

# The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

DEVOTE THE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

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DALLAS.—FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1903.—SAN ANTONIO.

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## FORT WORTH HORSE SHOW.

The official prize list for the horse show to be held at Fort Worth April 28, 29 and 30 and May 1 has been announced. Premiums are offered for tandem, "high schools," harness horses, saddles, four-in-hands, roadsters, single harness horses, runabouts, gig horses in harness, the jumping class, trotters, polo and saddle ponies, harness horses, vehicle pairs, sporting tandems, unicorns, high jumpers and harness horses. Competition in the above will be open, and in addition there will be ribbons for ladies' drivers, single and ray horses, single trotters, vehicle pairs, pairs suitable for broughams, roadster pacers, family horses, saddle and harness ponies and roadster trotters and best stallions in harness, owned exclusively in Texas, with special privileges for a potato race and jumping performances.

The judges will be C. A. Pratt of Little Rock, Ark., George L. Goudling of Denver, Charles Hicks and Warren V. Galbraith of Fort Worth.

Arrangements for the show are in the hands of O. W. Matthews, Ireland Hampton, Charles Hicks and W. V. Galbraith.

## A TRIBUTE TO LOVING.

In a recent issue of the National Farmer and Stock Grower, a high tribute is paid to the late George B. Loving of Fort Worth:

"Born in Texas in 1850 and raised on the frontier, George B. Loving was a cowman before he was of age," it says. "In those days the general cattle movement was northward by trail, and his first prominence was as an inspector at the Indian Territory crossing, where he was occupied in cutting out strays and stolen cattle from passing herds in the interest of the owners thereof. As the shipment of beef cattle from Texas to market by rail developed, he became a shipper and speculator, often having several trains of cattle on the road to St. Louis and Chicago at one time. He was the largest shipper from Denison when that town was the great shipping point. Later on he developed a disposition to be a publisher, and issued several books of cattle brands.

The great work of George B. Loving, however, was the establishment of the Texas Stock Journal in the year 1880, when the railroad terminus was at Fort Worth.

In two years his work had made Fort Worth the cattle center, which it has always remained, and he advertised the Texas cattlemen into a standing in the commercial field which the cattlemen had not previously the slightest conception of. His work turned the wide, open cattle range into field for investment and gave knowledge and prominence to an interest that was then ripening to boom conditions. He bought, organized and sold many cattle ranches, especially in the year 1882.

Of active mind and unlimited nerve power, he did many things successfully which other men would not think of attempting. He attempted great things in which he did not succeed, mainly because they required more capital than he could command. He never tried to do any thing small, and as he made large amounts of money in his day, he would have died rich had he been of a less generous disposition.

He had power to organize, create and conduct large enterprises, and only failed in retaining the fruits of his labor. He was a man of broad mind and unlimited capacity, and he left his mark on the Texas cattle interest.

## GRAND CHAMPION BULL.

Several errors and omissions crept into the published lists of awards at the recent Fort Worth Fat Stock Show. None of these were more apparent than that which left out mention of the grand champion sweepstakes bull, on which David Harrell, owner of the famous Durham Park herd near Austin captured highest

honors in the Shorthorn class. The winner was "Young Alice's Prince No 171111." This is one of the most difficult trophies to hang up, and Mr. Harrell is to be congratulated upon his success in capturing it.

## COLSTON IS DEAD.

John W. Colston, bookkeeper in the office of the secretary and general manager of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, died at Fort Worth last Friday afternoon. He had been in failing health for some months. The trouble was acute bronchitis. The deceased was a friend of thirty years' standing to the late J. C. Loving, who was secretary of the association. Mr. Colston came to Texas from Kentucky many years ago, and met Mr. Loving in Young county, whither he drifted on account of bad health. The two were associated in business for a long number of years. Mr. Colston was born in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 23, 1847, and came to the state in 1876, locating in Young county. He came with Mr. Loving to Fort Worth in 1894, and had been connected with the office ever since that time.

## CATTELMEN ORGANIZE.

The Cattle Growers' Association of New Mexico has been organized at Deming, with the following officers: W. H. Jack, Grant county, president; W. C. Barnes, Colfax county, secretary and treasurer; W. C. McDonald, Lincoln county, first vice president; E. A. Clemens, Socorro county, second vice president; J. F. Hinkle, Chaves county; E. P. Steyvesant, Union county; Sin Holstein, Luna county; W. S. Hopewell, Santa Fe county, and J. P. Isaacs, Dona Ana county, executive committee.

About two hundred cattlemen of the territory attended the meeting. John W. Springer of Denver, president of the National Live Stock Association, and H. A. Jastro of California, secretary and treasurer of the National Association, with W. F. Wilson, the national committeeman from Texas, were also in attendance.

The first annual convention of the territorial association will be held some time next year at Roswell.

## STEERS SELLING HIGH.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 23.—Steers sold to-day on the Fort Worth market for \$4.50, averaging around 1150. At this price shippers would lose a great deal by shipping them to any of the Northern markets.

Steers of this same weight and quality brought \$4.60 at St. Louis last week, which would mean, if shipped North, a big loss to the shipper.

The cattle sold to-day were fed for four months and were well finished.

## CATTLE CONDITIONS GOOD.

John R. Lewis, breeder of thoroughbred and registered Hereford cattle, writing to the Journal from Sweetwater, Tex., says: "The livestock interests in this section were never in better shape at this time of the year. I don't know of a single animal dying of poverty and no more from diseases during the past winter than would be expected at any time. A good season now in the ground insures good stands of corn and cotton. Rye, wheat and oats are now looking fine and grass is starting everywhere, leaving us nothing to ask for but a continuance of the same kind of providence."

## ECHOES OF THE SHOW.

Granbury, Tex., March 14, 1903.

Editor of the Journal: Replying to yours of recent date, will say that I had in my herd at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show Barm Red, a young 15 months old bull, by the undefeated \$1000 bull Royal Cup, and out of an imported Barm Cruickshank cow, and two imported Barm Cruickshank cows with calves at side, by the great Royal Cup. I won 5th on four-get of a bull and 3rd on product of cow, and first on my roan high grade steer calf, Texas Ranger, and would have won grand champion on him if the catalogue hadn't read, "Best Fatted Steer," and Mr. Donald's big roan year-old steer was the fatted, but the judge, Mr. King of Taylor, said my steer calf was the best individual steer calf it had ever been his pleasure to see in Texas. In fact, many noted Texas pure-bred breeders expressed the same opinion. It certainly should be a lesson to Texas breeders and feeders that as good cattle can be grown in Texas and in Hood county, forty miles west of Fort Worth, as can be grown any where on earth. The calf is only 13 months old and weighed 920 pounds, and had not been fed anything until about eight months old, only run in pasture with its mother and hadn't sucked any cow in nearly two months before showing. If that doesn't show early maturity and easy fattening qualities then why? I hope to see over a hundred just such steers at the show next year, and if the breeders will hang some good prizes out for them they will be there, and it will be the biggest advertisement for Texas grazing lands and the purebred breeders they ever had. It takes good stock to make high priced lands, and most Texas people have Missouri ways. "They have to be shown," and people outside of Texas have heard so much about the Texas tick, the root of all evil, and the bad climate, that they must be shown, too. I refused eight cents per pound for my steer calf at private sale. Yours truly, JNO. E. BROWN.

## BRYAN BILL IS DEAD.

By a vote of 15 to 11 the Texas state senate killed the Bryan cattle quarantine bill, which provided for an open season of sixty days, last Thursday evening, just before adjournment for the day. The measure was given its coup de grace by a motion from Senator Davidson of De Witt, who moved that it be made a special order for April 1, after morning call. As the legislature will adjourn a few minutes later, this means that the bill is dead beyond hope of resurrection.

Those who voted for postponing the bill were Senators Beaty, Davidson of DeWitt, Davidson of Galveston, Decker, Faulk, Hale, Hanger, Hicks, Hill, Lipscomb, KcKamy, Morris, Paulus and Willacy—15. Those who voted against postponing and who were in favor of the bill were Senators Brachfield, Cain, Grinnan, Harper, Henderson, Martin, Mills, Perkins, Savage, Sebastian and Stafford. Senator Faubion would have voted "yea" but he was paired with Senator Douglass, who would have voted "no." Senator Harbison was present and not voting.

Consideration of the bill began at noon and took up the rest of the day. Senator Sebastian, the principal champion of the measure, strongly urged its passage and was backed by Sena-

tors Grinnan and Brachfield. While the latter was speaking, Senator Hicks asked, "Don't you know that the cattle trust is back of this bill to force the United States to place the quarantine line at our state line and thereby force all Texas cattle to the sale market of the beef packers at Fort Worth which has recently been built?"

In reply, Senator Brachfield said he had no knowledge of any such plot and that he regarded the accusation as of too little consequence to warrant discussion.

## PANHANDLE CATTELMEN MEET.

The Panhandle Cattlemen's association convened in fourth annual session at Childress to-day and will not adjourn until Wednesday evening.

Though organized four years ago at Canadian, Tex., the association did not attract wide-spread attention until it was two years old.

It started with twenty-eight members, and has grown to several hundred, W. C. Isaacs of Canadian being the first president. The organization has all along stood out strongly for the maintenance of the quarantine line as at present constituted. Last year the association had three inspectors in the field, one of them being stationed at the Kansas City Stock Yards. Its officers are T. S. Bagbee of Clarendon, president; T. J. Richards, vice president; William Harrell, secretary, and J. T. Holland, treasurer.

Apart from the routine work of the convention there will be a sale of blooded stock by local breeders. A free show at the opera house, a reception for the visiting ladies and pony races at the race track have been arranged by the reception committee, which is composed of E. C. Duche, J. W. Smith, U. S. Weddington, A. W. Long, R. S. Houssels, W. L. Underwood, W. B. Howard, A. J. Fries, C. E. Crews, S. P. Britt, W. H. Craven, N. G. Lane and R. H. Norris.

## GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

The formation of a permanent organization to educate the public upon the need for better highways throughout the state and enthusiastic endorsement of the Brownlow bill, providing for Federal aid in road building, were the net results of a good roads convention held in Dallas last Thursday and Friday under auspices of the Commercial Club. Delegates to the number of nearly 200, representing progressive communities in all parts of the state, were present. These included county judges, mayors of cities and incorporated towns and members of commissioners' courts—men who are vitally interested in the development of their respective communities. Farmers, who have learned from experience of the drawbacks resulting from bottomless quagmires were also present in large force.

It rained steadily most of the time while the delegates were en route to the city and they were afforded an excellent opportunity to observe the condition of the public thoroughfares in wet weather. This was sufficient to inspire them to eloquence and some of the streets of Dallas also furnished food for reflection. Colonel R. W. Richardson, secretary of the National Good Roads Association, was an honored guest and occupied a seat of honor on the platform.

## APPROACHING RACE MEETS.

The Kansas and Oklahoma Racing association, formerly the "Tri-State," announces race meetings as follows:

Shawnees, Aug. 18 to 21; Oklahoma City, Aug. 25 to 28; Newkirk, Sept. 1 to 4; Winfield, Sept. 8 to 11; Hutchinson, Sept. 15 to 18; Kingfisher, Sept. 22 to 25; Chickasha, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2; Hobart, Oct. 6 to 9.

**NEEDS OF THE WEST INDIES.**

In a letter to the Journal from San Pedro de Marcoris, Island of Santo Domingo, a correspondent writes: "I believe that a good trade in livestock could be established between the United States and the West Indies. I have observed that in Cuba the stock brought from Texas—horses, mules and cattle, live very well, and do not suffer from the change of climate like those brought from further north. There is a want in Cuba for well bred animals, some Hereford cows, for instance. It should be borne in mind that the cattle are raised for two purposes—meat and for carting canes. They ought to have the size that fits them for this work.

Mules of good size could be sold, too, and more when the roads will be in better condition. Field work could be done with mules, instead of oxen, when the use of modern implements becomes more general.

Mares of good size and breed ought to find an easy market for re-stocking ranches. Horses to suit the wants of these countries for riding ought to be single-footers only. Trotting horses are of very little value. Fifteen hands is considered a good size.

I am interested in the breeding of Angora goats. I heard there was a stock farm of them in your place. Could you let me know at what price I could get some of them?

The best harbor from which to export from Havana is New Orleans and to the eastern part of the Island and here, Mobile, from whence there is a direct line to Santiago. (The Munson.)

**A HORSE'S SENSE OF SMELL.**

An experienced horseman, writing in the Detroit Free Press, says:

"A horse will leave musty hay untouched in his bin, however hungry. He will not drink of water objectionable to his questioning sniff, or from a bucket which some odor makes offensive, however thirsty. His intelligent nostrils will widen, quiver and query over the daintiest bit offered by the fairest of hands, with coaxing that would make a mortal shut his eyes and swallow a mouthful at a gulp. A mare is never satisfied by either sight or whinny that her colt is really her own until she has a certified nasal proof of the fact. A blind horse, now living, will not allow the approach of any stranger without showing signs of anger not safely to be disregarded. The distinction is evidently made by the sense of smell, and at a considerable distance. Blind horses, as a rule, will gallop wildly about a pasture without striking the surrounding fence. The sense of smell informs them of its proximity. Others will, when loosened from the stable, go direct to the gate or bars opened to their accustomed feeding grounds, and when desiring to return after hours of careless wandering, will distinguish one outlet and patiently await its opening.

**FARMERS ARE HOPEFUL.**

Among the callers at the Journal office last week was F. O. Potter of Lawton, Tex. "We are getting ready to plant corn and oats extensively this season," he said, "though up to this time it has been too wet to do much. We have been praying for dry weather, but our petitions have not been answered and the farmers are 'way behind with their work. The long dry spell of last summer and fall taught us a lesson. This year we will make a powerful effort to raise sufficient feed to carry our stock through the winter without the expense of buying corn. There seems to be no possibility of crop failure in Texas this year, and we shall try to make the best of a good season."

**TROTTING BRED MARES SCARCE.**

There is a scarcity of trotting bred mares, and where good ones are offered they command prices calculated to make the sellers wish they had more to dispose of at the same figures. Recently a well known and eminently successful breeder of thoroughbreds arrived at the conclusion that it would be a good plan to raise a few trotters as a side venture, and sent an order to a Louisville concern for a dozen good trotting mares. He was soon in-

formed that the order could not be filled at any price, and inquiries at other places developed the fact that they were scarce in all markets. There are plenty of mares of indifferent quality to be had at reasonable figures, but the owners of good trotters, speedy on road or track, refuse to part with them. The few that are obtainable find a strong demand near home and are rarely offered at public sales.

**OWNERS NOT INFALLIBLE.**

Some writer, in referring to the danger attending the process of getting into racing condition a horse that has been given a winter's let-up from training, has said that owners, by their eagerness, ruin more horses than trainers do, and there is a lot of truth in the saying. I have known many instances in which a trainer has been the reversal of form shown by the horse, says the World. It is not uncommon for a trainer to hear an owner remark, when he protests against driving a horse a fast mile when he knows his condition does not warrant it: "He is my horse, and I am paying the bills" Yet that same owner will kick vigorously when his bill is presented, if on account of unreasonable demand to see a fast mile his horse's chances were spoiled for the season. It is the owner who really knows nothing of the practical work entailed in training and fitting a horse for racing who causes trouble for his trainer. If such men would put their horses in the hands of competent trainers, and let them have their own way, there would be fewer dissatisfied owners.

**A HARD COLLAR PREFERRED.**

There is a striking analogy between the shoulders of a horse and the hand of a man. Each is respectively the lever by which the power is applied. Broadly speaking, every implement designed for the use of the hand is provided with a handle, and this handle is made to fit the hand, not the hand for the handle. It is about a certain size, is rounded, smooth and hard; at least it is never made soft, with the view of being easier on the hand.

The three qualifications last named should be present in the horse collar, says a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer. If the collar is the proper length and fits the horse, and is stuffed full and round, it may be as hard as iron without danger of galling the shoulder. Certainly, the collar must fit the horse exactly. Of course the hames must be drawn up high enough so that the draft will not center on the shoulder joint. The logic of this is simple. If the handle of a manual implement galls the hand it is because of its roughness or improper shape, never because it is too hard. If it be continuously used the man does not put on a mitten in warm weather to overcome a defect in it; neither does he demand that the handle be made of something soft, but simply that it be properly shaped, smooth and hard. The collar, which is round and hard, rolls on the skin at every motion of the animal, somewhat after the manner of a ball bearing, admitting the air, and thereby cooling the parts. But the flat, soft collar sticks so closely that it compels the skin to move on the underlying flesh in such a way as to produce irritation and deep-seated galls.

By writing at once, Sanger Bros. of Dallas, Texas, will send you their big new 1903 catalogue FREE. See "ad."

It has been proven that the bees will cross when they are kept as much as five miles apart, as those who had only black bees when the Italians were first introduced, found that a part of their colonies of black bees were producing hybrids, when the nearest hive of the Italians was five miles away. Of course, the chance of this occurring is greater when there are but a few colonies in either apiary, and as the number increases in either the chance of crossing lessens, as neither queens nor drones are tempted to fly as far for mating. The fact that they may go so far does not at all weaken the contention that drones should only be raised in the colonies that

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are known to have desirable queens. One good colony from a good queen, mated with a drone from another good queen, may prove worth a half dozen whose parents are both of unproductive or ill-matured stock. So convinced of this fact are some beekeepers that they have presented queens to their neighbors to prevent the crossing with inferior blood, and especially with the black bees.

**PUBLIC SALE**

At Arkansas City, Kansas, March 31st, 1903

Of Registered Hereford Cattle consisting of 13 bulls and 4 cows. Been bred and registered since 1883. Sale will be under cover, Auctioneer Lefe Burger. For catalogue address **L. F. JOHNSON & SON, Genda Springs, Kans.**

**ANOTHER CHANCE**

**FOR THE SOUTHERN FARMERS**

**30 Registered Herefords and Shorthorns 30**

**AT PUBLIC AUCTION**

At 1 p. m. on Monday, May 4th, I will sell 20 Bulls and 10 Heifers, all registered. Also a car of nice grade Heifers, at Shreveport, La. Terms 1/2 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.**

**85 Short Horn Cattle 85**

**AT PUBLIC SALE**

Monday, March 30, 1903, at Dallas Fair Grounds, by Jno. Burruss, Columbia, Mo. Nearly all of this stock is immune, balance inoculated against Tick Fever. Cows with calves at foot, heifers safe in calf and herd headers. In this sale will be offered the **Imported Bull, Advance, 179251**, three times inoculated for tick fever. . . This sale will, without question, offer some great bargains. Be sure and come. Sale commences 10 a. m. For catalogue write

**C. S. MITCHELL, Jr.,**

Care American National Bank,

**DALLAS, TEXAS.**

**COMBATING THE GRAIN LOUSE.**  
Under date of March 21, State Entomologist Dwight E. Sanderson writes as follows from College Station concerning the "green bug" in the Texas grain fields, and the best way of combating the pest:

During the past two weeks several samples of the Southern grain louse, or so-called "green bug," have been received, and the past three days have therefore been spent in investigating the extent of infestation and amount of injury. Three miles west of Allen, a hundred-acre field of wheat was found with numerous small spots, considerably injured. In these spots the blades were well covered with the bugs in all stages. Very few could be found a couple of paces outside the infested spots. Throughout the field, however, one or two aphides could be found every few yards by careful search. The same conditions were found to prevail at Denton and Krum, in Denton county, though the fields inspected were not so generally infested. In several spots the wheat was killed entirely, but elsewhere the bugs were very scarce. At Howe one field was examined in which were several spots somewhat injured. Two or three parties report fields of wheat in which several spots have been killed out. In other apparently healthy fields, one or two aphides could be found every rod or so by a careful search, but had apparently done no damage. In some spots which had been somewhat injured, the bugs are reported to have decreased in numbers. This is probably due to their having developed into the winged stage and migrated over the field. This is the habit of most plant lice. They multiply on a plant until it no longer furnishes food, when the winged form develops and is carried by the wind to other plants. They are thus spread and are insured a food supply.

