$2000 in premiums were awarded.

The first show was the Shorthorn bulls, 3 years old and over, in which Royal Gloucester, the property of J. F. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth, took first prize, and Royal Archer, Mrs. L. E. Townsend of Midland, took second. In the second show, bulls 2 years and under 3, the first prize was awarded to Woodward Duke, owned by G. C. Gauble of Big Springs; second and third to Red Bud and Red, respectively, of the H. M. Clark & Sons' herd from Midland.

Bulls, 1 year and under 2, Mason of H. M. Clark & Sons' herd, Midland, took first prize; the second and third going to Roan Chief and Arimoto of the Cauble herd, Big Springs.

Bulls under 1 year, Fulton, J. F. Hovenkamp's herd, Fort Worth, took first, Pride of the West, Mrs. L. E. Townsend of Midland, second; Victor II., J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, third.

Shorthorn cows, 3 years and over, J. A. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth, took all three prizes, Queen of Scots the Seventh, taking first, Lady Gloucester second and Young Pearl third.

There was only one entry in the ring of cows 2 years and under 3, Lady Gloucester of J. F. Hovenkamp's herd taking all honors.

Cows, 1 year and under 2, Lady Gloucester, J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, first; Maud II., A. R. & J. C. Hamilton, Roswell, N. M., second; Daisy II., Hamilton herd, third.

There were five entries of heifer calves under 1 year, Victoriano II., J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, first; Infelice Rose, Mrs. L. E. Townsend, Midland, second; Lady Royal II., Hovenkamp herd, third.

There were eight Hereford rings, in which some close contests were witnessed. In the first, bulls 3 years old and over, Columbus XXVII., E. E. Wall, Leeton, Mo., took first prize, the second and third going to Beau Lamp-light and Percival, the property of B. C. Rhome of Fort Worth.

Bulls 2 years and under 3, Oakwood Hesiod XXXI, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, took first premium; Ben, E. H. Stes' herd, Midland, second; Sailor Boy II., E. E. Wall, Leeton, Mo., third.

The largest show was bulls 1 year and under 2, in which there were eight entries. Rambler of the B. C. Rhome herd, Fort Worth, took first prize; Sir James XXXIV., Scharbauer Bros., Midland, second; Alfalfa King, C. C. Slaughter, Dallas, third.

Bull calves under 1 year, Gloucester XIII., Scharbauer Bros., Midland, first; Cincinnati, B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, second; Gloucester XVI., Estes & Watts, Midland, third.

The Hereford cow shows attracted less attention than the bulls, but had fully as many entries. In the first show Bright Maid of the Rhome herd, Fort Worth, was awarded first prize; Viola, C. C. Slaughter, second; Priscilla IV., third.

Cows, 2 years and under 3, Clara Oakwood, Scarbauer & Aycock, Midland, first; Verdi, B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, second; Dalcenia, same herd, third.

Cows, 1 year and under 2, Sunburst, B. C. Rhome, first; Lady Brown, Scarbauer Bros., second; Miss Pearl, Scarbauer & Aycock, third.

Out of eight entries of heifer calves under 1 year, Daisy Lee, Scharbauer Bros., Midland, took first premium; Starlight, B. C. Rhome, second; Iatan, Scharbauer & Aycock, third.

It was after 12 o'clock when the regular ring shows were over and a great many people missed seeing the sweepstakes shows. For the W. W. Turney trophy thirteen bulls, all winners of first prizes, and including Herefords, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways, were entered in the ring. After a long inspection the trophy, a handsome silver cup, was awarded Rambler, the handsome 2-year-old Hereford of the B. C. Rhome herd from Fort Worth. This prize was won over several bulls which had taken sweepstakes prizes at other shows, including one from the same herd.

The trophy for the winner in the cows sweepstake show was given by Chairman Myles of the local committee, Semeramis Jackson, belonging to Elliott & Woodridge of Midland, which had won sweepstakes prizes in Kansas City and Chicago, was an easy winner over five other prize winners of four breeds.

WANT CASE REOPENED.

A Washington dispatch says that the Cattle Raisers' association, complainant, and the Chicago Live Stock exchange, intervenor, has filed with the interstate commerce commission a petition for the reopening of the case against the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad company and others, involving through rates on live stock and terminal charges of \$2 per carload for delivering live stock at the yards of the Union Stock Yards and Transit company of Chicago. The petition recites that the commission already had held that any charge in excess of \$1 per carload for terminal or switching services was unlawful and then recites subsequent contest proceedings before the courts and commission. The petition asks not only the enforcement of the discontinuance of terminal charges over \$1 per carload but the

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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.

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tion of the practice of enforcing discriminating through rates for the transportation of live stock from the shipping points involved and the proper reparation to the parties injured for the alleged unlawful terminal charges and through rates of freight on live stock to the Chicago stock yards. The commission has notified the various railroads interested to make answer within the prescribed period of twenty days.

That the disease frequently found among cattle and commonly known as lumpy jaw can be contracted by human beings through inoculation is proved in the case of John Lampse, a farmer living near Pochontas, Ia. Lampse recently assisted in an operation to remove the lumpy jaw from a cow and some of the virus from the diseased part lodged under his finger nail. In scratching his face some of the virus got in his blood. As a result Lampse is suffering with a bad case of the dread disease.

Mr. S. N. Nelson, foreman of the Hugh Burns ranch, near Taylor, marketed an eighteen-months-old sow pig, weighing 500 pounds, in Taylor recently at 5 1/2 cents per pound gross, realizing \$27.50 from the sale. The pig was fattened exclusively on June corn, and would have brought on the Fort Worth market on that date \$35, nearly as much as a beef-stewer.

