

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

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DALLAS.—FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1903.—SAN ANTONIO.

Established 185

MOVE TO PREVENT CREEPS.

During the cattlemen's convention at El Paso a resolution offered by E. K. Fawcett of Val Verde was adopted looking to the stamping out and prevention of "creeps" in cattle which was assuming alarming proportions in some sections of Southwest Texas and included a request that correspondence be opened up with Secretary James Wilson of the department of agriculture requesting him to investigate the affection and if possible apply the remedy. Captain Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' association, wrote Mr. Wilson, enclosing him a copy of the resolution, and has received notice that the department will co-operate with the stockmen in the matter.

Mr. Wilson's reply is as follows:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, at their recent convention at El Paso, requesting an investigation by this department of a disease known as "creeps," which is said to cause great loss in Southwestern Texas. The department will take pleasure in giving you such assistance as can be rendered, to ascertain the cause of this disease, and the best method of prevention and treatment. To this end, I would ask to be advised of the time of year that it is most prevalent, together with the names and addresses of cattle owners who have cattle affected. It will be necessary to collect considerable data, with reference to the location and prevalence of the disease, before a direct investigation can be made, and would ask the cordial co-operation and active assistance of your association in obtaining this data. Very respectfully,
JAMES WILSON.

BIG POULTRY RANCH.

Dennis F. James, formerly of Louisiana, has started a poultry ranch near the Bosque county line, and will try to break the record in Texas in the production of standard fowls.

He will hatch ducks, turkeys and Barred Plymouth Rocks with incubators, and will turn out many thousands of young birds annually. He will occupy 100 acres of land and will have 1,000 dozen eggs in incubators at the same time.

LARGE CATTLE SALES.

Big transactions in cattle have been quite numerous in Silver City, New Mexico, of late. The Lyons-Campbell Cattle Commission company has contracted for about 4,000 head of 1, 2 and 3 year olds. The cattle are to be delivered at the pens in that city. The prices paid were \$14.50, \$17.50 and \$20.50. This is one of the biggest sales of the season, but several sales of much larger number will undoubtedly be made before long.

NEW CATTLE DISEASE.

Henry McLane, a farmer of Pursley, near Corsicana, has lost several cattle recently from a mysterious disease that has so far baffled the cattlemen of that section. The cattle survive but a short time after being attacked, the symptoms in some cases being not unlike hydrophobia.

TO ATTACK RACING LAW.

The new law against betting on horse racing or selling pools in Texas is to be attacked in the courts by the Western Union Telegraph company. It has been learned that neither the bookmakers nor pool sellers will take and hand in the litigation; that the Western Union will make the fight for itself and its turf patrons.

If the new state law stands in the courts, it means a loss of nearly half a million dollars' telegraph revenue to

the Western Union in Texas annually.

The plan is to start the attack after the end of the present special session of the legislature, probably about May 1, but not later than July 1. Executive officials of the Western Union's Texas division have consulted lawyers in Dallas on the proposed litigation. It is contended that the new law contains a fatal defect, and can easily be set aside.

ANOTHER PACKING PLANT.

It is considered highly probable that the Schwarzschild and Sulberger Packing company will shortly establish a large plant in Texas and that a location in Dallas will be selected. C. N. Hurst, local manager of the corporation, is authority for the statement that R. M. Williams, manager of the sales department in Chicago, favors building in Dallas. Officers of the company made no secret of the fact that they intend to start a big packery in the South and assert positively that it will be located in Texas, as they are desirous of becoming identified with the growing live stock industry of the State.

BRONCO BUSTING CONTEST.

One of the features of the Horse Show to be held in connection with the Kaliphs Carnival in Dallas will be a "broncho busting" contest for the world's championship, to be held next Friday, under the direction of George L. Goulding.

If Dallas boys fail to win the championship, a determined effort is to be made at Houston to do so, and thus keep the trophy and money in the state.

To those intending to enter the contest, as well as to the spectators, the appended note, which will appear on the score cards, explanatory of the conditions, will prove valuable:

"One hundred is a perfect score for the rider, and the committeemen are the sole judges of what the markings should be. Ten is a perfect performance for a horse; that is, the meaner the horse and the harder he bucks, the higher he will score, 0 being the lowest for a poor performer.

"Spectators are requested not to consider this as a "horse breaking" exhibition, but instead a contest for skillful riding. The horses being what is known as "outlaw" horses, all of them being halter broken and quiet to lead, and most of them standing quietly to be saddled, but as soon as the rider is in the saddle, it is not the fault of the horse if the rider stays there, and the rider is the only one who receives rough treatment.

"These entries are open to the world, and any spectator thinking it is easy to 'stick to your saddle' (without hanging on to leather,) is invited to try. All horses to be ridden with hackamore or halter, no bridles being used. It will count against any rider who 'grabs leather.'

"Bronchos are like some people—they have their good days and their bad days, and a rider drawing a horse which happens to be on his good behavior and refuses to buck, in the judgment of the committee, will be allowed to draw another."

NEW TEXAS GAME LAW.

A rigid law for the protection of game in Texas has just been approved by Gov. Lanham. It prohibits the killing of female deer and fawns for a period of five years, and restricts the number of bucks which shall be killed by one man in one year to six. The sale of deer meat and hides and the horns of the animal is absolutely prohibited.

Antelopes are protected for five years. The killing of all birds, except game birds, is prohibited. The open season for quail is reduced from four and one-half months to three months. Buzzards, owls and crows may be killed at any time.

EPIDEMIC OF CHARBON.

Within the past month more than 250 horses and cows have been killed by charbon near Crowley, La., and reports to the local papers show that thirteen human beings are now suffering with the disease, which they have contracted by skinning the dead animals. In most cases charbon is fatal when it develops in man, and there is grave fear that some of those now afflicted with the disease will recover from its effects.

PACKER SWIFT'S ESTATE.

The will of Gustavus Swift, late president of the packing firm of Swift & Co., was filed in probate court at Chicago last Wednesday. The estate is valued at \$12,200,000. The principal feature of the will was a bequest of \$250,000 to charity. The greater part of the remainder of the estate is divided among the widow and heirs.

MOLASSES RATE REDUCED.

The Texas railroad commission has issued an order amending the freight tariff on blackstrap molasses to be used for mixing with poisons to kill boll weevil, or for cattle feeding purposes. The rates in car load lots of 24,000 pounds in barrels or tanks are now the same as apply on cotton seed meal in car load lots, to the same points.

LIGHT CATTLE RUN EXPECTED.

The movement of Southwestern steers to the Northwestern ranges, where they will be matured, has already commenced. It is estimated, however, that the run of cattle Northward will not exceed sixty per cent of a year ago. The decrease is explained by the fact that Northwestern men took on extra large supplies a year ago; and a hard winter in certain sections has cut off the demand.

MARTIN IN FORT WORTH.

Charles Martin, secretary of the National Live Stock Association, arrived in Fort Worth last Saturday from the West, having spent a month at Hot Springs, Ariz., for the benefit of his health. Asked what the National Association would ask in the way of legislation at the hands of congress at the next session, Mr. Martin said an effort will be made to secure the appointment of a commission composed of five Western stockmen to investigate the arid land question and make a report to congress. One faction wants to lease while the other objects. A demand will also be made on congress to pass the "shoddy bill," in which the Western people are interested. The measure is still hanging fire in congress, to provide for a classified live stock census. The bureau has been made permanent, and it is the intention of the National Association to have the matter settled, if possible, so that the first census can be taken in 1905. The bill provides that the census is to be taken every five years, and Mr. Martin says the measure is of vital importance to the live stock industry of this country.

STOCKMEN OPPOSE MERGER.

A meeting of live stock men has been held in Denver, with representative men present from a dozen states west of the Mississippi river, in response to a call made by President John W. Springer of the National Live Stock Association of the United States, who presented the latest information concerning the packing house merger scheme.

"It was determined," said Mr. Springer in an interview, "to fight the pack-

ers all along the line and to prevent if possible the contemplated merger for \$500,000,000. Offers were made to organize a new line of packing houses under pledge from all the big cattle producers to stand by the new packing houses if built. The federal government only awaits another move to prosecute criminally the officers of the combine, as proposed, for disobedience of the injunction of the federal courts at Chicago, and all the states stand ready to suppress unlawful conspiracy against interstate commerce."

CHICKASAW STOCKMEN MEET.

The annual convention of the Chickasaw Stockmen's Association was held last Tuesday and Wednesday in the opera house at Purcell, I. T.

A resolution was adopted that the president be empowered to appoint five additional members on the executive committee and the committee was appointed as follows:

W. L. Green, chairman, Ardmore; W. A. Culwell, Burneyville; J. C. Washington, Marletta; James Crawford, Purcell; Geo. M. Stewart, Foster; Mack Trout, Roff; C. J. Grant, Pauls Valley; Jack Florence, Loco; E. B. Johnson, Norman; Scott Jones, Chickasha.

Twenty-seven applicants for membership were received, and all of them admitted to membership.

The executive committee, through its chairman, W. T. Breen, reported that Inspectors Lapsley, Roff, Payne and Cummings had found and claimed during the year 348 head of cattle for the members. After paying all expenses, the treasury retained a balance of \$964.35. The membership was stated to be 273, representing 151,265 head of cattle. Officers were elected as follows:

President, Dr. T. P. Powell, Davis; first vice president, W. L. Green, Ardmore; second vice president, W. A. Culwell, Burneyville; third vice president, J. L. Thomas, Roff; fourth vice president, Geo. Simons, Cornish; fifth vice president, Joe Kemp, Paoli; secretary, O. F. Hailey, Gainesville; Matt Wolfe, treasurer, Davis.

Chickasha was selected as the place for holding the annual meeting, which will be held the third Tuesday in April, 1904. Resolutions of thanks were voted to the people of Purcell and vicinity for the hospitable manner in which the stockmen were entertained during their stay in the city.

A large exhibit of blooded stock by Territory and Texas breeders was held in connection with the convention.

War has broken out in the ranks of the beef trust, growing out of the election of a new head for the great merger, which is generally regarded as almost an accomplished fact. The death of G. F. Swift put a temporary check in the organization of the combine. His son, Louis F. Swift, is believed to have the backing of a large proportion of the promoters, and it is stated that the announcement of their decision is being held in abeyance only for the purpose of perfecting further plans for the combine. Another portion favors the selection of J. Ogden Armour, who, it is argued, is superior to Mr. Swift in knowledge and experience. The Swift and Armour interests will hold an equal amount of stock in the merger, while Cudaby and Schwarzschild and Sulzberger hold the balance of power. These interests favor the election of Michael Cudaby as president, and the prediction is freely made that he will eventually be at the head of the amalgamated interests.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

E. M. Back of Mansfield, sold 96 208-pound hogs at \$7.20.

John Thornton of Hempstead topped the steer market Friday with 13 steers of his own feeding, averaging 940 pounds, which sold at \$3.60.

Armour & Company announce that they are now at the market for eggs and can "take care" of about all we forwarded.

J. R. Rich, a regular shipper at this market, was in with three loads of cattle from Jacksboro, of which 24 steers, 950 pounds average, sold at \$4.

S. P. Stone of Itasca had on Wednesday's market 5 head of hogs, which averaged 176 pounds, bringing \$7.25 and \$9 averaging 182, which sold at \$6.90.

Jas. Crawford, the hog raiser of Purcell, I. T., marketed 89 head of hogs which topped Friday's market at \$7.40. They averaged 219 pounds and sold to Armour & Co.

Taylor & McCormack, regular shippers to this market, had in 71 head of hogs from their pens at Oklahoma City, O. T., which averaged 222 pounds and sold at \$7.35.

J. P. Daggett was at the yards Saturday with 157 steers, 1 cow, 1 calf and 1 bull. The best price received was \$4.20, which was paid for a bunch of steers averaging 1018 pounds.

There were 6311 cattle, 4325 hogs and 5331 sheep received last week, against 4323 cattle, 4731 hogs, and 171 sheep the preceding week, showing an increase of 1988 cattle and 5160 sheep, but a decrease of 406 hogs.

Ed Moore was at the yards with 6 driven-in sheep, which averaged 110 pounds and brought \$5.00. These were the best driven-in sheep that have been on the market for some time.

J. P. Daggett had in Saturday from his feeding pens at Oak Hill 154 head of Shorthorn and Durham steers that averaged 1018 and sold at \$4.20. They were of his own raising and were fed 120 days on meal and hulls.

J. E. James of El Reno, I. T., was on the yards Thursday with his first shipment to this market. He had in 73 head of well-fed hogs, 20 of which averaged 289 pounds and sold to Swift & Co. for \$7.40. He also marketed 45 201-pounders which brought \$7.15.

E. Kile of Cushing, O. T., marketed 166 head of hogs, of which 80 head averaged 204 pounds and sold at \$7.25, and 86, averaging 188 pounds, brought \$7.15. This was Mr. Kile's first shipment here and he left well pleased.

O. W. Matthews, secretary and treasurer, and G. C. French, traveling representative of the Fort Worth Stock Yards company, have been at Purcell, I. T., taking in the fat stock show.

