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Established 1890

THE LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Handsome New Building at the Stock Yards Opened Monday—Description of the Edifice—Some of the Wide Awake Commission Firms Quartered There.

The new Livestock Exchange building at the Fort Worth stock yards was on Monday occupied by those who are to do business there. The structure is one fully in accord with the magnificent packing houses and the extensive yards erected at that place. It is two stories and constructed with a view to comfort and convenience, being well ventilated. Most of the offices for the commission men are constructed in suites of two rooms. The stock yards offices, together with the Stock Yards National Bank, is located on the first floor. There is, also, a very handsome dining room running the whole width of the building with a modern cook room adjoining. The M. K. & T. railroad, Rock Island System, Frisco System, Texas and Pacific and the Santa Fe railroad have offices on the first floor. It is said that all of the other railroads will lease offices very soon. The building is a model of its kind and well suited for all the purposes to which it is to be devoted. It is conveniently located adjoining the yards and the street car line will run to the front of it as soon as a change can be made.

The handsome offices of Armour and Swift near by will soon be completed. The commission companies occupying the Exchange building comprise as fine talent in a business way as can be found in any community and the equal of any exchange on the larger markets. There are at this time engaged in active business twelve companies as enumerated below. We are advised that others are soon to locate in Fort Worth and it is believed that the Fort Worth market will soon rank next to Kansas City as a live stock market. The prices that are now being paid on this market will not admit of shippers going to any other markets when all things are considered.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

This company occupies rooms Nos. 223-224, and does perhaps as large a business as any on the yard and have a most aggressive management. Mr. R. H. McNatt is president of the company, Jas. D. Farmer, vice president; J. F. Hovenkamp, secretary and treasurer; and Ireland Hampton, general manager. This company has the very best talent for the sale of both cattle and hogs, and are prepared to offer great inducements for business; have connection in all of the northern markets and are formidable competitors for business. They pride themselves on giving the best of service.

NORTH TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

This company occupies rooms No. 215-216 and is composed of experienced cattlemen as well as men of wealth. Mr. J. P. Daggett, is president and general manager and is one of the oldest citizens in Tarrant county, having long been a successful cattle trader and ranchman. S. P. Clark, vice president, is well known as are J. P. and E. M. Daggett who have long been on the yards as cattle salesmen and cattle traders. J. F. Grant, hog salesman, is also an experienced cattleman and a successful trader. Mr. T. B. White, treasurer of the company, is in charge of the office and on the whole this company have officers of experience in their business. They have a large patronage and are aggressively at work to increase the volume of it.

SOUTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

This company occupies rooms Nos. 201-202. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000 with Marion Sansom president, C. C. Slaughter, vice president, S. B. Burnett, treasurer and C. L. Ware,

secretary. This company has a very strong board of directors, consisting of Marion Sansom, C. C. Slaughter, S. B. Burnett, C. L. Ware, M. Half, W. B. Worsham, S. Davidson, John Scarbauer, J. B. Wilson, R. J. Kleburg and T. J. Martin, all of whom are among the most prominent cattle raisers of Texas.

Marion Sansom and Geo. L. Deupree are cattle salesmen for this company on the yards and A. B. Hamm hog salesman. While this company is new, it has done a large business and the patronage is increasing all the time. Marion Sansom, president of this company, is also president of the Stock Yards National Bank. Mr. C. L. Ware the secretary of the company, was for a long time manager in Texas for the Evans, Snider & Buel Co.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

This company occupies rooms Nos. 203-204 and is the oldest commission company operating on the Fort Worth stock yards. Mr. V. S. Wardlaw, secretary and treasurer, is the pioneer commission man of this market. Mr. A. F. Crowley, president and general manager, is well known all over Texas and is a man of finance, and said to be one of the best judges of credits in the city. Geo. T. Reynolds, president of the company, is a large capitalist as well as his brother, W. D. Reynolds, and Geo. E. Cowden.

This company is prepared to handle all business that comes to it and is aggressively looking after new business. It has competent salesmen, Mr. W. D. Davis being in charge of the cattle department, L. Runnels hog salesman.

FLATO COMMISSION COMPANY.

Occupies rooms 221-222. F. W. Flato, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo., is president of the company. O. E. Flato of this city is manager, in charge of the Fort Worth office, and W. S. Tolbert is salesman. The Flato Commission company has a capital stock of \$250,000 with offices in Chicago, South Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City. The Messrs. Flato have been long in the commission business, Mr. F. W. Flato, Jr., having long been connected with Drumm-Flato Commission company. They are both native Texans and in touch with the live stock interests of the state.

CAMPBELL & ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

Has moved into rooms 209 and 210. This company's head office is National Stock Yards, St. Louis. Jno. K. Rosson is in charge of the Fort Worth office and his assistant in the sales department is W. C. Bannard, who is credited with being one of the most competent hog salesmen on the yards. This company does a large business in Texas, and for a long time has handled much of the Texas business on the St. Louis market.

EVANS-SNYDER-BUEL COMPANY.

Has recently established its office at the stock yards and now occupies rooms 211 and 212. Col. Ike T. Pryor, vice president of the company, is at this time in charge and may ultimately make Fort Worth his home. Mr. G. M. Walden of Kansas City, who will be in charge of the Fort Worth business is sick at this time and detained at home, but will later on make Fort Worth his home. Mr. W. H. Moore is office manager and F. O. Sanders is in charge of the sales department. This company has for a long time done a very large business in Texas. It has offices in all of the principal markets of the country, and is just as aggressive in looking after business under its present management as ever before in the history of the company. The officers expect to do a large business at the Fort Worth stock yards.

STRAHORN-HUTTON-EVANS COMMISSION COMPANY.

Occupies rooms 213 and 214. Mr. J. W. Montague is manager of their Texas business. C. A. Lyford is cattle salesman and J. W. Montague, Jr., hog salesman. Brooks Davis, well known

in Texas and for a long time connected with this company, is in charge of the sales department. This company has capital and surplus of over \$300,000 with offices in Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. It has long done a big business in Texas and will no doubt do a fine business on the Fort Worth yards.

LONGHORN LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

Mr. Allen C. Thomas, president and manager of this company, is an experienced cattleman and for a long time was connected with the live stock commission business. He is cattle salesman for his company. Mr. A. G. Crump, vice president, is hog salesman. Walter Stark, secretary and treasurer, is cattle and hog salesman. Marie V. Jackson is cashier in charge of the office. The Long Horn Live Stock Commission company has done a good business since it has commenced to operate in the yards and is increasing it daily. The managers in charge have many friends among cattle shippers and are energetic workers in the interest of their customers.

GREER MILLS & COMPANY.

Have moved into room 208. Mr. George Beggs who has for so many years represented this strong company in Texas is in charge. Mr. Jno. P. Jacobs, also long connected with the company, is a most able assistant. Mr. Poney Wyrick and George Simpson are the company's salesmen; others will be added as their business demands. This company does a large business among feeders of the state and is prepared to furnish money to all conservative dealers.

BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

Occupies rooms 218 and 219. Mr. Geo. R. Barse of Kansas City, is the president of the company. Mr. J. H. Waite, treasurer and C. T. Coun secretary. This company has offices in Kansas City, St. Louis and Fort Worth. M. M. Hargis is in charge of the Fort Worth office, R. P. Barse the salesman. The company has a capital stock of \$350,000 and does a large business in Texas. The officers expect to increase their business through the Fort Worth market. Mr. Waite, the treasurer of the company at this time, is in Fort Worth, looking after the interest of the company.

INTERSTATE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

Occupies room 207. Ed F. Smith is secretary of the company, S. R. Miller treasurer, C. R. Miller cashier in charge of the office. W. K. Dickinson is hog and sheep salesman. Ed. F. Smith, cattle salesman, Jas. Stuart cattle salesman, and H. N. Howell yardman. This company is composed of Fort Worth people but is represented in Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph, Mo. It has ample capital for the transaction of a large business and the officers are men of experience.

COY IS CHAMPION ROPER.

First honors and \$200 in gold representing the much coveted first prize in the broncho busting contest, were awarded last week at Houston to a Texas boy, Frank Coy, of Sealy, and known to all the "ropers" throughout the state as "Big Bill" Coy. The victory was won only after the keenest sort of rivalry, for Coy was the only one of the local riders to get a share of the \$500 purse. All of the other prizes were won by outside riders.

The judges gave Coy perfect scores on all six points, with the single exception of that of handling his mount.

Coy is one of the best known of all the broncho busters and ropers in the state of Texas. He has been an important factor in the Houston roping contests for the past two seasons, winning first money in the local contest last fall. He also won first money in the Sunset roping contest in New Orleans last February.

L. Betka, ranching six miles from Waller, sold 500 steers for \$10,000 last week.

FORT WORTH HORSE SHOW—THE BRONCHO BUSTERS.

Fort Worth is in gala attire this week, for the Horse Show which opens to-night for four nights performances and matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, with Thursday matinee, and the Broncho Busters Saturday afternoon and night. While this is the initial equine exhibition for Fort Worth, it promises to be a grand success from every point of view. The Horse Shows at Dallas and Houston last week and the week previous did well, and fully 15,000 people attended the broncho busting feature in the two cities. A Texan won the broncho busting world's championship and \$250.00 in gold at Houston last week, and as several cowboys intend entering from this vicinity next Saturday, it would not be surprising if the first prize was captured by a Texan here Saturday. No charge is made to enter either the Horse Show or Broncho Busting contests, and they are open to the world. Some warm work is guaranteed by the "busters" and their "outlaw" horses, and excitement enough for all is promised.

All the boxes for the Horse Show were sold as early as Monday morning, and the reserved seats have had a big run. Broncho buster seats and boxes will be placed on sale at the cigar store of the Wheat building Wednesday morning, and if indications are a true gauge of conditions, the packing of the tent to its full capacity, which occurred in Dallas and Houston, will be duplicated on Saturday, when Jack McGuire leads his troupe of cowboys and "cayuses" into the ring.

Several hundred people from Dallas have arranged to attend to-night's Horse Show performance, and a large number will also come over Saturday to again witness the broncho busting entertainment.

Anyone wishing to ride in competition for the \$250 in gold and the world's championship Saturday must send their entry to O. W. Matthews, president of the Horse Show Association, Fort Worth, by next Thursday at noon. Anyone having a wild broncho suitable for service with the "busters" can find a ready sale for him by applying at the tent Saturday. If you have a horse with an over-abundance of spirit, bring him in and the "busters" will ride it out of him.

Following are the rules for the Horse Show Association's rough riding contest for the World's Championship:

1. A rider will be considered on his horse when he has one foot in the stirrup, and as soon as the other foot leaves the ground to mount. A man who is testing his horse's mettle by placing his weight on his stirrup and lifting the other foot from the ground without attempting to get into the saddle will not be considered as having attempted to mount. The judges shall decide what is an attempt to mount. If the horse falls at any time with the rider on him, and the rider is thrown by the falling of the horse, it shall be understood that this shall in no way count against him.