This is the danger to be apprehended at present. If they should spread from the infested spots over the fields and favorable weather conditions should ensue, they would multiply sufficiently in two or three weeks to cause considerable damage to those fields, and by immigrating might injure others, especially spring oats. It would, therefore, seem advisable to destroy them in the small spots now infested as soon as possible. This can be very largely accomplished—as has been done in several instances—by covering the injured spots over for several paces around them with straw and burning. The possible spread may thus be very materially prevented. The future spread and development of the pest is almost entirely dependent on weather conditions.

In 1901 the bugs were as abundant as at present a month or more earlier. The early spring of 1901 was remarkably cold and rainy. The rains of that year were by no means as heavy as during the present season, according to all accounts given us. A hard, cold, driving rain, such as occurred on Monday, March 9, and Thursday, the 19th, will undoubtedly wash many from the plant and destroy them.

Definite information is not at hand, but considering nearly related species of grain plant lice, it seems probable that this species is held in check and destroyed by small parasitic flies, which lay their eggs upon and develop in them the lice. These parasitic flies develop best in warm weather and do not become numerous in cold, wet weather. Thus ward weather will tend to reduce chances of injury.

Several cases of "green bugs" on oats, volunteer and spring, have been reported at Howe, but on investigation most of them were found to be the common grain plant louse (nectarophora cerealis) which has been common all winter, and which is not often very destructive. This species may readily be distinguished from the green bug (toxoptera geographicum) by the horn-like honey tubes at the posterior end of the body, and the antennae or feelers, extending from the head, being jet black, while in the green bug they are the same light green as the body. This species is also much larger than the green bug, a larker, more shining green, and the legs are strikingly marked with black. A field of spring oats was found infested at Denton.

It seems probable from the fields examined and reports received, that here and there fields of small grain are more or less infested throughout North Central Texas, but from the present numbers and extent of the pest, it would hardly seem that serious or widespread injury is to be apprehended. We would, however, strongly recommend that the possible spread and development of the pest may be prevented as far as possible by burning over the infested spots.

We have been breeding the aphides in the laboratory for the past two weeks and will continue doing so and making observations in the field throughout the year, in order to determine the summer, fall and midwinter habits and food plants of the pest, which points may have an important bearing upon means of controlling it. It is entirely impossible to inaugurate any field experiments in combating the pest this season, much as such work should be done at the present time, and as we should be glad to do so, had we the necessary funds and assistance. It is to be hoped that the present legis-

lature will see fit to allow sufficient funds to provide for such field work; as it is the field experiments which are of value to the farmer. No one can predict whether such experiments would demonstrate practicable methods of fighting the pest (were we sure of their success they would cease to be experiments, and were we sure of certain results no scientific work in any line would be necessary), but in view of the success which has been achieved by the economic entomologist, in the practical application of that science in fighting numerous other insect pests throughout the country, it would seem that it certainly is worth while to make some effort toward devising means of practically controlling or preventing loss by this and similar insects, capable of inflicting such enormous loss, and concerning which we are comparatively entirely ignorant. Whether such investigations and experiments are carried on will depend very largely upon the wishes of the farmers themselves, expressed to and through their chosen representatives.  
E. DWIGHT SANDERSON,  
State Entomologist.

**SEEDED RIBBON CANE.**

(Written for the Journal by W. J. Maltby.)

In preparing to raise a crop of seeded ribbon cane, prepare the land in the common way as you would do for corn and after the danger of frost is over. Any time from the first of March until the first of June will do. When the ground is in good fix for planting lay off your rows three or four feet wide and plant one stalk every three or four feet in the row, for syrup or seed. Cultivate as you do corn and cut and make up in syrup when seed is in milk or dough. For seed, let stand to suit convenience for in good seasons and in good land it puts out suckers above each blade at the joints and they also make seed. The suckers so formed will be almost as sweet as honey. This method of planting will give the best results for feed where a power cutter can be used to cut the stalks up into short pieces so that they may be fed in troughs. Another way is to plant with cotton planter in three feet rows, cultivate as corn and cut with corn harvester, or cane knife by hand. To shock seeded ribbon cane or any other sorghum cane that is large and gets ripe before it is cut, take up the first bundle or arm load and lay it down so that the middle of the bundle is straight across the middle of the row, and the next bundle across the center of the first, lengthwise of the row, and so on, alternating tops and butts each way until you have a cross pile one-half the length of the cane. Then press down on the center and stack each way to balance your cross pile. Then stand on end one bundle firmly at each corner of your cross pile, then round and round at each corner until your cross pile is completely covered, making your shocks very large. Then take a lariat and make a slip loop around the shock near the top and draw the rope tight. It is impossible to pull down a shock put up in this way. After this is done tie a binder twine around under your rope, take off your rope, and you leave a shock that will not blow down and will keep the cane good and sweet all winter. If cut late in the fall, all ripe sorghum put up in this way is worth double that treated in the old way, in small shocks.

The stalks, when planted thin, grow very large and resemble the regular ribbon cane much more than any other sorghums. They will grow where any other sorghum is susceptible to cultivation, but will respond more readily on good, rich, moist land than anything I have ever planted. Try this plan. Plant a few seed thin in good, rich, moist soil and let stand to make all the seed that it will. Report the results to the Journal in the fall.

Every one growing fruit or any plant that is intended to yield seed should be interested in beekeeping and either keep a few colonies himself or should try to induce some person to keep bees near him. Some people are perfectly willing to have bees on the farm and derive all the incidental benefit from them if only some one else will handle them for their honey.

Sheep are frequently benefitted by a change of pasture, but when the flock is too large better results are usually obtained by dividing it.

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## The Journal Institute

**ORCHARD MANAGEMENT.**  
Prof. L. H. Bailey, in discussing the "Apple Tree and Its Management," at a recent horticultural meeting, said that he believed two-year trees were preferable to older ones for setting in an orchard, and he cited a case where two and six year old trees were set in an orchard, and after a very few years the young trees were as large as the old ones. He believed emphatically in the individuality of trees, and on his farm is top-grafting all his trees with scions of the varieties he wants taken from trees which have proven to be good bearers. He uses principally the Northern Spy as a stock. He thought that in almost any locality the home market deserved more attention than it ordinarily received, and said that good fruit put up in an attractive way has sold for good figures in such towns as Ithaca, where poor fruit could not be disposed of at any price. He then gave the results of his experience and observation in the matter of clover crops. He would plow the orchard early and cultivate till the last of June or July, when he would sow the cover crop, leaving strips along the tree rows for later cultivation if a heavy crop of fruit has been set. He suggested rye as a "starter" in cover crops, and would wind up with some sort of clover. Had found vetches and cow-peas both excellent.

**TRANSPLANTING ONIONS.**  
The growing of onions from plants started in a seed bed and transplanted to the field is becoming more popular, says Farm and Home.

The operations of transplanting onions is slow, and the inexperienced grower is liable to think it too laborious and not profitable. But it is no more expensive than thinning out and transplanting in the vacant spots of onions started in the field. It is slow work to thin out the small onions and leave in place, at the proper distance in the row, the plants that are to be left. If the onions are to be quite thick, or have come up in bunches, and if the soil is at all hard or sticky, the thinning is still slower and more expensive. The onions which are transplanted in the vacant spots in the rows make the fields look uneven. This is due to the transplanted onions not recovering for some time from the operation, while the plants left intact in the rows continue to grow, and, consequently, their growth is larger. This unevenness of growth does not occur in a field where all the onions have been transplanted. The distance to plant onions varies, but the most common one, when hand culture is practiced, seems to be from twelve to fifteen inches between the rows and from four to four and a half inches in the row.

**MONEY IN EARLY CABBAGE.**  
Cabbage still continues to be about the best paying vegetable we grow. They are always in good demand by the consumers of vegetables, so that there is seldom a glut in the market. The early crop always commands good prices, and the enormous quantity which can be grown on an acre of land makes it possible to raise a paying crop, even when the price falls below what we could wish.

When preparing for cabbages, the land should be broken very deeply. This is most important, especially where you have no means of irrigating, for the crop requires a great deal of water, and our land must be prepared to hold it. If your land is of a stiff character, with a clay subsoil, it should be subsoiled. And be careful not to work the land until it is dry enough to crumble. If land is worked too wet in the spring it will take a long time to recover, and will result in the partial, if not entire, failure of your crop. I know this requires patience, especially when you are in a hurry to plant in the spring, but it will pay.

Last spring we worked one piece of land too wet. We were in a hurry to set out the plants, not only because we wanted them in the ground, but because we needed the beds to set tomato plants in. Well, I have sworn never to do it again. The land became hard when the weather turned dry;

the cabbage would not grow. We had put on lots of manure and fertilizer, but it seemed to do little good. The plant food in the soil was locked up in those clods. Air could not penetrate, and nitrification had stopped. We did our best to cultivate them, and even irrigated, but all to no purpose. We made less than half the crop we should have grown on the piece of land.

After your land is thoroughly prepared, plowed and worked down fine, the next thing to consider is the fertilizer. It is a difficult matter to make land too rich for cabbage. An extra dose of fertilizer pays better on this crop than anything I know. We have a piece of land upon which we put twenty-nine tons of manure to the acre, broadcast, last fall, and then plowed the land into ridges. This spring we shall use a ton of high-grade fertilizer to the acre on this land, in addition to the manure already applied. We shall put this fertilizer on broadcast and work it into the surface before setting the plants.

A fertilizer for cabbage should be rich in potash and nitrogen, and should analyze, ammonia 6 per cent, phosphoric acid 5 per cent and potash 7 per cent. To make this fertilizer the following ingredients may be used: Nitrate of soda, 300 pounds; cottonseed meal, 750 pounds; acid phosphate, 700 pounds, and muriate of potash, 250 pounds, to make a ton. Or, instead, if you prefer, you may use tankage (9 per cent), 900 pounds; bone meal, 800 pounds, and muriate of potash, 300 pounds, which will do equally as well. These ingredients should be thoroughly mixed with a shovel on a tight floor until they are of an even color throughout.

The idea of using so much fertilizer is to make the land rich throughout. Then, as the cabbage grow, they can continue to find plant food in abundance to keep them going.

With this early crop, the plants are set very close together, and they finally occupy all the land. We set plants in our locality in March. The early Jersey Wakefield, which we prefer for the earliest, we set one and a half feet apart, in rows two feet wide, which takes about 12,000 plants to the acre. These cabbages, if well grown, should average five pounds each, which, at 1 cent per pound, means \$600 per acre. These are no fancy figures. We have made it ourselves, and expect to repeat the process again this year.

We prefer to set the plants in a therefore, open our rows with a small bull-tongue plow, and set the plants in the furrow.

We begin cultivation almost immediately with horse weeder and cultivator, going over the patch at least once a week, and never allowing a crust to form about the plants. A thorough hand hoeing should also be given them every week or so, and the cultivation should be kept up until the plants are too large to work.

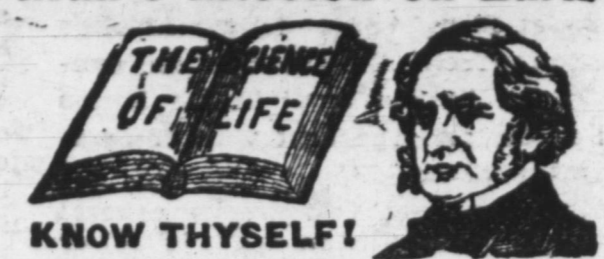
When the cabbages are ready to market, the patch should be gone over every few days, and the hard heads cut before they begin to crack open. Where the crop is to be shipped, the outside leaves are trimmed off, and the heads are then packed in barrel crates.—Gardening.

### IMMENSE RICE PROJECT.

The greatest rice irrigation canal in the world has been organized in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, with a capital stock of \$6,000,000. It is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with the following officers: Congressman H. Bird Castle of Pennsylvania, president; George W. Angles of New York, vice president; Dr. R. C. Webb of the Rayne (La.) Rice Milling company, treasurer, and George B. Sears, of Crowley, secretary.

The canal will be fifty miles long, 250 feet wide, having its source from Bayou Courtableau, and will irrigate and reclaim for rice culture 500,000 acres of prairie land on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad. Mills for the manufacture of white paper from rice straw also will be established, and the immigration department of the Southern Pacific railroad will take a hand in the settlement of the new rice territory.

## Man's Mission on Earth



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

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

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

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**HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM.** Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. None but high class bulls in service; Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Sale stock, both sexes, kept on Saginaw ranch, near Fort Worth. Come and see, or write your wants. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 369.

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

An appropriation of \$30,000 has been made by the legislature of New Mexico for an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

**CATTLE SALES**

C. W. Merchant of Abilene has sold 104 head of fat cattle to J. F. Drake at \$35 per head, delivered.

The 100 4 and 5-year-old steers W. M. Ferguson bought from Al Chastain at Amarilla last week at \$26, he closed out on the following day at \$28 around.

Winfield Scott of Fort Worth has purchased 179 four-year-old steers from A. A. Hartgrove, the Concho county ranchman, for \$25 and 800 head from J. H. Bryson for \$27.

Representatives sales of Texas cattle at the Chicago Stock Yards last week: W. J. Davis, 52 head, 934 pounds average, at \$4.00; 14 head, 975 pounds average, at \$3.75; 1 head, 975 pounds average, at \$3.75; 7 head, 643 pounds average, at \$2.60.

William Anson recently purchased from Charles E. Nick of Fort Worth, 100 head of pure blooded Durham cows for \$5,000. These superb cattle have been taken to Mr. Anson's ranch in Coleman county and it is predicted that from their get the stock raisers of that section will be buying high grade bulls during the next few years.

Some recent Runnels county cattle deals are as follows: L. P. Wood sold to A. M. Millar 110 head of 3 and 4 year steers at \$25. W. H. Gee sold to a Taylor county party 100 head of coming 3 year old steers at \$21 per head.

J. M. Livingston of Waggoner, I. T., recently purchased from Mrs. Overall of Coleman, 400 two-year-old heaves at \$200 per head.

William Connelly, representing the Maier Packing Company of Los Angeles, Cal., last Saturday bought of Messrs. Ripley and Connell of Taylor, 153 head of fat beef steers, fattened there from the products of the Taylor Cotton Oil Works. These cattle, constituting six carloads, were shipped out in the afternoon via the International and Great Northern railway for San Antonio, under charge of George McHardy, there to be transferred to the Southern Pacific railway for their long ride to the Pacific slope. They were a fine bunch and commanded fancy prices.

Houston and Houston of Gonzales shipped 26 head of steers from Cuero to the Fort Worth market Saturday. They averaged 857 pounds and sold at \$3.65.

**SALES AT KANSAS CITY.**

Sales in the quarantine division at Kansas City for the week ending March 20:

J. Bradshaw, Purcell, I. T., 21 steers, average 1110 pounds, \$4.50. Driggers & Sharp, Chickasha, 90 steers, average 1092 pounds, at \$4.40. D. Alexander, Purcell, 78 steers, average 1002 pounds, at \$4.35. H. T. Rea, Norman, Ok., 89 steers, average 1035 pounds, at \$4.35. 15 bulls, average 1032 pounds, at \$3.20. O. Inglesby, Chickasha, 22 steers, average 1039 pounds, at \$4.35; 35 stags, average 1370 pounds, at \$3.15. J. J. Bailey, Nocona, 50 steers, average 1020 pounds, at \$4.25. L. S. Dunn, Lindsay, Ok., 24 steers, average 811 pounds, at \$4.20. W. E. Creel, Chickasha, 11 steers, average 854 pounds, at \$4.20; 18 steers, average 724 pounds, at \$3.80. I. T. Pryor, Chandler, Ok., 171 steers, average

985 pounds, at \$4.15. J. A. Felty, Myra, Tex., 11 heifers, average 580 pounds, at \$3.10; 8 canners, average 722 pounds, at \$2.35. James Crawford, Purcell, 37 stags, average 1250 pounds, at \$3.75. J. O. Kirkendall, Chickasha, 18 bulls, average 1363 pounds, at \$3.20. N. Warrenstott, Vinita, I. T., 22 steers, average 1256 pounds, at \$4.55; 63 steers, average 1020 pounds, at \$4.35. S. G. Victor, Afton, I. T., 49 steers, average 1072 pounds, at \$4.35. T. M. Griffith, Miami, I. T., 21 steers, average 1187 pounds, at \$4.35; 1 stag, average 1150 pounds, at \$3.75; 1 bull, average 1080 pounds, at \$3.00. T. M. Suddoth, Roff, I. T., 51 steers, average 811 pounds, at \$4.05. T. E. Battles, Marion, Tex., 43 steers, average 1004 pounds, at \$4.05; 22 bulls, average 1297 pounds, at \$3.15. W. E. Martin, Granite, Ok., 126 steers, average 919 pounds, at \$4.00. F. Thurlmeyer, Kennedy, Tex., 21 bulls, average 1135 pounds, at \$3.10. S. C. Clymer, White Eagle, Ok., 18 steers, average 1283 pounds, at \$4.50. W. P. Daniels, Miami, 12 steers, average 822 pounds, at \$4.15; 11 steers, average 950 pounds, at \$4.15. N. Jones, Noble, Ok., 69 steers, average 910 pounds, at \$4.10; 1 bull, 1080 pounds, at \$3.35. Armstrong & Wolf, Checotah, 201 steers, average 839 pounds, at \$3.60. M. Dillon, Valley View, Tex., 18 cows, average 823 pounds, at \$3.00; 17 cows, average 784 pounds, at \$2.65; 4 calves, average 118 pounds, at \$6.00. G. A. Sutton, Davidson, Kan., 92 steers, average 1281 pounds, at \$4.60. J. C. Keck, Paoli, I. T., 29 steers, average 813 pounds, at \$3.80; 4 cows, average 867 pounds, at \$3.00. R. C. Harris, Pauls Valley, I. T., 24 steers, average 767 pounds, at \$3.50. Hogan Mercantile Company, Pryor Creek, 36 steers, average 1202 pounds, at \$4.55. C. D. Polk, Ninnekah, I. T., 55 steers, average 1025 pounds, at \$4.80. Burt Alexander, Ninnekah, 41 steers, average 820 pounds, at \$4.05. O. Inglesby, Chickasha, 32 bulls, average 1380 pounds, at \$3.10.

**SALES AT ST. LOUIS.**

Some sales of quarantine cattle at St. Louis National Stock Yards during week of March 15th:

R. G. Love, Texas, 19 bulls, 1170 pounds, at \$3.00; J. H. Baldwin, Cooper, Tex., 21 calves, 198 pounds, at \$3.10. Eckhardt & Ward, Yorktown, Tex., 40 bulls, 1197 pounds, at \$3.15. Robert Goehring, Yorktown, Tex., 42 steers, 1072 pounds, at \$4.40. N. W. Taylor, Sulphur Springs, Tex., 38 steers, 810 pounds, at \$3.60. J. K. Burr, Pine Bluff, Ark., 260 steers, 1043 pounds, at \$4.20; 2 steers, 940 pounds, at \$3.50. W. B. Nash, Texarkana, Ark., 17 cows, 734 pounds, at \$2.75; 36 cows, 712 pounds, at \$3.40. E. E. Norman, Prescott, Ark., 25 steers, 817 pounds, at \$3.75; 22 steers, 796 pounds, at \$3.60; 25 steers, 783 pounds, at \$3.60. Cherry & Ross, Booneville, Ark., 1 steer, 1060 pounds, at \$3.65; 58 steers, 743 pounds, at \$3.65. J. Drehan, Abilene, Tex., 5 bulls, 748 pounds, at \$2.90; 45 calves, 384 pounds, at \$2.60. F. T. Rucker, Beebe, Ark., 53 steers, 904 pounds, at \$3.90. Sam Hill, Giddings, Tex., 71 steers, 976 pounds, at \$4.25. T. G. Long, Springdale, Ark., 27 steers, 945 pounds, at \$4.00. A. E. Falke, Giddings, Tex., 21 bull, 1067 pounds, at \$2.20; 2 oxen, 1335 pounds, at \$3.60. J. M. Chittim, Muscogee, I. T., 183 steers, 404 pounds, at \$3.65. M. H. Francis, Abilene, Tex., 6 bulls, 1180 pounds, at \$3.10; 17 steers, 956 pounds, at \$3.75. W. Scott, Dublin, Tex., 36 bulls, 1313 pounds, at \$3.20; 92 bulls, 1327 pounds, at \$3.20. Blackwell & Thomas, Cuero, Tex., 73 calves, \$10.50 each. Ward & Strauss, Shawnee, O. T., 27 steers, 721 pounds, at \$3.50; 123 steers, 855 pounds, at \$4.00. J. E. Purcell, Paragould, Ark., 23 steers, 1014 pounds, at \$4.20; 23 steers, 1140 pounds, at \$4.30. G. A. Greer, Gomer, Ark., 48 steers, 164 pounds, at \$2.85; 20 steers, 1011 pounds, at \$4.15; 17 steers, 751 pounds, at \$3.50. R. Driscoll, Baugett, Tex., 19 bulls, 1315 pounds, at \$2.15; 18 bulls 1265 pounds, at \$3.15; 23 steers, 935 pounds, at \$3.70. A. H. Witherspoon, Fort Smith, Ark., 43 steers, 1086 pounds, at \$4.30. E. Dalton, Poplar Bluff, Ark., 18 steers, 918 pounds, at \$4.00; 18 steers, 1005 pounds, at \$4.35; 23 steers, 1132 pounds, at \$4.45. J. C. Mahlen, Shreveport, La., 28 bulls, 803 pounds, at \$3.80; 83 steers, 603 pounds, at \$3.10. Bonner & Witherspoon, Fort Smith, Ark., 169 steers, 1091 pounds, at

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

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Young bulls by the Undeafated \$1000 bull Royal Cup No. 12993 and out of \$500 cow Poland China Herd headed by Perfect Sunshine No. 2912 by "Perfect I Know," whose get has never known defeat in the Show Ring. Sows in here by the \$2500 "Corrector" and the Grand Sweep Stakes winner, "Proud Perfection," sire of America's greatest prize winners. JNO. E. BROWN, Granbury, Tex.