IEWS ON HOME GARDENING.

DON'T you think our readers would like something about spring garden work and flower planting?" asked the contributor, biting a pencil.

"Yes," answered the editor, with some enthusiasm. "Some of my friends have already begun. They have a cold frame with flower and vegetable seeds planted in it. When these sprout and get large enough, they will be transplanted to the open ground and go on and write. Tell ladies first to see that all the rubbish is cleared up from their grounds, especially in back yards. Some back yards I know of are a holy terror, with ashes, old shoes and bones and boards.

"Tell our ladies that if they have only the tiniest bit of ground, no bigger than a blanket, to have it covered with brilliant green grass. A grass plot in a very small yard looks better than a mingled up mass of flowers without the grass. In such case a rosebush or two may be set in a corner and other flowers, a few choice ones, be grown in pots. Large pots full of steadily blooming, perfectly cared for flowers dotted around the edge of the central grass plot will redeem the poorest, shabbiest little home from ugliness."

The editor warmed up to his theme. He leaned back and thought. "By the way," he began again, "here in this English magazine is a picture you may like. Suppose you have it copied to illustrate what I call decorated gateways. Wherever there are those old fashioned gate entrances to yards they can be made objects of artistic beauty. There are hardy running vines which drape everything with graceful masses of flower and foliage. One of the best of these is the perpetually blooming honeysuckle. A wooden arch or frame may be built up over the gate without trouble or expense. A woman can make it. Why, I could do it myself! Then plant beside each gate pillar an evergreen honeysuckle, or, say, a honeysuckle one side and a clematis the other, and let them twine in a true lovers' knot, like the rose and the brier in 'Villikens and Dinah.'"

"Anything else?" asked the contributor.

"It is a subject most interesting," continued the editor, "and I have my ideas about it, though I don't say much. Now, I for one, think village homes and country homes would be far handsomer with no fences at all around them. In New England are miles and miles of farms with scarcely a fence to be seen from the highway, and the effect is beautiful, giving a splendid expanse to the landscape. In villages, where lots and plots must be divided, it adds greatly to the sightliness of a street to have the line between them



DECORATED GATEWAY.

marked by a row of flowers or a very low hedge. Next door neighbor ladies do not have their differences any more, as they used to, I am told, since the advent of the new woman, so they can unite on the style of plant, flower or hedge that shall most attractively define the line between lots, and together they can keep that line beautiful. Different colored phloxes are among the most effective for borders, or where

fences cannot be done away let them be covered with flowering vines. Morning glories are among the prettiest and most graceful, morning glories mixed with their exquisite shadings of red, white, purple and blue and striped. Then, too, the most unsightly old sheds and outbuildings can be completely hidden with ivy and others of nature's beautifiers. There is no artist like nature."

"Anything more?"
 "Why, yes, now you ask me. I notice throughout the country generally women are interested in village improvement, in cleaning up and making slightly neglected alleys and bare, ugly streets and houses. The same spirit is as much needed in farm districts as in villages to keep down weeds along roadsides and to plant shade trees and tend them till they are grown. All this belongs to the subject of making home beautiful, for one's whole neighborhood is his home. Women's clubs ought to attend to these matters, I am sure. In some places already they have obtained from municipal authorities the right to turn vacant lots into summer gardens for school children."

"Really you know more than I do on the subject," said the contributor.
 "Young woman," replied the editor, with dignity, "an editor needs to know everything." JANE STORY.

GOWNS FOR MOURNING.

We all know that everything, whether good or bad, has its compensation, and therefore we are prepared to find a sort of subdued comfort in elegantly cut and fashioned garments, even though they are designed to express sorrow and mourning for the dead. One might even say that the fashionable mourning gowns are made more carefully and beautifully than those for ordinary occasions. The skirts are made to conform with the most stylish of the modes of the day. Haircloth and featherbone give them the fashionable flare at the base and cause them to fall in rich folds at the bottom. The materials used vary to a great extent, according to the age of the wearer and the degree of relationship. The silk warp eudora still remains the one thing for elegant first mourning, but after that come soft textures of silk and wool mingled or of silk alone in some clever crape weave. Fine dull cashmere and a crape cloth made of mohair and Australian wool, woven in form of heavy crape, are also shown.

There is a kind of armure cloth which makes up into very pretty mourning gowns when developed with all the care used in making other handsome garments. One dress of this kind is shown at one of the stores. The skirt, which is just allowed to touch the floor in the back, has a twelve inch shaped flounce around the bottom. This is a little deeper at the back and is stiffened in the approved fashion with a black taffeta ruffle beneath as a protector. On the flounce is one band of English crape four inches deep and above that three rolls of the same crape, as small as they can be made. The skirt is cut in many gores, every one of them piped down with the crape. Where the flounce joins the skirt there is a flat band one inch wide. There is a short half fitting coat to wear with this of the same material. The revers, cuffs and pocket lids are of the crape. There is a vest of dull armure silk, and this is buttoned to the chin with crape covered buttons. The outside coat, which is fastened to the vest, is so made that the flat collar and revers render some such arrangement necessary. Like the poor, the high collars are always with us. The mode of fastening the outside coat to the vest obtains in many of the new spring suits.

Even widows are now allowed by fashion to wear hats instead of uncomfortable little bonnets. It is not uncommon to see a lady with a large flat hat made, it is true, of crape, but tucked and puffed and ruffled into something like grace and beauty.