2. Each rider will be allowed one helper to assist him in saddling his horse if he so desires.

3. If a rider is thrown from a horse that is allotted him, he will be barred from participating further in the contest.

4. No rider will be allowed to use any contrivance to assist him in riding, such as buck strap, hobble stirrup, or check

of any kind that will in any way prevent the horse from bucking.

5. A rider's rig shall consist of a hackamore, riata, saddle and blanket, quirt and spurs, or any part thereof.

6. Any rider who shall allow his horse to get away from him after same has been delivered to him for saddling shall be subject to adverse marking by the judges.

7. The committee shall have the right at any time during the contest to cancel the entry, and, if necessary, to remove from the arena any contestant, on account of disorderly or improper conduct, or who is guilty of cruelty to his horse.

8. No horse shall be eligible that throws himself more than once. The committee reserves the right to remove any horse from the arena at any time.

9. Any man who draws a horse which shall prove not to be a buckler, and that will not give him a fair chance to show his ability as a rider, may draw another horse.

10. All horses shall be delivered to the rider in the arena, there to be saddled and ridden by him.

11. Consecutive numbers, corresponding to the number of the riders, shall be placed in two separate boxes. Each rider shall draw from one box a number, by which he shall be designated. As a horse is brought into the arena, one of the committee shall draw a number from the remaining box, and the rider holding the corresponding number shall ride the horse so presented.

12. All riders will ride the horse thus selected, and the judges will select therefrom as many as in their judgment are qualified to ride further in the contest.

LIST OF HORSES ENTERED TO DATE.

1. Tracy, entered by Jas. Forbes, Tie Siding, Wyo.
2. Carrie Nation, entered by Jas. T. Lewis, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.
3. Get There, entered by G. L. Brooks, Byers, Colo.
4. Mary Hades, entered by John Fisher, Prescott, Ariz.
5. She Devil, entered by Frank White, Cheyenne, Wyo.
6. Ping Pong, entered by Colorado Springs, Colo.
7. Tarantula, entered by John McLean, Phoenix, Ariz.
8. Texas Pete, entered by Wm. Connors, Raton, N. M.
9. Johnny On The Spot, entered by David J. Kirk, Grand Junction, Colo.
10. Arizona Jane, entered by M. H. Smith, Flagstaff, Ariz.
11. The Best Yet, entered by John Roe, Rocky Ford, Colo.
12. Kate The Outlaw, entered by J. C. Birdsall, Greeley, Colo.
13. Poison, entered by Tom Pollock, Platteville, Colo.
14. Double Ender, entered by Henry Thompson, Elizabeth, Colo.
15. Something Doing, M. Y. Young, Arvada, Colo.
16. Look Out For Me, entered by John Rand, Rawlins, Wyo.
17. I'll Make You Ride, entered by Harry Brown, Sheridan, Wyo.
18. Stick To Your Saddle, entered by Geo. L. Goulding & Co., Denver, Colo.
19. Tanglefoot, entered by Geo. L. Goulding & Co., Denver, Colo.
20. Pommery Sec, entered by Arthur Cohen, Joetown, Colo.
21. White Seal, entered by Harry McGowan, Sedalia, Colo.
22. Bucking Jane, entered by Arthur Cohen, Joetown, Colo.
23. Blue Devil, entered by Ira McMurtry, Palmer Lake, Colo.
24. Stubborn Mike, entered by M. E. Holton, Boulder, Colo.
25. Merry-Go-Round, entered by Frank Dillingham, Denver, Colo.
26. The Georgetown Loop, entered by D. K. Lee, Denver, Col.
27. Timberline, entered by G. F. White, Denver, Colo.
28. Apollinaris, entered by A. L. Lee, Denver, Colo.
29. You Just Watch Me, entered by City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo.

List of the principal riders entered up to Tuesday morning for the rough riding contest:

1. Curtis Jackson, Schley, Colo. (Winner of the first prize at Indianapolis).
2. Otis Jackson, Schley, Colo. (Winner of the first prize at Kansas City).

3. Wm. Connors, (Texas Bill) Rocky Ford, Colo.

4. C. D. Monroe, Hiff, Colo.
5. K. C. MacMillan, Sterling, Colo.
6. Jack McGuire, Elizabeth, Colo.
7. Mart Mortison, (Shorty) Brush, Colo.

NOTE—100 is a perfect score for Rider and the committee are the sole judges of what the markings should be. 10 is a perfect performance for a horse, that is the meaner the horse and the harder he bucks, the higher score. 0 being the lowest for a poor performer.

SPECTATORS—are requested to not 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 that 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."

Broncos are like some people—have their good days and their bad days and a rider drawing a horse who happens to be on his good behavior and refuses to buck, in the judgment of the committee, will be allowed to draw another. (See rules.)

The riders mentioned include the champion "busters" of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana, and it is expected there will be several Texans added to the list before Thursday noon.

TRAIL OPENED UP.

The trail leading north to Hereford as a shipping point has been opened up for cattlemen located east of Midland. This trail passes through the Spade and S ranches, the proprietors of which have heretofore forbidden the passage of any herds through those pastures, the objections of the ranch owners being predicated upon the scarcity of water, the supply which is afforded by windmills exclusively, and the amount of grass consumed in passage. The trail leads for thirty-eight miles through the Spade pasture. The agreement with the Spade and S ranch owners is to the effect that only such herds as are nearest to Hereford as a shipping point will be permitted to pass through their pastures, which herds are located in the country east of Midland. Cattle moving from west of Midland are notified that Portalis, N. M., and Bordina, Tex., are nearer than Hereford as shipping points and according to the agreement as to the opening of the trail will not be permitted to pass through the Spade and S. pastures.

The closing of the Hereford trail to the cattlemen of the Midland country will be a big disappointment, as quite a number of them were already gathering their steers and preparing to drive to that point. In some instances it may entail some inconvenience by compelling delivery at some point other than that designated in the contract.

SYNDICATE CATTLE LOSSES.

Advices from Channing, Tex., are to the effect that 14,260 head of cattle perished during the cold weather in February on the Capitol Syndicate ranch in the Panhandle. These cattle were valued at more than \$500,000. The figures are authentic, being the aggregate of reports submitted by the foremen of the different outfits, who have been riding over the range gathering up the scattered herds.

SALE OF BLOODED SWINE.

At Bunceton, Mo., last Wednesday a successful sale of Poland-China hogs was held. Most of the offerings were young and brought exceptionally good prices. E. H. Rogers was manager. Thirteen sows sold at \$254, an average of \$19.45; 9 boars sold at \$167, an average of \$18.72; general average, \$19.08.

IMPORTS FROM MEXICO.

Imports of Mexican cattle for March, as shown by the report just compiled by

PUBLIC SALE
60—REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE—60

BY THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN BREEDERS:

J. W. Burgess Co., P. B. Hunt, L. B. Brown, J. E. Brown, J. T. Day, Chas. Maloney, Harry Landa, D. H. Hoven, J. W. Carey and others. These cattle practically all bred below the fever line. Should attract wide attention. Sale commences promptly at 1 o'clock, May 14, 1903, and in the new sales ring

.....FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.....

For catalogue apply to

J. F. HOVENKAMP.

R. L. HARRIMAN, Actioneer.

HEREFORD PUBLIC SALE
50 REGISTERED HEREFORDS 50

Will be offered for sale by W. S. Ikard, B. C. Rhome, G. W. P. Coates, F. W. Axtell and others, AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the Fort Worth Stock Yards, at 1 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, April 29th, 1903, of choice and select cattle, about equally divided, of Bulls and Heifers, of good serviceable ages. Many of the heifers have been bred and all raised below the Fever Line. A rare chance for those wanting to start in the business. 2 to 4 months time will be given to any wishing it, making good bankable note with 8 per cent interest. Excursion rates will be on at that time on all the roads. For catalogues apply to **W. H. MYERS, Sec'y, Blue Grove, Texas,** after the 10th of April, or to

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas.

ANOTHER CHANCE

FOR THE SOUTHERN FARMERS

30 Registered Herefords and Shorthorns 30

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

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

Terms on grades 1/2 cash. Every animal guaranteed to be a breeder and guaranteed to satisfy. For catalogue or other information address

CAMPBELL RUSSELL, Bennett, I. T.

Clerk West in the office of Col. Albert Dean, live stock agent in charge for the bureau of animal industry at Kansas City, aggregated 7,189 head, against 2,424 head in February, and 755 head in March of last year. The aggregate imports for the three months of this year are 12,808 head against 4,221 head for the first three months of last year, an increase of 8,587 head. The greater part of those imported last month were aged steers for grazing in California.

CAMPBELL RUSSELL'S SALE.

Only meager details of Mr. Campbell Russell's great sale of thoroughbred cattle at Bennett, I. T., last week, have been received, but all accounts agree that it was the greatest live stock auction ever held in the territories. Nearly \$100,000 changed hands in two days. One bull sold for \$1000, while several others brought \$800. A cooking contest for the ladies was one of the features.

MISSOURI SHORTHORN SALE.

The second semi-annual sale of Shorthorn cattle, held under auspices of the Cooper county breeders, took place at Bunceton, Mo., last Wednesday afternoon. Some buyers from a distance were present, but much of the good stock remained near home.

The total of the sale was \$4095.30 for 37 head. The females numbered 30 head and averaged \$113.66, while the seven bulls sold at an average of \$97.95, and the general average of all animals was \$110.67. Colonel H. R. Harriman was auctioneer.

"In The Good Old Summer Time"

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

Pick Out Some Cool and Healthy Spot.

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

"The Denver Road"

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

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

NEW CATTLE COMPANY.

At Bonham last Wednesday the Dale Land and Cattle Company was organized with a capital stock of \$300,000, fully paid up. Ranch properties aggregating 22,500 acres in Clay county, Tex., are owned by the company.

GENERAL CROP SUMMARY.

Regarding agricultural conditions in general the latest crop bulletin of the weather bureau says:

"In the states of the upper Mississippi valley the week ending April 20 was milder than usual and generally favorable for farming operations, but elsewhere east of the Rockies the temperature was much below the average, and excessive rains retarded farm work generally throughout the Atlantic coast district, Ohio valley and the southern portion of the lake region. The central and western Gulf states and a portion of the southeast Rocky mountain slope are much in need of rain, no appreciable amount having fallen over a large part of these districts for more than two weeks. On the Pacific coast cool weather has retarded growth and frosts have caused considerable injury in Oregon. Southern California coast districts have received heavy rains, assuring an abundance of irrigation water. Very slow progress has been made with corn planting throughout the corn belt and the middle and southern Atlantic states, in consequence of cold, wet weather, while dry weather has impaired stands in the central and west Gulf states.

"The previously reported excellent condition of winter wheat in the principal winter wheat states continues unimpaired, excepting to a slight extent in portions of the upper Ohio valley, where, in some localities, it is turning yellow. Less favorable reports are also received from the middle south Atlantic states and portions of Texas. Seeding of spring wheat is general in all parts of the spring-wheat region, but progress has not been rapid in South-eastern Minnesota, in consequence of the wet soil. The early sown in Iowa, South Dakota is germinating slowly, though even stands are indicated. On the north Pacific coast spring wheat seeding is much delayed. Oat seeding has been suspended over a large part of the central valleys and the acreage in some sections is likely to be reduced in consequence. In the states of the lower Mississippi valley and in Texas the outlook for this crop is promising.