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

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

**DURHAM PARK HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

Herd headed by Young Alice's Prince 171111, Champion Shorthorn Bull of Texas. Imp. Count Mysie 149751, bred by Geo. Campbell, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas.

**ABERDEEN ANGUS.**

**ALLEDALE HERD,** Aberdeen Angus, the oldest and largest herd in the United States. Registered animals on hand at all times for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address THOMAS J. ANDERSON, manager, Alledale Farm, Rural Route No. 2, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, and visit the herd there; or, address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ills.

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

\$4.20. Ed Linn, Mounds, I. T., 21 steers, 1087 pounds, at \$4.40; 24 steers, 957 pounds, at \$4.20. Billings & Davis, Gonzales, Tex., 28 steers, 998 pounds, at \$4.25; 8 bulls, 957 pounds, at \$2.85.

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ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., ELKHART, IND. No. 726 Driving Wagon. Price \$37. As good as sells for \$25 more. Extra 2 1/2 in. Kelly Rubber Tire \$12.



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**North Texas Live Stock Commission Company,**  
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FOR THE SALE OF  
**CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.**  
Write, wire or phone us. We are at your service.

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**SWINE**

Pigs that are not profitable are a nuisance at any time of the year, but usually it is not the pig's fault; it is the fault of the management.

The sheltering of swine is very inexpensive, as one of the best ways of sheltering is to provide a small house, about 8 by 10 feet. This will be sufficient for a bunch of hogs or a sow and pigs.

The boar pigs should not be allowed to run together after reaching the age of five months, as they begin to fret and worry one another and will not develop properly. They should be put in an isolated place with no other hogs.

Don't blame the sow because she eats her pigs if you have fed her on nothing but corn for sometime before she farrows. The feed makes her feverish, and the fever produced by farrowing creates a morbid appetite, and she tries to satiate it by eating her pigs. Had you fed her on slops, vegetables, clover hay, alfalfa, oats etc., she would have been in a different condition.

**SUMMER FEEDING OF SWINE.**

In discussing the summer feeding of swine Professor J. J. Ferguson, late of the Michigan Agricultural College, says:

The careful herdsman can do much in the way of reducing his feed bill at this season. In dealing with the hog it is always well to bear in mind that he is not a ruminating animal and consequently cannot handle large quantities of bulky forage crops with a correspondingly large profit to his owner. There is a useful place for green feeds as supplements to regular trough and yard feeding but we are satisfied that where quick returns, which mean early maturity, are desired, the same cannot be obtained from swine forage pastures. A trial at one of our stations several years ago showed that where a bunch of pigs had to depend entirely upon soiling crops fed in peas they lost in weight on the average a quarter of a pound per day. In the case of growing shoats rape pasture has in many instances given fair results but from observation and direct experience we conclude that even the rape crop has its most valuable and economical use as a supplement.

Breeding stock will come through the summer in excellent condition if given the run of good pastures of clover, alfalfa, or mixed clover and blue grass. In several seasons we have followed this plan with excellent results. Brood sows due for August and September farrow received no grain ration after the spring litters were removed and have given large and healthy litters. Stock boars are in much better condition for fall service than when kept confined to hot, filthy yards and maintained in a highly-flushed form on an expensive corn diet. In brief we believe more alfalfa and clover and less corn and shorts is what will result not only in greater net profit but in healthier and more vigorous stock as well.

In pasturing hogs an abundant supply of water is essential. If at all possible let them have access to a running stream. The hog revels in his mud and water bath and it is dollars in his owner's pocket. We think it a mistake to allow the pigs liberty over large areas. It breeds discontent and discontent means the tramping under foot and destruction of more green feed than is eaten. The use of easily moved hurdles giving access to fresh plots every week or ten days gives by far the best results.

**DISEASES OF THE HOG.**

In discussing the diseases of the hog, it will readily be seen that it would be quite a task to go over the entire literature on this vast subject, which in many cases lacks a satisfactory amount of desired information. I will, therefore, speak only of these diseases to which our attention has been called and which have caused great losses throughout the state of Nebraska.

I shall treat three diseases affecting the respiratory organs which have caused very heavy losses in the last few years.

These diseases manifest themselves in the respiratory organs of small pigs and shotes. The animal usually coughs, especially during feeding time; the coat is rough, the hair loses its lustre and the animal's entire make-up is a picture of unthriftiness. As the disease progresses the animal becomes weaker, more gaunted, and the cough more severe. These symptoms may be applied to three different diseases of the respiratory organs:

The first, caused by feeding too heavy a grain ration, such as corn without any regard for a balanced ration or providing any of the mineral salts that are necessary to build up the system.

Second, mechanical pneumonia, caused by compelling animals to inhabit quarters where they are obliged to continually inhale a great quantity of dust. This dust naturally adheres to the mucous membranes of the breathing organs, such as the bronchial tubes, which when completely filled up causes mechanical pneumonia. This disease alone has taken away many thousand hogs in this state the past year. In many instances during a very dry spell the hog lot becomes very dusty, so that hogs moving around freely in the corral stir up a cloud of dust; and it is this dust that causes these heavy losses.

Third, mechanical pneumonia produced by parasites. The symptoms in this case are almost the same. The animal coughs at the least provocation, loses flesh rapidly, and becomes greatly emaciated. It is caused by very small threadworms lodging in the bronchial tubes, which if not removed will finally completely obstruct the air passages, causing death.

In order to administer the proper remedy it is necessary to first determine which of the three above-mentioned diseases is causing the loss. The first two can very easily be ascertained by taking an inventory of the conditions. The last is more accurately diagnosed by holding a post-mortem on one that seems to have been very much affected. If lung-worms are present, then a treatment is indicated.

The treatment for overfeeding is a balanced ration. Use some slacked lime with the feed; also charcoal, and allow the animals to root. By thus changing the feed and removing the cause they are certain to soon recuperate.

The same is true for hogs which are shut up in dusty places; when this cause is removed, and with a light tonic, such as a tincture of iron in water, the animals will soon be on the road to recovery.

When affected with parasites, small thread worms, it is wise to feed something to drive off these worms. The most efficient remedy is turpentine or gasoline, which should be administered in the swill, and best on an empty stomach. The proper way to feed this medicine is to omit the morning feed and give a teaspoonful in the feed for an average hog. Two or three applications usually suffice. The breeder must not rely upon the use of chemicals alone to be given the animal, but he must also inaugurate immediately thorough disinfection; because the eggs of these parasites are laid in the feeding and watering troughs, and for this reason they must be thoroughly cleansed, or the hogs will be reinfected in a short time. Too much cannot be said of the liberal use of disinfectants and hot water in the feeding and watering troughs.

A. T. PETERS, V. S.  
Nebraska Experiment Station.

**BERKSHIRE.**

**WINCEY FARM BERKSHIRES**  
and B. P. Rock. 2c stamps and testimonial. T. Q. Hollinsworth, Couchatta, 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.

**FIGHTING THE WEEVIL.**

A preparation produced by Prof. Orton of Galveston has been demonstrated as fatal to the boll weevil out of his native element, and the question remaining is as to whether it will exterminate the pest when sprayed over cotton plants in the way that other poisons are applied. Further experiments are awaited with interest.

From Washington comes the information that the original provision of the house committee on agriculture for the expenditure of \$30,000 on experiments looking to the discovery of some effective method of coping with the pest in Texas has been included in the agricultural appropriation bill agreed to by the senate. This means that there will be no further difficulty about the matter, and that the appropriation will soon be available.

Contrary to expectation, the senate bill contained no reference to the Culberson amendment providing for the expenditure of an additional \$15,000 developing a strain of cotton capable of resisting the weevil.

**Something You Should Know**

We are the originators of selling whiskey direct from distiller to consumer, but success always breeds imitators, so that today there are many concerns following our plan, imitating as closely as they can, our advertisements, our price lists, and our letter-heads, on which they show an illustration of a building supposed to be a distillery, and claiming to be distillers.

**They are not distillers, and have no connection with a distillery.** They are simply dealers who buy their goods in the open market and pay a profit thereon, which you must pay if you deal with them, and, being dealers, they can adulterate or water their whiskey as much as they like and label it any age they see fit, for unfortunately, under our present laws, they cannot be prevented from doing so. On the other hand, the United States Government absolutely controls all distilleries and will positively not allow any adulteration or misrepresentation of age. When you buy **HAYNER WHISKEY** you save the big profits of the dealers and have the guarantee of a **United States Registered Distiller** that it comes to you in its original purity and richness, with positively no adulteration of any kind, and of the age printed on our bottle label.

**HAYNER WHISKEY is All Whiskey** and no water or any kind of adulteration, and is sold in an honest quart bottle of 32 ounces, 4 quarts to the gallon. We have at various times tested the "whiskey" sold by these dealers, who call themselves distillers, and we find there is none of it anywhere near full proof nor do any of their so-called quart bottles contain a full quart of liquor. The proof ranges from 60 to 85 per cent and the balance is made of such adulterating ingredients as spirits, molasses, prune juice, glycerine, etc., while their bottles hold all the way from 25 to 30 ounces. WE don't call such "stuff" whiskey. It is not only unfit to drink but it may do you decided harm.

Don't be misled by the extravagant and untruthful claims of these unprincipled dealers who call themselves distillers, but buy from us and thus be sure you are getting perfectly pure whiskey at first cost, direct from our own distillery. **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.

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.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

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## SHEEP---GOATS

Too often sheep fitted for the show ring are not in breeding condition. While being prepared for exhibition they should have abundant exercise as well as succulent rations.

The Royal show of England has decided to adopt the single judge system. This show will be permanently located in London, which will no doubt be a good thing. The amount \$32,500 will be offered next year at this show in prize money. This amount is exclusive of special or champion prizes.

From the report of the Department of Agriculture, it is learned that on January 1st 1903, there were in the United States 63,964,879 head of sheep, while on January 1st, 1902, there were 62,039,091, showing a gain during the year of 1,935,785 head of sheep. According to the live stock census of 1900, there were 61,505,811 head of sheep, showing a gain in the three years of 2,359,065 head.

### GOOD SHEEP PROFITABLE.

One of the strongest papers read before the Iowa Sheep Breeders' association was that by A. J. Blakely, of Grinnell, on "Is it Profitable to Keep Sheep on Farms?" Mr. Blakely's discussion of this question was thorough and complete.

It is his opinion that there is profit in raising sheep on farms if the problems connected with proper food supply and the proper breeding of sheep is studied and understood by the farmer.

While good sheep with good management are profitable on our best lands, sheep with light fleeces or with poor mutton qualities will not pay anywhere, anymore than the breeding, keeping and fattening of inferior scrub cattle, or keeping a dairy of twenty cows that produce no more butter and cheese than ten good cows well fed and well managed. He continued:

"Nothing short of the use of better sties and better care and management will ever save such stockmen from poverty. If they don't reform they must sell out or be sold out and go out hunting for cheap lands, where they think it will pay to keep stock."

### THE MARKETING OF WOOL.

Wool is divided into so many grades and manufacturers use it in so many different ways that the wool grower is not competent to grade it and send it direct to the factory, says Wool Markets and Sheep. It is almost absolutely necessary to secure the services of some intermediary who shall take charge of the wool and conduct negotiations in such manner that the owner will get for it all the market will afford him.

If wool is to be sold to a local buyer, the wool grower should take any necessary trouble to learn just what kind of wool he is producing in order that he may be able, from the market reports, to estimate with some degree of accuracy what his wool is worth.

Then he should consider the risks the buyer takes, of changes in the market, delay in selling his accumulated stock and risks of other kinds.

The local wool buyer must be allowed for all these things or he cannot do business at a profit and no honest man wants one who buys his products to work for nothing.

If, on the other hand, the wool is to be consigned, it should be sent to some house that has a good reputation. Honesty is to be expected, for unless he is honest no wool commission man could continue in business for more than a year or two and all the great wool centers have many wool brokers who have been in business for years.

The next consideration is the probable delay in making sales. The wool commission man is not often able to make a quick sale of any given lot of wool. He must hold it until a buyer comes to him who wants wool of that particular grade in order to get the best price for it.

Most commission merchants will make very liberal advances on wool consigned to them and usually the man who consigns his wool gets more for it at home.

The manufacturers, too, have changed

their mode of buying. They once bought the year's supply during the shearing season or immediately afterward. Now they buy in a hand-to-mouth fashion, hoping probably to be able to save something by doing so.

It is usually a long time from the time the wool is clipped from the back of a sheep until it gets back to the country in the form of wearing apparel for men and women.

It may not be bought for manufacture until a year after it is clipped. Then it will be made into goods for the trade of the following winter and then it may not be sold and made into clothing for months. It can hardly get into the hands of the ultimate consumer for two years after it is clipped.

### PROFITABLE SHEEP FEEDING.

The remarkable and unexpected advance in the sheep market during the past few months is resulting in some very large profits from sheep-feeding operations. It will not be safe, however, to use these as a basis from which to calculate future investments. A writer in Wool, Markets and Sheep gives the following account of the large profits made by one feeder:

Four hundred and sixty per cent a year, how's that for an investment! It certainly sounds fishy, but it is true nevertheless. S. L. Abel a sheep feeder of Holton, Kansas, has just finished marketing a bunch of Mexican ewes that netted him 115 per cent profit in the ninety days that he handled them or at the rate of 460 per cent profit a year. Mr. Abel bought a string of 1,272 thin Mexican ewes here in October giving \$1.60 per hundredweight for the bunch. He had misgivings as to the feasibility of the investment but bought the stock and took it home to feed. The ewes averaged ninety days in the lots and were marketed at \$3.90 and \$4.00 per hundredweight, weighing eighty-seven pounds to the head. The whole bunch cost him, net as stockers, \$1,481.76, and when sold netted him \$4,054.39, or a gross profit of \$2,572.63. Out of this was to come feed and incidental expenses which were estimated by Mr. Abel as between \$300 and \$900, leaving him a clear profit of \$1,700 or 115 per cent on the investment, and his money had been tied up for only ninety days. This sheep deal probably beats most of the sensational money making feeds of cattle last year when \$7.50 or \$8 per hundredweight was realized for steers.

A. L. Hackerott, of Alton, Kansas, who has just finished marketing a string of 500 lambs, says after counting all expenses, such as feed, railroad charges and commissions, he cleared \$600 on the bunch and had them out only three months.

### THE GOAT IN NEW MEXICO.

In an interesting and instructive bulletin the New Mexico Experiment Station tells how well the Angora goat thrives in that territory and advances a few of the reasons therefor:

The Angora goat is attracting considerable attention at the present time. Owing to his peculiar habit of browsing on brush and weeds he finds particular favor among farmers.

The goat, one of the hardiest of animals, subject to few diseases, preferring to climb and browse among the rocks and hills, relishing buds, and dry leaves, agile, keen and slight, is, from the Westerner's standpoint, a rustler; the embodiment of all the qualities desirable in a range animal.

The original home of the Angora goat, the province of Angora from which he takes his name, is a mountainous country, and he finds in the high mountains and dry atmosphere of New Mexico conditions similar, and perhaps superior, to those of his former home. There is probably no equal portion of the country on earth better adapted to the Angora than New Mexico, and within our borders there are immense areas upon which the Angora goat may be ranged, neither trespassing upon cattle territory nor interfering materially with the sheep industry.

The Angora goat industry may be the means of adding millions to the wealth of the country at large. Comparing it with the sheep industry we find that though the dressed carcass of the Angora goat may be somewhat smaller, the meat in quality is equal, if not superior to mutton. The annual clip from sheep and Angora goats will probably average about the same by weight, but the fleece of mohair will, as a rule, bring three or four times as much as the fleece of wool. This is partly due to the fact that wool loses 50 per cent and often more, of its weight during the scouring process,

mohair losing only from 5 to 10 per cent. The difference in price, however, is largely due to the greater value of mohair fiber which possesses certain desirable characteristics not found in wool.

### SUGAR BEETS IN PANHANDLE.

In a letter to the Stockman and Farmer at San Antonio, Mr. H. H. Harrington, chief chemist of the Texas Experiment Station, points out how the cultivation of sugar beets may be made a profitable industry in the Panhandle. He says:

From year to year there has been an effort made by the chemical section of the Texas Experiment Station to determine where sugar beets could be grown with profit, but our efforts were from time to time disappointing, and we had begun to believe that in Texas we were below the sugar beet belt. It is well known that a warm summer climate, while conducive to the size and weight of the sugar beet, rather operates against the content of sugar. In fact, the richness in sugar may be said in a general way to be inversely proportioned to the size of the beet, hence temperature has an influence on the size of the beet and sugar content. Rainfall during the summer also exercises an important effect. There must be a well distributed rain, not too large and not too little, during the months of July and August. Of course where beets are grown under irrigation the planter becomes independent of the influences of rain during the summer months.

In the face of so many discouraging results over different parts of the state, it is gratifying at last to find beets grown during the last season which are satisfactory both in sugar and in purity of juice. While there is room for improvement, in the coefficient of purity especially, yet the results are so encouraging as to leave no doubt of decided success of the industry should it receive the proper attention and care. These beets were grown near Panhandle City, in Carson county, and were sent to the laboratory by D. B. Keeler of the Denver road. The parcel consisted of six beets, which were divided into two lots, two small ones and four large ones. Samples for analysis were taken from each of these lots with the following results:

Sugar in the small beet, lot one, 26.55 per cent.

Sugar in the large beet, lot two, 12.4 per cent.

Sugar in the juice of beets from lot two, 14.5 per cent.

Apparent coefficient of purity of the juices in lot two, 70.26.

The average weight of the two small beets was 1 pound 2 1-3 ounces each, and of the four large beets 1 pound 14 ounces each. These weights were taken after the beets had been de-crowned and detailed.

The results show that these are good commercial beets which would be accepted at any sugar beet factory. Thus another and new industry is made possible for Texas development, and the state can add to her resources another industry of far-reaching importance to her agricultural, to her commercial prestige and aggregate wealth.

The analysis was made by Dr. N. Fraendel, who has had a large experience in the sugar beet factories in this country and Europe, and who makes a favorable report upon the quality of this beet as compared with those of Michigan.

### SCIENTIFIC STOCK RAISING.

An experiment in feeding live stock has been started by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa Agricultural Department on the Brookmount Farm at Odebolt, known as the "acclimation test." The work is under the supervision of Prof. W. J. Kennedy, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, and Vice-Director of the Experiment Station.

This is the first experiment of this kind anywhere in this country. The purpose of the experiment is to determine whether southern cattle will thrive in northern climates as well as northern and western cattle, when fed under similar conditions and with the same rations. The animals to be used in the test number 100, and are divided into two lots. Fifty head of southern and fifty head of western cattle have been weighed, and the starting weight has been recorded, and this will be compared with similar results obtained every two weeks during the entire feeding period. Press-bulletins will be issued from time to time, describing the progress of the experiment.