There are many vest effects in mourning attire. Perhaps the wish to have something a little less somber has something to do with it. It is and always was a pretty fashion. Blouse bodices are often seen. Under those circumstances the waist is made ornamental with tucks and folds of crape and sometimes with a little dull chenille embroidery. A home gown for a young widow is made of voile, set over a taffeta slip. Around the shaped flounce

are narrow rolled bands of crape, two at the bottom and two at the top. Around the hips the skirt is trimmed



ELEGANT MOURNING.

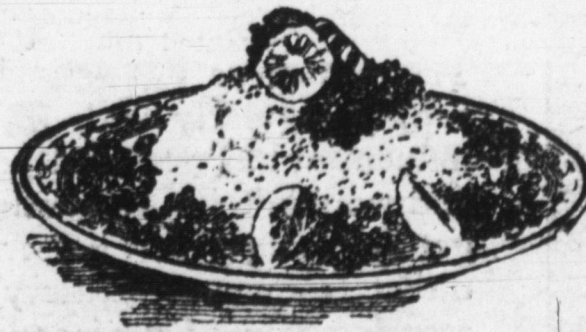
with very narrow pipings, and the blouse waist has revers of heavy English crape and a shirred vest of the same. The collar is a band of the voile, with a turndown collar of crape. The collars may be of white tucked lisse or fine mull, all white or with black stitching. This is a matter of individual taste.

In matters of mourning costume more latitude is now allowed than some years ago. A woman in really deep mourning may now go to informal dinners and assist at semigrand functions at home after the first three months. For such occasions is the pretty fancy of a waist shown here. The skirt is of some regulation mourning goods, such as armure silk or eudora cloth, but the waist is made of black chiffon shirred in lengthwise rows and garnished with exceedingly narrow folds of crape in clusters of three. Around the semicolle neck is a ruff of accordion plaited silk mull edged with a narrow ruche of chiffon. Just above that is an arrangement of folds of crape edged with dull jet beads. Jet ornaments in form of light neck laces are very much liked. The older the style is the better is it liked.

Gloves for mourning are of suede or glace kid. One's handkerchief may be entirely white or embroidered black or with a hem of black. Full gowns of chiffon and brussels net made over silk are the proper thing when the wearer wishes to go to some dinner or reception permitted by the ordinary conventionalities. Some gowns are made simple, but others are much trimmed with jet. HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

PREPARATION OF CODFISH.

Have ready a pint of fresh codfish cooked, freed from skin and bones and separated into flakes. Prepare a white sauce of two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, one-fourth teaspoonful each of salt and pepper and one cupful of rich milk. Beat into the sauce the fish and one pint of well mashed and seasoned potato. Add but-



PYRAMID OF CODFISH.

ter as for the table. Shape the mixture in the form of a pyramid on a serving dish that will stand the heat of the oven. Brush over with beaten egg or with melted butter and then sprinkle with breadcrumbs and brown in a hot oven. Garnish with parsley and hard boiled eggs cut in quarters. Salt codfish picked in pieces soaked in cold water over night and heated barely to the boiling point may be used for this dish. —Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Into two teacupfuls of stewed pumpkin stir a scant teacupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of ginger or less, to taste, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, two beaten eggs and two teacupfuls of half cream and half milk. Bake slowly in a large, deep pie tin.

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DO YOU NEED FOUNDATION STOCK?

L. F. Johnson & Son of Genda Springs, Kas., announce their public sale Tuesday, March 31st, at Arkansas City, Kas. This is their first annual sale and they have catalogued the cream of the year's crop of their Herefords, bulls and heifers. The heifers are young, from 9 to 12 months old, well marked, good individuals and in first class condition. The bulls are from 9 to 23 months old. All are their own raising and were sired by Dick Turpin 81521, by Printer 66684, he by Beau Brummel 51817, all of well bred and registered Hereford cows. Their catalogue is free on application and if you are thinking of adding new blood to your herd of Herefords, it will pay you to write them for catalogue. See ad. on page 2. Please mention this paper when writing for catalogue.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY OUT OF THE HAY CROP THIS YEAR?

Do you raise hay? How much do you raise? Are you looking forward to make money out of the large crop of hay that indications say we will have? If you do, now is the time to look into the manner as to how you are going to handle it. In the first place improved machinery is essential. And in the second place our improved hay press is indispensable. You can do your own baling—and then make money by baling your neighbors' hay. They are so easily operated that farmers' wives and daughters take a delight in assisting in this part of outdoor work. The O. K. Hay Press, manufactured by the Scott Hay Press Co., of Kansas City, is a press for the farmer; light, durable and substantial. Write them for their new 1903 catalogue of hay presses, rakes, etc., and please mention this paper. See ad. on another page.

THIRTY-SIX YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SUCCESS. Just think what that means. Thirty-six long years in business each year more successful than the previous one, with never a backward movement, always growing larger, ever increasing in popular favor. How many that were doing business 36 years ago are even in existence to-day? Very, very few. In this age of development and fierce competition, a concern must do business right, treat its customers right and sell what is right, to even hold its own, much less advance. To do otherwise means that the concern of to-day is likely to be out of the running to-morrow. The graveyard of business failures is full to overflowing. But thirty-six years of continuous success and still growing. Think of it! How has it been accomplished? In just one way. By selling absolutely pure whiskey, direct from our own distillery to the consumer, saving him the enormous profits of the dealers, and carrying out to the letter every statement or offer we make, thereby creating a confidence with our over a quarter of a million satisfied customers that cannot be broken. Read our offer elsewhere in this paper. The Hayner Distilling Company.