C. W. Shrimp from Enclal, Texas, was on the market with 200 spring lambs, that had never fed on anything stronger than grass. Half of the bunch, averaging 43 pounds, sold at \$7, and the other half same weight, at \$6.75.

Thornton & Johns of Hempstead shipped in a bunch of calves that brought the highest price that has been paid on this market, making a record. There were 86 in the lot, which averaged 122 pounds and sold for \$4.25.

A bunch of 166 "razor backs" or "javelines" in the stock pens here last Wednesday attracted much attention. The effect was heightened by a bunch of fat and happy Berkshires and Jerseys in the next pen that weighed from 200 to 250 pounds. The "razors" were sent up from the southwestern part of the state to supply the Macedonian try of the packers for more hogs. They were finally bought by an outsider at \$5.50 per hundred pounds and will be fattened.

VEGETATION ON THE PLAINS.

A nursery company has been formed at Floydada, Floyd county, with the object in view of propagating such vegetation as will flourish on the plains. Various grasses and forage crops will be tested and the varieties selected which will develop the most vigorous growth.

CATTLE AND COTTON IN TRANSIT.

A. B. Grama, county judge of Navarro county, has received a letter from Comptroller Love at Austin, which is self-explanatory. Mr. Love writes:

Replying to yours of the 8th in re liability of cattle shipped to your county to be fed for market on through bill of lading, I have to advise that such cattle are taxable in your county and your assessor should list them for the purposes of taxation.

Cotton held by buyers on the last day of January is likewise taxable, though it may be on the compress platform, if still under the control of the firm buying it. Cotton is frequently bought at surrounding towns and located in to the compress with the privilege of through rate from any point of origin, but if still under the control of the buyer it is taxable where located on Jan. 1. (See 50 S. W. Reporter, p. 153.) Very respectfully,
R. M. LOVE.

VALUABLE MEDICAL ADJUNCT.

A new packing house product has been placed on the market at a wholesale price said to be \$7,000 the pound. This medical substance is derived from a small gland in meat-making materials, located in the region of the kidneys. It is possessed of most wonderful astringent properties and in very minute quantities diluted with water is now used in operations on the eye, nose, throat and ear. So powerful is this substance that 1 part dissolved in 100,000 parts of water may be quickly and readily detected by a simple test. The solution being applied to the delicate structures of the parts named entirely prevents bleeding. The active principle of this new drug is called prerenaline.

S. Bedell Moore of San Antonio, who recently made the big deal for the Thompson property, above Eagle Pass, is understood to have purchased Rosita ranch, 9 miles below there, from J. M. Chittim. The ranch has about 13,000 acres, a goodly part of which is suitable for irrigation, and doubtless Mr. Moore had that in view when he acquired the property. The purchase price is said to have been around \$4 an acre, but, like the Thompson property, with water on it, an acre would easily be worth \$50.00.

The famous J. A. 2-year-old steers at Clarendon are announced as sold to the Denver Livestock and Loan Company at last year's prices, which means \$28 around. There will be 4,500 head, delivered the latter part of May at Clarendon. Included in the sale are 2,000 Lazy J. 2s, making 6,500 in all. The latter brand will perhaps not bring as high a price as the J. A. stuff, which is known the world over as being about the best range stuff grown.

Marion Sansom of Fort Worth is back from a trip down San Antonio and Corpus Christi way. In an interview he said:

"I have been down that way several times before, but this is really the first time I have had an opportunity of actually witnessing the possibilities of the country. I am more thoroughly convinced than ever (and I have always had my private opinion on the subject) that overstocking pastures is a luxury which the cattlemen cannot indulge in. The really fat cattle I find are in pastures which have not been overstocked. Everything is looking well, but the King, Kennedy, Laureles and a number of other properties where it has been the rule to have plenty of range, have plenty of fat cattle. The pea-vine which is growing so abundantly down there, is the equal to cottonseed meal for putting on the good, hard tallow. Hogs are thriving on it also. I took some pains to investigate this plant and am fully convinced that it has all the fattening properties of alfalfa and belongs to the same family. The cattle brought down to the fat stock show from the North last month were no better, and a good many of them were not as good as some I have seen the past week, and I am positive that with plenty of rain every year South Texas could raise as fine yearlings, twos or threes, as any state in the Union. It's only

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THE CULTURE OF COTTON.

The best methods of cultivating cotton are dealt with in a lengthy bulletin recently issued by the Georgia Experiment Station. It discusses the proper selection of varieties, of seed and of fertilizers and the distance between the rows and hills. In the selection of varieties, farmers are recommended to stick to a kind which averages well year after year for their main crop and to try the promising new varieties on a moderate scale only. In the selection of seed much may be done by the individual farmer, just as in any other crop. The best bolls of the best plants should be selected in the field. The main product of the best stalks should be used to plant a seed patch and the seeds from the few selected first choice bolls to plant the next breeding patch.

Perhaps the most interesting experiments tried at the station are with mixed seed. The plan is to mix the seeds of two varieties, one early and the other late, both of which usually do well, in order to lengthen the season and utilize the full capacity of the soil. This experiment has been tried with various different varieties for several years, and nearly always with marked success. The method followed is to plant five rows of each variety separately and then five of the mixture of the two and repeat this process until an acre is planted, thus giving a good basis for the judgment of their value. The resulting yield has nearly always been greatly in favor of the mixture, the only exception being last year when the season did not agree with one of the varieties planted. Of course, a separate breeding patch of each should be planted every year, as the mixture should be planted for seed.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

A good garden will supply more food for the farmer's table than five times the same area planted to any of the ordinary farm crops. A half-acre of good land carefully planted to garden and well cultivated will produce an abundant supply of fresh vegetables for a family of five persons from the time the first early radishes are ready for use till the frost kills the tomato vines in the fall. The question of quality of the vegetables should be considered before their productiveness. There is plenty of room for a garden on any farm, and its location should be considered before that of any of the farm crops.

The garden should be located near the house and planted in long rows, so that it can be cultivated with a horse. This will cause the rows of vegetables to be placed farther apart than is necessary for the good of the plants, but much time and labor will be saved thereby. The common corn cultivators will do good work in the garden, and will save a great deal of hard work with the hoe. Most of the varieties that do not grow well in this climate fail on account of dry weather. Careful, constant, shallow, level cultivation is the best method that can be followed to retain the water in the soil, and is absolutely necessary for the growing of vegetables. For most garden crops the land should be plowed in the fall and prepared for the seeding in the spring by a shallow cultivation and harrowing.—Oklahoma Experiment Station.

SCIENTIFIC FEEDING.

Feeding stock to realize the greatest profit with the least expenditure has become a trade and can only be mastered by the study of animal economy. Most farmers when asked how to produce fat on an animal reply: Give them plenty of corn and water and shelter them from the cold and bad weather.

Yes, this is very necessary: But an animal, like man needs change in diet. For instance take a bunch of feeding steers, any stock feeder will tell you they often eat too much and suffer the effects to the loss of their owner. This is caused by undigested food being retained in the stomach and becoming partly decomposed, and nature asserts itself and throws off the food and it is called scouring. This is caused by improper feeding and the feeding

too much of one kind of food rich in fatty matter.

Corn is a carbon and very rich in fat, in fact when an animal is fed entirely on corn the stomach is unable to assimilate all the fat unless the animal is fed other foods containing articles as necessary to the system as fatty matter.

Feeding stock to realize the greatest profit with the least expense has become a fine trade and when mastered in detail will pay big returns. For instance most all farmers have at times had colts foaled that were bow-legged and soft boned and the same may be said of young stock in general. They wonder what is the matter and let it go at that; they did not stop to enquire the cause, they simply took nature as it was presented to them.

If they would have thought a little they could quickly realize where the trouble was. Most all farmers remember studying Physiology and in reference to the cause of Rickets, Curvature of the spine, bow legs, and sucklings not teething by lack of Phosphate of lime in the mother's milk. Why not apply the same rule to stock? Will the stockmen never learn that in order to have a large, strong offspring the mother must have a balanced ration and one not containing entirely fatty matter. Don't feed too much corn. Corn is not a proper feed for young stock or mothers, only in limited quantities as it produces heat and contains very little Phosphates which are so essential in young stock to make bone and muscle. When a balanced ration cannot be obtained Phosphate of lime will supply this deficiency in the system. This article is found in the stomach also in the muscular tissues and blood and forms 96 per cent of the mineral portion of the teeth. Iron is also necessary to maintain the red blood cells which give vitality to the system.

When a hog does not thrive and continually chews a nail or some other foreign substance he needs Iron in his system. Why not supply it? Give him a dose of copperas and he will drop his nail and go back to his feed with a relish. "Pumpkin pie is fine" but I doubt if anyone would want to eat it continually. Study animal economy, find out why it is necessary to change the feed of your animals. Know the theory and you will make a success and will have the satisfaction of knowing your stock is not starving in the midst of plenty. God made everything necessary for man and beast and if animals were allowed to roam at will they would find all the articles that are needed in the system. Man has changed nature's law and unless he supplies those articles artificially that are not found in ordinary food he is the loser.
W. M. KING.

CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK.

Prof. L. G. Powers, at the head of the agricultural division, in a most sensible way, in his talk at the late Kansas City convention of livestock men, alluded to the proposed every five years census of livestock as follows:

"I am firmly of the opinion that the five years census should be taken. It is a measure which is of vital concern, not only to the agricultural interests of the country, but also to the business world, and will affect all classes. The desire for such a census is based upon the increasing and general demand for more accurate information that is distinguishing all the varied business interests of this country. The haphazard way of doing things by looking to chance and guesswork is fast becoming relegated to the rear, and it has become a necessity for business men in every walk of life, where they have charge of large properties, that they should have accurate and detailed information concerning their interests."

The most successful plan is to begin on a small scale and let it gradually expand. This is a policy which insures success in almost any enterprise, but nowhere more than in the poultry industry. A few good hens and a cock of some standard breed, combined with intelligent and careful management, are the qualifications necessary.



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The Journal Institute

EARLY VEGETABLE CULTURE.

Where vegetables are grown for the early markets or for home consumption several important points should be considered.

First. They must be matured at an early period in their growth. Second. They must be sufficiently grown to stand marketing. Third. They must be produced at the least expense, since anything early is essentially costly.

In the first place, in order that the vegetables may be grown early, the plants must be started during the last of winter, and this demands that they be protected. To protect them, most farmers have only the common hotbed or cold frame.

A good hotbed properly constructed and managed is quite as effective as a forcing house, and much more economical for the farmer. The essentials of a hotbed are: A sufficient source of heat; usually this will be plenty of good horse manure; a protection from extreme changes of temperature, usually afforded by placing the bed in a sheltered position and providing coverings for especially cold nights, and a careful regulation of the inside temperature of the bed.

Two feet of good horse manure will be sufficient to run an ordinary hotbed from the middle of February until time to transplant vegetables to the open soil or cold frame. This manure must not contain enough straw to make it light or very spongy, but should have only enough to prevent packing into a solid mass when tramped into the bottom of the bed. It should always be well tramped into a pit dug about the depth the manure is desired, since it does not cool off when thus placed. Sufficient soil should be placed above this manure to hold the entire root system of the plants grown, since it is detrimental to permit the roots to grown down into the manure to any extent.

After the soil has been put on and the frame built around the surface, the frames may be placed and the manure allowed to ferment awhile and then to cool sufficiently before planting the seeds. At first the temperature will rise to over 100 and it must be allowed to cool 90 or less before any seeds are sown. Two thermometers should be used to regulate the temperature, one in the manure and one in the open air over the bed. Plenty of moisture should be supplied if an even temperature is desired, and care must be taken in applying the water in cold weather when the plants are not unduly exposed while watering.

Plants grown in hotbeds will need plenty of fresh air, the easiest way of airing the bed being to raise one side of the sash sufficiently to permit a free circulation of air without much cooling.

PRESERVE THE MANURE.

Right at this time it is opportune to emphasize the importance of saving and utilizing the barnyard manure. Not a few farmers waste fully half of it, thereby neglecting opportunities for the enrichment of their soil. It should be kept out of the rain to prevent the escape of gases which are valuable and, if retained for a long time, may be treated with materials to prevent escape of the ammonia which it contains, and at the same time increase the content of phosphoric acid. Tests have demonstrated that acid phosphate is the material producing the largest and most profitable immediate increase in effectiveness of the manure, but the experiments strongly suggest the possibility that the finely ground phosphatic rock from which acid phosphate is made may be found an economical substitute for the latter, by using it as an absorbent in the stables and thus securing an intimate mixture with the manure in its fresh condition.

The yields will be found larger and the increase due to the addition of the preservatives smaller in case of the stall manure than in case of the open yard manure, thus showing that either with or without the addition of preservatives stall manure suffers less

loss and is richer in fertilizing constituents than open yard manure.

When the rotation of crops is intended, the best place to apply manure is on grass lands, either in meadows or in pastures. The manure should be hauled out every day and spread over the surface, and, in the spring, turned under the sod by use of a harrow. In this way the humus in the soil will be greatly increased and the land put into splendid condition.

TREATMENT OF GRAIN SMUT.