A further experiment was started on the 15th of this month, to determine the comparative value of the by-products of flax seed, corn, cotton seed, glucose and dried blood, when fed in conjunction with corn and roughage. In this test over 400 head of cattle are being used. By-products have been donated

### GOATS.

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Angora Goats, pairs, trios or bucks, shipped anywhere. Hastings, Kendall county Texas.

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Texas. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.

**ANGORA GOATS—WRITE TO H. T. FUOH**  
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### SHEEP.

**FOR SALE—740 young ewes; commence lambing in April; \$2.50 per head until Feb. 20. H. P. NAY, Salton, Groer Co., Okla.**

### FOR SALE CHEAP

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to the Station by the manufacturers. This year the cattle are divided into lots of fifty each, the object being to overcome as far as possible individual influences.

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Mbley, Jackson Co., Missouri.

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SALES.SHORTHORNS.  
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and others, Kansas City, Mo.Cotton is being buffeted about on the  
speculative market like a rubber ball,  
but such fluctuations do not affect the  
producers and to fail to convey any  
accurate idea of actual conditions.Early and rapid development are im-  
portant considerations in the prepara-  
tion of stock for market. Quick matu-  
rity not only yields the best returns  
from cattle, but from swine, sheep and  
poultry as well.The Cattle Raisers' Convention at El  
Paso did well to frown upon so-called  
"roping contests." They are a rem-  
nant of the Wild West not creditable  
to the participants. Roping is all right  
in its proper place on the ranch but  
as a sport it savors of cruelty.Angered at the legislature for fail-  
ure to make provisions in the  
appropriation bill for the contin-  
gent expenses of his office, Secre-  
tary B. E. Beenblossom of the  
Oklahoma live stock commission has  
resigned. Mr. Beenblossom evi-  
dently believes that republics are un-  
grateful.Chicago appears to be losing pres-  
tige as the recognized center of the  
American live stock industry. Kansas  
City has been rapidly forging to the  
front of late and it is now officially  
announced that Morris will soon estab-  
lish an immense plant there. The tide  
of empire continues to move in a  
southwesterly direction.In all human probability Oklahoma  
will be admitted to the sisterhood of  
states by the next congress. There is  
every reason to believe that it would  
have been voted in heretofore but that  
Arizona and New Mexico formed the  
tail to the kite. Single statehood, with  
Indian Territory as a component part  
of the coalition is acceptable to most  
residents, the opposition being based  
largely upon political considerations.Through its legislature the State of  
Oregon has authorized each county to  
expend as high as \$1,000 in exploiting  
its resources in the newspapers, by  
means of hand bills or at public fairs.  
This is a unique method of calling the  
attention of the public to the fact  
that a certain commonwealth and its  
subdivisions are on earth. The results  
will be awaited with interest. They  
are likely to demonstrate that judi-  
cious advertising pays.NATIONAL IN SCOPE  
The movement for better highways  
is not small enough to be confined to  
any section of the country or any one  
state. It is national in scope  
and influence. Earnest, deter-  
mined men who appreciate the cry-  
ing need for good roads are  
devoting time and thought to the crea-  
tion of a public sentiment which will  
demand reforms. Strangely enough,  
many farmers are among those who  
oppose the expenditure of funds for  
such improvements along scientific  
lines, their argument being based on the  
theory that the money ought to be ex-  
pended only among voters in their  
own township or country. They fail  
to realize that few communities have  
the proper facilities for carrying on  
this work by the most effective meth-  
ods, with the latest improved machin-  
ery and under direction of thoroughly  
competent engineers and overseers.  
To be made enduring, road-buildingmust be done by specialists. The  
Brownlow bill promises federal aid  
which should encourage the state and  
county legislators to do their share.President W. H. Moore of the Na-  
tional Good Roads association, in a  
call for the great convention to be  
held in St. Louis April 27, to May 2,  
says:"More than ninety per cent of the  
area of the United States is destitute  
of improved roads, burdened with  
primitive and wasteful methods of  
road-making, blockaded by mud in  
winter and insufferable from dust in  
summer, together with the inestimable  
losses in the slavish and expensive  
means of transportation, a barrier to  
social and commercial progress. Per-  
sistent agitation of and education upon  
the subject must be continued until  
an active and enlightened public senti-  
ment shall demand this improvement.  
The convention called for St. Louis has  
for its purpose the broadening of the  
interest on this subject, and the initia-  
tive for a greater demonstration during  
the World's Fair of 1904."Such a showing as this ought to be  
sufficient to arouse the millions who  
traverse the public thoroughfares to  
action.

## BRYAN BILL IS DEAD.

The Texas senate has virtually killed  
the Bryan bill by postponing consid-  
eration of the measure until April 1,  
the last day of the present session. For  
several weeks past it has been  
apparent that it could not be-  
come a law and the move by  
which it was sidetracked did not  
excite much attention. Cattlemen  
above the quarantine line were bitterly  
opposed to the bill, alleging that it  
would destroy the live stock industry  
of the state. The commercial bodies in  
the large cities took very much the  
same view and these interests flooded  
the senate with protests against its  
passage. Advocates of an open season  
were not sufficiently aggressive in sup-  
port of the bill to overcome the oppo-  
sition which had developed and the  
solons evidently arrived at the conclu-  
sion that the best way out of the diffi-  
culty would be to let the bill "expire by  
limitation."

## DON'T CROWD THE FARMER.

Editor Journal.  
I find that there is a strong feeling  
among the farmers of Texas in favor  
of organization, but that there are  
very few men who have the time and  
are willing to take the lead in the  
matter of bringing them together.  
Everywhere I have been in the state  
recently the same general answers  
have been given to my suggestions that  
co-operation among the men who feed  
the other fellows should act together.  
One man to whom I have talked on the  
subject has said substantially:"You are right, and I am willing to  
go in with my neighbors into the Soci-  
ety of Equity, only I have absolutely  
no time for working up or taking the  
lead in the proposed organization."I will give you the views of a man  
well known by Texas farmers through-  
out the state, but at his request I  
withhold his name for the present. He  
says:"The Society of Equity people need  
not waste their time in arguing to  
farmers the necessity for organization  
and co-operation. They have long since  
been fully educated up to that point.  
They well remember that as Grangers  
and Alliance men they were much ben-  
efited, and they fully understand that  
they will be still further benefited when  
they shall be in touch with each other  
in the society, proposed by the Journal.  
But they are not now in shape to take  
up the Equity work. During the past  
two years the farmers of Texas have  
made poor crops. It has been nip and  
tuck with them to make ends meet,  
and until they shall make and realize  
on a good crop they are not going to  
be in good shape to go into anything  
that will take them from their farm  
work. The enormous amount of rain-  
fal and the distressing shortage of  
sunshine during the past ninety days  
have made it next to impossible for  
our people to pitch their crops. In  
south Texas corn ought to be up and  
growing, and cotton should be plowed.  
In fact, all over Texas the farmers arebehind with farm work respectively,  
and it is idle to urge them to devote  
any time now to anything but an ef-  
fort to catch up. Once let them catch  
up and get a little bit ahead, and my  
word for it, they will gladly organize  
Societies of Equity all over Texas. Once  
organized, they know how to work to-  
gether, and they understand thoroughly  
that when they do work together they  
secure to themselves advantages that  
can be secured to them in no other  
way. Instead of sending out men now  
to formally organize Equity Societies,  
let your organizers be content to talk  
to and with and interest a few leading  
representative men in each community.  
Later, let there be "a long pull, a  
strong pull and a pull altogether," and  
you will be surprised at the large num-  
ber of societies that will be organ-  
ized."A few days since I was in conference  
with a man who has had as much ex-  
perience as any other man in Texas in  
the matter of organization of working  
people, farmers included. I will give  
you his views on the subject, as fol-  
lows: He says:"Tell the gentlemen who are in  
charge of the Equity Society work in  
the state that he need not feel at all  
discouraged if his organizers are not  
reporting a rush on the part of farm-  
ers to organize themselves in societies.  
They have no time now for such work.  
They are putting in every minute possi-  
ble in farm work, and until they shall  
get their crops pitched they are not  
going to discuss or even think seriously  
of anything else. When they shall  
have gotten their crops planted they  
will be only too glad to go into any-  
thing that promises faintly to benefit  
them. They have been in such organ-  
izations and were benefited, and they  
will then be ready to again work to-  
gether. For the present, don't crowd  
them."I might write a day giving you the  
opinions of men who are in a position  
to know, and do know, how about this  
business. My conclusion is that this is  
a good time to go slow, and I am go-  
ing to "lay low, Brer. Rabbit" for  
awhile, and a little later I am going to  
ask my farmer friends to organize for  
their own good, and I know in advance  
they will do so. In the meantime, I re-  
commend that you continue to keep the  
subject before the attention of Journal  
readers. You understand that the best  
way to interest people in any given  
subject is to "agitate! Agitate!! Agi-  
tate!!! and keep on agitating. When  
I say there are thousands of the best  
farmers in this state who are fully  
convinced already of the importance  
of co-operation I do not exaggerate  
at all when I say that in good time  
they are resolved to get together, and  
will get together for their mutual good.  
I say only that which I know to be a  
fact. When I add that they are, not  
going to be rushed I state what many  
of them assure me is also a fact.

NOEL R. HARRIS.

On the road, March 20, 1903.

Kennedale, Texas, March 15, 1903.

S. R. Williams, V. P.:

Find enclosed application for Ken-  
nedale Union No. 1, of the American  
Society of Equity, signed by thirteen  
members. We will increase the num-  
ber to twenty-five or more. I will be  
able to organize other societies in this  
section. I have had considerable ex-  
perience in this kind of work in the  
past and would like to go into Denton  
county, where I formerly lived. For-  
ward charter as quickly as you can.  
Yours truly,

C. A. McMEANS.

Boonville, Arkansas.

S. R. Williams, Vice President, Fort  
Worth, Texas:Dear Sir:—I enclose you herewith an  
application signed by ten members for  
Local Boonville No. 1 Society of Equi-  
ty. Please send us as promptly as  
possible, a charter for this society.  
I think that others can be organized  
in this section. We hope to make this  
society very large by fall. Send me  
some more literature, and oblige.  
Yours truly,  
S. D. McKenzie.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

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

## REAL ESTATE.

S. G. CARTER & CO., general agents  
real estate and live stock, Miami, Tex.  
If you want a ranch, farm or pasture  
in the Panhandle of Texas, see or write  
to us. No trouble to answer questions.  
References: Emporia National Bank,  
Emporia, Kansas; Amarillo National  
Bank, Amarillo, Texas; Lee & Co.,  
bankers, Miami, Texas.KAUFMAN COUNTY, ideal home, 640  
acres of fine black land, 7 miles north-  
east of Forney; 150 acres pasture, good  
grass, 120 acres famous hay land, bal-  
ance in fine state of cultivation; fine  
improvements; at the low price of \$32.50  
per acre. M. B. BROOKS, Forney, Tex.LAND—Buy and sell land on commission.  
Taxes and interest paid for non-resi-  
dents. School land titles straightened. Nine  
years' experience in general land office at  
Austin. R. B. NEWCOME, Amarillo,  
Tex.

## CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

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

## RANCHES.

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. Im-  
provements cost \$3000. Write for particu-  
lars. WINTERS-DANIEL CO.,  
Fort Worth, Tex.SMALL RANCH in Kendall county for  
sale; 5000 acres, divided in six pastures,  
well watered; good farm, well improved.  
ROBT. WHITWORTH, Sisterdale, Tex.1638 ACRES rough pasture land in  
King county, price \$2000. All under  
fence, well watered. For full descrip-  
tion apply to JAS. H. LYNN, Guthrie,  
Texas.FOR FINE BARGAINS in lands and  
ranches in the best stock farming part of  
the Panhandle, write to WITHERSPOON  
& GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.SPECIAL bargains in ranches near  
Amarillo. Best farming land, with or  
without improvements. Write us. M.  
W. CUNNINGHAM, Amarillo, Texas.WANTED—To buy a \$15,000 ranch;  
will pay two-thirds cash, balance in  
good interest-paying property, for  
something to suit; prefer Panhandle  
land on the plains. Apply BOX 282,  
Cameron, Texas.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, Ver-  
non, 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 sat-  
isfactory to party who means business.  
Write for map. WINTERS-DANIEL  
COMPANY, Fort Worth, Tex.640-ACRE improved place in lower Pan-  
handle 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. WIN-  
TERS-DANIEL CO., Fort Worth, Tex.WRITE ME for best bargains in farm  
lands on the plains. Have anything you  
want: OTUS REEVES, Silvertown, Tex.FOR SALE—1173 acres Sulphur River  
black land, south of Clarksville; must be  
sold quick; cash sale. BOX 598, Green-  
ville, Tex.LAMPASA COUNTY stock farm, 1100  
acres, fronts on stream living water,  
mostly valley land, 300 acres in cultiva-  
tion, 4 sets improvements, 4 good wells,  
excellent neighborhood. Owner anxious  
to sell. Price \$7.50. Terms one-third  
cash, balance to suit. WINTERS-DAN-  
IEL COMPANY, Fort Worth, Tex.



**HORSES.**

**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.

**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.

**CATTLE.**

**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.

**FOR SALE**—500 steer yearlings, 500 cows 3 to 8 years old, central Texas raised, delivery May 1st. Address R. W. CONNOLLY, Hico, Tex. Box 135.

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

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

**HAVE** for sale 1000 steer yearlings; 70 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.

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

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

**FOR SALE**—Seven registered Red Poll bulls, good individuals, ages 13 to 23 months. Price \$75 for choice, \$60 around for bunch. GEO. H. SAUNDERS, Lefors, Gray county, Tex.

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

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

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

**ATTENTION, FEEDERS**—For delivered prices on cotton seed meal, hulls or screened cake, also coar. 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-101), 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 WM. PFLUGER, Round Rock, Tex. Correspondence solicited.

**JACKS**—Few fine, extra large, heavy bone black jacks for sale, from the best blood of Tennessee and Kentucky; all acclimated; some are over 15 hands standard and growing nicely; guaranteed in every particular. Car of extra large, black, heavy bone young jennets of Black heavy bone young jennets of Black lin 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 LUCKENBARDT BROS., Shovel Mount, Tex.

**IF YOU** want your sheep sheared clean, quick and smooth, by machinery, write me how many you have and when you want them sheared, giving your location. T. C. BRANSON, Station A, Dallas, Texas. Route 2.



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

**OFFICERS:**

James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., president.  
Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex., vice president.  
Arthur Dixon McKinney, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary.  
Hiram Miller, Indianapolis, treasurer.

**DIRECTORS.**

Hol. Sid Conger, Shelbyville, Ind.  
Hon. Fremont Goodwine, Williamsport, Ind.  
E. A. Hirshfield, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Hiram Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Arthur Dixon McKinney, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex.  
James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.  
There are other officials yet to be named.

Co-operation is a success in Iowa according to the St. Louis Post Dispatch. A special from Mason City says: Organization among the farmers for mutual protection is no longer a question of theory, but it has been demonstrated beyond question that it is exceedingly practical and therefore profitable.

When the co-operative idea was first launched, many concerns were unfortunately in getting agents that were not reliable and officials that were easily influenced. Consequently many concerns went down. Among the institutions that flourished from its beginning was the Rockwell Farmers' Co-operative association and it is now everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful enterprise of its kind in existence.

Last year it did \$615,000 worth of business on less than three-fourth of 1 per cent, and this year it has again demonstrated the fact that things can be done, doing \$601,000 worth of business at less than 1 per cent.

The Rockwell society has been a great stimulus to other societies. When they are tottering a representative is sent to the agent at Rockwell and in many cases the trouble is soon rectified and they again take up the work with renewed determination to win. For instance, north of the Rockwell society, about 5 miles, is the Freeman society. Two years ago it was about to give up the ghost. The cause was looked into and it was found that discontent prevailed. Two members went to work and made a thorough canvass of the community, every man was lined up so that to-day the membership numbers 200 and every man is a friend and a patron of the co-operative.

A firm undertook to do business in that community and in three months was able to buy only two loads of grain. Another concern thought it could do better and tried it for four months and was unable to buy a carload in all that time. The result is that the opposing elevator is to-day locked up and not doing business. At Rockford, 20 miles east, a strong society exists, but this fall it ran up against a new proposition. It shipped four cars of grain to Chicago, expecting to sell on the market. There has been a hard fight going on against the co-operatives and on account of this prejudice the Rockwell company was unable to dispose of these four cars of grain. Rockwell straightened these affairs out in short order by opening an entirely new market through Peoria and this difficulty will hereafter be avoided.

**OPEN MARKET WANTED**

"A more open market for the co-operative grainst., is becoming a cry that is now going up all along the line. That a desperate effort is being made by middlemen and speculators to crush out the threatened possibility of the entire grain market of the country passing into the hands of co-operative institutions cannot be denied. They are boycotting cars shipped from these concerns wherever they can be spotted. Last Saturday the Rockwell Society was asked to lead in an important movement, and it may be that it will be favorably acted upon. It is to establish a commission man of their own in every important grain market in the country. With the assistance of such a man it is more than probable that all difficulties over placing grains and produce will be avoided. It is also quite likely that there will be a general merger of co-operative interests in the state. That is now being sought after.

The marvelous success of the Rockwell institution is due largely to the business sagacity of Hon. N. Densmore. He is a farmer. For a number of years he was a representative of

this county in the general assembly of the state. His plans were followed out in this organization. It might be said that the concern never intended to go into the extensive business it has. The farmers decided that they were not getting the prices they were entitled to. They organized and elected Thomas Chappell, one of their number, an agent to control the elevator and to regulate the prices, to make the opposing concerns pay something like fair prices.

From the very beginning business commenced to roll in. The opposing concerns then commenced new tactics. They thought they would outbid the farmers' concern and get all the grain. This plan had been thoroughly gone over by the farmers and they were ready to meet it. Under the by-laws the members were encouraged to patronize opposing companies when they offered better prices, but they were asked to pay one-fourth of a cent commission on every bushel of oats they sold and 5 cents a hundred on every hog sold, into their own concern for running expenses.

**HARD GAME TO BEAT.**

Some of the wealthiest concerns of the country went up against this proposition, among them Felthous Bros. & Moore, John Paul Lumber Co. and the Kansas City Grain Co., and every one of them was compelled to give up the job, and the society stands to-day a complete victor in the situation. Mr. Densmore was asked to-day to what he thought occasioned the remarkable success that has followed this society. He said that the question was a difficult one to answer, but to his mind some of the essentials entering in were that the promoters indulged in the very smallest degree of selfishness, being determined that the whole membership should get as nearly an equal benefit as possible, according to the business they transacted; that there should be no secrecy in the business as toward members; that there should be no sect or list or ism in the management. Members vote, no shares of stock. Property does not give voting influence. The board of directors must be scattered over the territory represented by the membership. Absolute honesty is the controlling principle in the management. Every transaction, however small, has its place on the books. There never have been, according to Mr. Densmore's opinion, 400 farmers that have remained more loyal to their agreement than have the society at Rockwell. It has paid all it has cost even in making a better and more contented citizenship.

Thomas McManus is the Patrick Henry of the organization, and he makes it quite a business to visit other organizations. In conversation with the Post-Dispatch he said: "The longer I live and the more I see of trust legislation and its effects, the more firmly I am convinced that organization is our only hope, our only salvation. If I had the talent and the ability I would lay aside farming and take the United States for my field. I would travel from Maine to California, from the frozen hills of Canada on the north, to where the Mississippi and Missouri empty their muddy waters into the briny deep. I would tell the farmers, as the great O'Connell told the people of Ireland in his advocacy of 'Irish Rights,' 'you must organize in every county and in every precinct. Without organization you can do nothing.'—If organization was good in O'Connell's time it is good now. Let organization and co-operation go hand in hand and we are bound to succeed. Co-operative buying and selling among farmers will succeed just as sure as co-operative farming can never succeed."

Payne Springs, Texas.

S. R. Williams, Vice President, Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Sir:—Please send me some blanks on the American Society of Equity. I have a sufficient number of names pledged to organize at once, also send me full information regarding the membership fee.