SMOKING MEAT WITH A BRUSH. Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke Replacing Old Methods.

In all parts of the country, among progressive, enterprising people, the smoke house, with its risks, annoyances, and expense, is going rapidly out of use. Its place is taken, and more than filled, by Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke. Messrs. E. Krauser & Bro., of Milton, Pa., have succeeded in liquifying hickory wood smoke, so that all meats formerly smoked by fire—an operation occupying days—can now be smoked at home in a few hours. Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke is applied with a brush or sponge, and has all the ingredients that preserve meat smoked by the old way. It gives hams, sausages, beef, bacon, fish, and whatever is cured by its use, a finer, sweeter flavor; keeps them from contamination by insects and mould, and is entirely wholesome. It is much cheaper and cleaner than the old smoke house method, and permits of each piece of meat being treated to suit its own conditions—given a thick or a thin coat, as may be needed. It is so simple to apply that any one can do it and the meat can then be hung in a garret, safe from smoke house thieves, and no loss by fire.

For further information concerning

this inexpensive but valuable liquid, write to the makers, E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

CAMPBELL RUSSELL HEARD FROM.

Bennett, I. T., March 12. Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

The fat stock show at Fort Worth last week put me to thinking. I imagined myself in the other fellow's place. By the "other fellow" I mean the men whom we most especially wish to impress with our shows—the man who is breeding cattle, but has not yet had sufficient experience to fully realize the necessity of using only pure bred sires of good quality.

After making the rounds of the pens and inspecting the grand array of breeding stock (I think over 500) one could hardly fail to agree with the expressions heard on all sides: "Good enough for Kansas City!" "Would be creditable in Chicago!" etc. "Now let's go see the steers." "All right." Away we go. Now what do we find? Some aged steers of fair quality. How about the "baby beef"? Those early maturing types that they have been telling us about over in the breeding pens? "Let's go and see the contest for best steer, any breed, under two years."

A total of ten head with a milk pen yearling at the head of the class. The question naturally arises: Is that the best they can do?

How much better it would have been to have looked over the breeding pens and found such a poor show that we would have turned to our companion with the remark: "You ought to go to Kansas City once." Then to have come over to the steer pens and found 200 or 300 steers, such steers as we can readily produce from the stock that we have. Steers under one year weighing 800 to 1000 pounds, 12 to 18 months old, weighing from 1000 to 1300 pounds; 24 months old, from 1200 to 1500; two years and under, from 1300 to 1500. Then we would naturally say, "Gee whiz! Just look here." These fellows don't have so many fine bulls as they do North, but they are making good use of what they have. I'm going to have me a bull that will get such steers as these. He will buy one, too, and pay a fair price for him.

Understand I am not opposed to a good show of breeding cattle. Individ-

ually, I could stay around and look at the breeding cattle all day and never get tired. As between the two, however, I consider the steer show of vastly more importance. I understand there was a reason for the steer show not having been better. We were not expecting any classes for steers under two years. Now I am coming to the point. We are not going to have that excuse next year. Not if you will take my word for it. I promise you now that there will be \$2000 in premiums for young steers (nothing over 2-year class included.) If you have five good calves, get them ready. If you have but one good one, get him ready.

Don't think, now, that as this is to be a Southern show you can wait until about six or eight weeks beforehand and then run in a few yearlings and put them on feed and win part of the money.

You will come out at the little end of the horn if you try that. We are going to have a steer show next spring that will be creditable anywhere. The intention of this is to demonstrate the fact (it certainly is a fact) that the South can raise as good cattle as any country on earth.

Now, understand me, I am not giving anybody as authority for the above statements but myself. If this fails to materialize no one has lied but me. It will not fail, however. I have the plan already to get the money. I figured it all out as I rode home in the caboose, bringing home the yearlings I had bought at Fort Worth.

All that I fall short on my calculations I will make good out of my own pocket.

The money will be ready. You get the steers ready.

CAMPBELL RUSSELL.

TO ADVERTISE THE GREAT SOUTHWEST.

Farmers, farmers' wives and daughters, school teachers, doctors, clergymen, merchants in the smaller towns, any citizen who has something to say, are invited to write letters and longer articles about the locality in which they live in the Southwest.

The territory includes Arkansas, Arizona, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Southern Missouri, New Mexico, Okla-

homa and Texas.

Premiums that make it an object are offered, a set for each state and territory. Full particulars of the conditions of the contest, and a list of the prizes and awards will be sent upon application, to J. W. Steele, commissioner, Colonization Agency, Southwestern lines, Columbia Theatre Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The passenger department of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad announces a special low one-way colonist rate of \$25.00 from all main line points to California. Tickets on sale February 15 to June 15, inclusive, and it is probable that an unusual number will take advantage of this exceptionally low rate to visit the Golden State. Tickets are good for continuous passage, though in California stop-overs will be allowed at all Southern Pacific stations, while special rates have been made to various points within California.

Especially fine equipment will be provided, and the Pullman Excursion Sleeping Car arrangements which have been perfected assures the traveler every comfort. In addition there will be operated free reclining chair cars and comfortable day coaches. The nearest agent can supply all information desired as to rates, etc., or this may be obtained by writing to S. F. B. Morse, passenger traffic manager; M. L. Robbins, G. P. & T. A., or T. J. Anderson, A. G. P. & T. A., at Houston.

The largest pair of horses in the country has recently been sold to a circus company. The pair stand nearly nineteen hands high and weigh 4840 pounds, the weight of the two being nearly equal. They are short-legged, with deep, full middle and broad quarters. The color is bay with white feet and faces. They are believed to be pure-bred Englishire stock.