"Rain in portions of the eastern districts and dry weather in the central and western portions of the cotton belt have, to some extent, interfered with cotton planting; this work has, however, been vigorously pushed and has made fair progress. Although the frosts on the 18th caused further injury to fruit in the upper Ohio valley, the reports generally, excepting those respecting peaches, are somewhat more encouraging than those of the previous week. Apples appear to have escaped injury in New England and the middle Atlantic states. In California, fruit is mostly in good condition, having sustained less injury by frost than was estimated. Considerable early fruit has been injured by frequent frosts in Oregon, but in Washington the cool weather has kept buds in check and little or no injury has resulted in that state."

SPRING MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

I let my bees have all the fresh air I can get to them in the proper way; that is, not in a current or strong draft, but open up everything wide at night and close tight in the morning. This always quiets them for several days, and is better in my way of thinking than to exclude all ventilation as some advocate. Bees need fresh air as well as any other breathing animal.

Some twenty years ago it was the custom to take the bees from the cellar and give them a flight for a few hours, then return them again, and there seems to be an effort in some quarters to revive this practice. I gave it up years ago, writes C. A. Hatch in Orange Judd Farmer, "as much on account of the extra labor involved as anything, and there never seemed to be improvement enough to pay for the effort. In this case all colonies would have to be returned to the same stand on which they were set to take their temporary flight, otherwise there was a general mixup at regular setting out time.

If the bees were set out permanently within three weeks after the cleansing flight it was usually a help to them, but if the weather continued bad and they were kept in over this time it was a positive damage. The trouble

comes, no doubt, from the fact that brood rearing is started, and at the end of three weeks the young bees are ready to fly, becoming uneasy when not permitted to do so. If bees are not spotting their hives in the cellar, disturbing them as little as possible is the best treatment. Setting out should be done on a clear, quiet day. Either high wind or clouds make serious trouble by causing bees to bunch at one side of the yard.

It is a great help to have the cellar well cooled the night before. This can be done best by opening all doors, windows and ventilators at night, and closing before daylight next morning. Do not begin until you are sure the weather is settled for that day, and when you do begin, get them out as quickly as possible. Face all hives either south or east at this time of the year. Later, new swarms can be set facing any direction that is convenient.

PIONEER IRRIGATION WORK.

The Tonto basin dam for the storage of water for the irrigation of the Salt river valley in Arizona is to be the first enterprise favored by the interior department under the terms of the new lands act. At a meeting of water users held last week at Phoenix, Director Walcott of the geological survey, stated he had telegraphic instruction from the secretary of the interior to advise those interested that the construction of the Tonto dam depends only upon the securing of necessary rights and the adjustment of private claims. Mr. Walcott added that if these minor matters are settled it is probable that construction work will be begun upon the dam before the first of the new year. The dam has been located in the canyon of Salt river, sixty miles to the eastward, where the gorge is only 200 feet wide. Above is an immense valley with storage capacity of more than a million feet. The dam is to 230 feet high and will cost over \$2,000,000, which sum is to be returned to the government in ten installments by the farmers benefited.

WAR ON THE RANGE.

The sheepmen of the Sweetwater country in Wyoming have declared open war upon the cattlemen, and a clash is imminent unless steps are at once taken to get the warring factions together on the proposition of a satisfactory division of the ranges of that section.

A private letter from Lander states that the militia there may be called out to prevent a general fight and much bloodshed.

Sheriff Charles Stough of Lander has gone to the range country to investigate the situation, and if he finds the condition of affairs as alarming as has been reported, he will immediately make a formal request of Gov. Richards for at least one company of the state militia to patrol the ranges.

ENLARGED HOG SUPPLY.

"An enlarged supply of hogs is reflected by the record for the week, and the total is in excess of corresponding time last year, which is new feature in these comparisons, says the Price Current. Total Western packing 370,000, compared with 300,000 the preceding week and 330,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 350,000 and two years ago 440,000. From March 1 the total is 2,430,000, against 2,720,000 a year ago, a decrease of 290,000. Prices are moderately lower, and at the close prominent markets average \$7.10 per cwt, compared with \$7.20 a week ago, \$7.25 two weeks ago, \$6.85 a year ago and \$5.85 two years ago.

The total Western packing last year for the month of May was 1,505,000, compared with 2,310,000 in 1901, 2,450,000 in 1900, 1,990,000 in 1899, 2,250,000 in 1898—indicating an average of 2,053,000 for May for the past five years. For June last year the total was 1,820,000, compared with 2,170,000 in 1901, 2,030,000 in 1900, 2,185,000 in 1899 and 1,890,000 in 1898—making an average of 2,019,000 for the five years.

The fair average day's work for a harness horse is nine or ten miles, in which case exercise is quite unnecessary. More harm and injury is done to horses by the grooms when at exercise than in any other way, and unless the man can be fully depended upon, the less they are exercised the better. When the horse is only occasionally worked exercise is, of course, necessary, not only to preserve him in health, but to keep him steady and from getting above himself.



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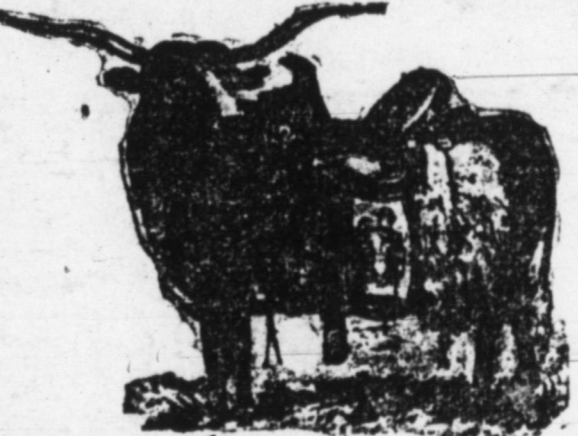
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EDITOR'S NOTE For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

The Journal Institute

REMEDIES FOR BORERS IN TREES.

There are several kinds of borers which work in the trunks of fruit trees and shade trees in Oklahoma, as the farmers are learning by costly experience. The most troublesome of these is the flathead borer, which is reported to work in apple, pear, quince, plum, peach, cherry, ash, elm, maple, box-elder and other trees. This borer is especially destructive to newly transplanted trees, and seems to prefer trees of which the bark has been injured by sunburn.

The adult of this insect is a beetle. It lays eggs probably mostly in April and May, in crevices in the bark of suitable trees, usually on the southwest side. The eggs hatch in a few days, and the young grubs eat their way through the bark and burrow in the wood, sometimes completely girdling the tree. By the next spring the grub has grown to full size. It then bores outward nearly through the bark of the tree, and then undergoes transformation into a pupal stage, corresponding to the chrysalis of a butterfly. After about three weeks in this condition, the adult beetle emerges from the skin or case of the pupa, cuts a hole through the bark and comes out prepared to do its part in the work of laying more eggs.

Several methods are used to check the work of the borers. The presence of the borers in the trees may be detected by discolorations of the bark, by the exudation of sap or gum, or by the presence of castings beneath the burrow. In such cases, if the burrows be not too deep or too long, the borers may be killed with a pointed wire. Otherwise they may be destroyed by cutting them out with a knife, or by pouring kerosene or hot water into the holes.

The best way to combat the borers is by preventing the laying of eggs on the bark of the tree trunks. Wrapping the trunk with newspaper or wrapping paper is one of the easiest and best methods of securing this result, and it has the advantage that, besides keeping the female beetles from the bark, the paper protects the bark from the injurious effect of the heat of the sun. Paper used for this purpose should cover the tree trunk completely, and be held in place by twine not strong enough to injure the growing tree. Soil should be drawn up an inch or two around the paper at the foot of the tree to prevent the female beetles from getting inside the paper from below, and the top of the paper should be made to fit the bark closely. A band of cotton lint just inside the top of the paper will serve to keep the females out from above.

Various washes have been used to prevent the insects from laying their eggs on the bark or to kill the newly hatched grubs before they make their way into the bark, but it is not certain that the use of these will always be found profitable in Oklahoma.

Even more important than protecting the bark of the trees from the egg-laying female beetles, is the matter of keeping the trees in vigorous condition by proper cultivation of the soil. Grass and weeds should not be allowed to take the moisture needed by the trees. After rains the crust of the soil should be broken into a fine mulch to reduce the rate of evaporation from the soil. It is also recommended that trees be headed low, so that the leaves may shade the trunk from the hot mid-day sun.—Oklahoma Experiment Station.

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PEANUTS ARE PROFITABLE.

From the Oklahoma Experiment Station a bulletin offering valuable suggestions by which Spanish peanuts may be profitably grown as a minor crop has been sent out. Peanuts thrive well in localities where, without artificial moisture, some other farm products suitable for feed cannot be grown successfully, hence this advice is equally applicable to certain sections in adjoining states and territories. The Journal has heretofore pointed out some of the advantages of a peanut crop.

Peanuts are grown either for the nuts and vines, the former being sold and the latter being fed to cattle, or for hog pasture.

The Spanish variety is usually grown in Oklahoma. It has a small upright vine and forms small pods near the tap root. Other varieties are the Virginia running and the Virginia bunch. A sandy loam soil that will not stain the pods is best for growing peanuts for market, though if good attention is given to preparation of the land, profitable crops may be secured on a great variety of soils. The soil should be prepared as for any other clean culture crop, care being taken that a good seed bed is provided. About two bushels of nuts in the pod are required per acre for seed. They may be planted in the pods, but it is better to hull the peanuts, avoiding breaking the skin of the kernel. Planting may be done as soon as danger from frost is past, and plantings late in June have given paying yields at the experiment station at Stillwater, the crop not being seriously damaged by dry spells if the ground is in fair tilth. When rains come, the plants often go to fruiting again.

Many methods of planting are successful. Perhaps the most generally used is to plant in rows two and one-half to three feet apart with one seed every twelve inches in the row. Clean cultivation should be given as often as necessary to keep down the weeds and to preserve a loose surface. Sometimes the rows are hilled up forming ridges, but this plan does not usually result in greater yields than where level culture is given.

If the crop is planted for hog pasture, the hogs may be permitted to do the work of harvesting after the pods are nearly mature. While hogs do not eat the vines readily, they are very fond of the nuts, and every hog raiser should have a patch of peanuts to add to the variety of food for the hogs.

If the crop is prepared for market, the harvesting should be done before frost. For rapid work, an implement with a cutter to run beneath the plants, cut off the tap roots, and loosen the soil is necessary. The loosened vines with peanuts attached should be forked into windrows, and when partially dry placed in small bunches or stacks. If the crop is to remain long in the field the stacks should be covered with straw or hay to keep out the rain. Where only a small acreage is grown, the peanuts may be picked by hand, but where grown on a commercial scale a peanut thresher is essential. The peanut straw, if in good condition, has considerable feeding value for cattle, and is an important feature of the crop.