Added to the insect pests which farmers have to combat annually is the grain smut, which ranks as one of the most destructive and stubborn agencies imaginable in ruining wheat, corn and oats. Statistics recently compiled show that oat smut, the most common form of the blight, causes a loss of over \$18,000,000 annually in the United States. These smuts are caused by small parasitic fungi, whose bodies form a black, dusty mass over the kernels. When affected kernels sprout the spores germinate also, the offshoots following the growth of the plant and filling the head as soon as formed. As a treatment, the use of formalin has been found effective in preventing "stinking" smuts of wheat and oat smut. It consists in soaking the seed for two hours in a solution of 1 pound of formalin to 50 to 60 gallons of water. The strong formalin is poisonous, and great care should be exercised in its use.

The "stinking" smuts of wheat and oat smut can be overcome by treating the seed with hot water at 132 degrees for ten or fifteen minutes. On the contrary loose smut of wheat and barley smuts can be prevented by soaking the seed in cold water for four hours, allowing it to stand four hours more in wet sacks, then for five minutes in water at 132 degrees. For loose smut of oats, take, for instance, three or four bushels of oats and soak for twenty-four hours in a solution of one and one-half pounds of potassium sulphide to twenty-five gallons of water. Lime or sulphur should be used and the solution should be kept in a tightly closed vessel. After treatment spread the oats out in a dry place and turn twice a day.

ADVICE TO CREAMERY PATRONS.

The following from the Iowa Agriculturist is good advice to creamery patrons:

"At this season of the year many farmers are debating in their own mind whether they should stop selling milk to the creameries or make their own butter. The cows are no longer giving large quantities of milk, and many decide not to bother with sending the small amount of milk to the creamery. The housewife says the cost of butter necessary for the home use is as great, or greater, than what we get for our milk, and when we look for our milk check we are anxious to find out whether we are in debt to the creamery or not. For some unexplained reason most housewives have more confidence in themselves than they have in the butter maker, when it comes to making butter enough to supply the family use from the same amount of milk. But the fact is settled forever that no one can make more good butter from a certain amount of milk than an up-to-date creamery butter maker. If the housewife succeeds in making butter enough to supply the family from the same amount of milk, which, when sold to the creamery would do so, it would simply be because she makes a quality of butter which suggests thin spreading on the bread. If delivering milk to an up-to-date creamery, do not stop selling milk because the quantity of milk is decreasing. It is well to bear in mind that with a decreasing quantity there is usually an increase in the quality and an increase in the price, and the skimmed milk usually comes back to the farm in better condition. The milk cows pay especially well in the winter time when there isn't much of anything to be done on the farm. It is a good idea to have one-half of the cows come in with calves in the spring and the other half in the fall of the year. Then a good supply of milk can be kept up all the year round, and when spring

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IT IS A WONDER. SAVANNAH YACHT CLUB, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 21, 1901. After a thorough trial of your 1900 Washer on all kinds of washing, I think you have a "wonder". We have a very large washing, and have always had two women on Monday and one to finish on Tuesday. Our washing cost us \$10 per month. With your washing machine, our cook and the yard boy did the washing in 4 hours, much better than it was done before. Your washer is all you claim for it.

W. M. KIDWELL, Supt. CHRISTIANBURG, VA., March 4, 1901. I write to say that I have given the washer a thorough trial, and am delighted with it. I followed instructions carefully, and was so surprised to find that it did its work well. No boiling, no rubbing, and my clothes on the line as white and clean as I ever saw them, with half the work.

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opens up and the cows get on grass the flush or flow of all the cows will be renewed, and in that way more milk can be obtained from a certain cow, and the question as to whether milk hauling should be stopped on account of shortage of milk has been settled."

From the present outlook the demand for range sheep will be abnormal. Many stockmen intend to embark in the sheep feeding business this year on an extensive scale. Many inquiries for bands of 1000 to 10,000 are already listed.

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SWINE

The quality of the pork may be much improved by careful and cleanly feeding.

At ruling prices the breeding up of choice droves should be given a great impetus.

In a majority of cases the litters improve in size and quality as the sow grows older.

A good trough for little pigs may be made of a long narrow and shallow box of any kind. The first feed of wet bran will make it milk tight.

Ring the pigs when they are permitted to run at large in the orchard. Then, if they still manifest a disposition to peel the trunks, they should be protected.

The fat of very young pigs and animals of unthrifty growth is softer than that of finished pigs that have increased steadily to the finishing weight.

It requires but comparatively little capital to stock a farm with hogs, and it takes them but a short time to convert the crop into money. For this reason hog-raising is a profitable occupation for the man of limited means. The porker can be pastured a good part of the spring and summer and marketed in October, after passing through the fattening process.

To cure canker of the ear or throat, feed on eggs and new milk to keep up the animal's strength. As medicine, mix one ounce of tinct of iron with one pint of water; give one tablespoonful as a dose every four hours; give it slowly so that it will act as a gargle as well as a tonic. Also mix two ounces peroxide of hydrogen with six ounces of water. Bathe the affected ear twice a day with a little of this.

FATTENING ON ALFALFA.

The agricultural experiment station at Lincoln, Neb., announces the result of an experiment which demonstrates that alfalfa is an important economical accessory to the fattening of swine. It is shown conclusively by the tests that farmers who have ignored its value have merely failed to accept one of the best factors nature has provided for man's use in preparing swine for market. Without going into exhaustive details, it may be remarked that at prevailing market prices skim milk will make corn bring 4 cents more per bushel, wheat shorts, 8 cents more, and alfalfa leaves 9 cents more. Assuming that only 5 per cent of the 252,520,173 bushels of corn produced in Nebraska this year, is being fed to hogs as a single food, these figures would go to show that over \$1,000,000 more wealth would be added to the state if wheat shorts or alfalfa were substituted for one-fifth of the corn fed.

The slaughter test demonstrated that by supplying more protein, in this case by feeding alfalfa, a greater development of internal organs and more health and vigor was obtained. Undoubtedly, if more attention were given to supplying such foods as would promote a healthy organism, losses from cholera and other diseases would be greatly reduced.

The strength of the thigh bones was tested by providing supports at both ends, applying pressure in the middle. This test was made in a machine for testing strength of materials. The bones of the corn-fed pig measured one-sixteenth of an inch larger in diameter. One bone from the corn-fed pig broke under a pressure of 320 pounds and the other at 330 pounds. One of the bones of the corn and alfalfa fed pigs broke at 500 pounds and the other at 520 pounds. From this test it is evident that breakdowns, which often occur in heavy corn-fed hogs, are the fault of the feed rather than the animal. It further shows that the ability of the hog to stand up well on legs is a matter of density of bone, rather than size.

In another experiment varying quantities of alfalfa will be fed to determine the best proportion for making the most economical gains.

titles of alfalfa will be fed to determine the best proportion for making the most economical gains.

SUCCESS OF THE HERD.

While it is the proper thing and the correct thing to have the inherited qualities of the hog good, or in other words a hog of good pedigree, much of the success of the herd lies in the method of handling, and in the way they are fed and kept.

No other animal can turn the same quantity of feed into as much meat as the hog, says the Swineherd. He is bred and developed as a pork making machine. He is constituted to take care of the feeds that are in greatest supply in this country. He must, though, for best results have proper attention and care. No hog, however well bred, could eat saw dust and turn out pork. The better the feed is adapted to the purposes, the better will be the results. Therefore, the feed question is one of study, one of experience and one that counts. The hog-trough has much to do with making good hogs.

The next thing to insure success is health. The hogs must be healthy and thrifty. They must have plenty of pure water to drink. They want exercise, they want shelter from the storms. They want clean hog houses. They want attention, and want it all the time. There is no good results with the hogs without labor. They want regular feeding. They want plenty of salt and ashes where they can have access to it. Don't permit them to sleep in dusty quarters. They want pasture, succulent food as well as grain food. Grass is the cheapest balancer of the ration that can be had. Don't feed too much of one kind of grain.

We find corn, wheat and oats, equal parts by measurement, ground together and fed in a thick slop while sweet is a good feed to promote growth when they have pasture.

Don't let the pens become dirty and filthy, nor the floors nor ground around them become sour or foul. A little air-slacked lime sprinkled around will keep them in good shape and pure.

Don't permit constipation. Some breeders keep them in good order by salt and ashes mixed together. Others feed oil cake meal or germ oil meal. Give them plenty of shade in summer time and plenty of shelter in winter. The winter lots should be plowed and sowed to wheat or rye for winter pasture. This will also exterminate the impurities that are deposited on the ground by the hogs.

Best results are at the price of eternal vigilance.

HANDLING THE SOW.

The early part of June is a good time to mate the sows for fall pigs. It is best, when it can be done, to wean the pigs in good season so that the sows can be put in a good thrifty condition before breeding. It is also best not to mate at the first season of the heat, but wait until the second. Then turn the sow in with the boar, permit of but one service, after which turn her out and have a place ready where she can be alone to rest. If bred early in June the pigs will be farrowed in September, giving time for them to get well started to growing before the severe cold weather sets in.

But fall pigs, to pay a profit, must be kept growing. Pigs farrowed in September should be ready for market not later than the last of June, and this implies a good growth all through the winter. To secure a good growth at fair profit, there must be comfortable, dry quarters provided and the pig fed well throughout the winter. In some cases it will be best not to breed the sows for fall pigs as the cost of wintering will cut off the profit.

A well fed and cared for sow will readily farrow two good litters of pigs in a year, but if the fall pigs return a profit they must be sheltered and fed in an economical manner.

ALFALFA AS MEDICINE.

A few years ago farmers were almost afraid to raise hogs on account of the prevalence of cholera. Once that disease got a start in a herd it

generally succeeded in practically destroying it. Not only the aged stock, writes W. S. McAuley in "Southwest Stockman," but the pigs as well were affected. Hog cholera remedies were sometimes used to good advantage, then again they proved to be ineffectual in stopping the ravages of the plague. Since the farmers have taken to growing alfalfa extensively as a field forage plant for hogs, however, the situation is changed. Now hog cholera in our part of the state is rare and the loss of swine by the disease has been reduced by more than 50 per cent. Farmers everywhere attribute the change to that wonderful plant, alfalfa, and I sincerely believe that is what worked the transformation.

The difference in the health of hogs that have been pastured on alfalfa and those that have been kept in feed lots and fed grain and dry feeds is pronounced, and particularly so with regard to young pigs. Sucklings that have alfalfa fed mothers are far more rugged and healthy than are those that trace their ancestral dam to the pig sty. Sows that forage on alfalfa raise lusty, hearty pigs that seldom fall victims to cholera, while the mothers that are kept on other feeds and not permitted the freedom of the alfalfa fields are generally inclined to be sickly. Kansas has made great strides in growing alfalfa the past two or three years and I think you will find that those sections of the state which raise the greatest quantities of that plant are turning out the cleanest hogs and complain less of the prevalence of cholera.

If there is anything that will solve the great question of hog cholera, one that has troubled farmers since the beginning of all time, it in my estimation, is alfalfa. The time will come I believe when every hog feeder and grower will plant many acres of alfalfa each year for no other purpose than grazing hogs. I do not expect to see the millenium approach, but when the universal alfalfa time rolls around, I should not be surprised to find hog cholera put on the shelf as a back number, while the swine of that day will not know what sickness is.

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SHEEP--GOATS

The troughs from which the sheep drink should be kept clean and sweet. Rather than drink foul, ill smelling water they will die of thirst.

Mutton breeds of sheep do not depend on waste lands and hillsides, to become profitable. Good sheep require good pastures, and pay well. Wool is simply a product of the sheep, and no farmer can make sheep pay who depends on wool only for his profit.

The Fremont County, Nebraska, Wool Growers' Association has petitioned the legislature to pass a new bounty bill and appropriate the sum of \$40,000 for bounty increasing the bounty on coyotes to \$2 and on wolves to \$5.

For sour mouths with blisters and raw sores treat as follows: To a spring lamb give one tablespoonful of a strong solution of epsom salts. Dissolve hypsulphite of soda water as strong as may be made and give two teaspoonfuls to a lamb three times a day. Wash the lips and inside of the mouth with a strong solution of borax or of hypsulphite of soda. Feed the lambs soft mash of bran and linseed and avoid the use of alkaline water, which is generally responsible for this disease. Feeding among cactus, to get the herbage close to the thorny leaves, is a common cause of this trouble on the ranges.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE GOAT.

A few observations on the Angora goat are contributed to an exchange by Ward and Garrett, extensive breeders at Mountain Home, Tex. One member of the firm writes:

"There are some people who still believe the Angora is a fighter and that the does will defend the kids against the attacks of dogs or wolves. Every man in the business ought to know that this is not true and that the Angora doe becomes separated from her kid very easily.

"We have had several bad spells of weather here and the Angora is the only kind of live stock that has come through in good condition. The goats are all fat, while the horses, mules and cattle all show the effects of a hard winter.

"There is one feature of the industry that must be bettered and the only way to do it is by the united action of all the breeders. This is the present state of the wether market. This is one of the most important parts of the business; the Angora wether as a meat producer has not obtained the credit from buyers and consumers which it deserves and it is worth the efforts of every goat raiser to get the Angora quoted on the markets. I believe San Antonio, Texas, is the only market where they are at all recognized."