Don't Buy Cheap Spirits When You Can Get Pure Whiskey

We wish to caution the public against the many unprincipled dealers, who advertise themselves as distillers or distilling companies. They don't distill a drop of whiskey and have no connection with a distillery. For proof, see Government Reports, which give a list of every distillery in the United States. You won't find any of our imitators in this list, but you will find "HAYNER."

We are the only distillers in the world who sell direct to consumers and we are the originators of the plan. Our success has bred scores of imitators, who are simply dealers. Some run grocery stores and sell liquors as a side issue. They buy to-day cheap spirits made yesterday, and, after "doctoring" it up, sell to-morrow as 8 to 20-year-old whiskey. We have been distilling whiskey for 37 years, but that is too fast for us. It takes us 7 years to age our 7-year-old whiskey. We have tested the "stuff" sold by our imitators as whiskey of every age imaginable and we wouldn't be guilty of selling it. It's not whiskey, but cheap adulterated spirits and nearly half water.

The two essentials for making good whiskey are choice grain and pure water. Government statistics prove that the Miami Valley, in the very heart of which our distillery is located, produces the best grain and has the purest water of any section of this country. We have one of the largest and most completely equipped distilleries in the world. There is more HAYNER WHISKEY sold than any other brand of whiskey in the world. We supply regularly with HAYNER WHISKEY nearly half a million of the most prominent and influential business and professional men in this country, the very people who want the best and wouldn't be satisfied with anything else. No matter how much you pay you cannot get anything purer, better or more satisfactory than HAYNER WHISKEY. Remember it goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, thus assuring you of perfect purity and saving you the enormous profits of the dealers, who are compelled to sell watered and adulterated "stuff" in order to meet a distiller's price. The cheaper they sell the more water and adulteration you get. Don't buy cheap adulterated spirits from our imitators, when you can get pure and unadulterated HAYNER WHISKEY. **YOUR MONEY BACK, IF YOU'RE NOT SATISFIED.**

OUR OFFER We will send you **FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES** of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your \$3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside. Write our nearest office NOW.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for \$16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

ESTABLISHED 1866 **THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY** DISTILLERY TROY, O.
176 ST. LOUIS, MO. DAYTON, OHIO. ST. PAUL, MINN. ATLANTA, GA.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 16.—There was a liberal run of hogs and cattle on the Fort Worth yards to-day. The hog market to-day was steady and the cattle market steady, with a decline of 5c to 10c. Hogs to-day sold for \$7.52½, a new record for the year, and steers went at \$4.15. Notwithstanding the heavy run of both cattle and hogs the market held up well.

Comparative receipts: To-day, 1100 cattle, 1000 hogs; same day last week, 964 cattle, 708 hogs. Increase, cattle 144 head, hogs 247 head.

The hog market opened this morning with a liberal run for the first day of the week. The quality of the offerings was of a good grade, and among them were some choice heavy packers, which sold for top prices. The market opened up rather slow this morning, and the buyers held out for some time, but the trading was done on a steady basis and held this tone throughout the day and closed strong. The top price to-day was \$7.52½ for a bunch of 63 head, averaging 263 pounds. The bulk of the sales was made from \$7.10@7.47½.

The remand for hogs is far in excess of the supply and packers and outside buyers are crying for hogs and are willing to pay top prices to get them here.

Deggars & Shoup of Chickasha, I. T., were the shippers of the record hogs and there were 63 head, averaging 263 pounds, and were fed for about sixty days. They sold 5c higher than toppers at Kansas City sold for to-day.

The cattle market showed liberal receipts. The quality of the offerings was good and the receipts were made up of mostly fed steers and very few cows, bulls and calves were to be had. The steer trade was very dull to-day and the buyers did not seem to want them at a decline of 5c to 10c, but notwithstanding the market held up well and good prices were paid. The top price to-day was \$4.15 on fifty head averaging 1003 pounds. The bulk of the steer market went at \$3.65@4.05. Top on cows \$3.50, and the balance went for \$2.15@3.15.

The San Bernardino Packing company of California purchased fifty head of 1000-pound steers from Marion Edwards, paying \$4.15 for the lot. They have been on feed for some time, but were a mixed lot from a bunch of feeders.

The sheep market opened up with 226 head this morning that sold for fair prices.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 14, 1903.

Owing to heavy runs, the northern cattle market declined 15 to 20 cents in the early part of the week, especially on heavy weight steers. This loss, however, was regained and today's prices remain practically the same as they did at the writing of our last letter. There were few offerings in the way of extra good steers, and the best load sold in St. Louis at \$4.50, averaging 1300 pounds. Lighter ones, weighing 950 to 1100 pounds, are selling chiefly at \$4.00@4.40. The best cows and heifers sold in St. Louis at \$2.80@3.10, with strong canners bringing \$2.40@2.75.

The cattle market here this week has ruled active and strong, with prices of steers fully 15@25c higher than they were a week ago. Receipts this week were considerably less than last, there being received only 3313 cattle, against 4832. Calves received, 254. Majority of the offerings were of fair to good quality. The best load of steers averaged 1187 and sold Friday at \$4.35. Those weighing 950 to 1150 pounds, in good flesh and quality, brought \$4.00@4.25, with the lighter weights selling \$3.25@3.75. A load of smooth butcher cows, averaging 786 pounds, sold Wednesday at \$3.15. Bulk of the good butcher cows are selling at \$2.85@3.10, with fair to good ones at \$2.40@2.75. Canners are selling practically around \$2.00. There is a fair demand for heavy feeding steers at from \$2.75@3.25, with the lighter ones going a little slow at \$2.25@2.50. The bull market remains about the same as heretofore, and a little quiet. The best feeding bulls are selling \$2.15@2.25. Fed bulls \$2.40@2.70.