Yours very truly,  
H. H. DAVIS,  
Katemcy, Texas.

S. R. Williams, Vice President, Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Sir:—Please send me application blank for the organization of a local Society of Equity. I have secured a list of sufficient number of members to organize a local society, and believe that I can organize others soon.

J. K. BAZE,  
Meridian, Texas.

S. R. Williams, Vice President, Fort Worth, Texas:

Find enclosed herewith an application for a charter for a local Society of Equity. You will notice I have secured 21 names. Others will sign later. I trust that you will send this charter as promptly as possible. I am inclined to think that other societies can be organized in this section. Yours truly,

J. H. THOMPSON.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**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.

**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.

**\$50 REWARD**—Strayed or stolen, on the night of March 10th or 11th, 1903, from T. M. Hellams, near Crowley, Texas, one black mare mule two years old, 15½ hands high, small scar on left hind ankle, small lump near point of right shoulder. One black horse colt, one year old, heavy set, small scar two inches long on right pastern or ankle joint. \$15.00 for mule, \$10.00 for horse, \$25.00 for thief in any jail in Texas.

**WANT TO EXCHANGE**—My residence in Yoakum, Tex., for a small, well improved farm in North or East Tex. J. V. NYBERG, Yoakum, Tex.

**WANTED**—To sell valuable school property, advertised; paying investment. N. S., Omen, Texas.

**ARITHMETIC SELF-TAUGHT**—Do not despair because through neglect you have forgotten what you once learned about arithmetic. Prof. Spangenberg's New Method requires no teacher. 194 pages; price 50 cts. Best book ever published. Geo. A. Zeller, Pub., room 499, 18 S. 4th, St. Louis, Mo. Established 1870.

**RODS** for locating gold and silver, positively guaranteed. A. L. BRYANT, Box 109, Dallas, Texas.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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, 336 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

## DAIRY

The cow has been aptly characterized as the most perfect and wonderful of machines; the old friend of mankind; the docile and gentle mistress of the artist, the scientist and the poet.

The most effective milk strainer is made from many thicknesses of fine grained muslin. It is best to keep impurities out of the milk in the first place, but by proper attention they can be removed.

## TWO KINDS OF DAIRYMEN.

Dairying is the same thing every day in the week, but a man can make drudgery of it or recreation, just as he chooses, writes John Gould in Hoard's Dairyman. So it goes all through life. Some men can read the sermon on the mount every day and find new beauties in it each time, and to others it is of no other value than to fill in so much space. The man who sees only a cow, and a "cow is only a cow and nothing more," is one kind of a dairyman; and the other man—who sees in cows an individualism, who watches to prove or disprove that form has, or does not have, anything to do with large flows of milk, and enters into the calculations of foods, and tries to explain why old Spot, big, beefy and built like a pine box, gives so much more milk than another cow of dairy form, and from a breed of milky ancestors—will find that there are but few dull days in dairying and its problems to him are imperialistic and demand as acute perception and thought as to decide where the Panama canal should be built and how "neutralized." Then when one takes stock in what the best feeds to raise, how much and what kinds it is profitable to buy, soiling or silage—which—stable and how, and so on down the list—no professional has a more varied and interesting list to study out, and make interesting, and what might be exceedingly dull and even drudgery to the one is pleasant seven-days-in-the-week recreation to another.

## WATER CONTENT OF CREAMERY BUTTER.

Since creamery butter—the product of the factory system—has become the leading grade in the markets of this country, a belief has arisen that it ordinarily holds an undue portion of water. And some have thought that the excess of water was increasing in creamery butter, even to the point of intentional "loading" in exceptional cases. When Great Britain and Germany recently established 16 per cent as the legal maximum for water in butter, it was alleged that the American creamery product would generally exceed this standard; and when, under the new law of congress concerning "renovated butter," the regulations adopted the 16 per cent limit, manufacturers of this article claimed this to be unfair discrimination, because creamery butter might continue to run beyond this limit, intimating that such large moisture content was usual in the creamery product. No reliable basis existed for such allegations and suggestion, and it seemed desirable to ascertain the facts in this matter.

During the year 1902 the United States Department of Agriculture had opportunities which permitted sampling a large number of packages of creamery butter of known history and direct from the makers. Samples were taken from 730 different packages in all, constituting what may be regarded as a thoroughly representative assortment of creamery butter made in this country. The butter was purchased by the department for this purpose and other experimental uses. The packages were from 400 different creameries, located in 18 States, and scattered pretty well over the active dairying district from Maine to California. Nearly half of the butter was made in August, a month when excessive moisture is often feared, and the remainder was produced about equally in the months of May.

It was ascertained that the moisture content in the 802 samples examined ranged from 12 per cent to 17.6 per

cent, with a general average of 11.78 per cent. Butter made in the four months named, considered separately, did not differ much in extremes or in averages. September gave the lowest average of water content and the least range. The averages by months were these: May, 11.81 per cent; June, 11.91 per cent; August, 11.79 per cent, and September, 11.59 per cent. There were only 3 samples found to contain less than 8 per cent of water, only 1 over 17 per cent, and only 8 over 16 per cent. Nearly seven-eighths of the 802 were between 10 and 14 per cent, and considerably more than half between 11 and 13 per cent.

In the September butter the scorer, an experienced and most competent judge, marked eight tubs as showing too much moisture (commercially). Samples from these averaged 12.67 per cent of water. Two packages marked "full of water" had 10.77 and 11.45 per cent (average 11.11), and two marked "worked too dry" had 11.25 and 13.30 per cent (average 12.27). These results show the impossibility of forming any accurate opinion as to actual water content of butter from its appearance alone, even when closely examined by a keen observer.—Extract from Dairy Bulletin, United States Department of Agriculture.

## TESTING OF HAND SEPARATORS. ADVICE TO STOCKMEN.

Some good points relative to the proper manner in which to test hand separators are advanced by F. E. Uhl of Gardner, Kan., who writes as follows:

Send for catalogues of different makes of machines. Do not believe all the catalogues say in regard to superiority or you will get badly mixed after reading several. Be your own judge. Choose one which promises to please you, all things considered, and have it sent to you on trial with the understanding that it must give satisfaction.

The hand cream separator is a machine that must be run twice a day through a hundred and sixty-five days in the year. It should be able to do from six to ten years. Unless the buyer has plenty of money to invest, he should be very careful in making his first choice in this line. It is best to buy one of the standard makes, and let the other fellow try those which have been out only two or three years.

A separator to be practical must be durable, skim clean, leave little cream in the bowl after skimming, require little time to wash, and have a capacity to suit the herd. Secondary points to be desired are: Light running, convenient oiling, easily accessible parts, protected gearing, inexpensive repairs, and a moderate price, etc.

The writer tested a machine which left 0.12 per cent fat in the skim-milk, under average conditions. This loss means 0.24 of a pound daily, or 86.4 pounds yearly, when the herd yields 100 pounds of milk twice a day. At twenty cents a pound the loss would be \$17.28. Enough to soon pay the difference between two grades of separators, and have them tested for butter-fat. The skim milk should test from .01 to .05. The bowl washings, the less the better. Suppose the washings weigh 5 pounds and test 1.2 per cent. This would mean a loss of .06 of a pound of butter fat each run, .12 of a pound daily, 43.3 pounds yearly—equivalent to a loss of .07 per cent in the skim milk when a herd yields 200 pounds of milk daily.

## POULTRY

It is well to record the number of eggs laid and the results produced from matings. In this way the incompetents may be weeded out.

Green cut bone is strongly recommended as an occasional ration for poultry. It is stimulating, and the birds go for it greedily.

Have the best stock obtainable, and never start with any other kind. Better get good birds and fewer of them. You can't breed anything but disappointment from poor stock.

## SOME POULTRY EXPERIMENTS.

The Cornell Experiment Station of New York undertook the investigation of some farm egg production experiments last winter.

The experiments began on Dec. 1, and continued seventeen weeks, to March 29.

There were 2133 hens and pullets included in the experiments.

The intention was to determine the food cost of eggs during the winter months.

The results are figured on the basis of each hundred hens so as to make them plainer.

The average of one hundred hens in seventeen weeks lay 22½ dozen of eggs, at a cost of 16½ cents per dozen.

The average cost of food was 32½ cents per each 100 fowls, and the seventeen weeks' profit on each 100-fowls was \$23.92.

According to this, the average earnings of 100 hens for an entire year would be \$72.80; but as the hardest time of year was taken for the experiment, it is safe to say that 100 hens in New York state will pay the farmer cash for all food consumed and a profit besides of \$100 per year.

Although considerable differences existed in profits of different lots, it was not a breed test.

Although the average of eggs laid by each 100 hens was 22.5 dozen, they varied from 9.3 to 36.1 dozen.

The food cost of eggs ranged from 8.7 cents to 33.9 cents per dozen.

The profits ranged from \$1.80 to \$62.10 per 100 hens for the period of seventeen weeks.

The hens that laid the most eggs produced them at the least cost per dozen.

Those which lay the most eggs did not cost over much to feed.

The lot of pullets laying 36.1 dozen eggs cost the same to feed as a lot of hens that lay out 9.3 dozen eggs.

In the results the pullets outlay the hens, outranking them in profits, in some cases six and seven to one.

A lot of White Leghorns, made a total profit of \$6.88 for the 100 hens in seventeen weeks. Three lots of White Leghorn pullets made profits amounting to \$38.77, \$43.98 and \$62.10.

The entire experiments was in favor of early hatched pullets.

## FILTH OF FOODS.

Poultry is fed as though the eating of a certain quantity of dirt was necessary, yet all classes of domestic fowls are cleanly in habit. The supposition that they prefer dirt is due to the fact that they swallow small pieces of any kind of sharp substances that serves them in the process of masticating their food which is always performed in the gizzard. Fowls are averse to ammoniacal substances and when fed with putrid meal they become sick. They detest ground bone that possesses the odor of the

## 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 F. Rocks Eggs \$3.00 for 15. Fine stock for sale at reasonable prices. State agents for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Shipped from Dallas at factory prices. Send for free catalogue. Also carry in stock Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, Mica Crystal Grits, Ground Oyster Shell, Lambert's Death to Lice, powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters. **THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS, 439 Cole Ave., Dallas, Texas.**

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

## GOLDEN WHITE AND BUFF

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

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

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

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

## MILAN POULTRY YARDS.

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

## I HAVE FOR SALE

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

## OAKDALE POULTRY FARM,

Eggs for hatching from Barred Plymouth Rocks, Cornish and Buff Indian Games, Black Pit Games, Partridge Cochins, Brown Leghorns and Brown Red Game Bantams at \$2.00 per 13. I guarantee a good hatch and you get eggs from stock that have won first prizes at the leading poultry shows. Pointer dogs for sale. **GEO. D. ACKLEY, Prop., Box 158, Fort Worth, Tex.**

## FOR SALE—EGGS

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

## EGGS! EGGS! FOR HATCHING.

Fine Barred Rocks, Hawkins and Thompson strains direct. \$1.50 per setting (15); two settings \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. **L. P. DOUGLAS, Electra, Wichita Co., Texas.**

boneyard. Bone meal that has an unpleasant odor should never be fed to young chickens nor, in fact, to any poultry. Some of it that is placed upon the markets has been submitted to chemical actions by acids which not only make the meal injurious, but extract all the nutriment from it. Fowls carefully avoid eating grass upon which they deposited manure. When fed on soft food the hens will eat of it if rendered palatable, but unless the feeding places are kept clean they are liable to partake of that which is fermenting. Sloppy food is seldom relished by them.

## PAYS BETTER THAN A SAVINGS BANK

Owing to its many money-saving and money-earning qualities, there is no better investment that a Dairyman can make than a U. S. Cream Separator. Eight or nine cows and a U. S. Separator are equal to ten or eleven cows without one, to say nothing about the cost of feeding and labor saved. Dairyman who are getting along without a separator, thereby hoping to save the expense of buying one, are making a grave mistake, as they are sure to find out sooner or later. Many have wished they had bought sooner, so will many others when they know the superior qualities of the U. S.

If any dairyman was sure he would save enough the first year to pay for his separator, wouldn't he buy? Well, that is just what hundreds and thousands of purchasers of the U. S. Separator have done, and some have made enough in six months.

If you keep cows, write the **VT. FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.,** for their booklet "How to Make Money," which tells of a few of the many profitable experiences of users of

**THE U. S. SEPARATOR**



## Sick and Helpless Come Unto Me.

I Have Discovered the Mar-  
velous Secret of Life and  
I Give it Free to You.

My Mission on Earth is to Heal the  
Sick and Cure the Maimed—  
Come Unto Me and I Will  
Give You Health and  
Life and Youth.

My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvellous  
Compound Ever Discovered, I Send to  
You Free for the Asking.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life  
and I can make you live, for I can make you well,  
no matter what your sickness; I can make you  
strong and well, no matter how weak or crippled  
you are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret  
of which is known only to me, I cure every  
known ailment of the human flesh. Cripples  
throw down their crutches and walk well.



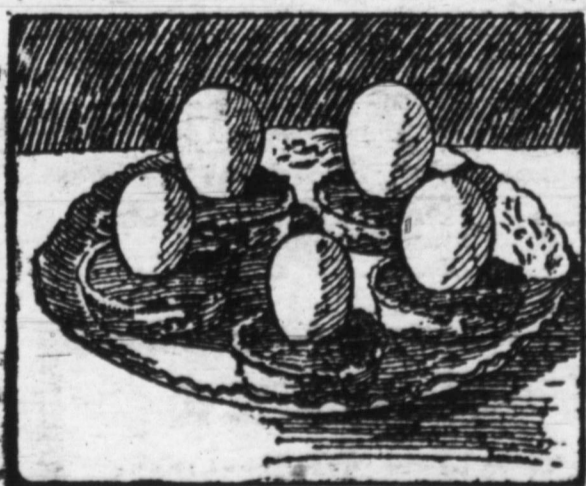
He has Discovered the "Secret of Life" for He  
Cures All Diseases With His Mar-  
velous Vital Life Fluid.

and happy; the sick take up their beds and walk.  
There is no ill or ailment under the sun which  
my marvelous Vital Life Fluid will not banish,  
and it restores to the perfect bloom of health  
every poor and unfortunate sufferer.

I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have  
no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts.  
I am curing thousands who had given up all hope  
of life. I am bringing joy and happiness into  
hundreds of homes. If you suffer from kidney  
and liver disease, lung and stomach or heart  
trouble, consumption, constipation, rheuma-  
tism, neuralgia, blood and skin diseases,  
catarrh, bronchitis, paralysis, catarrhes, lost  
vitality, nervous debility, insomnia, blood  
poison, anemia, female weakness and ailments,  
eczema or salt rheum, headaches, backache,  
nervousness, fevers, coughs, colds, asthma or  
any disease or weakness of the vital organs,  
come unto me and I will cure you and make you  
well. The wicked may scoff and cry "fake,"  
but the people whom I have snatched from the  
very jaws of death and have lifted up and given  
strength and health are living witnesses to the  
everlasting power of my matchless Vital Life  
Fluid. To me and my marvelous remedy all  
systems and all diseases are alike. It matters  
not how long you have been afflicted; it matters  
not how hopeless and helpless you may be; it  
matters not what doctors have said or what  
remedies have failed to cure you; it matters  
not whether you have faith, my Vital Life Fluid  
is life itself and banishes all disease. From the  
very edge of the grave, by the aid of this mys-  
terious compound, I have brought them back to  
life and none need perish, for I will send to  
every sufferer some of my priceless Vital Life  
Fluid absolutely free. That is my duty, and it  
will perform its miraculous cures right before  
your own eyes. Write and tell me what you  
wish to be cured of, and I will cure you. I will  
send you the marvelous Vital Life Fluid that  
will make you as strong and healthy as if dis-  
ease had never touched you. Write me to-day.  
Never mind the scoffings of your friends. Your  
life may be at stake and you not know it. They  
cannot save you, but I can save you and I will  
if you will only let me. My private address is  
Dr. C. Sargent Ferris, 3342 Elektron Bldg.,  
Ft. Wayne, Ind., and I personally assure every  
person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a  
prompt and courteous answer and enough of my  
precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them  
that I have truly discovered the secret of long  
life and perfect health.

### NOVEL DISHES FOR EASTER DAY.

Cut circles of bread one inch in  
thickness and toast, then butter spar-  
ingly; spread with pate de foie gras,



EASTER EGGS, COLUMBUS STYLE.

Bevilled ham or any preferred potted  
game. Have ready hard boiled eggs,  
shelled; place these, small end down,  
into the center of each disk, as illus-  
trated. Another novelty is to cut a  
slice from small end; then carefully re-  
move the yolk, placing a stuffed olive,  
boiled oyster or the yolk seasoned with  
lemon juice, paprika, salt and salad  
dressing in the cavity. This dish must  
be served hot.—What to Eat.

### SPRING MODELS.

The upper figure shows a tailor made  
costume of black and white pin check  
melange sicilienne over pearl gray taf-  
feta. The skirt is circular with a cir-  
cular founce headed by pearl gray taf-  
feta in design, with outlining bands of  
black taffeta heavily stitched. Black  
taffeta disks of varied sizes are applied  
with black and white silk top stitching.  
The Eton coat has a single piece back  
and is double breasted. The French  
blouse fronts fasten with heavy cut  
steel buttons. Straps, belt and col-  
lar are of the pearl gray silk with ap-



PLAIN BUT PERFECT STYLES.

plied disks and stitched border bands.  
The sleeves have two box platts on the  
outer part, finishing with deep turn  
back cuff of the silk with scalloped  
edge.

The second model is carried out in  
smart eolienne crape of pastel reseda  
color over soft taffeta. The skirt is  
circular, with a graduated circular  
founce, above which, on skirt, are two  
bias folds attached by silk Mexican  
stitching. The skirt is pin tucked  
lengthwise in graduated yoke effect,  
and the founce is tucked at top in  
groups that graduate to points. The  
waist opens at back and has a trans-  
parent yoke of bands of changeable  
reseda louisine attached by silk Mex-  
ican stitching over ivory white chiffon,  
outlined by an insertion of coffee col-  
ored cluny, also over chiffon. Below  
this the material is in pin tucks, grad-  
uated to points at back and front. The  
sleeves are tucked and trimmed with  
cluny lace.—Vogue.

### EASTER MILLINERY.

Birds' nest pudding is a good old  
standby for Easter and has never been  
surpassed by a more modern dish in  
the delight of the children and in real  
charm of appearance. Once the meth-  
od of preparation is understood it is  
much less trouble than the lengthy  
rule would indicate. When completed,  
it has the appearance of a gelatin nest  
covered with orange peel straws and  
speckled with feathery whipped cream,  
in which are snugly ensconced corn-  
starch eggs of various hues.

First make a lemon jelly and mold it  
in the shape of a nest. To do this turn  
a granite or earthen pie dish upside  
down in the bottom of a two quart  
granite basin. Turn in the liquid jelly  
and let it stiffen.

For the eggs, empty for family use  
for a day or two without breaking the  
shells the yolks and whites of the eggs

From small holes in the big ends of the  
shells and carefully save the shells for  
molds. For the mixture make a very  
thick cornstarch pudding. Season it  
with a little sugar, and flavor with va-  
nilla. To obtain different shades color  
a part of the mixture brown with  
chocolate, a part yellow with the yolks  
of eggs, and some green with spinach  
green or a vegetable preparation which  
can be bought. Turn the mixtures into  
the shells and stand the eggs in a pan  
of meal or flour to keep the open ends  
upward. Put them in a cold place.  
Cut candied orange peel into straws.  
All this work can be done on Saturday.  
An hour or two before the pudding is  
wanted carefully peel the shells from  
the eggs. Turn the jelly on to a round  
glass dish and remove the tin with  
care. Put the straws around the out-  
side of the indentation left by the tin.  
Fill the hollow with whipped cream  
and nestle the eggs in it.

An attractive macedoine salad may  
be made by dicing cold boiled potatoes  
and boiled beets and adding a few  
chopped olives, a little celery and a  
teaspoonful or two of onion juice.  
Dredge with French dressing. Garnish  
with lettuce cut in strips arranged  
about the edge of the dish and tiny let-  
tuce leaves, stuffed olives and feathery  
celery tops over the top.