While it is doubtful if many farmers would find peanut growing profitable on a large scale, it is certain that many could grow a small acreage to advantage. The demand for peanuts is limited, but the crop may be fed on the farm if it cannot be sold at a profit, which is a positive advantage over broom corn and castor beans.

SELECTION OF SEED CORN.

Press bulletin No. 120 from the Kansas Experiment Station gives some good pointers in reference to the selection, saving and sowing of seed corn, in which it points out that the vitality of seed depends largely upon three factors, viz.: The maturity of the seed; that is, its perfect development; the vigor and healthfulness of the parent plant, and the saving and storing of seed.

Seed corn should be the best ears (those which hang down indicate weight and small shank) from strong, healthy, leafy stalks. Gather two or three times as much corn as you need for seed, and after shucking, select only those ears which are sound and true to type, well dented, with deep wedge-shaped kernels and straight rows, well filled out at butts and tips. Thoroughly dry the corn in a well ventilated room, supplying artificial

heat when necessary, and store in a dry place away from rats and mice.

So important is it to save seed only from the strongest and most productive plants that every farmer ought to select the field in which to grow crops for seed. Give the land special preparation, plant at most favorable time in order to secure quick and sure germination, and give the crop the best possible care and cultivation so as to get the fullest development of the plants.

Sow the grain or plant the corn thinner than you do for the general crop, in order that the plants may be vigorous and fully developed in productiveness. Seed from large productive plants is more apt to produce large productive plants than seed from stunted, crowded plants.

Allow grain to become fully ripe before harvesting for seed. Keep it from getting wet in the shock if possible, and thrash it only when it is thoroughly dry, so that there will be no danger of heating in the bin. Store in a dry place. Always clean your seed grain, removing all foul seed and light kernels. Like produces like with the plant as with the animal. If you want to produce heavy grain, plant heavy, plump grain.

BREED GOOD OATS.

There has been so much talk about seed corn breeding, and how to improve corn that apparently no one has thought about improving oats by judicious breeding. Noting this talk about corn improvement, and nothing about oats improvement, one would think that either the oats were already bred up to the highest state of improvement, or else that they cannot be improved by breeding judiciously.

The fact is, our oats are scrub oats, and have not been improved by breeding, although they can be improved as readily as corn, by selection and breeding. The fact that on our rich land the average of oats is only about thirty-two bushels to the acre, shows that we are raising scrub oats, and also that we are not raising as much of that as we could if our system of cultivation was better.

In our stock breeding we realize that like produces like. We know the same thing now about our corn, and the same thing is true about our oats. If we sow scrub, light, inferior oats, we certainly will raise the same kind as we sow. If we sow good, heavy, perfect seed, we will raise that kind of oats. We can breed good oats by sowing good seed as surely as we can raise good cattle by using good blood, and in the same way.

We can all remember the time that any bull was good enough to use if he would make the cow give milk, and now we think that any oats will do to sow that will come up. If we want to improve our oats we must sow only the heaviest grains. The seed should be run through one of our improved fanning mills that will save only about one-fourth of the heaviest grain. It will take some work to save out the seed oats in this way, but you will save seed that will raise good, heavy oats. The oats raised from this seed will weigh at least two pounds to the bushel more than the ordinary oats. This means an increase of six and two-thirds per cent, and instead of our average yield being thirty-two bushels to the acre, it will be thirty-four bushels to the acre and over.

As we grew last year about 4,000,000 acres of oats, this would increase the yield 8,000,000 bushels, which, at 25 cents a bushel, would increase the crop \$2,000,000, which would be \$10 to every farmer in the state.

We hope that the farmers will pay as much attention to improving their seed oats as they do to improving their corn or their stock, and when they do they will get better crops, and will make more money.—Farmers' Tribuna.

When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.

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REGISTERED DEVON CATT Breeder, A. Y. Walton, Jr., San Antonio, Tex. R. F. D. No. 1.

The farmers of San Saba county, Tex., are organizing school district clubs as an adjunct to their institute. Officers will be elected at meetings to be held in each district May 2d.

MAVERICKS.

Steer yearlings are selling in Goliad county at prices ranging from \$10 to \$12.

It is estimated that 300 cars of cattle will be shipped from Llano to the Territories this season.

The first stock shipment from Dalhart this season went out last Thursday over the Rock Island.

Over a hundred carloads of cattle were shipped from Lampasas to the Territory pastures last week.

W. R. Gregg purchased Charles Gray's farm and ranch a short distance east of Cherokee, paying something over \$4000.

Fulgencio Lopez San Roman, a Mexican stockman near Brownsville, has shipped ten carloads of cattle to Cuba, via Galveston. Thus is the market for Texas cattle growing aboard.

A fair and fine stock association has been formed at Colorado City, Tex., with Fred McKenzie as president. Grounds will be purchased and fitted up and a public sale of registered cattle held early in the fall.

The Frisco cattle trail from Sonora to Brady is full of cattle. Everybody wanting to ship at once has caused a blockade at the railroad. It is difficult to imagine a trail way 250 feet wide and 100 miles long full of cattle.

Boosters of the Northern markets have already begun to "knock" Fort Worth, claiming that "the uncertainty of prices there is discouraging." They must be feeling the effects of competition in the Southwest.

There is some inquiry from Montana for Texas and New Mexico cows and calves, and outside prices quoted range from \$20 to \$25. Kansas cows, above the line, are held at from \$15 to \$18. Below the line Territory cows are selling at from \$11 to \$13.

Alex. G. Walton, Jr., a South Texas breeder of fine cattle, is turning his attention to honey. He has 300 colonies of bees, that he expects to yield 150 to 200 pounds each. At the minimum of 150 pounds, the yield should be 45,000 pounds. At 10 cents a pound this means \$4500 for honey.

Jackson Bros. of Miami, report the following sales of recent date: The Spittal ranch at \$2 per acre bonus to M. Rogers of Collin county, Texas; one division of the J. W. Davidson ranch, consideration about \$8000; three and one-half sections of Ochiltree county land to Jas. H. Whipps, county clerk of Ochiltree county, at \$2900.

"Sparks," the fine Hereford two-year-old, raised by Dick Tisdale of Channing, has changed masters, Col. A. G. Boyce being the purchaser, at \$250. This handsome blooded male will head the picked herd of Herefords at the "poor farm." Already a fine animal at two years, but with his full lusty growth of four years upon him he is destined to be a magnificent and royal specimen of his race.

The New Mexican cattlement are about to go through the same experience that the Nebraska stockmen had with drift fences. This question extends into Arizona, as the United States attorneys of New Mexico and Arizona have instructions to sue all cattlemen

who have failed to remove their fences, and Uncle Sam will not let up until the last foot of drift fence has been removed, says an exchange. It will save expense and trouble not to wait until suit is brought before fences are removed. The idea that the public lands belong to the cattle barons and the sheepmen is bound to be abandoned in New Mexico as it has been in other commonwealths.

The following stock sales have been made recently in Kinney county: J. W. Noonan, 900 muttan at \$2.75 per head, and 8,000 pounds of wool at 15c. George West has sold to A. H. Gage 2,500 head of steers (3s and 4s) at \$19. Moore & Allen sold to A. H. Gage 500 steers (3s and 4s) at private terms.

W. S. Marshall, of Willow Springs ranch, in the Panhandle, is credited with having fattened and marketed the first bunch of steers ever prepared for the market in Texas north of the Canadian river. He fed them from Feb. 5, 1901, until April 5, 1902, consuming in that time the yield of twenty-five acres of Kaffir corn, thirty-five tons of alfalfa and an average of four pounds per head of cotton seed, and the net profit averaged more than \$16 per head, the average weight of the steers being about 1000 pounds.

E. R. Rachal is closing up his shipping business at Alice. He has shipped about 5,000 head of cattle this season from this point, 500 head from Corpus Christi, 2000 head from Victoria, De Witt and Refugio counties. The cattle went to Summitt and Osage, I. T. Mr. Rachal has a 10,000 acre pasture at the former place and 14,000 acres at Osage. His freight bill on cattle shipped from Alice alone amounted to \$11,672.50, and the feeding of the cattle while en route cost an additional sum of \$422.50.

It is estimated that the movement from West Texas to Kansas will be about 30,000 head. A report from Colorado City says that 4000 head have been inspected and passed since Monday, at Monahans, Odessa, Midland and that city. The inspection is a joint one, conducted by Dan McCuningham, representing the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and J. W. Johnson, representing the Kansas live stock sanitary board, both of whom have headquarters in Colorado City.

Shipments last week from San Angelo: J. W. Odum, 325 cows to Fairfax, O. T.; J. W. Trent & Sons, 550 cows to Fairfax, O. T.; J. M. Shannon, 450 stock cattle to Winchell, I. T.; W. C. Jones & Son, 350 cows to Elgin, Kan.; J. M. Shannon, 700 cows to Winchell, I. T.; J. M. Shannon, 450 cows to Tulsa, I. T.; Charles Schauer, 750 cows to Thomason Bros., 750 cows and bulls to Fairfax, O. T.; J. W. Wilson, 250 cows to Fairfax, O. T.; Sol Mayer, 1750 stock cattle to Davidson, Kan.; Ryburn & Co., 750 cows to Mounds, I. T.; Geo. T. Hume, 800 stock cattle to Elgin, Kan.; N. M. March, 400 cows to Territory; J. E. Hudson, 950 stock cattle to Territory; R. L. Batte, 394 cows to Territory; J. E., Jr., and S. L. Henderson, 700 cows and bulls to Territory; T. H. Taylor, 100 cows to Territory; J. M. Slator, 460 cows to Elgin, Kan.; J. M. Slator, 245 cows to Elgin, Kan.; T. B. Jones, 626 cows to Territory.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade Shorthorns.

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

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SWINE

Don't be in too much of a hurry to market or kill off the good brood sows.

If the pigs root out, dig a trench beside the fence and tack poultry net to the posts. Their sensitive noses will avoid it.

Corn meal mixed with skim milk will make the pigs grow fast. This is a splendid ration where good pasturage cannot be obtained.

Wheat bran or cotton chops in combination with cotton seed meal proved less dangerous to pigs than a similar mixture with ground corn.

Overfeeding of cotton seed meal brings on acute dropsy of the pleural and heart sacs, with congestion of the liver and kidneys and compression of the lungs.

RAISE HEALTHY HOGS.

Resolve to keep the hogs healthy. To this end supply them with an abundance of greed food and waste fruit, if pasture is not accessible. When hogs break down in the hind quarters exclusively corn diet is usually the cause. This is due to the fact that corn does not supply enough mineral matter. A large box containing a mixture of salt, ashes and charcoal, to which has been added a few ounces of copperas, will supply the necessary elements. One should be kept in each individual pen and the hog lot as well.

If lice become troublesome, a mixture of kerosene and grease, composed of different parts, will effectively destroy them. It may be applied with a brush.

Keep the troughs clean, and give the pigs plenty of good, clean water. Running water is not necessary. When a stream has become contaminated with cholera germs it frequently carries the disease to all farms lying below.

All small grain should be ground before feeding to hogs.