FUTURE OF SHEEP INDUSTRY.

In a recent address of Robert Gibbons, at Detroit, among other things he said:

"At present well-bred flocks in the agricultural states are largely maintained to supply new blood to those of the great ranges and ranches of the West, and the type their owners aim to produce is such as will meet the approval of Western flock masters, and maintain the characteristics necessary in those flocks in their present environment. With the change of that environment will come a change in type of sheep demanded, and also, I fully believe, in the extent of that demand, as the stud flocks will move westward to be nearer their market, as did the great herds of beef cattle, which were once features of the agricultural states from New York to Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan. Then the stud flocks in the older states will necessarily have to depend upon the demands of the states in which they are maintained. This is what I believe will be the future of the sheep industry in the United States, modified to some extent by influences which will more or less retard its natural development."

JUDGING MUTTON SHEEP.

The sheep with legs short stocky

and set well apart will invariably attract the attention of the judge of good mutton sheep, says the Drover's Journal.

The mutton sheep with fine bone seldom finds favor with the judge. He is inclined to interpret such indications to lack of vigor, hardiness and indifferent response to good feeding.

The long, narrow face is never considered anything but a weakness among the mutton types. Instead, one desires to see the short nose and broad face, indicating heavy conformation.

A mutton sheep with a "ewe neck" is about as much out of place as a dairy cow without the pronounced wedge-shape formation. The drop in the neck in front of the shoulders, called "ewe neck" is invariably avoided almost instinctively by both judge and experienced feeder.

A mutton sheep is never without good depth from the top of the shoulder and a point midway between the forelegs. An equally essential feature, and which follows chest depth in close correlation, is girth of heart. It is hard to find a mutton sheep too strong in either of these points.

A prominent backbone or spine is avoided, as it is a sure indication of a deficiency of flesh along the back and loin. It is of some considerable importance that a good mutton sheep be close coupled—that is, the distance between the last rib and the hip points be comparatively short.

The judge of a mutton sheep never fails to pay a little attention at least to the thigh. There is a certain law of correlation of parts existing throughout the whole conformation. One never sees a poor thigh on a first class mutton body.

There are numerous other points that the judges will invariably run over in judging a good mutton carcass, and these are but a few of the most distinct, but will give a glimpse of some of the more prominent features.

GOATS AND SHEEP AS BRUSH DESTROYERS.

The subject is correctly stated. It is not accidental that goats are put first. As brush destroyers they are away in the fore-front as compared with sheep, but because it is so, it must not be concluded that sheep also cannot be effectively used in destroying brush. But to make sheep do this work at a profit, they must be managed in a certain way or disaster will come to the sheep.

The difference between sheep and goats as brush destroyers may be stated as follows: Brush is the natural food of the goat, although it will eat grass; whereas grass is the natural food of the sheep, although it will eat brush.

Goats will grow fat on brush because it is the food which they eat by preference. But they will also eat a certain proportion of grass, and the natural taste of goats may be so modified if the change is gradually made, that in time they may be made to subsist wholly on grass. Sheep grow fat on grass, but they will likewise at the same time browse to a considerable extent on brush, if they have the opportunity, but it will not do to confine them to a diet of brush, and it would probably take a long, long time to so modify the grazing habit of sheep as to get them to do well on brush only.

In using sheep and goats or goats and sheep in destroying brush, it is important that these distinctions be kept in mind by those who employ one or the other, or both of these agencies in destroying brush. Some have attempted to make sheep do the work under conditions where goats should have done it, and in all instances it has been done less profitably than if done by the proper instrument. Which are the circumstances then under which goats will do the work more profitably, and which those in which it will be done more profitably by sheep? And are there any circumstances in which it would be advantageous to call in both agencies?

Where the land is entirely or almost entirely covered with brush, goats should be employed to do the clearing. To employ sheep to do it under such conditions would be to invite disaster. In several instances the attempt has been made, and the result has been the

same. The flock of sheep have gone to wreck and they have gone thus because they have been forced to live on food which, taken alone, is not a natural diet for them. Nor does it mend the matter much, though there should be meadows composed of what may be termed water grasses fringing streams that may run through such lands, for such grasses do not furnish a food that is relished by sheep, and in addition the danger is present that they will be more or less infested with parasites. Goats unquestionably should be the pioneer brush cleaners.

When goats are set to work to glean brush the effectiveness of their work will depend largely on the extent of the area to which they are given access in proportion to their numbers. If the range is large in proportion to the number of goats grazing upon it, the time required to destroy the brush on a given area will take much longer than if the goats are confined to a limited area. When goats eat the leaves of brush in the growing season, they eat the lungs, so to speak, through which the young trees breathe. If these are kept eaten off for any considerable period in the summer, the bushes and young trees so stripped must die. If the browsing grounds are unduly large, the goats pass on to other browsing after a certain area has been browsed over, and perchance do not graze there again the same season, and the first browsing may be imperfect. Some of the leaves may be left on. The bush or young tree at once begins a fight for life by throwing out other leaves. Consequently it does not die; it may even put forth considerable growth the same season, thus increasing the work which the goats must do before the brush dies. It follows, therefore, that if goats are to do the work in the most effective manner, they must not have an unlimited range. To circumscribe their grazing it may be necessary to furnish fencing. But when this is necessary the aim should be to locate such fences where they are to remain permanently.

If new farms have good grass growing up near the brush, or if a certain proportion is brush and a certain proportion grass, then it may be more profitable to have sheep do the browsing, on the principle that sheep will probably give a better return for the grazing on grass than the goats. The sheep may be made to do very effective browsing under such conditions, but to have them do it most effectively would call for fencing. They would need to be shut in on the browse for a part of the day, otherwise they would confine themselves more particularly to a diet of grass while the grass held out. They would, therefore, browse much less than if enclosed on the browse for a part of the day, especially in the morning. If turned in on the browse early in the day they will fill up on it and later in the day they will eat grass. In this way they may be made to kill brush very effectively and without any loss in flesh to the sheep, whereas if they were forced to live on browse they would lose condition.

There are other conditions where browse and grass grow together. The

GOATS.

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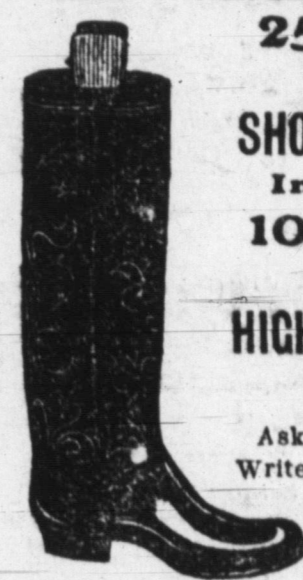
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browse grows thinly or in patches more or less alternating with the grass areas. Under these conditions a band of goats and also a band of sheep would do the work more effectively than either would do it alone. It may be stated that on a farm all brush at the first, sheep may be introduced after some of the area has been brushed by the goats and grass grazing is being furnished by the same.

The introduction of grazing on some lands may be greatly facilitated by sowing certain grasses and clovers, but not until the goats or sheep have begun to kill the brush. As soon as they begin this work the sowing of the grasses may begin. The early spring is the best time to sow them. The mixture should contain timothy, blue grass, common red clover, alsike clover and white clover. Moderate quantities of seed only are required, as it is the tendency in some of these to thicken. No covering is needed nor is any cessation of grazing called for. In this way these marvelous grass producing lands may be cleared very effectively and virtually without any outlay, since the revenue from the sheep and goats ought to be more than the cost of caring for them.—Prof. Thomas in American Sheep Breeder.



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DAIRY

The best heifer calves are none too good, and the dairy farmer can as a rule, raise better cows than he can buy in the markets.

If a farmer breeds his own cattle, he is apt to select the particular stock which is adapted to his purpose, and to breed with a definite end in mind. Good care and cleanliness are absolutely necessary in raising high bred cattle.

It is very rarely that you can pick up a good dairy cow by ordinary purchase, as a man who has a really good animal is not likely to let her go. The best plan is to get a good cow and raise your own stock, culling as often as is necessary.

Let the cow be fed promptly at regular times, in the same order and so far as possible by the same feeder. Feeding should be done as quickly as possible, only insuring thoroughness. When the cow is excited or expectant she is diverting potential energy from milk-making.

During the past ten years the production of butter in Texas has increased 49.5 per cent. The dairy products during the past year were 251,342,698 gallons of milk, 47,991,492 pounds of butter and 136,133 pounds of cheese of an aggregate value of \$18,504,978. Of the amount produced 82.9 per cent. was consumed on the farm, and the rest was sold for \$2,648,116.

CHEESE MAKING IN AMERICA.

There has been a popular impression that the manufacture of cheese has been so completely transferred to the factory system as to practically abolish cheese making on dairy farms. The agricultural results of the twelfth census show, however, that in 1899 there were still 15,670 farms upon which dairy cheese was made and that they produced that year, 16,372,330 pounds, an average of over 1,000 pounds to the farm. This fact has induced the Dairy Division of the Agricultural Department to publish a farmer's bulletin on cheese making on the farm, which is now being printed. Factory cheese making is a complicated and delicate operation. The various changes that take place in milk and which are troublesome in cheese making, nearly all develop in the night's milk, kept over until the following morning; so that if milk is made into cheese when freshly milked, no difficulty, it is stated, need be expected. By employing a simple and short method of manufacture, any one at all accustomed to handling milk, can, with appliances found in any well regulated farm home make good cheese. The bulletin mentioned is a compilation of the methods described by the Minnesota Dairy School, by the Cheese Instructor of the New York State Department of Agriculture, the Dairy School of the University of Wisconsin and several other authorities. Simple descriptions are given of several styles of cheese, the ordinary

cake, the small cheese or print cheese, similar in style to the 1-pound butter print, pot cheese, neufchatel cheese, English cream cheese, French cream cheese, etc. The bulletin is concise; but 16 pages in length and can be secured by any farmer interested in the subject upon application to his Member of Congress or Senator or to the Secretary of Agriculture. Although cheese making is described as comparatively simple yet great care is advised in aeration and cooling, coloring, the use of rennet, attention to temperature, the curdling process, cutting, cooking, molding, pressing, washing and dressing the cheese and finally salting and curing it. The entire process covers a period of from two to four months and good practical results are obtained only by experience.

THE TESTING OF COWS.

The value of records obtained by weighing and testing the milk of each cow once a week for a year, has been demonstrated many times. Such records have been made for over two hundred cows in some of the ninety-five patrons' herds supplying milk to the Wisconsin Dairy School, says the Creamery Patrons' Handbook. The farmers weighed the milk of each cow at the two milkings of one day, in some cases every week during a year, and sent small samples of each cow's milk to the creamery to be tested. From these tests and weights the total milk production of each cow was calculated. The results obtained showed that many cows were not giving anywhere near enough milk in a year to pay for the care and feed the farmers gave them. The cows were supported by the sweat of their owner's brow and paid him less than nothing for his labor.

Some idea of the difference in the value of patrons' cows may be formed from the records of two cows. The feed and the labor of milking and caring for these two cows were about the same, but one cow produced over forty dollars worth more milk in a year than the other, and the milk of the poorer cow did not amount to enough to pay for her feed. In a herd of twelve cows, tested for three years, the milk of one cow was worth \$110 more than the feed she ate, while that of five other cows added together amounted to \$114 more than their feed. One cow produced nearly as much profit as five cows in the same herd.

Farmers will shoot crows, woodchucks and other animals that eat their crops without paying for them, and why should not the unprofitable cows be disposed of? A pair of scales with a Babcock test will show that some cows are more wasteful of a farmer's labor and crops than any other animal on the place.

Many farmers supply a creamery or a cheese factory with at least 100 pounds of milk per day and receive for their milk in the neighborhood of \$400 a year. This sum surely warrants investment a milk tester, and the time to use it, not only on the cows, but to detect any errors in testing that may be made at the factory.

POULTRY

It is a good plan to mark the chicks soon after they are hatched. Then, when they have matured, they may be identified.

Texas fruit and truck growers are keeping the good work going by forming organizations to promote their mutual interests. Grayson county has a union with a large membership, including several of the most influential farmers. The Tarrant county growers who supply the Fort Worth market have also decided to co-operate.

THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

The last census shows a very large apparent decrease in the number of chickens in the United States, but a very large increase in the number of eggs produced. The apparent decrease is explained by the fact that in the last census the enumerators were instructed to count only chickens that were at least three months old; and, as the report was closed, June 30, many of the chickens were not old enough to count. Of the separate reports Alaska has the smallest number of chickens, 176, while Iowa has the largest number, 18,907,683. The total number of fowls of each kind in the last census is as follows: Chickens, 233,598,085; ducks, 4,807,358; turkeys, 6,599,367; geese, 5,676,863; all other fowls, 17,083,588. All these figures are short of those given in the census of 1890 by several millions for the reason given above. Iowa leads the Union in the number, value and output of poultry products, Illinois holding the second place.

MARKET DEMAND FOR TURKEYS.