### ON THE DAY OF FLOWERS.

Easter is the day of the flowers. The  
very churches set the fashion. Altars,  
chancels and aisles, forsaking their  
Lenten gloom, become radiant with  
lilies and lilacs, with palms, with roses,  
genistas, hydrangeas and violets, with  
festoons of pink and red carnations.

Private houses follow suit, accord-  
ing to the taste and the means of the



BASKET OF PINK TULIPS.

owners. Even in the humblest homes  
there is some small attempt at floral  
decoration. The homes of the wealthy  
become visions of tropic exuberance.

In the cities the very streets burgeon  
with flowers. The scent of blossoms is  
in the air. Every woman carries a cor-  
sage bouquet. Every man who  
wishes to be well dressed has a nose-  
gay in his buttonhole.

While the lily is the typical Easter  
flower, the azalea in glowing pink or  
satin white is hardly less favored, and  
hydrangeas in pink, white or blue, the  
yellow genista, pinks, violets, tulips,  
jonquils, hyacinths and lilies of the  
valley all lend their aid to the gracious  
beauty of the day.

For the table, one of the chief deco-  
rative points in the home, a pretty  
arrangement is shown in the quaint shap-  
ed basket filled simply with pink tulips.  
There are, however, numbers of flowers  
of the bulb family that are useful to  
take the place of tulips for this pur-  
pose. A pale green ribbon is gracefully  
tied to the basket. These and similar  
baskets of flowers make extremely ac-  
ceptable presents.

A novel and altogether charming  
style of decoration, originally planned  
for a dinner party in a private house,  
utilizes the favorite Easter colors,  
green and white, and could hardly be  
improved upon for this occasion. All  
down the center of the table silvered  
white tulle is placed over scrolls of  
pale green ribbon, and upon the tulle  
are scattered single heads of violets and  
tiny fronds of fern. On the outer edge  
are sprays of the same flower, and out-  
side these two stoles of smilax are  
placed, the ends of which hang down  
at either end of the table.

A pretty novelty for this season,  
which has come from abroad, is a "fruit  
bouquet"—that is to say, a bouquet  
lightly made of branches of the mini-  
ature orange tree with the fruit on them.  
The same design may, of course, be  
carried out in the tiny pomegranates  
which can occasionally be bought and  
also in branches of plum or damson  
with the little blue plums on them.  
Asparagus fern, or choice foliage, is  
judiciously introduced into these bou-  
quets.

### EASTER DISHES.

Milliners are at the height of their  
supreme power. Never before has a  
future of more picturesqueness, charm  
and becomingness been heralded in the  
Easter display of the shops. The cap-  
rices of the goddess of the mode have  
taken a charming turn toward original-  
ity and grace, and a becoming style for  
every type of beauty is to be found.  
One is fascinated by the good taste and  
simplicity of the finest models, although  
luxuriousness and costliness appear in  
the making and trimming. The di-  
versity of expression in each modiste's  
creative talent produces a perfect  
wealth of novelties. The new glace  
straw, effecting a bright and silky ap-  
pearance, composes many quantity,  
trimmed hats turned up sharply be-  
hind and garnished with a cache peigne  
of flowers. A tuscan straw chapeau  
of unusually large proportions trimmed  
with black ribbon velvet has a direc-  
toire fashioned brim, decorated with  
rosettes of black ribbon velvet, finished  
by center ornaments having loose fall-  
ing pompoms of finely plaited straw.

Other curious straws depict moss,  
each strand of the green, soft, fluffy,  
cut straw worked ingeniously to form  
broad, flat shapes, much smaller than  
last season's toques, trimmed with ex-  
quisite roses, foliage or fruit.

Tulle twisted with pompadour silk  
and ribbon velvet, interlacing with won-  
derfully shaded strands of straw, com-  
bines singularly original and pretty  
hats.

Gulpure and a thick kind of yak lace,  
bordered with velvet and decorated  
with soft long plumes and killings of  
mousseline, together with rosettes of  
tulle, are equally smart for reception  
headgear. A soft supple straw in all  
colors, plaited and quilled into original  
garniture, will be a popular trimming  
in itself for toques completed with an  
upstanding black and white osprey in  
front.

Extraordinary workmanship produced  
in delightfully harmonizing colors in



TURBAN IN PALE BLUE SATIN STRAW.

fashioned in the latest modes. The  
color scheme displays rich reds, from  
deep claret and bright cerise to the soft  
pale pink and rose, and promises to  
combine many becoming novelties for  
hemiseason wear, while green and  
blue will be fair rivals for an unusu-  
ally large number of white and burnt  
straw examples. The richest tones of  
amber and orange, shading off to a  
pale yellow, also figure conspicuously  
in the season's novelties.

Some of the new round flat French  
hats, the latest outcome of the Breton  
sailor, turning off the face, are very  
stylish. One, in palest blue straw, has  
the very flat crown encircled with  
cerise satin loops, supplemented by an  
empire wreath of green leaves.

The hat illustrated is in the order of  
the three cornered turbans that prom-  
ise to be among the favorites. This  
particular one is carried out in pale  
blue satin straw, the only trimming  
being the broad fawn quill thrust  
through the front, finished off with a  
rosette of the straw.

A charming poppy red straw comes  
down well over the face and turns up  
sharply at the back, the crown encir-  
cled with a band of black velvet, while  
clusters of shaded geraniums are placed  
each side, with more at the back.

If pork be young, the skin is thin  
and the lean will break when pinched.  
If damp and clammy, it is not consid-  
ered good. Small kernels in the fat  
condemn pork. They indicate that it  
is diseased.

## STOCK YARD NOTES.

Tog hops, \$7.52½.  
Top steers \$4.35.

A better grade of stock would command \$3.00 per head. Springs, 1000 bred ewes at \$2.30 per head.

Buyers are prepared to pay as high as \$7.60 for large hogs. The weights offered average about 220 pounders.

Taylor & McCormick of Oklahoma City, O. T., topped the market last Friday with 82 210-pound hogs which sold at \$7.40.

R. G. Cote of Grapevine was in with twenty head of steers averaging 894 pounds which sold at \$3.65. They had been on feed about 100 days.

A sheep shearing machine will shear the 3800 head of Hamilton sheep in the Concho Cattle company pasture March 23.

Hampton & Wilson had in 73 head of driven-in steers from their feed pens on yesterday's market, which averaged 833 pounds and brought \$3.65.

J. W. Corn, a well known cattleman of Weatherford, had on last Friday's market 67 head of fat steers averaging over 1100 pounds which brought \$4.20.

Two double deck cars of sheep shipped from Clarendon by Page & White to Kansas City last week averaged seventy-nine pounds and brought \$5.10.

C. C. Littleton, manager of the Planters' Oil Mill company at Weatherford, was at the yards Friday with a shipment of six carloads of steers that brought the top price of the day, \$4.20. They averaged from 1078 to 1158 pounds.

J. F. Draper, of Edwards county, sold to Mrs. Tom Walker of Rock twelve head of horses and two mules at prices ranging from \$40 to \$75 per head in Ballinger Monday. Mr. Sims says Ballinger's "first Monday" is the place to sell your horses. Oscar Pearson bought this lot.

The work of sheep shearing is beginning to get under way in various portions of the San Angelo country, and it will be only a short time now until the long, heavily loaded wagon trains will begin to roll in with the staple. A spring clip this year of from two and a quarter to two and a half million pounds is predicted. Prices are strong, and things look pretty bright for the sheep grower.

W. A. Blackwell of Cuero had in a shipment last Friday consisting of 23 steers averaging 1000 pounds, which sold at \$4.20, and 22 averaging 1167, which brought \$4.20. They were in good condition and had been fed for four months on hulls and meal.

E. G. P. Kellum of Valley Mills had in a shipment of 59 lambs and 106 sheep in charge of A. F. Edmondson. The lambs averaged 58 pounds and sold at \$5.00, and the sheep averaged 74, and brought \$4.00. They were of good quality, having been fed about ninety days on hulls and meal.

Light Bros. of Pilot Point had five cars of cattle on the market. Of the 117 head 112 averaged 1094 pounds and brought \$4.15. Light Bros. are regular shippers to this market, and have recently brought in seventeen carloads.

## Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been

**DRINKING TOO MUCH,**  
they will promptly relieve the nausea,  
**SICK HEADACHE**

and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.

**Take No Substitute.**

One afternoon last week an unusual incident occurred at the Armour & Co. plant, a steer making a plunge from the top floor where the killing room is located to the ground. He had been rolled into the killing room as dead, but got upon his feet and dashed through a window to the roof of a neighboring building and when pursued by employes took a leap into space.

## MAVERICKS.

John Mayfield has purchased of J. Flagler his one-half interest in the old Habey & Walker ranch in Edwards county for \$1500.

The stock shipping pens of the Santa Fe railway at San Angelo have been greatly enlarged and otherwise improved for the accommodation of shippers. A large water tank has been erected on the ground.

E. C. Good recently closed a deal with John Brown of Cleburne in which the latter purchased the former's four-section pasture in the Quiensaba range south of Midland. The deal aggregates about \$2500, \$1000 for the pasture and the balance for improvements. No cattle were included in the deal.

Will Jopes, a farmer on the Sulphur, below Minter, lost twenty-three head of cattle by drowning last week. A bunch of seventy head had been driven between Sulphur and Hutchins Lake, and when the rise came they attempted to swim back.

John Mayfield has purchased from J. F. Draper a half interest in the Haby & Walker ranch in Edwards county for \$1500.

George Winninger of Eastland county has bought section 124 in block 3, H. & G. N. Railway company land, from C. T. Girard for a consideration of \$3800. This is regarded as an excellent body of farming land, and Mr. Winninger expects to take possession at once.

It is said that the city of El Paso, Tex., will send a big delegation to Portland, Ore., during the next convention of the National Livestock association to work hard towards bringing the convention to El Paso the year following. El Paso has been very much flattered by the way she handled the recent cattlemen's round-up.

Customs officials at El Paso are preparing for a heavy movement of cattle from Northern Mexico, which is to commence in a few weeks. During the month of April it is expected at least 40,000 will pass through. Many of these cattle will be destined for Canada, and it will be necessary to send a customs officer all the way through the United States with them.

J. H. Sullivan of Temple has received a shipment of fine Hereford cattle from Missouri, where they have been for the past two months undergoing inoculation. These cattle are probably the most expensive cattle ever shipped to Bell county. The bull alone sold for \$1200 when but six months old.

One of the largest cattle deals reported in the southern part of the state for a long time was that by which J. C. Wood of Beeville sold to John and Frank Welder of Victoria, his entire stock of cattle, with the exception of 300 head of picked stock cattle, which he reserves. The number of cattle sold amounts to about 5500 head. Mr. Wood has also leased to the Welders for a term of five years 38,000 acres of pasture lands. The terms of the deal are not made public.

The movement of Texas cattle to the Territories has already begun, but will not be in full swing before the early part of April. Some of the cattlemen have been holding back to await adjustment of the wrangle over the quarantine bill in the Oklahoma legislature. Most of the vacant pastures have been engaged in advance. Present indications are that the shipments will be

## \$500 REWARD

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

from 35 to 50 per cent lighter than last year. "The Red River country and other sections I have in mind will not be able to care for near as many cattle this year as they did last, and even the Osage Nation cannot support as many steers as it did a few years back. I think 100,000 head will be just about large enough to cover the movement. If it runs higher than that I will be greatly surprised."

An important deal was concluded at Brackett, Tex., Saturday, involving the sale of 6000 acres, known as the Cox ranch, in Kinney county, to Joseph Veltman, R. Stratton and James Clamp. The land is on the West Neuces, and has the advantages of good water and timber. The sum of \$10,000 changed hands in the transaction.

The tendency to grow better stock is reflected in advices from all parts of the state. The following from the Journal at Arlington, Tex., illustrates the trend of affairs:

"Ben Spruance grows more and more enthusiastic on the subject of raising fine stock. At the fine stock show at Fort Worth he concluded that his herd was not headed by as good a bull as was to be had, so he sold him and bought another, younger, better and higher priced. His present bull will be two years old next July, and cost \$330. He also bought a white-faced cow at \$240."

Spruance has learned the value of good breeding. ment of Charlie Collins, and is due, in a measure, to the fine protection the ranch affords.

## WORK OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A circular letter has been issued by the National Live Stock Association through its secretary, Charles F. Martin, calling attention to the legislation of the past year in the interests of the members and other stock growers. The association claims credit for the introduction in congress and the passage of an amendment correcting interstate inspection abuses. It is also pointed out that the association caused to be presented in every State legislature bills providing for a uniform assessment of live stock, and one regulating corporations and trusts which would make impossible any proposed packing house merger. These measures, it is pointed out, are being favorably considered in several States. Reference is made to the manner in which the Grosvenor anti-shoddy bill and the bill extending the unloading of live stock passed the House, but was pigeon-holed in the Senate. Regarding the future plans of the association the address says:

"At the next session of congress we want to be prepared to urge the passage of the following measures with all our power: The Grosvenor anti-shoddy bill, which means more than \$200,000,000 to wool growers; the extension of the twenty-eight hour law; for a classified census of livestock; for a commission to investigate the arid land question, and the bill for the improvement of our horses for general purpose use.

"We also desire to be in a position to oppose any attempt to merge the packing plants of the country in one gigantic trust, or any move looking to the removal of the duty on hides and wool."

Co-operation and support of all stockmen are asked for in conclusion.

## PRIZE BULL SOLD.

The Hereford bull Rambler, which took first premium over all bulls of any age at the Fat Stock Show in connection with the Cattle Raisers' Convention at El Paso, has been sold by B. C. Rhome of Fort Worth to Tom Wagoner of Electra for \$1000. Last Saturday the bull was shipped from Mr. Rhome's ranch to Electra.

## HOMESEEKERS WESTWARD



## \$25 DAILY TO..... CALIFORNIA

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

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

DIRECT LINE TO

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

Best Meals on Wheels.

W. H. FIRTH, G. P. & T. A.,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

ONE WAY

## Colonist Tickets TO CALIFORNIA \$25.00

VIA

Houston & Texas Central  
RAILROAD

On Sale Daily Feb. 15th to April 30th.

H. & T. C. Trains leaving Dallas at 10:40 a. m. and 8:05 p. m., make connection at Houston with the

Sunset Limited and Pacific Coast Express

Carrying

Pullman Excursion Sleepers

HOUSTON TO SAN FRANCISCO

Without change. Stopovers allowed at Points in California.

For all information and California Literature see

A. G. Newsum, Ivon Lee, C. R. Bulluck,  
D. P. A. C. P. A. C. T. A.

## 2 TRAINS 2

Each Way VIA Each Day



Between Texas, St. Louis,  
Memphis and the  
OLD STATES.

CONVENIENT SCHEDULES  
LUXURIOUS EQUIPMENT.

For full information regarding your journey, no matter when or where or how you go, ask  
... ANY COTTON BELT MAN ...

Or Address

T. P. LITTLE, Pass. Agt., Corsicana,  
D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Ft. Worth,  
A. S. WAGER, T. P. A., Waco,  
JNO. F. LEHANE, Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt.,  
TYLER, TEXAS.

**EASTER FASHIONS.**

The old fancy that promises good fortune to the wearer of new clothes on Easter day still has its followers, and this really sensible superstition—for great is the power of dress—together with other motives, makes new gowns, new hats and light clothes the order of the day. With the coming of Easter winter is bidden a farewell by



AN EASTER CONFECTION.

The devotees of fashion, and the somber robes are put away and apparel of rainbow tint donned for spring.

Among the things prepared for this joyous event is an Easter confection, here represented, for which its designer claims that it shows a little, at least, what the costume of the immediate future is likely to be. The bodice is not much pouched, the front being bordered with galloon, which is carried round the well shaped and uncommon cape. It is made of the new coarse canvas of a silver gray hue. Both skirt and bodice are plaited, these plaits being held down by insertions with braid. At the foot the fullness is allowed to flow. The sleeves are of the bishop order. Over this can be worn one of the new smart little cape wraps which are lined with silk. The cape is so shaped that it has much the appearance of a sack coat, fitting the shoulders well and then falling freely, simulating the Japanese kimono in the sleeve. This is altogether an ideal costume.

Of the smart violet hats shown in the second cut one is a close fitting, becoming affair in burnt straw with an edging of black straw round the brim and trimming of violets, foliage and cream lace. The second is a new shape in black chip, with an upturned curved brim, the edge of which is white chip. Buttonhole bunches of violets and foliage compose the trimming.

Biscuit color and champagne tones are to have a great following, and long stole ends will fall from many of the capelike pelerines that are to be worn.

Light, harmonious colorings promise to be notable this year—the shades that found acceptance in the Pompadour days and that accord with the general direction dress is now taking.

Just in the same way also that we delighted in emerald green last year so shall we this season devote ourselves to sapphire blue.

And while other stuffs may come and go, face cloth—thin, soft and pliable—continues on, altogether delightful.

AMY VARNUM.

Two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, two eggs, one-half pound of ground peanuts and flour to roll thin. Bake in a quick oven.

**THE SEASON'S FABRICS.**

Linen in plain colors are sure to be worn later on, especially in champagne and in remeda tones, as well as the riverside suitings, closely allied to crash, and hollands and drill. Linen shot with white and mercerized cottons and linens are preparing in large quantities for summer and so are the mercerized fancy coatings with line checks, revived from twenty years ago.

Linen canvas in self colors is singularly elegant, and piques, plain and fancy, and spotted duck are summer favorites. There are striped suitings and fancy cottons having the appearance of ribbon threaded through a triple stripe. White and ecru are well blended, especially in the brillantes for blouses and children's frocks, and a mixture of silk and linen with tiny little motifs in relief.

Sheer lawn can be strongly recommended for evening blouses in all colors, and the embroidered grass lawns make pretty evening as well as day gowns. There are some new applique spots which are quite wonderful—black on light green and other colors. They are applied to linens and would be capital for seaside wear.

Irish linen is heavy and durable and affords a good choice. Printed drills and twills will be worn and all kinds of satens.

The zephyrs are very cheap, but they are not so much in demand as they were a few years ago, or the galatea, though there are some tempting shepherds' plaids lightly shaded.

A new material is the sole delaine, which looks like wool and silk, but is really all cotton. Some of the patterns are like the old English wall papers—in continuous circles formed of tiny flowers tied with ribbon bows and inclosing more flowers. When these are mercerized, they are extremely attractive.

All kinds of pastoral designs, some with pretty little rakes and hoes tied with ribbon, are curious and pretty, and one pattern looks like bobbinet. There are full, rich floral designs on all these, some covering the entire pattern, some appearing between stripes, tiny little bunches of violets peeping out between checks.

In June no doubt there will be plenty of grass lawns seen, for this year they will show silk stripes and white embroidery between and pretty chine stripes with silk lines on either side.

Among the most delightful features of the summer stuffs are all the chine effects introduced into everything and the pretty bunches of misty flowers and multicolored flowers so suggestive of the happiest days of Watteau and Boucher.

The new line canvas displays fancy stripings like drawn thread work, with an interthreading of green silk here and there, and in the grass lawns these lacelike stripes assert themselves as well as borderings, the simpler the better.

Voile is a material which is very pretty with lace insertion stripes.

**HIGH LIGHTS OF FASHION.**

The line so dear to the Parisienne is by no means lost in the exceedingly popular idea for fullness in skirts, for a close fitting hip is still preserved, notwithstanding gathers, plaits and tucks.

Smart walking costumes with kilted skirts and short jackets have found a becoming complement in the new jaunty small toque entirely composed of plaited silken straw simply garnished with quills, ribbon or kilted straw.

Gathers, as used by the best gown builders, appear only in suitable materials, such as silky canvas, voile, crape or mousseline, and these pretty transparent fabrics veil handsome brocaded silks.

Close fitting, short basked jackets have been largely prepared for the spring, and these will be worn by the knowing ones, while for the multitude the sack rules supreme.

A leading fashion note is pompadour, and there are innumerable materials—silk delaines, cottons and muslin—to be had, covered with tiny flowers.

Very fetching shirt waist sailor hats are made of butcher's linen trimmed with embroidered batiste lace and satin ribbon.

The flower toque makes its reappearance with its shape wider and bolder than formerly.

"Punched out" laces and open hole embroidery are greatly to the fore.