One acre of soiling crops will support ten full grown hogs or a larger number of young ones. Five acres in good condition will supply twenty-five sows, together with the pigs. Of course, it is understood small amounts of grain must be fed in addition.

In weaning pigs remove a few of the stronger ones, and after a few days a few more, and so on until all are taken away.

When the pigs begin to drink give them skim milk or a thin slop of water and shorts.

HOGS FOR BREEDING.

It is generally agreed that no single consideration determines the value of livestock. Breed, individual qualities and succulent feed are equally important factors in the development of a herd. When these are combined the result is always gratifying and, with careful selection, good results may be indefinitely perpetuated. Acting on this principle, the intelligent stockman delays the mating of sows and boars until such time as it is possible to determine what advantages they possess over the others.

C. C. Pevier, a well known stockman, and authority on the hog, makes the following suggestions in line with this argument:

"The careful selection of the breeding stock is of the utmost importance, and is the foundation of success in raising hogs. I have seen farmers sell their choicest, largest and best brood sows because they would bring more money than the others, and keep the inferior ones for breeding purposes. There can be but one result from this practice, and that is a general deterioration in the quality of the herd.

In the fall of the year I usually have seventy-five to eighty shoats that have been pushed vigorously from birth. They are all run together until December; then I select fifteen of the largest, best developed and best proportioned sows from the entire lot. I constantly keep in mind the type of the pig that has made the greatest gain during the season under the same conditions as the rest of the herd. This is the type of pig I want for breeding purposes. The animal that attains the greatest weight in the least time is the most profitable one for market purposes. Two extremes must be avoided in making the selection—great length without corresponding width, which indicates a poor feeder and late maturity, and the other is great breadth without corre-

sponding length, which indicates a chubby fellow, a good feeder, but not sufficient frame to obtain the best results.

"For twenty years I have followed this plan of selecting my breeding stock, always using young sows with the most satisfactory results in every particular. After the breeding stock is selected they are rung in the ear to mark them and then placed in another lot or field with plenty of range. I know of no better promoter of appetite, health or strength of bone for the brood sow than abundant exercise. I not only give them the range of the pasture, but allow them to follow the cattle in the stalk fields, where it can be done without trespassing upon my neighbors."

A FRIEND OF THE HOG.

At the recent meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture no address elicited more favorable comment than that of John Cownie, a highly successful Iowa breeder of swine and a self-styled "personal friend" of the hog. His experiences make interesting reading:

"It is now over forty years since I embarked in the swine business. I was a young man then; had settled with my parents in Iowa, and, by helping my neighbors to thrash, I had earned the magnificent sum of \$2.50. That, forty years ago, was a large sum. We didn't have any national banks then, or I might have been tempted to start a national bank, with myself as president; but instead of that I invested in swine, and from that day to this I have never been without hogs. Hogs were scarce in Iowa forty years ago. Where we had settled I knew of only one man who owned a hog. He had brought an old sow with him from Indiana—turned her out in the woods; and I walked five miles to where he lived in a log cabin, and stated that I wanted to invest \$2.50 in hogs. He knew me; four or five miles was nothing. I knew people thirty or forty miles away. Now we don't speak to our neighbors next door. 'Well,' he says, 'Johnnie, I will let you have a pair for \$1.25 apiece.' That was the size of my pile. 'But you will have to catch them yourself,' I caught two. I had about as hard a job as I ever had to earn that \$2.50. I carried them home on my back in a sack, five miles, and started in the hog industry."

"Do you remember those days when we used to butcher? All the neighbors for fifteen miles around would come and help. My stock was butchered and I took them to market. The price wasn't very high; not as high as it is now. I have heard a great many people complain of the price of hogs in the last 40 years, and I have never known them to be as low as they were at that time. Two dollars per hundred if they dressed over 200 pounds; \$1.75 if below that. Mine were the \$1.75 kind. The merchant to whom I sold them, when I brought them into town, took one of them up, twisted the tail around his finger, held it up, and says, 'Johnnie, what do you call this, anyway?' I says, 'It is a hog.' He says 'I took it for a coyote.' Those were 'English bacon hogs. But I got away from that style of hog."

"We had the Poland-China, the Berkshire and several other breeds. I started with Poland-Chinas, and I remember, years after that first experience, that I stood in the Chicago market and had the proud satisfaction of selling four carloads of hogs of my own raising, every one of them, and received for them \$5375. I had the proud satisfaction of reading in the Chicago papers that several of the commission men who saw the hogs pronounced them the finest lot that ever crossed the scales in the Union stockyards at Chicago. I don't say this in a spirit of egotism, but I have prefaced my remarks in regard to the hog with this statement in order that you may know that what I am to say in regard to this animal is not theory, but is personal experience at close range; sometimes a little too close to be comfortable. I remember that, after I received the check, I had intended, as was my wont, to stay over night in Chicago. Prices had advanced; there was a boom in the market, and I had received far more than I had expected when I left home. But I took the first train for home. I had left a partner on the farm who had helped me through all those years, and I had no peace of mind until I could get home and show her that check for that \$5375. It was a big pile for me to make at that time, and when the check was cashed there was not a mortgage left on the home, and there has been none on it since. So you see I owe to the hog the greater part of my worldly possessions."

"That wasn't the only time I made good sales of hogs. For twenty years my annual sales averaged over \$3000. When the children grew up and had to be sent away to school, and when the crop failed, as it does sometimes with us in Iowa, my main reliance to foot the bills was the hog, and he never yet failed me. When the oldest boys graduated and had to be started in business, the hog was the one that I depended upon to furnish the means to start them, and give them what I didn't get in starting in business."

ONLY PURE BRED MALES.

An old hog grower says that if you have high grade sows and can't get

pure bred, that will do, but always use only a thoroughbred male of the same breed as the sows, one of the best that you can find and pay for. A good male is cheaper at a high price than a poor one is as a gift. Get one whole blood, lines are noted for their producing qualities. There are many good breeds of hogs, but select the one that is best adapted to your needs and tastes, and stick to it. This is the only way to grade up or keep up a high grade. Do not cross breeds. Sometimes a single out-cross gives good results, but it is risky to try it, and if continued, will result in the loss of your breed and type.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR HOG RAISERS.

In view of the low freight rates which prevail from points in Texas and the Territories to the Fort Worth market, it would seem that the intelligent farmer of the Southwest should not hesitate to "plant hogs" and anticipate with absolute certainty a substantial profit on his investment. The "Java-lina" and "scrubs" incapable of development are not in strong demand at any time. What the packers want and will buy in unlimited quantity at good prices are fat, well matured animals, such as are usually sent to market at the northern packing centers. A local paper has prepared, in tabulated form, a table which shows that the freight rates on swine from most places in Texas are so low that stockmen may ship to Fort Worth with great advantage. For instance, from any shipping point in Texas up to 150 miles the rate to that city is 15c. From Pauls Valley, I. T., 149 miles, the rate is 24½c; it is the same from Marlow, I. T., 148 miles; and from Atoka, I. T., 146 miles it is 23½c. From any point in Texas 200 miles from Fort Worth the rate is 18½c; while shippers in the Territory or Oklahoma pay 28½c for the same service. The Texas shipper 300 miles away can market his hogs in Fort Worth for 21½c, but the Territory or Oklahoma shipper must pay 30c for the same distance. The rate is no more for a 650-mile shipment in Texas than for a 300-mile shipment from any point out of the state.

Even under these conditions, Territory shippers may market at Fort Worth more profitably, everything considered, than at Kansas City.

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

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

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 The Inland Mfg. Co., San Antonio, Tex.
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 Our newly printed eight-page folder on the "Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is of interest to stockmen. Write for it; it is free.
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SHEEP---GOATS

When the sheep market is high the good and bad sell as wide apart as ever.

With a rape pasture at his disposal the shepherd has nothing to fear during the drouthy period.

Other things being equal, sheep that receive the best care and feed will yield more drafty wools than those not well provided for in these respects.

When sheep develop signs of contagion they should be fed on a more succulent diet. Apples, roots, scalded bran or clover hay will relieve the difficulty.

It is estimated that the dipping of sheep for eradication of the scab mite adds from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 to the annual profit of the sheep growers of the United States.

The killers are scouring the South-western ranges for material, and from this it may be gathered that sheep are likely to remain good property for some time to come.

"We venture to predict that the time is not far distant when as many sheep and lambs will be slaughtered in this country as are hogs and cattle at the present time," says the Mallory trade letter. "The history of the old country proves that mutton is the poor man's meat and we can see nothing to prevent this from becoming the greatest sheep country in the world."

In crossing Angoras on the common goat, first get rid of all except the white one. All other colors are objectionable. There is also room for selection in other ways. Other desirable qualities are small head, short, smooth hair, and small horns. Objectionable features are long, coarse hairs on the thighs and forelegs below the shoulder.

Western travelers in the Orient are always amused at the quaint manner in which goat milk is supplied to customers. At Cairo, Egypt, the animals are driven from house to house, as is done in the southern cities of Italy, and are milked "while you wait." One hind leg of the goat is held under the arm of the milker, while he fills an earthen bowl for the customer.

There should always be a difference in the feed of lambs intended for market and those selected to be kept in the breeding flock. With the former, corn is the best grain, especially if mixed with a few oats, while with the latter, oats and some succulent food, such as roots or ensilage, will keep them growing and in as good flesh as is best for breeding stock.

The age of sheep is very easily shown by an examination of the teeth. A lamb has the first pair of permanent front teeth when about ten months old, the second pair appears at about eighteen months, the third pair at twenty-eight months, and the fourth at about thirty-three to forty months. When the whole of the permanent front teeth have appeared the sheep is in its fourth year. The Merino matures its teeth later than the other breeds; the Cotswold and Southdowns and other highly improved mutton sheep are some months ahead of a Merino, but at four years every sheep has its full mouth of teeth. Later, the age is known by the appearance of the teeth, which gradually lose their sharp edges and become worn down smooth. A healthy sheep will keep its teeth good until ten or twelve years old, if the pasture is not unusually bare, and the soil sandy, so as to wear the teeth excessively.

RELIEF IS SOUGHT.

A bill is to be introduced into the Missouri legislature providing for the taxation of dogs as a means of relief to the sheep industry in that state. Male dogs are to be taxed \$1 each and female dogs \$2, with the possible exemption of one dog for each owner of such animals. This tax is to be collected in each county and paid into the

treasury, to be kept in a separate fund. It can only be drawn upon, the bill will provide, to reimburse sheep owners whose sheep have been killed by dogs. When sheep are killed by dogs the owner is to report to the nearest justice of the peace, who will appoint a commission to appraise the value of the sheep, and a warrant in payment will be drawn against the dog tax fund. This measure, its author says, will prevent the wholesale poisoning of dogs by the sheep owners, who do not discriminate between worthless curs and valuable dogs, and will, at the same time, reimburse them for losses.

GRAIN FOR RANGE SHEEP.