A nice load of sheep averaging 40 to 100 pounds would find ready sale any



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

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.
INCORPORATED

The Oldest Commission Company on this Market.

SALESMEN:

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

REFERENCES:

FORT WORTH BANKS

DIRECTORS:

Geo. T. Reynolds
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W. D. Reynolds
Geo. E. Cowden

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

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

MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

day at from \$3.50@4.00.

The hog market continues to advance and prices are fully 15@25c higher than they were a week ago. A smooth load of Territory hogs, averaging 216 pounds, sold here Friday at \$7.45. Mixed and lighter weights are selling equally as strong, proportionately. Stockers, as well as heavy weights are in demand, and the supply received entirely inadequate.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., March 16.—Cattle—Receipts 5000 natives, 200 Texans, 100 calves; corn-fed cattle active and steady; quarantine steady; cows steady to lower; choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.50@5.25, fair to good \$3.60@4.50, stockers and feeders \$3.00@4.70, Western steers \$2.90@5.00, Texas and Indian cows \$2.35@3.10, native cows \$1.75@4.30, native heifers \$3.25@4.50, canners \$1.00@2.25, bulls \$2.00@3.35, calves \$3.00@6.50. Hogs—Receipts 4000. Market 5@10c lower; top \$7.00@7.47½, bulk \$7.20@7.40, heavy \$7.25@7.27½, packers \$7.10@7.40, lights \$6.75@7.25, Yorkers 3500. Market 5@10c higher; lambs steady; native lambs \$4.00@4.60, Western lambs \$4.50@6.50, fed ewes \$4.50@4.60, native wethers \$3.80@5.90, Western wethers \$3.20@4.90, stockers and feeders \$2.95@5.00.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., March 16.—Cattle—Receipts 2500, including 150 Texans. Market slow, steady; native shipping and export steers \$4.70@5.75, dressed beef and butcher steers \$3.75@5.00, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.50@4.25, stockers and feeders \$2.30@4.50, cows and heifers \$2.35@4.50, canners \$2.25@3.00, bulls \$2.50@3.70, calves \$3.50@7.50, Texas and Indian steers \$3.65@4.40, cows and heifers \$2.25@3.30. Hogs—Receipts 5000. Market slow; pigs and lights \$6.75@7.25, packers \$7.10@7.40, butchers \$7.30@7.55. Sheep—Receipts 1500. Market steady to firm; native muttons \$3.50@5.70, lambs \$5.00@7.40, culls and bucks \$2.00@4.50, stockers \$1.50@3.00, Texans \$3.00@4.30.

CHICAGO.

Chicago Ill., March 16.—Cattle—Receipts 26,000. Market steady to easier; good to prime steers \$5.00@5.65, poor to medium \$3.50@4.80, stockers and feeders \$3.75@4.85, cows \$1.50@4.50, heifers \$2.25@5.00, canners \$1.50@3.60, bulls \$2.50@4.25, calves \$3.50@7.00, Texas fed steers \$3.50@4.50. Hogs—Receipts 47,000. Market 5c to 10c lower; closing slow; mixed and butchers \$7.25@7.55, good to choice heavy \$7.60@7.72½, rough heavy \$7.25@7.55, light \$6.85@7.35, bulk of sales \$7.25@7.50. Sheep—Receipts 20,000. Market for sheep and lambs steady to 10c higher; good to choice wethers \$5.15@5.75, fair to choice mixed \$4.40@5.15, Western sheep \$5.00@5.75, native lambs \$5.00@7.35, Western lambs 5.0@7.25.

ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 14. Under continued light supplies of cattle and a strong general demand, prices made another advance of 10 to 15c for the handy weight beefs, but the commoner kinds and the plain heavy grades lost the advance recorded earlier in the week. The quality did not run as good as yesterday, but the top was the same, Nebraska grades topping the market at \$5.35. Cows and

helpers were again in light and strong demand from all the buyers, under which conditions, prices advanced 10 to 15c. While receipts of stock cattle were larger than last week, the movement to the country kept pace with the receipts and, with a strong demand on the part of the regular dealers, prices were forced up 10 to 25c, the good class of all weights showing the extreme gain.

Owing to the bad condition of the country roads, supplies of hogs fell considerably under the wants of the packers, which resulted in prices going to the highest point this week since the year of 1893, prices on Wednesday ranging from \$7.15 to \$7.60, and the bulk of sales at \$7.35 to \$7.55. The quality was generally of good average, and weights showed a slight decrease with a week ago. Pigs continue in strong request, and prices ranged from \$5.75 to \$6.75, according to quality.

Receipts of sheep were moderate at South St. Joseph, as well as at other points, this week, and the local demand was far ahead of the offerings, which resulted in an appreciation of 10 to 25c in values, the good fat grades mostly at the extreme advance, or at the high point of the season. Native and Western lambs sold at \$7, Colorado yearlings, \$6.35; native wethers, \$5.75; native ewes, \$5.50, and Western ewes, \$5.35.

ST. LOUIS.

National Stockyards, Illinois. Quarantine market week, ending Friday, March 13, 1903: Under light receipts for the week in the quarantine division there is comparatively no difference in the market prices to-day than the market a week ago. This applies to all kinds of cattle. Good fat calves are selling strong at 50c per head higher. Common calves dull and unchanged. Yours very truly, BARGE LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

DALLAS.