**EASTER TRIFLES.**

Many are the gifts that may be bought at Eastertide, both expensive and at moderate cost, but one often feels like bestowing some little offering that expresses the thought of the giver in personal handiwork. With this in mind and also the significance of the season, it is not difficult to fashion Easter gifts appropriate and beautiful. The Easter photograph frame in the first illustration is something which



PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.

is within the scope of any amateur artist. It is made of heavy white or delicately tinted cardboard cut in egg shape.

The center is cut across in several lines, which cross so that the portions between the cut lines may be rolled back, as pictured, disclosing the photograph in the center. A piece of stiff paper is put over the back of the cardboard, all the edges except at the top being pasted, the top one being left free so that the photograph may be slipped through it into position. A piece of cardboard may be glued to the back of the paper to act as a support. The front of the frame may be painted in water colors and the inscription in liquid gold.

Round about Easter time tiny rabbits of plaster or china may be purchased at trifling cost at any of the toy or confectionery shops. In the second illustration is shown a pretty and appropriate use for these little animals. Two slender, round sticks are covered with ribbon, and hung between them, palanquin fashion, is a tiny bowl of earthenware or glass covered with crape paper and holding spring blossoms, either violets, arbutus or pansies. The ends of the sticks are tied with broad ribbons to the paws of the rabbits, and ribbon of a similar shade is tied about the necks. For the center of a table set for an Easter lunch or tea nothing could be prettier or more appropriate, while for a children's party large plaster rabbits could be used and the bowl filled with colored Easter eggs instead of flowers.

"Fragile as an eggshell" is a popular expression, and yet it is surprising how much an eggshell can stand if put to the test. Many pretty even though perishable little trifles may be made from them, among which are the two little vases shown in the cut. Make



EASTER VASES—EASTER RABBITS.

the handles of twisted tissue paper and glue them in place, trimming the edge of the shell with a band of the paper or narrow ribbon pasted in place. The gilded standards of the vases are made of the ends of spools, the upper part being sawed off and the shell glued in position.—Designer.

**Consumption Can be Cured.**

Marvelous Discovery By the Famous Dr. Yonkerman of Kalamazoo, Mich.—State Officials and Great Medical Men Pronounce it the Only Cure for Consumption and All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Consumptives Given up to Die and Sent Back From California Hopeless and Helpless are Now Alive and Well Through This Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

A Free Package Containing Sufficient to Convince the Most Skeptical Sent to All Who Write.

Consumption can at last be cured. Marvelous as it may seem after the many failures, a sure, positive and certain cure for the deadly con-



DR. D. P. YONKERMAN, the Discoverer of Tuberculozine, the Only Cure for Consumption.

sumption has at last been discovered by Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, a great Michigan doctor, who has made a life study of this fatal disease. His wonderful remedy has been fully tested and rigidly proven a sure cure by state officials, and noted medical men all over the world testify to its power to kill the dread germ that causes consumption. The doctor makes no secret of the ingredients of his wonderful cure, believing that the people are entitled to such a production of science, and he is sending free treatment all over the world, bringing joy of knowledge of certain rescue from this awful, fatal disease. Such eminent scientists as Koch, Luton, Pasteur and all the great medical and germ specialists and chemists have already repeatedly declared that the consumptive germ cannot live a minute in the presence of the ingredients of this wonderful remedy that has already revolutionized the treatment of consumption and has taken it from the catalogue of deadly, fatal diseases and placed it in the curable list. Free trial packages and letters from grateful people—former consumptives rescued from the very jaws of death are sent free to all who write to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 2224 Shakespeare Building, Kalamazoo, Mich. Dr. Yonkerman wants every consumptive sufferer on the face of the earth to have this marvelous and only genuine cure for consumption. Write to-day. It is a sure cure and the free trial package sent you will do you more good than all the medicines, cod-liver oils, stimulants or changes of climate and it will convince you that at last there has been discovered the true cure for consumption. Don't delay—There is not an hour to lose when you have consumption, throat or lung trouble. Send to-day for free package.

Egg rolling is one of the prettiest customs of the festive kind that survive in this part of the world. Ever so long ago, perhaps a century, in the neighborhood of Baltimore and adjacent counties of Virginia it was the habit of the children to go out in little parties on Easter Monday and roll eggs together. For some reason unexplained the sport has become in a manner localized in Washington on the White House grounds. All kinds and colors of eggs are used, but in Mesopotamia, the country in which egg rolling is said to have come originally, only red eggs are used.



**How to Quit Tobacco.**

A new discovery, odorless and tasteless, that ladies can give in coffee or any kind of food, quickly curing the patient of smoking cigars, pipe or cigarettes or chewing without his knowledge. Anyone can have a free trial package by addressing Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 209 Fifth and Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio, and easily drive foul, acco smoke and dirty spittoons from the home.

**BUSINESS BRIEFS.**

**STOCKMEN'S SUPPLIES.**

We recommend our readers to procure without delay the new illustrated catalogue of F. S. Burch & Co. Their popular remedies are as widely known as they are appreciated.

A new feature of this house this year is their list of premiums to their customers, even so small an order as \$5 carrying some free gift, while on larger orders shearing machines, dipping tanks and other useful and desirable articles may be obtained absolutely free or at greatly reduced prices according to the value of the order. The spirit of dividing profits with patrons is at once generous and wise. It will be much appreciated by present customers of this house, and we predict will bring them a large additional patronage.

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN SALE.**

On another page of this issue will be found an ad. of the sale of 85 registered Short Horn cattle at the Dallas fair grounds March 30. Most of these cattle are immune. The balance have all been inoculated from two to four times against Texas fever. There are listed cows with calves at foot, yearlings and heifers safe in calf. Particular attention is directed to the imported Shorthorn bull Advance 179251. We think this is a good one, and those looking for a herd header might do well to look after this fellow. This is not the only good one. Mr. Mitchell, in speaking of the sale, said high prices were not expected, and there would no doubt be many bargains to be had. Look up the ad. and arrange to attend the sale.

**DAN PATCH NOT FOR SALE.**

M. W. Savage has refused an offer of \$70,000 for Dan Patch. That famous pacer cost Mr. Savage \$60,000 about three months ago. He bought the stallion in New York City, and now Eastern men are so anxious to get him back that they telegraphed the offer.

Horsemen doubt whether Mr. Savage would entertain any proposition for the pet of his stock farm. At any rate, the strong increase of \$10,000 in the market price within the short space of 100 days was not too great a temptation.

Tuesday morning Dan Patch will be removed from the Savage private stable on Portland avenue to the International Stock Food farm on the Minnesota river. An arrival of interest yesterday at the farm near Pleasanton, Kan., was the first Dan Patch colt to be brought to Minnesota. Mr. Savage has bought a half interest in the stud colt, and he will live at the farm. The colt was foaled Jan. 6, and \$1000 was offered for him before he finished his first day. The colt is named "Young Dan." His first dam was Cedar Belle and his grandmother Oleta.

Henceforth "Savage" will be a station on the Omaha road. The officials have notified Mr. Savage that they will call the farm station Savage instead of Hamilton.—From Minneapolis Journal, March 14, 1903.

**IMITATIONS OF WHITE WONDER SEED CORN.**

We are reliably informed that there are several firms in different parts of Texas seeling a white corn to the farmers to be the White Wonder seed corn, grown by the 101 ranch, Bliss, O. T.

"Imitation is the greatest of flattery," but in justice to ourselves and to the farmers of Texas we beg to inform that the Texas Seed and Floral company of Dallas are our sole agents and distributors for the famous White Wonder seed corn in Texas this season. All White Wonder seed corn raised and sold by us is put up in two-bushel jute bags, which have our brand on them, being printed as follows: "From the 101 ranch. White Wonder seed corn, the largest growers of seed corn and seed wheat in the world. Bliss, O. T."

Beware of any seed corn offered to you when same is contained in any other sack than as printed above, and sold by any other firm. The demand has been so heavy for White Wonder seed corn this season that the merchants

and seed houses have had very little call for any other variety of seed corn, and these parties who have loaded up on Iowa Silvermine and other varieties of white seed corn grown in Iowa have taken advantage of the merits of White Wonder, and our reputation as seed corn growers, and have put their seed corn on the market as White Wonder corn, when it is not similar in any way, and their sole purpose in view is to unload their undesirable seed corn on the Texas farmers.

The seed corn planted in Texas this year is of too much importance to the corn grower to be treated slightly, and if you want to get the genuine White Wonder seed corn, send us your order, and we will have it shipped to you from Dallas, Tex., by freight or express, and we guarantee that you get the genuine article. The price of the White Wonder is \$1.50 per bushel, with extra heavy jute bags, 10 cents each.

G. W. MILLER,  
President, The 101 Ranch (Inc.) Bliss,  
O. T.

**THE KANSAS SEED HOUSE.**

Right now farmers are industriously engaged studying seed catalogues and making up the spring order for seeds. A catalogue that should always be present when figuring on where to buy seeds is that of the old reliable Kansas seed house, F. Bartheldes & Co., Lawrence, Kan. Everything in the line of field and grass seeds, including the vegetable and market garden, is to be had of them. And they invariably carry with them the guarantee of a long established house with an excellent reputation as to freshness and purity. They make a feature of late specialties which have proven profitable plantings. Such, for example, as macaroni, wheat, Russian Spelty, Hungarian or awnless brome grass. Also Dwarf Essex, rape, alfalfa, millet, cane, etc. Their elegant 1903 catalogue is a superior book, suggesting best varieties, and giving points as to what is best adapted to different climates. They will gladly mail it free to any one writing for it.

**PRESERVE THE BIRDS.**

Professor Lawrence Bruner, State Entomologist for Nebraska, affirms: that the new countries before birds are destroyed or lessened in numbers by the sportsmen, matters in the insect, animal and vegetable world are very evenly balanced; and that as soon as birds decrease in numbers pestiferous insects increase with astonishing rapidity. With the passing of the great flocks of blackbirds formerly common, corn fields are left subject to the ear attacking worm. Among the birds especially valuable to horticulturalists and the farmer is the cuckoo, who is well fitted for the destroying of hairy caterpillars. The red breasted grosbeak is fond of Colorado potato beetles and willow beetles. Meadow larks and doe-birds always have a hand in taking care of field crops.

The wood-pecker, with his chisel-shaped beak and peculiarly constructed tail and claws, was created especially for the killing of insects in trees. No family of birds is better equipped to help humankind than the sparrow family with its sixty-four different groups. The grasshopper sparrow, swamp sparrow, snowbirds and all the great grosbeaks belong to this family of great seed eaters. Largely through the agency of these birds comparatively few weed seeds are allowed to germinate. The seeds of pickle grass, fox-tail and pigeon grass provide through the winter and autumn almost the sole food of certain snow birds and others of their exceedingly active family. All birds, whether or not habitually living on insects, must rear their young on the soft, concentrated food worms and bugs afford. The number of insects destroyed daily by a pair of parents is surprising. Both male and female are busy the entire day carrying large mouthfuls to their young.

Even the English sparrow does in this way a service to the farmer. The crow, blue jay and magpie, too, eat more insect food in a year than other materials. The average robin eats seventeen quarts of caterpillars, or their insect equivalent, in one year. Nine of these seventeen quarts are ordinar-

ily cutworms. To be sure he eats an equal amount in bulk of vegetation—wild berries and grapes, and tame cherries. But this fact should not be an excuse for shooting him. The horticulturalist cannot afford to do that. It is wiser to plant Russian mulberries, for which he has a preference over cherries. To be sure birds are very slow in attacking new insects; and these, unchecked, multiply with remarkable rapidity. But in holding in check the common insects whose taste they know and for which they have cultivated a fondness, birds are of remarkable utility.

**ADVICE TO STOCKMEN.**

The following extract from the speech of Col. L. A. Allen before the Live Stock Convention of Oklahoma City, Okla., contains some good advice for the raiser of any kind of live stock:

Keep what cattle you can handle the year round in good condition. This can only be done with plenty of grass, feed, water and shelter. Keep your cattle on your own ranges or pastures and don't bother your neighbors. Keep improving your stock in order that they may compare with the best in the market. Keep your credit good, this will keep you prosperous; otherwise, I will not vouch for where you will be kept. Keep an attentive eye on your business. Keep posted and keep in touch with what is going on outside of your surroundings. Keep up your courage, for where there is a will there's a way. If your boat is small, keep close to the shore. I have seen many small, prosperous cattle owners, who under excitement and a hurry to get rich, launch their boat into deep water, or no water, and never return to port. If you can't keep these things in mind and act on them with good judgment, then you had better keep out of the cattle business. The cattle business, like all others, is subject to changing conditions. One must not think because they command extra high values one year, that there is a great shortage and that they will be higher again the following year. Drouth and shortage of feed causes less numbers to be fed, consequently higher values are maintained, until the shortage of the feed stuff disappears. A reaction of the market sets in, which is caused by over doing. As I have often stated, cattlemen must govern their operations by the law of averages, and it must not be forgotten that one extreme follows another. It is not the thing to do to jump in and load up with cattle when prices are high, nor is it the proper thing to lay off, and say there is no money in the business when they are low, for if you do, you will have none when the upward turn comes.

By keeping a correct milk record, the dairyman is always able to know which cows are paying him and which are not. By keeping an accurate record of the daily or weekly product from the dairy, the unprofitable cows can be weeded out, and only the good ones kept. If this practice is followed, in a few years he will have a valuable herd of profitable animals.

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Any boy who reads this advertisement can start in business on his own account selling

The Saturday Evening Post

No money required. He can begin next week. Many boys make over \$5 a week. Some are making \$15.

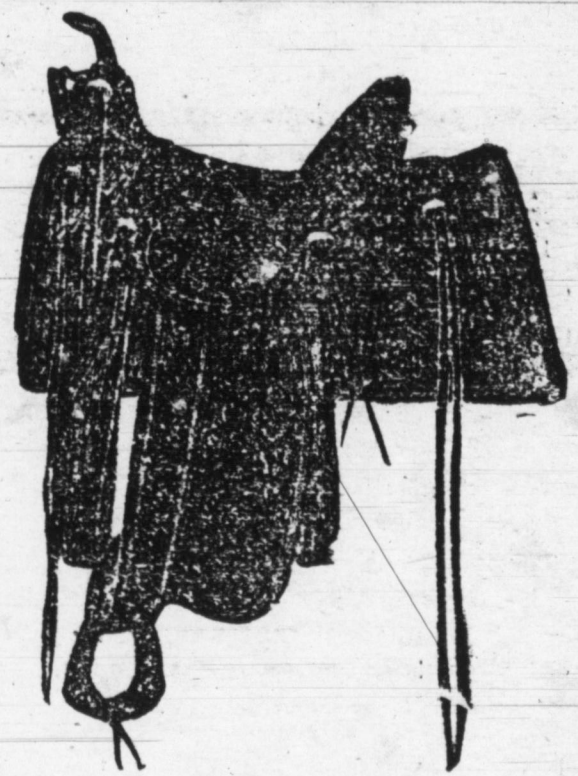
THE work can be done after school hours and on Saturdays. Write to us at once and we will send full instructions and 10 copies of the magazine free. These are sold at 5 cents a copy and provide the necessary money to order the next week's supply at the wholesale price. \$225.00 in cash prizes next month.

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**30 YEARS SELLING DIRECT**

We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to consumers exclusively. **WE HAVE NO AGENTS** but ship anywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 136 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. Visitors are always welcome at our factory.

No. 644—Top Buggy; with 4 in. Kelly Rubber Tires. \$62.50. As good as sells for \$75 more.

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**ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG., CO., Elkhart, Ind.**

**BLACKLEGOIDS**

**BEST PREVENTIVE OF BLACKLEG.**

Blacklegoids afford the latest and best method of vaccination against blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. They are always ready for use; no filtering, measuring or mixing is necessary. Accuracy of dosage is always assured, because each Blacklegoid (or pill) is exactly sufficient for one inoculation. Administration with our Blacklegoid Injector is easy. The operation need not consume one minute. Blacklegoids are sold by druggists; ask for them.



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

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO. - DETROIT, MICH.**  
Branches: New York, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Walkersville, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; London, Eng.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 23.—The receipts at the Fort Worth stock yards to-day included 565 cattle and 1004 hogs, as against 1306 cattle, 782 hogs and 226 sheep for the same day last week and 431 cattle and 202 hogs for the same day last month.

The market was strong to-day for both cattle and hogs. The top prices were \$7.60 for hogs, the highest price ever paid on these yards for hogs since 1892, and \$4.50 for steers. A good demand from the packers and reports of a good strong market at Northern points were the causes of a strong market here. The hog market at Chicago to-day was 10@15c higher, and the quotations at this market showed a like advance. A lot of hogs of good quality, averaging 294 pounds, brought \$7.60. The top steers, averaging from 1133 pounds to 1185 pounds, brought, as above stated, \$4.50 per 100 pounds.

The hog market opened up with fairly liberal receipts to-day and reached general expectations. The general quality of the receipts were good, with the bulk of offerings of medium-weight packers. A strong and advancing market for hog products has added considerable tone to the hog situation. The extreme range of prices was from \$5.00 @7.60, bulk \$7.00@7.25. The market closed strong at an advance.

Kansas City, Mo., March 23.—Cattle—Receipts 3700 head natives, 650 Texans, 200 native calves. Market 10c lower; choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.55@5.25, fair to good \$3.75@4.55, stockers and feeders \$3.00@4.75, Western fed steers \$3.00@5.00, Texas and Indian steers \$3.00@4.60, Texas cows \$2.75@3.25, native cows \$1.60@4.25, native heifers \$2.25@4.00, canners \$1.00@2.40, bulls \$2.75 @3.65, stockers and feeders \$3.00@7.00. Hogs—Receipts 4000 head. Market 10c higher; heavy \$7.54@7.60, light \$7.25@7.40, pigs \$4.30@7.10. Sheep—Receipts 5500 head. Market strong to 10c higher; native lambs \$4.00@7.15, Western lambs \$4.50@7.15, fed ewes \$3.40@6.00, native wethers \$3.95@6.00, Western wethers \$3.00@6.00, stockers and feeders \$2.90@4.10.


St. Louis, Mo., March 23.—Cattle—Receipts 2500 head, including 1200 Texans. Market steady; native shipping and export steers \$4.70@5.75, dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.00@5.25, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.50@4.25, stockers and feeders \$2.40@4.40, cows and heifers \$2.25 @4.75, canners \$2.25@3.00, bulls \$2.70@3.75, calves \$3.50@7.00, Texas and Indian steers \$3.70@4.45, cows and heifers \$2.30 @3.20. Hogs—Receipts 3000 head. Market 10c higher; pigs and lights \$6.70@7.40, packers \$7.25@7.60, butchers \$7.40 @7.70. Sheep—Receipts 500 head. Market firm; native muttons \$4.75@5.50, lams \$5.25@6.75, culls and bucks \$2.25@4.50, stockers \$2.50@3.55, Texans \$4.00@4.60.

Chicago, Ill., March 23.—Cattle: Receipts 29,000 head. Market steady to 10c lower; good to prime steers \$5.10@5.65, poor to medium \$3.75@4.75, stockers and feeders \$2.75@4.90, cows \$1.50@4.60, heifers \$2.50@4.75, canners \$1.50@2.75, bulls \$2.25@4.25, calves \$3.00@7.00, Texas fed steers \$4.00@4.50. Hogs—Receipts 15,000 head. Market weak; good to choice heavy \$7.75@7.85, light \$7.15@7.55, bulk \$7.45@7.70. Sheep receipts 15,000 head. Market strong to 10c higher; good to choice wethers \$5.50@6.50, fair to choice mixed \$4.50@5.40, Western sheep \$5.25@6.50, native lambs \$5.25@7.50, Western lambs \$5.50@7.75.

HIGH PRICES FOR HOGS.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 23.—A bunch of 46 hogs sold here to-day for \$7.60 per 100 pounds. This is the highest price paid here since 1892, when \$7.85 per 100 pounds was reached. The price paid to-day was 5c more than the premium hogs that sold here during the Fat Stock show.

The hogs averaged 294 pounds. Through the unusual shortage of hogs the packers here are crying for them and are willing to pay top prices to get them here. This is evidenced by the prices paid to-day. Two hundred and twenty-eight-pound hogs sold for \$7.50, and the bulk of the offerings were



GEO. T. REYNOLDS President  
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**FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.**  
INCORPORATED

The Oldest Commission Company on this Market.