Sweet Grass county sheep growers have been experimenting with grain as feed for sheep under present conditions and find it generally profitable. A prominent grower had 2996 lambs and 432 yearlings, which he fed on alfalfa and grain for a period of sixty-five days. During this time he fed 400 tons of alfalfa and 115,000 pounds of grain. Alfalfa, which he raised himself, is figured at \$6 a ton. The grain was shipped in, mostly from the Gallatin valley, and the average cost here at the depot was about \$1.08 per cwt. The lambs were bought at 3 cents per pound, and weighed fifty-seven pounds per head. They weighed out seventy-six and one-fourth pounds per head, at 4 cents per pound, a gain in weight of nearly twenty pounds. The wethers weighed in eighty-six pounds at \$2.75 per hundred and weighed out 128 at \$3.50 per hundred, a gain of thirty-two pounds in weight. He says that notwithstanding he had to ship in his grain, paying freight and cost of hauling from the depot to his ranch, he has made a good profit in feeding the grain, and received a good price for his alfalfa. Many ranchers have been watching the grain experiment, and the result will be that many more acres of wheat will be sown in the country when it is known that a good profit can be made in feeding it to sheep. They say if they could be assured of a market at from 85 cents to \$1 per cwt. there would be thousands of acres sown to wheat.

THE SELECTION OF EWES.

In taking up the breeder's ideal ewe and how to select the same, I should say that the most important point for the prospective buyer or breeder in the selection of ewes suitable for breeders is thoroughly to post himself on the type of the breed he expects to purchase. Have an understanding of the true type of the breed you are selecting and have some idea of what you want to produce.

In the selection of breeding ewes from a strange flock it has been my purpose always to try to get as much constitution as possible, provided they had the required amount of breed type. By that I mean the animal must be pleasing to the eye, and in the Shropshire we like a good, long, low-down sheep, with short leg of flat bone and set as near the outside of the body as possible.

In the ewe the neck must be of medium length and not too thick, chest well extended to the front, with good, wide crops and shoulders squarely placed. With these points well developed you must get a strong constitution, the ribs must be well sprung and the loin must be wide and thick, with the quarters full and round and as near down to the hock as possible. We must also see that we have a good dense fleece of medium wool, and free from all dark wool if possible to get it.

I might say that if you have a good, strong-constituted ewe do not discard her even if she lacks some of the minor points necessary in a show animal, such as having a little dark wool on the legs or having a little dark wool around the eyes. Some of the most profitable animals I have ever raised for farmers' purposes have been those with some of the minor faults previously described. I claim that constitution is the foundation of all improvement in breeding, and to discard as soon as possible all animals lacking robust constitution, no matter how many other points they may have in their favor, as you will never succeed without a vigorous constitution. J. C. Duncan to New York Shropshire Breeders.

THE HORSE.

It is a good plan to feed more oats and less corn before and during the work season. Oats, when served intelligently, are pre-eminent as a strength producer.

CARE OF BROOD MARES.

Brood mares should be well fed, though not made too fat. Experience has shown that they should be maintained in good condition if they are expected to produce vigorous foals. Mares that have not been blanketed often have the appearance of being in better condition than they are. The touch of the hand will tell the experienced stockman the true condition of the animals. If thin in flesh, they should have more liberal rations of oats and bran to increase their strength for maternal duties. The prenatal foal should not be starved if breeders expect to raise good horses.

Mares that are very thin in flesh will not yield so large a quantity of milk as would the same mares if in good condition. Foals that begin life under such conditions can never make so valuable animals as they would have made under more favorable circumstances. It is poor economy to keep brood mares thin in flesh.

BEANS FOR HORSES.

Among recent experiments in horse feeding are those with beans and other leguminous seed. They are said to resemble cereal grains in having a low water content. In Europe horse beans are common feedstuff for horses. Lavalard says:

"The experiments made many years ago for the Paris cab companies warrant the statement that when beans replace oats, only half the quality should be used. Tests made with army horses have confirmed this conclusion. The chemical composition of beans shows why they are regarded as more nutritious than oats alone. Beans may be advantageously fed to horses required to perform long continuous, sudden or severe labor. The opinion is prevalent in England that in hunting it is always possible to recognize horses fed with beans by their great endurance. In accord with the practice of the leading stables, we used a large proportion of beans in the ration of young horses which were being trained. The results obtained were most satisfactory."

OUTLOOK FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Comparisons of prices at the leading horse markets show that the demand for horses is growing and prices increasing, notwithstanding that the ear-

GOATS.

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

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ly advent of a "horseless age" is predicted by the wiseacres. Last year a pair of gray geldings sold for \$750, and a gray mare sold for \$500, and a gray gelding sold for \$475. The highest carload of horses sold last year was from Iowa—nineteen head, averaging \$262.10. As officially furnished, the average price of drafters for 1902 was \$166, against \$167 for 1901. Carriage horses sold well. The average price per pair last year was \$450, against \$400 the year before; drivers, \$145 against \$137; general use, \$117 against \$103; busses and trammers, \$135 against \$121; saddlers, \$151 against \$147. This shows that there was an advance in the price of horses of all kinds. Right at the present time the "call" far exceeds the supply, and a brisk summer trade at advancing prices seems assured. Drivers of all classes find a ready sale, and large consignments are being bought for export, the prices for good individuals ranging from \$125 to as high as \$400, though the bulk of offerings at auction sold between the first named figure and \$250. Good carriage horses are scarce, too, those offered being eagerly snapped up to supply the home market. At the American horse trading centers desirable animals are bringing as good prices as they do abroad, hence the dealers prefer to sell near home without the dangers and risks of a trans-Atlantic voyage. The demand for drafters is not nearly supplied, nor will it be, to all appearances, for months. Those capable of producing good "flesh" seem to have everything their own way.

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A. G. CRUMP, Vice-Pres't. MARIE V. JACKSON, Cashier.
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second class mail matter.DATES CLAIMED FOR LIVE STOCK
SALES.April 29—W. S. Ikard, B. C. Rhome,
G. W. P. Coates, F. W. Axtell and
others at Stock Yards, Fort Worth,
Tex.May 4, 1903—Campbell Russell, at
Shreveport, La.May 6 and 7, 1903—Colin Cameron
and others, Kansas City, Mo.Sheep in Utah have been dying of
the "big head"—another proof that
it's a sad thing to be thus afflicted.When raising cattle, sheep and
hogs for the market stockmen should
aim to produce the varieties that are
most in demand.Talk of "controlling" the rice output
of the gulf coast is already being in-
dulged in. This may be cited as an
evidence of the fact that the industry
has assumed considerable importance.The Kansas wheat acreage this year
is almost a million acres greater than
that from which the 1901 crop was
harvested. Little will be plowed up
this spring, so that the prospect for
another banner yield is excellent.Texas is "on the hog" for sure. H.
H. Davenport of Stone Point has mar-
keted a 467 pound porker which
brought him \$27.40—the price of sev-
eral yearling steers. Where is there
a farmer that can't raise one of the
several varieties of good feed suffi-
cient to fatten a herd for the fall mar-
ket?A growing tendency to mix up in
the maelstrom of politics is being
manifested by some of the stock and
farm papers. The Journal finds it
more becoming, and at the same time
more profitable, to work for the legiti-
mate interests of farmers and stock-
men. It is scarcely within the provi-
ence of an agricultural or "cow" paper
to advise the public how to vote.The rapid development of the Terri-
tories is reflected in the growth of
Oklahoma City, metropolis of the
"twins," which now claims a popula-
tion of 25,000. Farmers who early
located in the "new country" were the
men who made this young commer-
cial giant possible by establishing
there a home market for their prod-
ucts. Verily, the tiller of the soil is
the advance agent of prosperity.Since its organization eleven years
ago the Western South Dakota Stock
Growers' association has spent \$29,997
in suppressing rustlers and other out-
laws, and the money has been spent
effectively. Last year its 636 mem-
bers paid \$20,546 in fees and disburse-
ments for stock inspection and prose-
cutions reached \$17,337. It is work-
ing along the same lines which has
made the Texas Cattle Raisers' asso-
ciation a terror to evil doers.One advantage of irrigation is that
the moisture can be applied just when
and where needed the most. A short
time ago farmers were complaining
because of the excessive moisture in
the ground while now, in some local-
ities, they are beginning to pray for
rain. The man with an irrigating
outfit is a standing example of the
great truth, "God helps him who helps
himself."An Oklahoma man has been nearly
killed by a cow because he insisted
upon experimenting with a new fan-
gled automatic milking device. The
bovine kicked the machine to smithere-
ens, overturned a gasoline engineused for operating it and set fire to
the barn. Adam Setchel, the "in-
ventor" and operator, narrowly es-
caped being burned to death. Here
is one instance, at least, where a
modern appliance for the dairy failed
to score.By the appointment of Prof. John
Hamilton, former secretary of the
Pennsylvania board of agriculture, as
farmers' institute specialist, the gov-
ernment has placed its seal of approval
upon the movement inaugurated by the
agriculturists themselves to better
their own condition.Those Kansas live stock inspectors
who have been so terribly afraid that
cattle from Texas might breed an epi-
demic among the herds of the Sunflower
state and insisted upon a part of the
fees as a precautionary measure are
not in office for their health.Having failed to file an answer with-
in the allotted time imposed in the suit
against them before the federal tribu-
nal at Chicago, the packer defendants
virtually acknowledge their participa-
tion in a conspiracy for the restraint
of trade. The anti-trust injunction will
now be made permanent, and the pack-
ers have sixty days in which to appeal.W. S. Irvine, deputy United States
revenue collector for the Indian Terri-
tory, is credited with the statement that
more oleo is consumed there than in
any of the states, in proportion to pop-
ulation. People there have many other
things to occupy their time, though
creameries have yet been established
and the dairies are comparatively few.Where are the concentrated food en-
thusiasts to get off at, anyway? Now
comes the "North Pole ration" put up
by a packing firm. It is solemnly stated
that a can of this tankage, weighing
less than a pound, will feed a man for-
ty-eight hours. The ration consists of
chocolate and "beef wheat," whatever
that may be. It's time for the cereal
foods to take a back seat.Frauds in food are considered a very
serious matter in other lands. A Ger-
man dealer suffered imprisonment for
mixing lard, borax and water with his
butter. In France the manufacturer or
wholesale dealer in adulterated food
gets a severe fine and is obliged to show
a copy of his conviction in a prominent
place in his shop. American laws and
their enforcement are altogether too
mild with this class of offenders.

CHILD LABOR OPPOSED.

It is a deplorable fact that child la-
bor is employed in the cotton mills of
the South to a much larger extent than
it is in the North. This was forcibly
pointed out in an address by Lieut.-
Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts
before the New England Cotton Man-
ufacturers' association. Some allow-
ance must be made, of course, for the
increasing animosity of the Northern
mill owners, who find it more difficult
each year to meet the competition of
Southern weavers. Still, it cannot be
denied that there are too many boys and
girls of school age in the shops and fac-
tories. In several of the leading indus-
trial states they are excluded by rigid
inspection laws and this appears to be
the best method of combating the evil.
Temporary prestige achieved through
the neglect of proper safeguards for the
future generation of men and women
would be dearly bought. Let there be
compulsory education laws if necessary
to combat this growing evil.