Dallas, March 16.—One car of cattle, one car of hogs, six wagon loads of hogs and thirteen head of sheep were received at the Dallas Union stock yards to-day. Everything sold readily at good prices.

The car of hogs averaged 249 pounds and sold at \$7.25. Sheep sold at \$4.25, and \$3.00 was the top price to-day on cattle.

The usual strong demand continues for all kinds of butcher stuff. Hogs are especially wanted and will sell at top prices. All the Northern markets closed weak at 10 cents lower to-day on both hogs and cattle. This did not affect the local market. Prices are unchanged and as follows:

Finished hogs, \$7.00@7.25; mixed packers, \$6.60@7.00; light fat hogs, \$5.85@6.60; choice steers, \$3.50@4.00; good fat steers, around 900 pounds, \$3.00

@3.50; good to choice cows, \$2.50@3.25; medium cows and heifers, \$2.25@2.50; bulls and stags, \$1.50@2.25; choice muttons, \$4.00@4.25. Some of the sales were as follows: Sixty-two hogs, averaging 240 pounds, \$7.25; 6, 194 pounds, \$7.15; 7, 230 pounds, \$7.15; 1, 300 pounds, \$7; 2, 255 pounds, \$7; 6, 220 pounds, \$7.15; 1, 420 pounds, \$6.25; 22 cattle, 844 pounds, \$3; 6 yearlings, 620 pounds, \$2.87½; 1 calf, 230 pounds, \$3; 13 sheep, 93 pounds, \$4.25.

GALVESTON.

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

Galveston, Tex., March 14.

Quotations: Beeves, good to choice, \$3.25@3.50; common to fair, \$2.75@3.00. Cows, good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; common to fair, \$2.25@2.75. Yearlings, good to choice, \$3.50@3.75; common to fair, \$2.75@3.25. Calves, good to choice, \$4.90@4.50; common to fair, \$3.00@3.75.

Remarks: Few good cattle or calves offering. Demand fair and prices improving.

COTTON MARKET.

GALVESTON SPOT.

Galveston, Tex., March 16.—Spot cotton steady and unchanged. Sales 1700 bales f. o. b. Low ordinary, 7½; ordinary, 8½; good ordinary, 8½; low middling, 9½; middling, 9½; good middling, 10%; middling fair, 10½.

HOUSTON SPOTS.

Houston, Tex., March 16.—Spot cotton easy and unchanged. Ordinary, 8½; good ordinary, 8½; low middling, 9½; middling, 9½; good middling, 10½; middling fair, 10½.

NEW ORLEANS SPOTS.

New Orleans, La., March 16.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 1500 bales. Middling, 10.

A SLIGHT CORRECTION.

Texas Stock Journal: In this week's issue of the Journal you claim that Scharbauer won the special offered by the business men of Fort Worth. The catalogue stated for the best bulls bred and raised in the state. Mr. Scharbauer's bull was bred north. I won the \$5 shoes offered by the Columbia for best 2-year-old bull bred and raised in the state on Warrior the 8th; also \$5.00 shoes offered by Knight Dry Goods Co. for best yearling bull, bred and raised in the state, on Jerseys; also air gun, offered by A. J. Anderson, for best 1-year-old bull, bred and raised in state. So I claim the best 2-year-old bull and 1-year-old bull in the state, as they were bred and raised here. Yours, TOM HOBEN.

J. J. Taylor of near Itasca, has marketed a 15-month-old hog that weighed 436 pounds and netted him \$27.25.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COM. CO.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
"OUR SERVICE THE BEST."
WE PLEASE WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
IT PAYS To Do Business With Us.
MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TEXAS.

This is no stripling, sirs, no yokel youth,
This—bronze-limbed Hercules of giant
girth—
This is the stoutest-thewed, the
staunchest-souled,
In all the brawny brotherhood of states!
Time was, perchance, when, indolent,
outstretched,
Sprawled like a lazy urchin at his ease,
He dozed and dreamed the weary hours
away
Beside the shallows of some singing
stream;
Or else, up-blinking at a Southern sun,
Watched while a snowy squadron of
cloud
Waged mimic Trafalgars on skyey seas.
His was the fragrance of the fallow
field,
The burst of bird-song and the ample
air,
Purple expanses of primeval pine
And undulant wide reaches of the plain.
But with the lapse of adolescent years
Through his slow pulses swept a sud-
den thrill,
The quick, keen impulse of an ichor new
That stirred his slumberous soul to
stinging life;
And swift off-flinging from his lithe-
some limbs
Inaction's shackles and gyves of ease,
Up to the stalwart stature of a man
Leaped he—erect and God-like in his
mien!
And looking worldward with a quest-
ing eye
Saw how his kindred commonwealths
had swept
Far past him up the stretching slopes
until
Dim showed their outlines on the upper
steeps.
Thrilled by the thunders of their Titan
tread—
Stung with a sense of sluggish sloth-
fulness,
Waked to the wanton wastefulness of
years.
He turned his back to ease and dull
content
And, upward faring, set his steadfast
step
Straight towards the peak of high em-
prise, nor breathed
A-half regret for deedless days fore-
sworn;
Nor paused he in his pilgrimage until
High on a proud plateau of aims ful-
filled
For a brief breathing space he stood
and swept
World-ways with gaze far-reaching in
its scope;
Saw the dusk pine-lands that were
wont to lie
Flecked with the caffron sheen of sum-
mer suns
And flinging lures of balsam to the
breeze—
Freighting the creaking cars and
groaning ships
With the up-yielding of an eon's
growth;
Looked on the prairies, girt with gold-
en sheaves
Where full-flanked cattle stalked in
sleek content;
Saw the old haunts which erst were
overgrown
With briar and bramble and where
roamed at will
All countless crawling creatures of the
wild,
Ribbed with streets of stretching
steel that led
To city steeples, signaling the skies;
Heard the low croon of commerce and
the hum
Of whirring engines and the lisp of
looms,
Panting of pistons, and the strenuous
stir

Of keels, out-veering from the harbor-
sides.
Then with fixed purpose and a large
resolve
Upward again and upward turned his
tread
Forward and starward to the high-
most peaks!
—Hilton R. Greer in Chicago Live Stock
World.