But few have any conception of the number of fowls consumed in a large city during Thanksgiving and Christmas weeks. For Thanksgiving week there were sold in New York City over \$25,000 turkeys. In former years there has been sold a fourth more than this and as many as 425,000 have been sold in one week. This season turkeys have been scarce, not well finished and high in price. This is the explanation for the falling off in sales. Last year turkeys sold at from four to five cents per pound lower in price than this year; the same is true of chickens, ducks and geese, and even Guinea fowls sell higher than ever before. All this should prove of advantage to the grower.

The day has about gone by for low prices for poultry and eggs. All that is needed now is for us to have good quality in our poultry and eggs for market, and they will sell well. Now is the time to begin to plan for having better than ever before. Pull away from old time methods of poor quality market poultry and work to have the very best. For example, turkeys sold in the New York market all the way from 16 cents per pound to 28 and 30 cents per pound; now it did not cost one cent more per pound to grow the higher priced ones than the cheaper ones. It is simply a question of care and feeding. Those who feed properly and well have the finer quality and the greater size or weight, while those who do not feed properly and well have the lesser weight and the lower price. Quality controls the market to a greater extent than is generally supposed.

It is all very well to allow the growing turkeys to hunt for bugs and grasshoppers so long as they are plentiful, but so soon as this kind of food dwindles we must supply its place with other food as good for two reasons—to give them a full food supply, and to prevent them from walking the flesh from their bodies going about in an aimless way in search of food they will not find. Just as soon as the cool or cold nights begin to lessen the supply of wild food of all kinds, then we must feed the stronger. Always see to it that they have all the good, wholesome food they will eat at all times. That is the way to grow turkeys. If there are not plenty of bugs, worms, grasshoppers, berries and nuts for them, give them all the corn they will eat every night, also a good strong feed of it in the morning. The best you can do with those yet

POULTRY.

57 PREMIUMS—57 in three shows in 1901. Breeders of high class Poultry. Single Comb White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15, and White P. Rocks Eggs \$3.00 for 15. Fine stock for sale at reasonable prices. State agents for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Shipped from Dallas at factory prices. Send for free catalogue. Also carry in stock Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, Mica Crystal Grits, Ground Oyster Shell, Lambert's Death to Lice, powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters. **THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS, 439 Cole Ave., Dallas, Texas.**

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

GOLDEN WHITE AND BUFF

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

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

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,

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

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

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs \$1

per setting. Fine, large and perfectly barred stock, and good enough for any one. Address **W. A. BARNHILL, Merkel, Tex.**

on hand this winter is to give them all the corn they will eat and fill them out the best you can, so as to have the most possible out of them. The same is true of chickens, ducks and geese. Be sure to send them all to market in prime condition, or as close to it as possible, and lay your plans another year for having them better than ever before. It is largely a matter of care. Those who care for their stock and feed it well have the best quality; those who do not, have the poorer quality. Just so sure as your turkeys, chickens, ducks and geese are ill favored and sell low in the market just that sure is it proof positive that you failed to feed and care for them properly.—New York Herald.

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MANY WOMEN EARN MONEY AT HOME.

In every country neighborhood, in any town small or large, women who are in earnest and set their heads to it may originate ways of bringing in money while at the same time they attend to their daily household duties. At a meeting of the Minnesota Dairymen's association several ladies reported their success in cow keeping. One woman, Mrs. Holmes, was fond of cows and had money to buy one. That was some years ago. Mrs. Holmes now has a farm of 240



THE DAIRYWOMAN AND HER PETS.

acres in small grains and pasture. The grain lands gave a phenomenal yield to the acre, the men farmers said when they heard the average was nearly fifty bushels. Mrs. Holmes has now twenty-six cows, which gave her nearly \$1,500 worth of butter last year. For a farmer that is not a bad income. Mrs. Holmes wisely uses all the product of her land to feed her stock on.

A Maine woman, Mrs. Florence Cummings, who likewise plays the piano, devotes her farm to poultry, hay and dairying. She does all her own housework and sells twenty pounds of butter a week. Country women around Boston have taken up market gardening with enthusiasm, and several of them are in receipt of incomes from this source that many professional men and women might envy. In New England it is becoming common to employ Italian women to do the work in market gardening, and they make excellent help. They do not get drunk or quarrel. In the west and southwest, of course, however, it is left for women to conduct farms on a grand scale. In California Mrs. Buckingham of Vacaville long since showed what woman can do in the agricultural field; so did the ingenious woman who raised pampas plumes and created a demand for them. In the Panhandle of Texas Mrs. Pauline Whitman owns and operates a ranch of 200,000 acres, on which she raises 15,000 cattle a year.

In another field of home industry may be mentioned Mrs. Kidd, the lady who began making delicious pickles according to a recipe that had been in her family for generations. Year after year she took premiums for her wares at southern state fairs before she ever thought of pickle making as a remunerative industry. Finally it occurred to her that, since her pickles were so very good, she might get some spending money by selling them. She offered some of them at a famous southern hotel. At once they met with favor. Then another and another hotel manager wanted them till a trade began that was widened out to include railway dining cars and great ocean steamer lines. Like Mrs. Macready of Buffalo, Mrs. Kidd first made her delicacies in her own kitchen. As was the case with Mrs. Macready's husband also, ere long Mrs. Kidd's husband had to give up his own work and help his wife with the industry she had founded. A large factory has been built in the rear of the old southern home in which Mrs. Kidd lived, and scores of helpers are now employed regularly.

Among the most interesting and lucrative home industries for women is

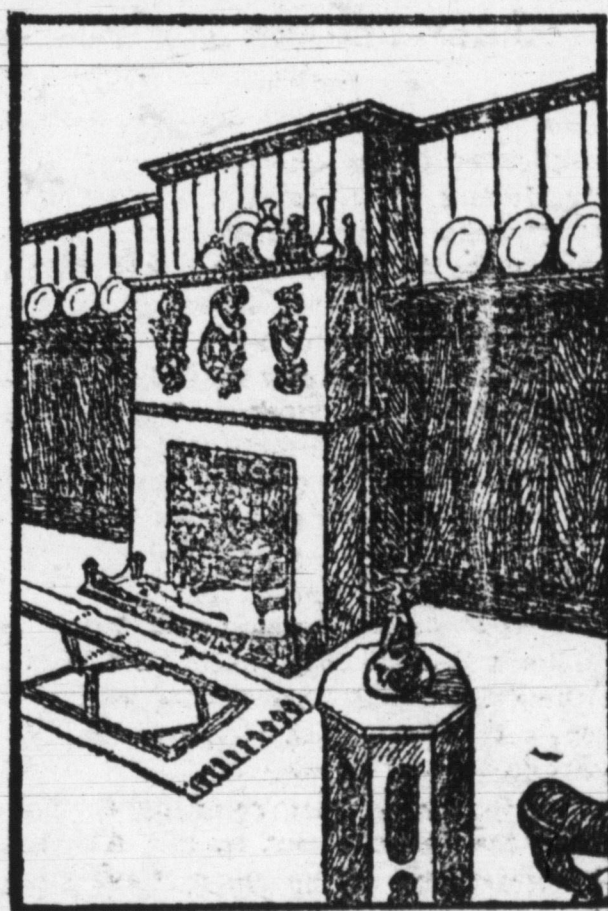
one which became popular so suddenly that it amounts to a fad. The fad will die a natural death by and by, but while it lasts hundreds of quiet domestic women are getting good money out of the homemade rug business. There are braided and sewed rugs, crocheted rugs, knitted ones and those woven by hand in a way similar to that whereby the most expensive Persian and oriental rugs are manufactured. All over the Union women are catering to the popular fad, learning from aged mothers and grandmothers how these made rugs half a century ago, except that the grandmothers made the rugs for sturdy farm boots to tread upon, and that right heavily, while the granddaughters make theirs for dainty ladies to show off in parlors and even in some cases to hang up for draperies. The rug foundation can be painted or stained with the outline of a colored figure or scene and the rag or wool filling be worked in to correspond, so that the outer surface represents a sort of tapestry picture. To produce the thing quite perfect all the dyes used must also be the unfading homemade ones used by the grandmothers. A young lady in New York city is actually making a fortune from the manufacture and sale of these rugs. She occupies all the floors of one house.

ALICE WHITTAKER.

TREATMENT OF WALLS.

If the walls are tastefully decorated, a room is more than half furnished. Wall papers are now produced in such endless variety that something artistic may easily be found for a very small amount.

Perhaps one of the most popular methods of treating a wall consists in papering it in two colors, or, rather,



BLUE AND WHITE.

two shades of the same color, the upper section being lighter than the lower, as a rule.

The dividing line is concealed by a shelf which runs around the room and which holds china, books, bric-a-brac, etc.

The illustration shows just such a treatment of a wall. The color scheme is in two shades of blue, harmonizing prettily with the white woodwork and the blue and white china.

R. DE LA BAUME.

FOR HALF MOURNING.

Half mourning is not now so rigidly insisted upon, but white voile with black silk mull trimmings or with chiffon ruchings and other garniture are allowable. When such a gown is to be worn with a hat, the latter should be trimmed with mauve tulle mingled with white and with bunches of white violets. Mauve is used now instead of the unbecoming lavender. Few people put their children into mourning now except for the funeral and for church for a few weeks, as it is thought too depressing for young minds.

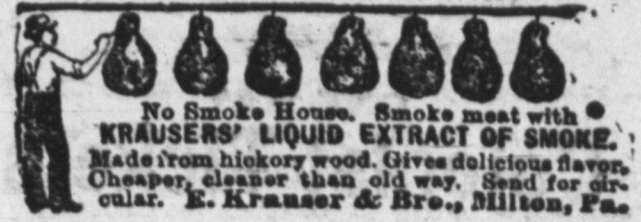
WOMEN WHO MANAGE.

Mrs. Hearst and Mrs. Stanford, who have given away millions of money, understand the detail and management of their own business better than any of their agents. As for Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in the world, would Hetty Green trust to any "mere man" to invest and control her money for her? Not she!

AMERICAN WOMEN IMPROVING.

Beyond a doubt the American woman is improving physically and mentally. The other day two women found a burglar in their flat. The old woman's way would have been to screech and keel over in a faint. These two American new women attacked the intruder boldly. He ran into the street, they after him. They chased him into the arms of a policeman before they let up on him, and the policeman led him, panting, to the station house. Then there is that young Pawtucket high school teacher, Miss Rogers. She is a slender, delicate looking slip of a girl. The big boys of the high school had driven away several teachers before her because of unruliness and disorderly behavior. They thought to make short work of the new teacher. Led by the captain of the football team, six feet tall, the fellows refused to come to recitation. One slight secret, however, these ungallant boors did not know. Though little, the new teacher is mighty. She is a trained athlete and learned the womanly art of self defense at Wellesley college. When the captain of the football team showed insubordination, it seemed that a flash of lightning struck him in the nose. Blood flowed, and the captain of the football team went down upon the floor. Next came the next biggest high school bully who thought to defy a woman teacher. In the time of another flash of lightning he lay beside the vanquished captain of the football team. Then followed another and another defeat for the big boys who had scared off so many teachers. Now order reigns in Warsaw, and no wonder. Miss Rogers has laid down the dictum that impertinent remarks and disobedience will not be tolerated in that school, and not a soul disputes her. It was courage and pluck that enabled these women to score victory. They could because they thought they could.

A spinster slept alone in one wing of a large house and felt timid about it. A married woman jeered at her for being afraid. "No wonder you are not scared," retorted the lone woman. "You've got a man and a pistol in your end of the house." Now, the man was a little bit of a chap, and he was not always to be depended on, for sometimes he was drunk. Besides that, the pistol was not loaded, though the man was at times. Nevertheless here were a man and a pistol, and the spinster thought a woman with these near her had no business to be frightened.



No Smoke House. Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

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DEPT 148 K., East St. Louis, Ill.

Good Cows AND A U.S. SEPARATOR

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The U. S. Separator gets all the cream from the milk, The cream makes the butter, The skim-milk makes the call, All bring in the cash.

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VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

WHY WOMEN GROW OLD SOON-ER THAN MEN.

WHY is it that women grow old so much sooner than men?

"I don't admit it!" retorted the bachelor girl promptly.

The man with whom she was talking leaned back in his chair and smiled indulgently at her. "Why, my dear girl," he answered, "just look around you among our acquaintances. Take the Van Peppers, for instance. Major (Van Pepper at seventy is as brisk as a young man, and Mrs. Van Pepper—why, she can barely waddle around, although she is nearly ten years his junior. She affects caps and sits behind screens cossetting herself all the



ONE TYPE.

time. She never goes anywhere, and her only pleasure is making exactions and complaints. And look at Miss Spinks. She can't be more than forty if she's a day, and she sits behind her stuffy window curtains, carefully adjusted so that no sunshine will pierce through and no rude wind blow upon her, and she knits and gossips all day long, with her cat curled up at her feet. Forty, mind you! Why, at forty a man is a youngster, hustling around to beat the band and thinking of what the future has in store for him!"

"But"—

"Wait a minute. We'll come down to even younger women. There's Miss Scribbler. She's barely thirty-two, and yet she bends over her desk in a newspaper office every dreary day long, and at night she tumbles into bed too tired to move. That is her existence."