VAST CATTLE LOSSES.

While first reports of cattle losses
on the plains during the extreme cold
weather of February have been modifi-
ed in some quarters by later advices,
it still appears that the number of
deaths on some of the big pastures in
the Texas Panhandle was deplorable.
On one ranch alone—that of the Cap-
itol Syndicate, which includes 3,000-
000 acres, 14,260 head of stock, val-
ued at \$500,000 perished, according to
figures collected by foremen of the
various outfits. The cattle were thin,
for lack of feed and the blizzard found
the ranchmen in a state of unpre-
paredness. Death from freezing, and
terrible suffering among the stock
that survived was the result. If thisexperience serves as a useful lesson
to owners of the depleted herds, the
cattle will not have died in vain.
While protection against the elements
is not often needed, it becomes a ne-
cessity at times. Windbreaks and
rude sheds, into which the stock
might be driven and kept during the
brief spells of cold weather which
sometimes prevail, could be built at
comparatively small expense. A vast
corporation like the Capitol Syndicate
should take the initiative in a crusade
for better conditions, which are not
only demanded as a preventive of
financial loss, but by every humane
consideration.

LIVE STOCK AT THE FAIR.

An allotment of over thirty acres of
ground for the live stock shows at the
World's Fair at St. Louis next year has
been asked of the management by Chief
F. D. Coburn, who has charge of that
department.This site contemplates the erection of
forty-seven buildings. Thirty-nine of
these are planned for stock barns with
2,400 open stalls 5x10 feet and 400 box
stalls 10x10 feet. The 2,800 stalls will
accommodate as a minimum that num-
ber of cattle or horses, and later si-
multaneously a like number of both
swine and sheep. Four octagonal dairy
barns will provide 140 open stalls and
twenty-eight box stalls.The site desired for the live stock ex-
hibits is a continuation of "Agriculture
Hill" immediately south of the agricul-
ture and horticulture buildings, and
would make possible the grouping of
all the larger exhibits in which farmers
and stockmen will be most interested.
The live stock area extends south to the
grounds limits, where it faces one of
the main entrances.The design of the buildings will be
elaborate and emblematical of this great
industry. The larger building of the
group will be an amphitheater 250x450
feet with a seating capacity of from
8,000 to 12,000.General headquarters will be provid-
ed in the building for all the numerous
live stock associations. This plan will
be carried out on a scale that will bring
the breeders and fanciers of horses, cat-
tle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, pig-
eons, birds, dogs, cats in fact of every
kind of live stock together in a way
never before attempted.The other main building will be a
commodious structure designed for
demonstrations of the work of the
agricultural college experiment sta-
tions, meetings of live stock organi-
zations, sales and similar purposes. It
will be the first provision for exhibi-
tion of the work of the agricultural col-
leges in the comprehensive manner that
the committee in charge is planning
for. Its location will command an ex-
cellent view of a most interesting por-
tion of the grounds, and porches and
seats will allow visitors to rest while
at the same time obtaining a view from
the hill.The dates which will probably be fix-
ed for the live stock displays at the
World's Fair extend from August 22 to
November 5 of next year. The barns
will be given over to horses and mules
from August 22 to September 3; to cat-
tle from September 12 to September 24;
to sheep, goats and swine from October
3 to 15; and to poultry, pigeons, dogs
and pet stock from October 24 to No-
vember 5.Cows participating in the dairy test
are likely to begin to occupy their barns
December 1 of this year, continuing
their use until November 1, 1904. Silos
will be built adjoining the dairy barns,
and part of the ensilage to fill them has
already been contracted for. A leading
farm machinery company has agreed to
put up the silos and to furnish all nec-
essary silage machinery free of any
charge.Ample facilities will be furnished for
distributing feed and water on the
grounds. Warehouses will be located
adjacent to the stock barns and forage,
grain and bedding will be supplied at
reasonable prices.Farming in some sections of the
Panhandle is notably on the increase.
Many crops have been doubled in acre-
age since last year.Wheat in some sections of North
Texas is showing evidence of rust.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Beautiful country home,
110 acres on Galveston bay, above over-
flow, suitable for truck. Fish, oysters
and game plentiful. J. O. SHELDON,
Smith Point, Texas.TWO SECTIONS school land, time
proved up 2 pat. Sec. leased, 110 acres
crop, 165 head cattle, good house, 2
wind mills, all under fence; cheap if
taken at once. Write or see W. A.
LAWLER, Twist, Swisher Co., Tex.FOR SALE—Four sections school land,
well located for small stock farm. Box
82, Channing, Tex.TWO MILLION acres government land
in Beaver county, Oklahoma, open now
for settlement; going fast. Map and
full particulars 50c. WHIPPO & PER-
RY, Ochiltree, Tex.FOR SALE—The N. W. ¼ of 15, 2, S., 8,
W., Comanche Co., OK. WM. N. CAS-
WELL, Comanche, I. T.S. G. CARTER & CO., general agents
real estate and live stock, Miami, Tex.
If you want a ranch, farm or pasture
in the Panhandle of Texas, see or write
to us. No trouble to answer questions.
References: Emporia National Bank,
Emporia, Kansas; Amarillo National
Bank, Amarillo, Texas; Lee & Co.,
bankers, Miami, Texas.LAND—Buy and sell land on commission.
Taxes and interest paid for non-resi-
dents. School land titles straightened. Nine
years' experience in general land office at
Austin. R. B. NEWCOME, Amarillo,
Tex.

RANCHES.

RANCH, CATTLE AND GOATS FOR
SALE—Ranch of 25 sections—16,100
acres—in Edwards county, one section
deeded, balance leased land, leases run
from three to six years; all fenced and
divided into three pastures with small
horse pasture in each; two good ranch
houses with pens, corrals, etc.; four
good wells with plenty of water, be-
sides the well there is everlasting wa-
ter on the ranch; land is good quality
of grazing land, well covered with
grass, mostly mesquite. Pasture runs
up to within 9 miles of Rock Springs,
the county seat. Twelve hundred head
of good shearing goats, 100 head of reg-
istered Angora goats; 600 head of stock
cattle, 100 head of two and three-year-
old steers, 12 head of good saddle
horses; cattle are well bred and in good
condition. Will sell cattle or goats
without ranch or stock, but will not
sell ranch without the cattle. For fur-
ther information and prices, address,
J. D. PEPPER, Rock Springs, Tex.200 SECTIONS Panhandle lands can be
bought on right terms, right prices and
amounts to suit. Write or call. ALAN-
REED LAND AND CATTLE CO.,
Alanreed, Gray Co., Tex.RANCHES FOR SALE—1920 acres
school land, improved, 3 miles Dalhart,
\$5000; 4403 acres patented, heavy land,
mix grass, \$13,224; 1578 acres patented,
fine mesquite grass, \$3156; 3200 acres
school land, improved, fine ranch, \$7000;
4480 acres patented, sage grass, \$3969;
1000 acres patented, well equipped small
ranch, stock, tools and feed. Write
for price. One of the best equipped
ranches on North Plains, four sections
school, 12 sections leased, all fenced and
cross-fenced, 350 head good stock, plen-
ty of water; situated on Rito Blanco
canyon, 3½ miles from Dalhart. Best
bargain in 100 miles of Dalhart. Write
for price and particulars. Largest list
of small ranch property of any com-
pany west of Amarillo. DUNSON,
FLOYD & HOFFMAN, office Dalhart
Hotel Annex.FOR FINE BARGAINS in lands and
ranches in the best stock farming part of
the Panhandle, write to WITHERSPOON
& GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—Let me do your
letter writing when in Kan-
sas City. I will do it promptly and
reasonable. Circular typewritten let-
ters a specialty. Write me regarding
my stenographic work. Stockmen's let-
ter writing especially solicited. MIL-
DRED R. BROWNE, Stenographic
Parlor, 612, New Ridge Building, Kan-
sas City, Mo.

SHEEP.

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

FARMS.

FOR SALE—41 acres highly improved truck farm, 30 acres Irish potatoes now ready for market. Average yearly crops \$3000. A bargain if taken at once. **ANDY DAVIS**, Smith Point, Texas.

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

TO TRUCK growers in Texas and Indian Territory: During the coming season will be in the market for potatoes, car lots, f. o. b. your stations. Correspondence solicited. State how many you will have and how soon can ship. **GEORGE WILLIAMS**, Denton, Tex.

BLACK waxy land farms for sale, and will loan you money to help pay for you a home. **ROBERSON & WATSON**, Dallas, Tex.

REMEMBER, we have more choice farms listed, and are selling more than any other agent. **ROBERTSON & WATSON**, Dallas, Tex.

CHOICE black waxy land farms in Dallas county, in small and large tracts. If you will let us know just what you want we should be in a position to suit you. **ROBERTSON & WATSON**, Dallas, Tex.

FOR SALE—My stock farm, 1100 acres, Clay county, 6 miles county seat; well improved small farm, rest in grass; fire wood, plenty water; big bargain; must sell. Write for particulars. Address Box 492, Henrietta, Tex.

ONE TRACT of good grass or farming land, consisting of 720 acres, to let on 5 or 10 years lease; cheap for cash. Address **BOX 83**, Fort Gibson, I. T.

OKLAHOMA bargains in Klowa and Washita counties. Greatest wheat, corn and cotton country o the Southwest. Write **N. E. MEDLOCK & CO.**, Hobart, Ok.

FOR SALE—400 acres black sandy land, \$15.00 per acre; deep soil, well drained, will grow anything, especially adapted to fruit and vegetables; all fenced, 250 acres in good state of cultivation. Three good houses with fine well at each place. Situated on R. R. at Cobb, Kaufman Co. **B. M. LYON**, Cobb, Tex., Kaufman Co.

IF YOU want to buy cheap railroad lands for farming or raising of cattle in Mississippi or Oklahoma, on easy terms, write to **M. V. RICHARDS**, land and industrial agent, Washington, D. C.

CATTLE.

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

400 STEERS for sale, 3 to 5 years old. Price \$20.00. Apply to **W. T. MAGEE**, Pearland, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two registered Red Short-horn bulls. Write me, **G. B. MORTON**, Saginaw, Tex.

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

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

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

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

PASTURAGE.

FOR LEASE—5000 acres of the Bay ranch, Coleman county, Tex., for from 1 to 3 years; only six miles from railroad; plenty of grass and water. **MRS. J. C. LEA**, Dallas, Tex.

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

PASTURES FOR LEASE—4400 acres of good grass in two pastures with never failing water, grass will run 1200 to 1500 head of cattle. Six miles from R. R. station, in the Otoe Indian reservation. For further information write to **G. W. and JOE CARSON**, Whiteagle, O. T.

WANTED—Cattle to pasture. Twenty-three sections fine summer grass, good water. On Southern Kansas R. R. Unloading chute at pasture. Prices reasonable. Address **Joe Getzwiller**, Canadian, Tex.

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

JACKS.

BLACK SPANISH JACKS for sale; from 15 to 154, hands high. Apply to **K. McLENNAN**, Stamford, Jones Co., Tex.