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

REFERENCES:  
FORT WORTH BANKS

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

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

**MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION.**

sold over \$7, averaging in weight from \$175 pounds to 294, which were the top-pers to-day.

The Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company says:

"With continued light receipts the past week has had a tendency to further advance prices over quotations in our last market letter. This week there were 3403 cattle, 157 calves, 3276 hogs and 811 sheep on our market, and everything we had to offer was snapped up by the buyers at strong prices.

"We are short on good butcher cows and prices have advanced fully 25c. We are quoting fed cows at \$2.75 to \$3.25. The stere buyers are unable to get their supplies, and our prices being close up to Kansas City should induce the feeders to use this market, as they will net from \$2.00 to \$4.00 more per head for their cattle by shipping them here.

"Our hog market has kept up with the procession and Monday we sold straight car lots at \$7.52½, which is the highest price ever paid on this market, outside of premium winners, and was 5c higher than Kansas City. With the packers' promise that they will pay Kansas City prices, and your freight being so much less, this is your market.

"Our sheep market is still good, as the receipts are very light and the packers are not getting enough to supply their demand, hence they are offering top prices for everything good they can get in this line. If you have some fat sheep we think you cannot afford to pass this market. We have no demand for stock sheep."

FORT WORTH MARKET LETTER.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 21.—The receipts of hogs were more liberal than last week, there being about 3000 on the market. Tops for the week were \$7.52½, and several bunches at \$7.40 to \$7.47½. The market opened strong this week, but declined about the middle in sympathy with the Northern markets, but the loss has been regained and the market closed strong, with the best hogs \$7.40 to \$7.55; good mixed packers, \$7.20 to \$7.30; light fa hogs, \$6.40 to \$6.80; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.5; Southeast heavy hogs, \$6.50 to \$7.00; pigs, \$4.50 to \$6.00.

The receipts of cattle were about 3000 this week, with prices active to strong throughout the week. Top on steers was \$4.35, that being one bunch of 1190-pound steers, and top on cows was \$3.50. Best fed steers \$4.25 to \$4.50; good grass steers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; light thin steers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; choice fed cows, \$3.25 to \$3.50; medium butcher cows, \$2.40 to \$2.75; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.25.

NORTH TEXAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.

The National Live Stock Commission company:

"Cattle receipts at the Northern markets this week are reported much lighter than they have been for some time past. The offerings were of only fair quality. The steer market there has suffered a slight decline in prices, though not believed quotably lower. In St. Louis this week the best load of steers averaged 1094 pounds and sold on Wednesday's market at \$4.45. The lighter ones are bringing principally \$4.00@4.25. Little she stuff was sold and the best brought \$3.00@3.25, with strong canners from \$2.40@2.65.

"We had a very heavy run of cattle here Monday, the majority, however, being steers. All offerings found ready sale. On account of this large run and the slight decline in prices North, the buyers forced a decline of 10@15c, on the price of steers at this market. Remainder of the week receipts were light and the decline noted was fully regained, and to-day's quotations are practically the same as they were at last Saturday's close. On Wednesday a load of 1190 pound steers sold at \$4.35, this being the highest price paid for steers this week. Lighter weights are selling at \$3.75@4.25. The demand for butcher cows is active and strong, and this week there were too few to supply the demand. There is an advance on all she stuff of 10@15c. Extra fancy cows are bringing \$3.25@3.50, with fair to good bringing \$2.85@3.25. Medium \$2.25@2.50, and strong canners selling from \$2.00@2.50. We look for prices on both steers and cows to remain steady for at least thirty days, or until the grass cattle commence coming in. There is a fair demand for heavy feeding steers at \$2.75@3.25, with the light ones selling a little slow at \$2.25@2.50. There is little change in the bull market, with the best feeding bull selling a little slow at \$2.15@2.25. Fed bulls, \$2.40@2.75.

"Sheep receipts this week amount to something over 800, and all found quick sale. They are in demand and good ones are selling from \$3.50@4.50, and up to \$5.00 for best fed sheep.

"Hog receipts this week amount to 3222. Prices generally ruled strong and at to-day's close are about 10c higher than they were a week ago. Choice sorted hogs weighing 200 pounds and up are quotable on basis of to-day's market \$7.40@7.50, with lighter weights selling in line."

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat and corn show decline. Oats steady, but quiet.

On the local market wheat and corn show a decline, while oats are steady and quiet. The quotations are as follows:

WHEAT.

By sample:  
No. 2, hard, 4 cars 69½c, 2 cars 69c.  
No. 3, hard, 1 car 67½c, 5 cars 66½c, 1 car 65½c.  
No. 4, hard, 1 car 65c, 1 car 64c, 1 car 63c, 6 cars 62½c, 13 cars 62c, 2 cars 61c, 2 cars 59c.  
Rejected hard, 1 car 59c.

No. 2 red, nominally 70½@71½c.  
No. 2, red, 1 car 70c.  
No. 4, red, 2 cars 65c.

CORN.

By sample:  
No. 2, mixed, 1 car special, 39c, 2 cars

yellow 38½c, 1 car yellow 38½c, 19 cars 38c.  
No. 2 mixed, 1 car 38½c, 3 cars 37½c.  
No. 4 mixed, 6 cars 36½c, no grade, 1 car 29c.  
No. 2 white, 2 cars special 39c, 1 car 38½c, 3 cars 38½c.  
No. 3 white, 5 cars 38½c, 4 cars 38c, 4 cars 38½c.  
No. 4 white, 1 car 36½c.  
OATS.

By sample:  
No. 2 mixed, nominally 34@34½c.  
No. 3 mixed, nominally 33@34c.  
No. 4 mixed, nominally 32@33c.  
No. 2 white, nominally 35@35½c, 1 car 35c.  
No. 2 white, 1 car 34½c, 4 cars 34c, 1 car color 34c.

HAY.

Quotations as follows: Prairie hay, choice, \$8.50@9.00; No. 1, \$7.25@8.00; No. 2, \$6.00@7.00; No. 3, \$5.00@6.00; No. 4, \$4.00@5.00. Timothy, choice, \$12.50; No. 1, \$11.00@12.00; No. 2, \$10.00@11.00; No. 3, \$8.00@10.00. Clover, No. 1, \$9.00@10.00; No. 2, \$8.00@9.00. Clover, mixed, No. 1, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$8.00@9.50; \$7.50@9.00. Alfalfa, choice, \$11.50@12.00; No. 1, \$10.50@11.00; No. 2, \$9.00@10.00; No. 3, \$6.00@9.00. Straw, \$5.00.

RYE.

By sample:  
No. 2, nominally 44½@45; No. 3, nominally 44@44½c.  
Flour—Slow sale, but unchanged. Following are the quotations: Soft winter patents, barrels, \$3.20@3.50; straights, \$3.20@3.30; extra fancy, \$3.10 @3.20; low grades, \$2.00; hard winter patents, \$3.25@3.50; straights, \$3.15@3.25; bakers, \$2.50@2.65; low grades, mixed, \$2.00@2.50.

AN HONOR TO TEXAS.

The largest retail dry goods house, as well as wholesale, in Texas, belongs to Dallas. The name of Sanger Bros. is known all over the Southwest, and wherever known, confidence is established because of their successful career and reputation for fair dealing. Their spring stock of goods is very attractive and large. They have issued a large catalogue of all their goods, that will enable out-of-town buyers to order anything they want. Send to them for this catalogue, and be assured that you will receive the most courteous treatment, and get goods at reasonably low prices. Mr. James Kirkland, who has for a long time managed their mail order department, told a reporter for the Journal that their catalogue was more complete this year than ever before, and will enable the country buyer to do as well in making selections as if he was to visit the store in person. He stated that their mail order business was increasing each year.

CAPITAL \$100,000.00

**SOUTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY**

FORT WORTH STOCKYARDS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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Salesmen: M. Sansom, cattle; G. L. Deupree, cattle; A. B. Hamm, hogs. Ship to us at Fort Worth, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis or St. Joseph.

No Shipments too large for our Capacity--None too small for our attention.

**THE BERKSHIRE HOG.**

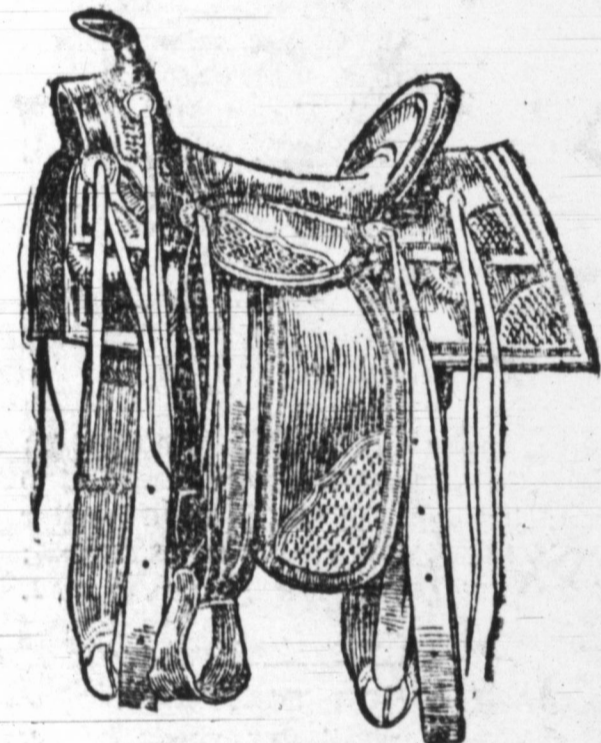
There is probably no better authority on the raising of swine in the West than Mr. G. W. Berry, manager of the hog department at the Sunny Slope farm, Emporia, Kas. Mr. Berry's thorough knowledge of the porker was recognized recently by his appointment as sole arbiter for the judging contests at the Kansas Agricultural college, Manhattan. His favorite is the Berkshire and in an address to the students he traced the English ancestry of the breed from 125 years ago to the present. Continuing, he said:

The first breed to adopt a standard of excellence and establish a record of pedigree, the Berkshire, as a model, became the standard of comparison,

**CANCER OF THE EYELID CURED WITHOUT INJURY TO THE EYE.**

Willow Hole, Tex., March 2, 1902.  
Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Dallas, Texas:  
Dear Sirs—Some weeks ago I received a letter from you, requesting me to let you know concerning my eye. I think it is well. I give you the credit for curing it. I feel very grateful to you, indeed. Very truly,

MRS. JULIA A. B. WALTHALL.  
The Combination Oil Cure for cancer and malignant diseases was originated and perfected by Dr. D. M. Bye, after thirty years of experience in the treatment of cancers. It is the only successful remedy known. It is mild and harmless, safe, soothing and balmy, and gives relief from unceasing pain. Those interested may procure free illustrated books and papers. Call on or address DR. D. M. BYE CO., 418 Main street, Dallas, Texas. P. O. Box 462.



No. 63--Price \$26.50.  
**"RANCH KING" BRAND**  
Manufactured and guaranteed by  
**E. C. DODSON SADDLERY CO.**  
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Catalog and leather watch fob free.



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

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

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SAFE . . RELIABLE . . BUSINESS-LIKE

Write for Folder. AGENTS WANTED.

**EQUITABLE HOME ASS'N,**  
160 Main St. DALLAS, TEXAS.

and the source from which late improved breeds have largely drawn by out-crossing. The height of one man's ambition is to produce a hog that is heavier than the Berkshire; of another, one that will feed as well; of another, one that is as prolific, or that will produce as fine hams and bacon; or in some one or more ways resemble the Berkshire. And finally, in noting the composition of some of the newer breeds, the source from which their best blood and most praiseworthy points are derived is usually said to be the Berkshire. While

"Breeds may rise and breeds may fall The Berkshire hog survives them all."

The meat of the Berkshire has a greater proportion of sweet, tender, juicy loin, well marbled with fine streaks of fat, than other breeds. The hams and bacon especially are noted for fine quality and rare flavor. The high value of the meat is due to the character of the original breed retained by a judicious system of feeding and breeding throughout all the years of improvement and development. Originally subsisting upon the beech nuts and acorns of the forest, and fed generations after generations upon the grains, roots and grasses grown in England, the tendency to develop lean flesh of nice flavor is inherited.

Kansas soils and water and Kansas feeds are peculiarly adapted to raising the Berkshire as a bacon hog. Alfalfa, oats, barley, wheat, corn and milk, all of which are so successfully produced in abundance in parts or in all of our state, supply the elements necessary to produce the better quality of pork for which there is increasing demand. In the Berkshire we have the best bacon hog for this country, and under Kansas conditions the best in the world.

The modern Berkshire has a body of great length and depth, smooth and even and low down; and over all, that style, finish and breed character impossible to describe. The head is short, wide between the eyes, face well dished, smooth and tapering to point of nose. Eyes clear, rather large, hazel or gray. Ears fine, soft, almost erect. Jaw full, wide, smooth. Neck short, narrow at nape, quickly swelling to width of shoulders, full and wide on top. Shoulder, broad on top, smooth, wide and coming well down on arm, and connecting evenly with back and sides. Chest large, wide, deep, full behind shoulders. Back and loins, broad, moderately arched, of same width from shoulders to hame, surface even and smooth, loins full. Sides, long and deep with straight lines, smooth and free from wrinkles. Belly, wide and straight on bottom line, flank not tucked up. Hams and rump, long from loins to rear, nearly level, tail well set up, hams well rounded back and down to hock, well rounded outside and padded inside thighs. Legs short, neat, strong bone and standing erect and firmly on the feet. Tail fine, tapering and curled. Coat straight, smooth, glossy and evenly distributed and covering the body. Color black, four white feet, white dash in the face, and white tip to the tail. Action sprightly, stylish in carriage, perfect in symmetry, beautiful, attractive and imposing in appearance.

**ANGORA GOAT PACKERY.**

An establishment for the slaughtering and packing of Angora goats will shortly be established in Kansas City, if present plans do not miscarry. Dr. J. F. McKinley of Chicago is prime mover in the enterprise. The Hume Land and Cattle Company of Texas, is to manage the business end of the corporation and maintain an office in the Lone Star State. The new corporation will be styled the Angora Lactic Food and Packing Company, and is to have a paid up capital of \$150,000.

**LEARNING TO RAISE BEEF.**

Beginners in beef-raising should commence carefully, breed for the best type with extreme care and feed, feed, feed. Learn how to feed to make the most in quantity and quality with your feed. Learn your business, know what you may know of the business you pretend to know.

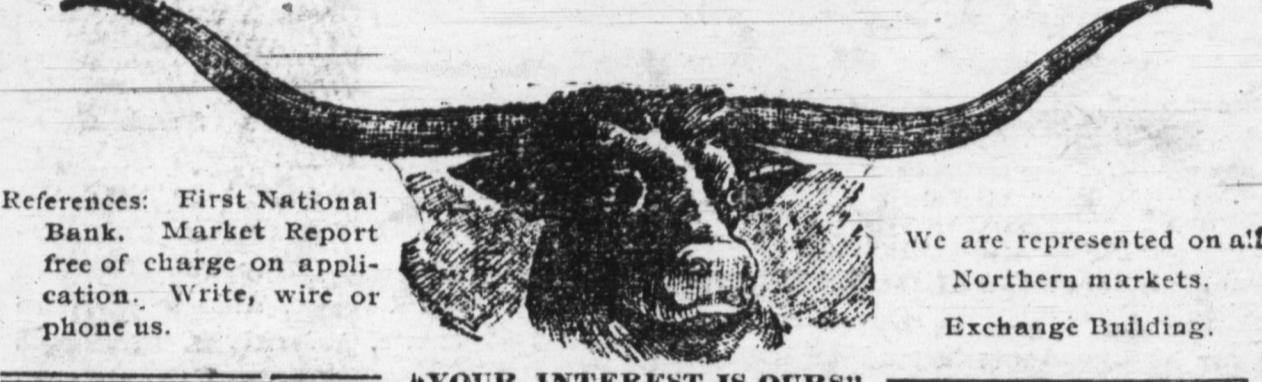
If you want to put meat on your steers and hogs, lose no time in doing it. Time is a most important factor in producing meat on high-priced land. The quicker you make the meat the better the meat will be and the greater the profit.—Hon. L. H. Kerrick, Illinois.

C. T. Hessel of Frankfort, Kas., marketed 1250 Mexican yearling sheep at \$6.25 in Kansas City last Thursday. They were bought on the local yards there early in December at \$3 per hundred and showed an average gain of fifteen pounds per head in ninety days.

Some Oklahoma farmers are realizing 37c a bushel for grain sold to cowmen in the Texas Panhandle.

**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.

ALLEN C. THOMAS, Pres't and Mgr. WALTER STARK, Sec'y-Treas.  
A. G. CRUMP, Vice-Pres't. MARIE V. JACKSON, Cashier.  
**LONG HORN LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.**  
FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS (Incorporated) FORT WORTH, TEXAS.  
Salesmen: Allen C. Thomas, cattle; A. G. Crump, hogs; Walter Stark, Assistant.  
CONSIGN US YOUR STOCK.



References: First National Bank. Market Report free of charge on application. Write, wire or phone us.

We are represented on all Northern markets. Exchange Building.

"YOUR INTEREST IS OURS"

**F. W. AXTELL,**  
600 W. Weatherford St., Fort Worth, Texas.  
**MANUFACTURER**  
CYPRESS TANKS, TUBS AND TROUGH.  
Spool, Ball Valve and Cook Pattern Working Barrels. Working Heads and Stuffing Boxes.  
**PERFECTION FLOAT VALVES.**  
Also Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**MONITOR AND ECLIPSE WINDMILLS.**  
Well Casing, Pipe, Fittings, etc.  
**Webster Gasoline Engines**  
1 1/2 to 12 H. P.  
No trouble to make estimates or answer questions. Correspondence solicited.

**RELIABILITY**  
Is our Watchword. Reliable Goods, Reliable Information and Reliable Methods. Don't think because we are in the Windmill business that we are "sharpers." There is an honest straightforward way of doing business in such goods and we make money by pursuing such a course.  
**A GUARANTEE**  
Goes with everything we tell you, as well as everything you buy of us. We will not furnish you cheap goods without telling you they are not the best. Money paid us is better than in a bank, because what we give you for it earns big dividends for you. Try us with a postal card. Ask for booklet No. 50.  
**Texas Challenge Windmill Co.,**  
205 Elm St., DALLAS, TEXAS.

**TONIC STOCK SALT**  
SAFEST, SUREST AND BEST.  
A New Letter Will Appear in This Space Each Month. You Can Write Any of Them Direct.  
HENRIETTA, TEXAS, Dec. 23, 1902  
The Inland Mfg Co., San Antonio, Tex.  
Dear Sirs:—All of the stockmen here that have used enough of your "Tonic Stock Salt" to give it a fair test, say it is every thing you represent, and we think your man will have no trouble in selling three or four car loads the next time he stops off here. Please trace the last shipment, as we are in need of same, and oblige,  
Yours truly,  
G. A. JACKSON & CO.  
FOR CATTLE, HORSES AND SHEEP.  
M'fd by **INLAND MFG. CO.** SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.  
PACKED IN BAGS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS WE SELL PURE BONE MEA

**Stricture**  
If you are afflicted come to my office and learn why neglected Stricture is certain to result in serious Bladder and Kidney complications and how, by my method of procedure, I can forever rid you of it. Avoid cutting and dilation operations; they are harsh and unscientific and always harmful and destructive. What you want is the quickest, safest and surest cure known to medical science, and this I am prepared to give you.  
I can cure Stricture safely, painlessly and permanently. My treatment possesses wonderful healing and curative powers and is antiseptic, germicidal and non-inflammatory. Every obstruction to the canal is forever removed, and all discharge soon ceases, inflammation and soreness are allayed, the parts affect are healed and the pelvic system completely restored to its normal, healthy condition.  
We also cure, to stay cured, VARICOCELE, BLOOD POISON, NERVOUS DEBILITY and all Vital Weaknesses and Diseases of Men.  
WRITE ME a full description of your case if unable to call  
**NEW BOOK ON DISEASES OF MEN.**  
Also my work on Chronic Diseases FREE.  
**DR. J. H. TERRILL,** Dallas, Texas.  
285 Main St.