"It has always been a wonder to me she could write. To write, it seems to me, one should go around, mix with all kinds of people and gain some new experience every day," broke in the bachelor girl.

"H-m-m! She is drawing upon her past experiences before she was shut up. Besides, there are plenty of newspaper clippings and encyclopedias in the literary factory where she works."

"But her brain"—

"Oh, naturally that doesn't grow strong any more than her body. She is only another woman 'shut in.'"

"Why, what do you mean? I thought the 'shut ins' were invalids who couldn't stir from their chairs and that they founded a society?"

"Yes, I know. But there are others who have shut their own selves in and yet who are as strong as you or I. They are the women who grow old and, alas, useless before their time—society women, like old Mrs. Van Pepper, who never take any real interest in life and what life means, who live on admiration as girls and exact even more as married women. When, owing to their artificial lives, their charms fade early, there is nothing for them to do but to take refuge in the cap of the dowager, and their sole consolation is being waited on hand and foot and making miserable the lives of those under them."

"But Miss Spinks?"

"Ah, isn't she a 'shut in'? If she would only stop mourning over her ruined life and her one past love affair— if she would only go out into the fresh

air, walk, exert herself, take an interest in life—who knows but she might even have another love affair."

"And Miss Scribbler?"

"That is the saddest of all, because she is handicapped by the fact that she

has to earn her living. But do you suppose I would stay bending over a desk all day if I found it was ruining my health and brains and preventing me from making friends, from seeing life, cramping my whole future? No, indeed! If I could not persuade my superiors that fresh ideas and a brain constantly receiving new impressions are worth more than a certain number of musty office hours a day, I would work nights, Sundays, every spare minute, to put myself in a position where I could both live and do my best work and where by improving all the time I could put myself beyond the possibility of being thrown away some day like a sucked orange when I had finally reached my limit. It isn't work that makes a woman old, hopeless and worn; its selfish idleness or a narrow life or work under adverse circumstances. Even sorrow doesn't ruin a woman's existence if she still keeps her hand on the pulse of life, if she still moves and has a part in the world about her, if she does not allow herself to become a 'shut in.'"

MAUD ROBINSON.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF WOMEN.

Are women extravagant? An English paper discusses this at great length in its usually ponderous fashion.

I say they are and they are not.

In household and many important matters the majority of women are not extravagant; for, as a rule, they are not well off according to their position in life, their allowances are small and they have many expenditures.

Then, too, they have been trained to know the price of things, and they usually get their money's worth.

Woman's method of earning money has usually been to save it, and although we are beginning to change this yet it is still so to a great extent, for to men is given the privilege of earning the larger incomes.

But there are many small things in which woman is most extravagant.

She will wear her best tailor made out in the rain, thereby impairing its freshness forever and a day, and this simply to make an impression on some woman she doesn't really care two cents about. She will likewise hold up her umbrella in a rainstorm using a hand incased in a white glove. She might at least remove the glove, for one spot of water absolutely ruins it.

She will buy a dozen veils at one time, wear each once or twice and then throw it in a little heap in the bottom of a drawer. If the veil had been rolled lengthwise, it would have lasted four times as long, and why use so many at once?

Then she will put rough bindings on the bottom of her skirts and ruin her expensive boots, or, worse still, put on no binding at all, which ruins the skirt.

Yes, and she will waste money for neck ribbons which are mussed and don't look half as well or last as long as a regular collar and buy fancy belts and novelties, which go out almost as soon as they are "in" and which eat up her money so wonderfully that she wonders why she has none left to purchase the important pieces.

On the whole, I am sorry to say, women are apt to be penny wise and pound foolish. HELEN CLIFTON.

A scrubbing machine has been invented which will do the work of two women. Well, women won't quarrel with that sort of an invention.

ELIZA ABOHARD CONNER.



HER BEST TAILOR MADE.

THE NEW WOMAN AND HER DOINGS.

WHAT is probably the most hopeful sign of that strange, complicated, conglomerated life on New York city's famous east side is the activity of the girls' clubs there.

For woman, young or old, to go outside of her home, except to church or the grocery, is something comparatively new in east side annals. The strong, ambitious factory girls there are changing these conditions. More than a dozen years ago Miss Grace Dodge began establishing social and educational clubs among them. It gave them what they needed—a hint of better things and how to do. From that initiative they swept onward and started for themselves social clubs, likewise associations for instruction not only in school branches, but in the industries. In that erstwhile benighted New York east side these independent, enthusiastic working girls have now some 600 clubs. There are stenographers' associations, and some of the girls belonging to them can take dictation and typewrite in five languages. There is a society of artificial flower workers that subscribed money and sent one of their number to Paris to learn how the French make those exquisite silk, cotton and velvet blossoms and leaves which cannot be distinguished from the natural except at very close sight. These young women are New York's best hope in the midst of political dishonesty and political ignorance. The girls have classes in bookbinding, classes for learning telegraphy and stenography and those for nature study, besides many others. The nature study class goes into the parks during the scant leisure hours these brave workers can call their own and makes observations under the eye of a teacher. The girls have organized likewise a department connected with the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which, it is safe to say, is more than any young men's organization has done there. Others of the young women learn civics and the science of government.

A newspaper recently devoted a long article to the story of a rich young woman who fell in love with a magnetic but ignorant young man and thereupon employed some of her dollars in educating him so that he might make a commendable appearance in her social circle preparatory to being married to her. Well, I don't see why not. For generations rich men have been sending poor but pretty girls to school and marrying them when the education was supposed to be finished, and nothing has been thought of it. Why should not the rule work both ways?

The late Julian Ralph was press agent in the east for the St. Louis exposition. His assistant in the New York headquarters was Miss Elsie Reasoner, a young lady of Kansas and a newspaper girl. She had been Paris correspondent of the London Globe, had been a newspaper worker in the Cuban war and also was connected with the American correspondence bureau of the Paris exposition. On the death of Mr. Ralph, Miss Reasoner was appointed to his place as eastern press representative of the St. Louis exposition.

United States senate document 190, page 109, contains the following testimony before the Philippine commission, by Archbishop Nozeleda of Manila, concerning the Filipino native women and men: "The woman is better than the man in every way—in intelligence, in virtue and in labor—and a great deal more economical. She is very much given to trade and trafficking. If any rights or privileges are to be given to the natives, do not give them to the men, but to the women." Question: "Then you think it would be better to give the right to vote to the women than to the men?" Answer: "Oh, much better."

Isora Duncan, the American barefoot dancer in Berlin, gets prices for her performances equal to those paid to the greatest opera singers. Berlin art lovers are building a theater for her in which she will reproduce Greek plays. The theater will be modeled after a Greek temple.

INTERURBAN LINE

NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.

Runs 40 Cars

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

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DALLAS FT. WORTH

THE GREAT EAST AND WEST LINES EVER Louisiana and Texas.



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

A Farm and Home In The Southwest



Is most desired by those living in the North where the winters are long and severe. Garden planting has already begun HERE. Lands are now cheap considering their wonderful productiveness. The tide of immigration is turned this way, consequently land values are increasing daily. Are you seeking land either for a home or an investment? If so, NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. Authentic, reliable and specific information regarding this undeveloped section and special railroad rates will be furnished upon request. S. A. HUGHES, General Immigration Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

INVEST YOUR MONEY

And take advantage of the excellent opportunities which now await capital and development in the rapidly growing territory traversed by the Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Our Sixteen Page Illustrated Journal The Southern Field, which is sent free upon application, gives authentic information about present available openings for the profitable investment of capital in Manufacturing Plants, Mining Properties, Timber Tracts, Farming Lands, Colony Sites, Residence Locations, and Water Power Developments. M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C. When you write to advertisers kindly mention the Journal.

PENCILED PARAGRAPHS

A WORK OF ART.

The most finely bound and printed volume of its kind which has ever reached the editor's table is the eleventh annual prospectus of the Dallas Business University, just issued. The book is enclosed in Morocco leather, with gilt ornamentation. The finest quality of glazed paper is used throughout. Upon a fly-leaf appears the challenge: "You may deposit your tuition in any bank on entering, to be refunded in full at end of first month if the 'D. B. U.' is not, in your own judgment, the best in Dallas or Texas and, as represented, strictly high grade." The frontispiece is a splendid photogravure portrait of Professor J. F. Smith, president and founder of the institution. Further on, the advantages of the institution are summed up in nineteen convincing arguments. Then follow portraits of successful young men and women, graduates from the university, who now hold responsible and remunerative positions, together with a full description of the practical methods employed to insure successful instruction. The prospectus is distinctively a work of art from cover to cover.

AGRICULTURALLY NO STATE IN THE UNION LIKE IT.

While Texas is comparatively new, its development has been wonderful and substantial.

It offers a great field for investors here. One of the live concerns who do a real estate and loan business in this section is West & West, 180 Main St., Dallas, Texas. They are also surveyors and engineers. They do an extensive business in this "black-waxy soil" section, which has a natural reputation for its productiveness, as it needs no fertilizing, and unexcelled for heavy farm products. They have a number of fine farms and tracts of land along the Trinity river, which will be very valuable with the improvement the government is making on the Trinity. Write them or call and see them. Kindly mention the "Journal."

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT FARMS?

The great State of Texas offers with its wonderful resources and the numerous advantages—a rare opportunity to homeseekers and investors. Texas is a leader, not a trailer.

Robertson & Watson—land and loan agents—with offices in the Gaston building, Dallas, Texas, have compiled a "booklet" giving you full information regarding the real facts, agriculturally, concerning Texas, and much other information, also partial list of available farms for those looking for same. It is a book each farmer or investor should have in his home, and you can get it by writing them for it. Kindly mention the "Journal."

SHORTHORN SALE.

The great combination sale of Shorthorns in the fine stock pavilion at the Fort Worth stock yards Thursday, May 14, 1903, will be of special interest to Shorthorn breeders and will attract a representative number.

Mr. Hovencamp stated to a reporter that he had examined personally a great many of the cattle in this sale and can say that most of them are superior to any that have ever been offered in Texas at public sale. It will be well for parties wishing to enlarge their herds to be present at this sale.

INTERURBAN BOOKLET.

The Northern Texas Traction Company, operating the Interurban line between Fort Worth and Dallas, have issued a very attractive illustrated pamphlet, giving scenes of importance in Fort Worth and Dallas along their line. It is well gotten up, being illustrated by T. O. Bateman and printed by the Keystone Printing Company, both of Fort Worth.

Mr. W. C. Forbess, G. P. & T. A. of the road, is proposing to guarantee to the citizens of both Dallas and Fort Worth an attractive time at Lake Erie, located at Handley, Texas, on the line of their road, which is one of the finest lakes anywhere in Texas, and has been created at this place during the last two years. The Northern

Texas Traction Co. is busily engaged erecting a pavilion and places of resort and pleasure, which will no doubt have a large patronage of the public during the hot days. If any one desires this pamphlet, write to W. C. Forbess, G. P. A., at Fort Worth, Texas, and it will be mailed promptly free of charge.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

The Century Manufacturing company of East St. Louis, Ill., are the largest manufacturers of buggies and surreys in the United States. They sell direct from their factory to homes at factory prices. They are consequently in a position to save the customer from \$20 to \$40 on the purchase of a buggy and from \$40 to \$60 on the purchase of a surrey. The Century buggies are without a doubt the best manufactured in the United States. They sell for cash or on easy monthly payment plan, and they will be pleased to extend credit to honest people living in all parts of the



country. They are offering a regular \$75 buggy for only \$33.50 and the buggy is fully guaranteed for three years. The Century brand of buggies are the only buggies in the market that are warranted for three years. We would suggest that our readers write to the Century Manufacturing company, East St. Louis, Ill., for their free buggy catalogue, and in so doing please mention the fact that you were advised to do so by the Journal. See advertisement on another page.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

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

RELIEF AT HAND.

Thousands of Sufferers are Finding It Out.

Relief is at hand. For scores of rheumatic sufferers. For hundreds of bad backs. For urinary disorders—diabetes. Doan's Kidney Pills relieve and cure. Read the proof of it.