A BREEZE FROM THE WEST.

Talpa, Texas, March 2, 1903.
Editor Stock Journal: I read with
interest Colonel Poole's account of his
recent flight through Coleman county,
and while it is true that conditions
have changed materially in this lo-
cality since the palmy days of free
grass when the Colonel lived here; and
that as a rule, the farmer's hearty
welcome of "Fall off, hobble your
horse and stay a week," is not in vogue
now, I want to say to the colonel that
he missed the very thing that would
have made his old heart glad by not
having visited the southwest corner of
Coleman county on the grand old Col-
orado river, where he would have still
found his old friend, Ambrose Cres-
well, whose latch is still on the outside
to manking at large, and whose gener-
ous hospitality has never been dim-
inished in the least by time and its
mutations. His solid rock house, big
feather beds, his dining table loaded
with fresh game and fish, such as the
Colonel described, was so bountiful
twenty years ago; fresh turkeys, beef,
chickens and pork, milk and butter,
preserves made from his own orchard;
honey, etc., backed up by the genial
face of this grand old man whose cor-
dial invitation is still "Git down, you
are at the right place," and who makes
one feel he is welcome as long as he
will stay. As long as Mr. Creswell
lives on that beautiful little bend in
the Colorado, never will Coleman
county have to admit that the "long
ago hospitality" is a thing of the
past. Coleman county is sure to have
this generous hospitality extended to
her guests as long as Mr. Creswell
lives, for he declares he has found the
place of all places to live, that he
would not sell his 327-acre farm and
pasture at any price, as it is good
enough for him. It affords him and
his family a life of plenty, peace and
contentment. He has lived here 26
years, through good seasons and
through drouths, and is a fine example
of what a man can do with even a
half section in Coleman county. Here
he has fine climate, enjoys best of
health, fine stock and farming coun-
try, good church and school facili-
ties, and is near the Santa Fe and
Frisco railroads, plenty of wood and
the very best water, besides necessary
building materials.

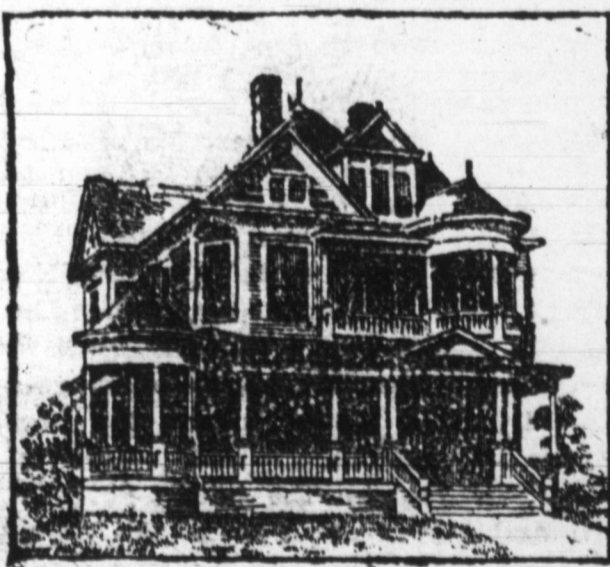
On his reading table are found the
latest magazines and papers from all
quarters—from Seattle, Wash.; At-
lanta, Ga.; New York, Galveston, Chi-
cago, and last but not least, the Stock
Journal.

Nothing will make this noble fron-
tiersman happier than to welcome the
incoming settler to Coleman, the coun-
ty of his choice, as he did over twenty
years ago when all the best was free
to select from, and to say to them,
"Git down, you are at the right place."
A Guest at the Creswell Farm.

A GAME-GUINEA CROSS.

T. H. Skidmore, living near Biards-
town, Tex., is the possessor of a queer
brood of hybrid fowls. He had a game
rooster and two guinea hens that
mated. One of the guineas disappeared
and in time brought back a brood of
young chicks. They are now about
half grown and of a nondescript species.
Their heads and feet and bills look
like a chicken's and one of them has
a comb. They are speckled like a
guinea, but their color is brown in-
stead of blue. We have seen three
birds of this kind of a cross. Two of
these were at Mechanisburg, O., and
the other was at Columbus, O. These
hybrid fowls will not breed, it is said.
The birds were shaped somewhat like
a guinea fowl, but the color was more
like that of the sire. This proves Mr.
Felch's claim that fowls get shape
and size from the dam and color from
the sire.

The formal dedication of the Carroll
buildings in connection with the Bay-
lor University will take place at Waco,
Texas, April 19, 20 and 21.



Why Not Own
Your Own Home
'THE RENT EQUITY PLAN'

ENABLES YOU TO OWN YOUR
HOME BY PAYING RENTS...

This is not a Home Co-Operative Co.
We will redeem other contracts with the
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