Mr. W. E. Giffie, of 1917 East Nineteenth street, harnessmaker, employed with W. F. Weber & Sons, Kansas City, Mo., says: "It is about three years since I first noticed kidney trouble and soreness across the loins. At first I only had attacks, but later on it became a regular thing, and any movement caused sharp twinges across the small of my back. I tried a number of different remedies, but they failed to give me permanent relief. One day I dropped into W. P. Hucks's drug store, corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets, and got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. Their use in a few days banished the backache. I recommend others suffering from their kidneys to give Doan's Kidney Pills a fair trial.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Bryan Tyson of Carthage, N. C., issues a pamphlet on Cultivation and

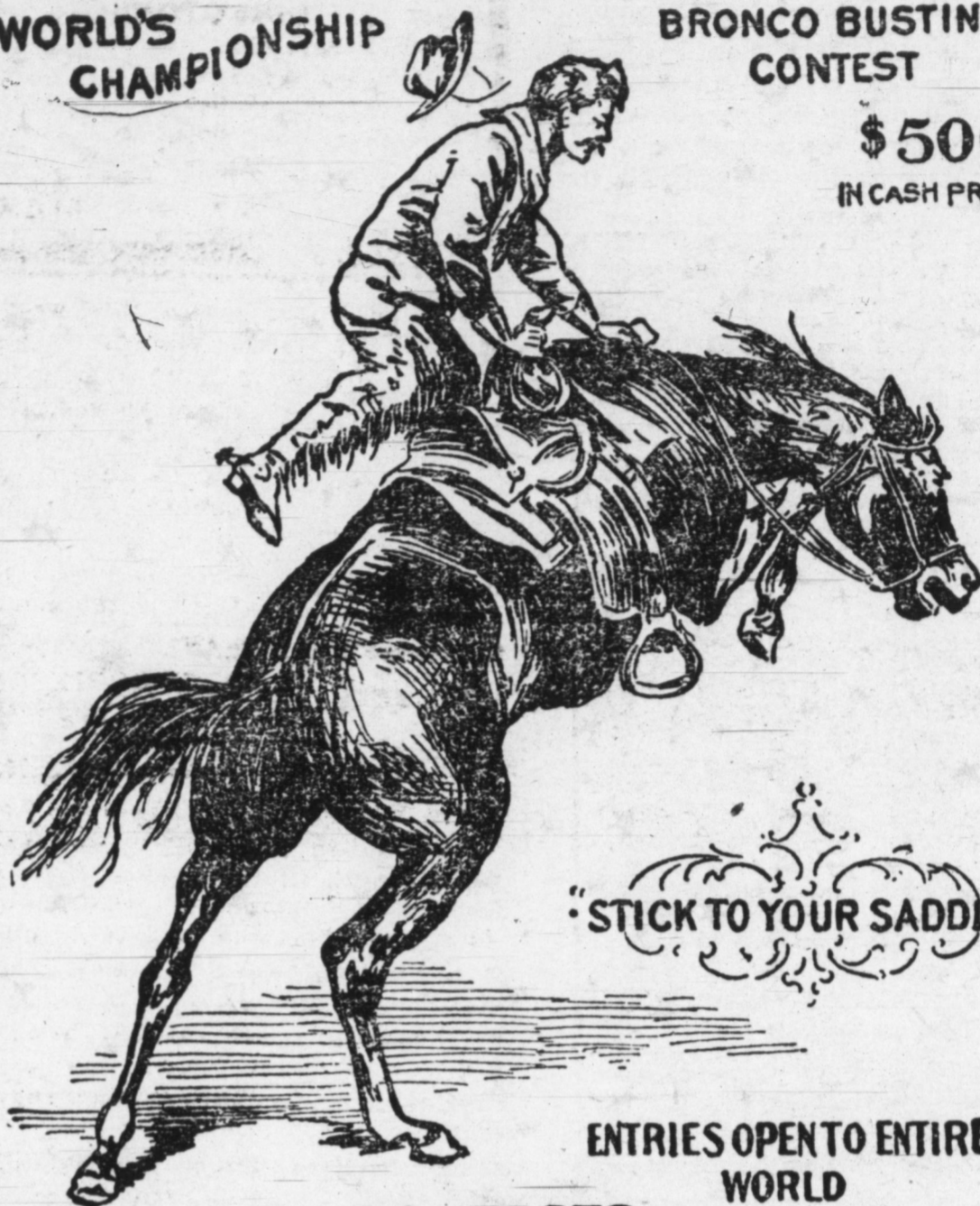
It's Up To You!

There is \$500 in gold to be divided into four prizes. We have the broncos and the saddles, and you don't need a bridle. But if you have a pitcher and want to see him ridden, send him along. We'll ride him, and buy him, too. We want Texas boys to show Texas people, and others, too, the kind of stuff they are made of. We will have one afternoon of fun.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP

BRONCO BUSTING CONTEST

\$500. IN CASH PRIZES.



"STICK TO YOUR SADDLE."

ENTRIES OPEN TO ENTIRE WORLD

CONTESTS

At The Horse Show Tent

STATE FAIR GROUNDS ENTRANCE

Friday Afternoon Only, April 17, at 2:30 o'clock.

Mail your entry, your name and address, that's all, to the **HORSE SHOW OFFICE, 217 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.** **WILL MAIL YOU CONDITIONS.**

Storage of Sweet Potatoes that would be of great value to every farmer. Send to him for it. He is an expert in this line and you can learn how he keeps sweet potatoes from one crop to another.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

When in need of anything in the way of steel tanks and cisterns, steel troughs, awnings and fixtures or gas generating machines, the prospective purchaser can do no better than get

into touch with the New Process Steel and Wire company, 145-159 South Broadway, Dallas. This well known and old established firm, formerly the New Process Manufacturing company, has a mammoth plant in East St. Louis, Ill. At this season of the year the firm makes a specialty of galvanized and corrugated steel awnings, which are reasonable in price and practically indestructible. Write for illustrated catalogue and mention "The Journal."

\$1.00 EXTRAORDINARY OFFER \$1.00

Why we can give you Better Treatment than other houses:

Because we are close to you—you get your goods next day, no weeks delay. If your order reaches us to-day you get it to-morrow. We have a reputation to maintain, we are a home Co. and do business with a home people, therefore our Whiskies are Pure and we want more than one order from you. We are reliable and honest and if our whiskey is not as represented send it back and get your money back.

Our special offer of One Quart of 8-year-old Rosedale Rye Whiskey for \$1.00, express prepaid, will convince you that you should have a gallon at \$3.00. You cannot buy anything purer, better or more satisfactory than Rosedale Rye—no matter how much you pay.

Try this Special Offer, one quart for \$1.00 and you will add your testimony, with thousands of others, 't is the best you ever drank.

Harvest is Coming—Trade with a house that will give you the best whiskey and quickest service. As a Special Inducement to each one who will cut this "ad" out and inclose with order for four quarts of Rosedale Rye at \$3.00 per gallon, we will SEND FREE ONE QUART OF PORT WINE.



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

\$1.00 SOUTHERN LIQUOR COMPANY, \$1.00
378 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.
PATRONIZE A TEXAS INSTITUTION.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 13.—This has been the banner day for the local stock market, so far as receipts have been concerned. Early this morning the receipts were very high. There were about 63 cars at opening, containing 2219 head, against 1854 head for last Monday, but later in the day the stuff commenced to pour in—against 964 for same day last year. The drive-ins, together with late arrivals, brought up the figures to about 2500. The quality offered to-day was better than any offered for some time back, although the buyers say that they would still like to see some improvement. The larger number of to-day's cattle were grass-fed cows, 12 cars of which old cattlemen said were the best ever seen on this yard. There was a fair demand and cattle sold from 1c lower to 10c higher than last week. The top prices for steers was \$3.85, with an average of from 967 pounds to 970 pounds. Butcher stock sold well and on a steady basis. All in all the cattle market was steady, with an upward tendency of from 10c to 20c. Cattle—Top steers, \$3.85; top cows, \$3.25.

Swift & Co. were the heaviest buyers on the market, their takings amounting to 519 head. Armour & Co. followed with purchases amounting to 251 head; Slaughter & S. bought 33, B. G. Powell 5, W. H. Stein 1, J. H. Burns 14, Wright & Tucker 29, Miller 2.

Calves brought as high as \$5.15. They were from the southwestern part of the state and were offered by Ed Lasetter of Realitos, Duval county. The southwestern portion of the state was a large factor on to-day's market.

Hog Market—The hog market opened early this morning with a very light offering, but later in the day, with the incoming trains and drive-ins, materially added to the number, although there was not near as many as last Monday. Receipts to-day were about 700 head, against 1637 head for last Monday, and against 707 for same date last year. The quality offered to-day was superior to any sold on this market for some time. There were a few lighters offered, but as a general thing no commons were offered. The average weight was not as heavy as buyers would have it, running from 200 to 220 pounds. Prices ranged from \$6.60 to \$7.40. The top price paid was \$7.40. The market held up strong and steady after opening and throughout the day. All the pens were cleared.

Swift & Co. made the largest purchases, having bought 216 head. They were followed by Armour & Co. with 204; Winfield Scott, 5. The market closed from 5c to 10c lower, although it was fairly steady.

Sheep—The receipts of sheep were large to-day, 1335 head being offered. The market was steady, however, although sales were slow, and sellers were as stiff as the buyers were stout. They would not let much go at the prices offered. The prices ranged from \$4.00 to \$6.50, 10c lower than last week.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 13, 1903.—Receipts of cattle were fairly good last week and quality generally good. The market opened draggy the first part of the week; buyers held back, trying to force lower prices, while shippers and commission men contended for a steady market. Prices declined 15 to 25 cents on the best grades and 25 to 40 cents on the medium class during the entire week, but closed about steady. The best steers sold at \$4.50 while the bulk went around \$3.55 to \$4.00. The majority of the stuff sold around \$2.75 to \$3.00. We look for stronger and more active market this week as receipts were light the latter part of the week.


There was quite a good run of sheep on the market and prices went off 10 to 25 cents. Would advise shippers to bill to northern markets, privilege of Fort Worth, so that we could forward on should prices not suit here.

The good supply of hogs caused a decline in the market of 10 to 20 cents and the market was draggy and mean all week. The quality in general was good, but nothing choice in the offerings. Prospects indicate a higher and more active market this week. Even at the decline in our market we think hogs are bringing a better price here than in Kansas City, taking quality into consideration.

LONGHORN LIVESTOCK COM. CO.

KANSAS CITY.

Special to the Journal: Kansas City, Mo., April 9.—Quarantine receipts are still light and prices on all kinds of cattle are higher than last week. Steers of which the bulk of arrivals are composed, are 10 to 20 cents better than Monday, and choice heifers



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

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

INCORPORATED

The Oldest Commission Company on this Market.

SALESMEN:
W. D. DAVIS, Cattle.
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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.

brought sensational prices this week. Mr. Walthall, a regular shipper to this point, sold 516 pound heifers Monday at \$4.15, and Mr. Requa, of Dewey, got \$4.20 for 641 pound heifers Tuesday. Heavy cows brought up to \$3.50 on quarantine side, and canners sell from \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Several droves of steers have sold at \$4.75 to \$4.90, the latter price being reached to-day by Mr. R. P. Crawford, Dewey, for 19 head, weighing 1157 pounds. This price has been equaled but once previously this season, since fed cattle began to move, and in that case it was for cattle weighing more than 1300 pounds. The market for light butcher grades of cattle is especially attractive just now. Best price paid on native side recently is \$5.25. Bulls also, show more life this week, and bring from \$3.00 to \$3.25, with exceptional cases more than that, as to-day one bull brought \$3.80. Trade has been more active and snappy this week than for some time.

Hog prices have gained a little this week, in spite of a comparatively heavy run. Receipts now show a gain each week as compared with same week last year, the increase this week amounting to 20 per cent. Top price to-day was \$7.45, and bulk of sales from \$7.30 to \$7.45. Light weights bring up to \$7.25 and pigs from \$6.00 to \$6.60.

Sheep receipts are liberal, and new marks were set for wethers at \$6.80, wool lambs at \$7.60, clipped lambs at \$7.00 and spring lambs at \$12.50 this week. Best grades of each class of sheep and lambs are somewhat improved during the week, but common and low grades have had a lower tendency. A big band of Arizona grass sheep, weighing 84 pounds brought \$5.85 this week. Some inferior Texas sheep brought \$5.00. Western ewes brought \$6.00. Demand holds good as consumption of sheep meats seems to be growing.

JNO. M. HAZELTON,
Live Stock Correspondent.

Kansas City, Mo., April 13.—Cattle receipts 410 natives and 500 Texans, 100 calves, mostly natives; market 5@10c higher; choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.65@5.40, fair to good \$3.65@4.65, stockers and feeders \$2.75@4.85, Western fed steers \$2.00@5.05, Texas and Indian steers \$3.35@5.05, Texas cows \$2.40@3.75, native cows \$2.00@4.25, native heifers \$2.85@4.80, canners \$1.50@2.60, bulls \$2.80@4.10, calves \$2.75@7.00. Hog receipts 4000 head; market 5c lower; heavy \$7.25@7.37½, light \$7.00@7.17½, pigs \$6.20@6.90. Sheep receipts 8500 head; market weak; native lambs \$5.00@9.00, Western \$4.90@8.50, fed ewes \$4.70@6.00, native wethers \$4.70@6.90, Texas clipped sheep \$4.80@6.75, stockers and feeders \$3.50@4.75.

ST. LOUIS.

(Reported by the Barse Live Stock Commission Company.)

National Stockyards Ill., April 10.—The general market on all kinds and classes of Southern cattle shows an advance of a dime to twenty cents over the close of last week. The receipts were exceedingly small.

First train of grass cows here this season sold Wednesday at \$3.75 per cwt., and six loads weighed 892 pounds, three loads 745 pounds. These were very choice cows and heifers mixed.

Calves—Not enough here this week to make a market.

St. Louis, Mo., April 13.—Cattle receipts 2000 head, including 750 Texans; market strong; native shipping and export steers \$4.45@5.50, dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.00@5.00, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.50@4.75.

CAPITAL \$100,000.00

SOUTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

FORT WORTH STOCKYARDS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

OFFICERS:
M. SANSOM, President.
C. L. WARE, Secretary.
C. C. SLAUGHTER, Vice President
S. B. BURNETT, Treasurer

DIRECTORS:
M. Sansom,
C. L. Ware,
M. Halt,
J. B. Wilson,
C. Slaughter,
Sam Davidson,
John Scharbauer,
S. B. Burnett,
T. J. Martin,
W. B. Worsham,
R. J. Kieberg

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.

stockers and feeders \$3.00@4.75, cows and heifers \$2.25@3.75. Hog receipts 3800 head; market firm; pigs and lights \$7.05@7.25, packers \$7.15@7.35, butchers' \$7.25@7.45. Sheep receipts 1200 head; market firm; native muttoms \$5.00@6.25, lambs \$6.00@8.50, culls and bucks \$2.00@5.00, stockers \$2.50@3.75, Texans \$4.00@5.00.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 13.—Cattle receipts 26,000 head; active and strong; good to prime steers \$5.60@5.70, poor to medium \$4.25@5.00, stockers and feeders \$3.00@4.75, cows \$1.75@4.60, heifers \$2.50@5.00, canners \$1.75@2.75, bulls \$2.50@4.40, calves \$3.00@6.55, Texas fed steers \$4.60@5.00. Hog receipts 30,000 head, 5@10c higher; firm; good to choice heavy \$7.35@7.55, light \$6.80@7.10; bulk of sales \$7.15@7.35. Sheep receipts 16,000 sheep and lambs, 10@20c lower; good to choice wethers \$5.00@6.50, fair to choice mixed \$4.00@5.00, Western sheep \$5.00@6.50, native lambs \$4.50@7.45.

FIRST ANNUAL ANNIVERSARY OPENING.

The public generally is invited to attend the first annual anniversary opening of the Dallas branch of Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co. at their new repository, 317-319 Elm St., Dallas, on April 14th, 15th and 16th. Come and bring a friend and see one of the largest displays of up-to-date vehicles shown in this great Southwest—get acquainted with their manager, Mr. W. T. Fulton, and Mr. P. A. Giraud, salesman.

IMITATIONS OF WHITE WONDER SEED CORN.

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

"Imitation is the greatest of flattery," but the justice to ourselves and to the farmers of Texas we beg to inform the public that the Texas Seed and Floral company of Dallas are 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 growers, and have put their seed corn on the market as White


ONE FARE PLUS \$2.25

—TO—

Southern Baptist Convention,
Savannah, Ga. May 7-14, 1903,
General Assembly Cumberland
Presbyterian Church, Nashville,
Tenn. May 21-24, 1903.

ONE CENT A MILE,
Confederate Veterans Re-Union,
New Orleans, La., May 19-22,
1903.

ALL VIA



For Full Information Regarding
RATES, SCHEDULES, LIMITS, EX-
TENSION PRIVILEGES, THROUGH
CAR SERVICE,

Ask Any Cotton Belt Man
—OR ADDRESS—

T. P. LITTLE, Pass. Agent, Corsicana
D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Fort Worth,
A. S. WAGNER, T. P. A., Waco,
JOHN F. LEHANE, General Freight and
Passenger Agent, Tyler, Texas.

varieties of white seed corn grown 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.

EVERYBODY SAYS

Studebaker Wagons run easy. There is always a reason for everything and there is a reason for this. Studebaker skeels and boxings are made in their own factory and are ground to fit. No lost motion and yet a perfect, accurate fit. It pays to consider light draft. See advertisement on another page.

DECREE IN CATTLE CASE.

In the case of Edwin T. Morris, and other cattlemen in the Indian Territory, against the Secretary of the Interior, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, rendered a decision last Wednesday which is of much importance to the cattle-grazing interests in the Indian Territory. The Chickasaw Nation, like the other tribes, has through its council or legislative body, established the tribal fee or permit system, whereby those who are not members of the tribe can not engage in business within the Indian Nation or graze cattle therein, without first having paid a formal fee or license tax to the tribal authorities. It is in this way, that, in large measure, the tribal governments are maintained. These fees or taxes amount to a very large sum, and in the Chickasaw Nation constitute their principal income. The act of the Chickasaw council declares that where cattle are grazed in that nation without payment of these permit fees or tribal tax the owners shall be considered intruders, and they and their cattle shall be removed from the nation. The Secretary of the Interior being at the head of the department charged with the administration of Indian affairs and with the protection of Indian interests, had been administering this law and excluding from the Chickasaw Nation the cattle upon which the tribal tax had not been paid. The several treaties between the United States and those Indians stipulate that the government will remove all intruders. Morris and his fellow cattlemen, desiring to avoid the payment of this tribal tax, brought a suit in the supreme court of the District of Columbia against the Secretary of the Interior to enjoin him from removing their cattle upon which the tax had not been paid. In that court the decision was in favor of the Secretary, and an appeal was taken by the cattlemen to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. That court decided that the Chickasaw taxation act is a valid one; that it is competent for the Chickasaw council to place a tax upon non-citizens when none is placed upon the property of citizens, and that the Secretary of the Interior, as the supervisor agent of the United States in Indian affairs, is properly charged with the administration and carrying into effect of this Chickasaw act.

At the Interior Department the decision is looked upon as an important one, although the officers there had no doubt of the outcome. The taxes in question in the Chickasaw Nation are in excess of \$100,000.

KANSAS LIVE STOCK RULES.

The Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Board has issued its annual rules governing the movement of cattle into and through that State from the Territory to the west and south. They differ little from the rules in force heretofore. They recognize the Federal inspection law passed at the last session of congress by providing that cattle destined for points beyond Kansas may be unloaded for feeding and rest at any stock yards along the line of the road on which they are being shipped, provided they have a certificate of health issued by an inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. The rules provide that all cattle shipped into the state from below the south line of Kansas for purposes other than immediate slaughter must be inspected by Kansas inspectors, and the fee of 2c per head must be paid for such inspection.

One paragraph of the rules deals with the inspection of cattle shipped from points west of the west line of the state. All cattle from west of the state must be inspected by state inspectors and will be prohibited from entering the state at all unless found free from the itch, of mange, which prevails in some Western States and which is also prevalent in Western Kansas.

Cattle from the Indian Territory and those parts of Oklahoma and Texas which are below the established quarantine line can be shipped into or through the state for the purpose of immediate slaughter only.

TERRITORY OUTLAW KILLED.

Jack Dooley, a notorious outlaw...

outlaw of the Creek nation, was shot and killed a few days ago in the woods near his home not far from Okmulgee. After he was shot his body was burned. No trace of his slayers has been found, and no search for them will be made.

TO FIGHT FOR FENCES.

Advices from Northwestern Kansas indicate that the cattlemen of the state will bitterly resist the order of the interior department that their fences around government lands must come down. A contest is being waged between the cattle owners and farmers there and up to this time the farmers have been unsuccessful in their efforts to have the fences removed. Over 40,000 acres of government land will be thrown open for settlement in Kansas when the fences are taken down by the cattlemen.

TO BOOM THE SOUTHWEST.

It is authoritatively stated that the Santa Fe, Rock Island, M. K. & T. and the Missouri Pacific have agreed to spend \$100,000 each advertising the great Southwest, consisting of Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana—western part—Arizona and New Mexico.

This big fund will be used solely in getting out and distributing literature which will show up the development and latent resources of the country covered by the four systems in the Southwest.

The quantity of literature that \$400,000 will print and distribute is a vast amount and will bring millions of dollars worth of money to this part of the country.

WITH THE BREEDERS.

The Live Stock Indicator of April 9th states that Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ontario, the famous importer and Short Horn breeder, reports the sale of the very promising young bull, "Choice Goods of America," to Mr. V. O. Hildreth of Aledo, Tex. One of the highest authorities of the North upon Short horns, after visiting the leading herds of the Northern States and Canada, pronounced Choice Goods of America the best young Short horn bull to be found. He is a rich cherry red and individually bids fair to grow into a bull very much the image of his famous sire, Choice Goods, the champion show bull of both continents and sold one year ago to Mr. Casey for \$10,000.

Choice Goods of America should also make a fine stock bull because of the splendid breeding back of him on his mother's as well as his sire's side of the pedigree. He belongs to the favorite Marr Roan Lady tribe, and his dam, Imp. Rosaline 3rd, bred by Mr. Duthie, is a very choice cow and is a daughter of Mr. A. Chrystal's great Broadhook's bull, Imp. Lovat Champion, recently commented upon through these columns as being one of the best bulls imported to the United States in recent years. Below Lovat Champion appears the names of such celebrated old country Scotch bulls as Chief of the Clan, William of Orange, Cherub 4th, Young Englishmen, etc.

Mr. Hildreth is one of the enterprising and most discriminating breeders of Texas, and "Choice Goods of America," pronounced by Mr. Flatt to be good enough in every way to head any herd on either side the water, should prove a valuable acquisition to the Short Horn interests of the Lone Star State.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHOW.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the International Live Stock exposition met in Chicago last week and decided to enlarge the equine display by admitting coach horses as well as drafters to the show. At the suggestion of Murdo McKenzie of Texas, it was decided to award premiums for range bred feeders and fat cattle. Mr. McKenzie contended that if the corn belt feeder had inducement to finish range feeders he would do so and at the same time the interest of the man who bred the cattle would be increased. Reports received by the committee indicated that remarkable interest in the

the show is being manifested all over the United States and Canada.

CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Governor Ferguson of Oklahoma has appointed Richard Brownlee of Taloga, Cash Cade of Shawnee, C. J. Shepard of Pawnee, John N. Decker of Pond Creek and John N. Hale of Chandler, delegates to the good roads convention in St. Louis, April 27 to 29.

NEW QUARANTINE RULES.

New regulations governing the movement of cattle from the Territory south of the Federal quarantine line, issued by Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department, have been received by Col. Albert Dean, live stock agent in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Kansas City.

The rule regarding the separation of pens, referred to by Secretary Wilson, is as follows:

"Where Southern cattle and cattle originating outside of the quarantined district are yarded in adjacent pens, there shall be left a space between them not less than ten feet wide, and there shall be on each side of this space, which shall not be used for cattle, a tight board fence not less than five feet high."

The new order regarding the disinfection of cars in the quarantined district follows:

"Cars which have carried cattle within the quarantined district shall be cleaned and disinfected before being taken out of said district, except when loaded with cattle in course of transportation in accordance with these regulations."

A GREAT INDUSTRY.

A generation ago if any one would have stated that the enterprises of Dallas in almost any line, would have grown to be the greatest in the country it would have been taken with a grain of salt to give it savor. But such a prediction would have been filled in several lines, especially it could have been said of the Padgett Bros. Co. Harness and Collar manufacturers, and dealers in vehicles, of Dallas. This company is said to be the largest of its kind in the world, and it draws its great trade from all sections of the country.

Their manufacturing department is equipped with the most improved machinery, and their aim in building up their immense trade has always and is, to deliver a whole lot of satisfaction every time an order is filled.

In their vehicle department a select line of fancy driving and pleasure

wagons are shown. In their harness department they employ only skilled labor, which is one reason why their various lines of harness has found such a ready market and a person using the Padgett Bros. Co. goods always feels secure and safe, for they use only the best material with the most skilled labor to be had, hence a finished and perfect article.

OFFICIAL ROUTE, U. C. V. RE-UNION, NEW ORLEANS, LA., MAY 19 to 22.

Round trip rate of only one cent per mile in each direction will apply from all points on the Houston and Texas Central railroad, via Houston and Sunset-Route.

Tickets will be on sale May 17 and 18 and will be limited to May 24, with privilege of extension to June 15.

The "Confederate Veterans' Special," a solid train, will leave Houston at 7:30 p. m. May 18, for New Orleans. Arrange to reach Houston so as to leave on this special train.

All arrangements for your comfort have been perfected, and your trip via the official route as indicated above, cannot prove otherwise than enjoyable.

Write for literature to M. L. ROBBINS, T. J. ANDERSON, G. P. & T. A., A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas.

THE BIGGEST "WHISKEY" OFFER MADE. READ IT.

The facts in the case are these: Everybody is looking for pure medical "Whiskey," as most everybody should have it in the house for home medical purposes. And you want to get the best you can for the least money. The Southern Liquor Co. of 378 Main St., Dallas, Texas, are sending out their eight-year-old Rosedale Rye Whiskey. Four full quart bottles for \$3.00 a gallon, express prepaid, and goods sent out by them will reach you in a day's time to the furthest point in Texas from Dallas.


In patronizing a Texas institution you get the best goods and quickest delivery. If you will try the "Rosedale Rye" you will be convinced of its purity and strength. Order to-day, as you will use no other kind after you once give it a trial. See advertisement on another page.

In addition to the four full quarts of eight-year-old Rosedale Rye Whiskey for \$3.00, if you will cut out their ad, which is on another page of this paper and enclose with order, they will send you one quart of extra fine old Port Wine all in same box. Order to-day. Mention the "Journal."

Vigorous efforts on the part of the bureau of animal industry have resulted in stamping out an epidemic of the foot and mouth disease in Massachusetts.

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.

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 affected 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.