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

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

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

HOW TO ORGANIZE A LOCAL UNION.

It is assumed that a meeting is assembled for the purpose of organization. Some one will call the meeting to order and move that some one present be chosen temporary chairman. This motion will be seconded and put to a vote. Of course it will carry, and the person so chosen will take the chair. On assuming the chair, he may speak, explaining the object of the meeting, and may enter into a discussion of the conditions which make organization necessary, and may outline the plans, etc., of the American Society of Equity. At the close of the speech a motion to choose some one temporary secretary is in order, which on being seconded, the chairman will put to a vote, and, if carried, the person so chosen will make a record of the proceedings.

In case the chairman should not care to speak, he may at once declare the choice of a secretary next in order, whereupon a secretary should be chosen as above.

It would then be in order to call upon some one to speak. This may be done by a motion and second, or by merely calling the proposed speaker's name. If desired, several may be so called upon in turn. It is not best, however, at this stage of the proceedings, to take up too much time in discussion, for we assume that those present are already convinced of the necessity of forming a local union, and that they have met for that purpose.

A motion to choose permanent officers, a president, treasurer and secretary, or a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, would now be in order. This may be done by taking up each office separately and calling for nominations therefor. Should only one nomination be made, election may be had by acclamation; that is, by an aye and no vote, the same as on a motion. In case more than one nomination be made for any office, election may be by ballot, tellers being appointed to take and count the ballots, or it may be done by any other agreed form of division.

Or, on motion, a committee may be appointed to take the matter into consideration and report a full set of officers. The adoption of this report by the meeting elects the officers so reported.

This completes the organization of the union. It is now in order to adopt a name and fix the time and place of subsequent meetings, and any other action may be taken which may be deemed of special interest to the union. Arrangement must be made for the prompt report of the organization to the National Union. This report should give the name and addresses of the officers, the names and addresses of the members, and it must be accompanied by the charter fee of \$1. In case any who enter the organization are new members, the report must designate them, and their membership fees must accompany it. It must also give the

name of the union, and the time and place of its regular meetings. If an organizer is present he will make the report. The by-laws should be the guide.

After these essential matters have been attended to, the meeting is in the hands of the members, and discussion for the good of the cause is in order. Any question bearing upon agriculture or farm life, or in the interest of farm organization, may be discussed. Adjourn on motion duly made, seconded and carried. Motions to adjourn are not debatable, except the motion be to adjourn to a specified time or place; the time and place may be debated.

NOTES ON THE APIARY.

One of the greatest hindrances to large honey crops is letting the bees run short of stores in the spring.

Bees may be transferred at any season during the warm weather, but the best time is in the spring.

Drones and queens are harmless and may be handled without fear of stings. Queens have stings, but use them only on their kind in rivalry.

A colony that is slow in building up now may have a defective queen, or none at all. Close examination should be made.

Bees, as a rule, do not venture an attack on any one or anything. They simply defend themselves when attacked.

If the mating is delayed beyond twenty-one days the queen becomes incapable of mating, and will lay only drone eggs.

Do not add surplus boxes to any colony unless the bees can be induced to occupy them immediately after putting them on.

ORCHARD CULTURE EXPERIMENTS.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued bulletin No. 79, in which are reported the results of experiments showing the effects of various methods of culture on the growth and winter-killing of young orchard trees.

It has been found that careful cultivation during spring and early summer conserves soil moisture and produces a thrifty growth of young trees. Good cultivation in early summer can often be given by growing some cultivated crop like vegetables or corn, in the orchard. Uncultivated crops, like grass or small grain, dry the ground early in the summer and injure young trees very seriously.

Cultivation continued late in fall may cause growth to continue very late, and is often responsible for winter-killing of tender trees. Clover-crops sown in mid-summer cause trees to ripen their wood early in preparation for winter, and do not injure them like grain crops grown in early summer.

Late cultivation, by leaving the ground bare, may increase the tendency toward root killing in severe winters, while cornstalks, cover-crops, etc., protect tree roots against severe freezing. Late growing clover crops or any method of culture that leaves the ground very dry in fall will increase the danger of root injury.

No injury is likely to result from forcing the brood mares to do light work before foaling, but they should be given half a month's rest during the period of expectancy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAKE MORE MONEY than you ever made, working for us. You can work in town or country; either sex. All your time not necessary. Send stamp to-day for particulars. **THE ACME SPECIALTY CO.**, El Reno, Okla.

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

WANTED—Location for a bookseller's business in town of 3000 to 10,000 population. Would buy small business already established. Address **Box 1**, Snyder, Tex.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

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

WANTED—Live agents to sell Dr. White's Electric Combs, patented Jan. 1, '99. Cure dandruff, hair falling out, sick and nervous headaches, yet cost no more than an ordinary comb. Sells on sight. Agents are wild with success. Send 50c for sample (half price). Write quick. **THE DR. WHITE ELECTRIC COMB CO.**, Decatur, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

FOR SALE—22 head of two-year-old Shorthorn bulls. I invite inspection. **J. R. WARREN**, Hillsboro, Tex.

CHOICE registered O. I. C. pigs for sale. The most profitable hog for the farmer. White St. Bernard puppies for sale, the most affectionate and best guard dogs on earth. **W. G. MCCONNELL**, Waukomis, Okla.

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

TO EXCHANGE—\$1500 worth factory stock, averages over 8 per cent, for live stock or stock of goods. **H. L. MERTEL**, Coalgate, I. T.

NOW READY—A valuable pamphlet, Cultivation and Storing of Sweet Potatoes. This pamphlet, with necessary cuts, gives plain directions for constructing a sweet potato house that, in connection with important details, will easily keep sweet potatoes in good condition until the new crop comes in, or longer.

Also some new, well tested and valuable plans for bedding and growing sweet potatoes. **A. F. Punderburk**, Dudley, S. C., in speaking of this pamphlet says: "I would not take ten times its cost for it."

The pamphlet has been introduced into eighteen states and two territories, and it is believed that the plans given will eventually, to a great extent, supersede the present mode of growing and storing sweet potatoes. The pamphlet also contains a number of my best agricultural articles. Price of pamphlet postpaid 50 cents. I have a few copies of formula for constructing "A Moth Proof Bee Hive," that will be sent, as long as they last, without extra charge. Address **BRYAN TYSON**, Carthage, N. C. In answering advertisements you will please mention this paper.

IF IN the market, and use grain, hay and feed stuff to buy or sell in car lots address, **J. O. WYNN**, North Texas Building, Dallas, Tex.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

Largest factory in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. **WOOD & EDWARDS**, 335 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

DAIRY

Generally a good cow eats but little more than a poor one.

Succulent foods produce velvet milk and oily cream, which churn readily.

When salted in the granular stage no second working of butter is necessary.

By a judicious use of the separator, all dirt and impurities are effectively removed from the milk.

TESTING MILK AND CREAM.

A good deal of poor testing is done when the machine is not run at a rate of speed sufficiently high. A machine having a circle when in motion of 17 inches must have a speed of 850 revolutions. Don't depend upon the steam pressure to indicate the speed. Use a speed indicator and then you know how fast the machine is running.

Get the best glassware. Your supply firm will get it for you if you insist upon it.

If the fat column, when test is finished, is not clear golden yellow, free from black or white specks, without foam at the top or sediment at the bottom of the column, the test is inaccurate. This is particularly true of testing cream. Mix the milk or cream and the acid thoroughly, and at a temperature not above 70 degrees, and the test will be clear.

The only accurate method of testing cream includes the use of a scale instead of the pipette. The law requires accurate testing. The use of the pipette and a correction table in practical use is found to give varying results and its use should be abandoned. Get a scale that will carry four or five bottles instead of but one, use it carefully, and correct tests will be the result.

The best style cream bottles have a scale three and a half inches instead of two or two and a half inches long, and their use tends to more accurate reading.—H. R. Wright, Dairy Commissioner, Iowa.

THE PASSING OF OLEO.

Statistics sent out by the commissioner of internal revenue indicate that the taxing of oleomargarine is having the effect desired by dairymen of the country. During the eight months ending March 1st only 6,000,000 pounds were taxed, while, under the old law, during the corresponding period a year ago, 74,000,000 pounds were taxed. This shows, unless there has been general evasion of the tax, which is not likely,

that the consumption of oleomargarine is now only one-twelfth what it was before the new law.

Should it appear from subsequent figures that this shrinkage was coincident with a corresponding increase in the consumption of butter, the producers of the latter will arrive at the conclusion that a notable victory has been won through the effect of favorable legislation.

Considerable oleo is still being manufactured to supply the foreign demand, but the prohibitive tax of ten cents per pound has virtually put an end to the output of the artificially colored substitute for butter and there is a strong prejudice in the United States against the use of white oleo, which looks very much like lard and tallow. In an effort to overcome this objection some of the manufacturers are using the yolks of eggs for the purpose of creating the desired tint. They claim this is no evasion of the law, but simply a combination of two "healthful" food ingredients. This point is also to be passed upon by the dairy commissioners and, if necessary, tested by the courts.

CAUSES OF BITTER MILK.

A bitter condition in milk may be induced by a variety of causes, but true fermentations that produce bitter products are the result mainly of bacterial action, says Dr. H. L. Russell of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. This type of fermentation is caused by widely different bacteria. The writer has isolated a pure acid organism, one that soured milk without the production of any gaseous product, and yet milk impregnated with this organism developed a taste as bitter as gall. Many of the digestive or peptonizing fermentations develop bitter flavors. Where butyric acid is formed in milk a bitter taste is often noticed.

In heated milk especially bitter flavors frequently occur. This condition arises from the fact that the heating process destroys the normal lactic acid bacteria and as these bitter ferment germs are usually spore bearing organisms they are able to resist the heating process. Bitter milk or cream is sometimes noted in the winter. Some of the bacteria that are able to form bitter substances can grow at considerably lower temperature than the ordinary sour milk forms, and so, if milk is kept where it is near the freezing point, these bitter forming species develop more rapidly than the lactic species, thus giving the peculiar flavor to the milk. In some cases the bitter flavor in milk, unless it is too pronounced, disappears when the product is made up into butter or cheese.

POULTRY

A light, sandy soil is best for a poultry yard.

Fowls in confinement thrive best on a variety of food.

Plenty of grit must be provided in the form of coal ashes or broken up mortar. The chickens should also be given fresh water daily.

Shippers should see that the coops are in good condition before using, so that they are not liable to come apart in transit, as they are roughly handled sometimes. The coops should also be high enough to allow the birds to stand up. Low coops should not be used, as it is not only cruel, but a great deal of poultry is lost every year by suffocation. Coops should not be overcrowded.

Geese are as much grazing animals as horses or cattle. In summer they need very little grain if they have grass or vegetables. In winter they will enjoy life better and make better breeders in the spring if their diet is composed principally of cut hay, corn stalks and vegetables. For shelter a rough shed with a good roof is all they require. A Toulouse gander and Embden geese make a good market combination.

THE USEFULNESS OF POULTRY.

Poultry may be raised with the greatest economy on large farms, where there is unlimited range, an exhaustless supply of insects and worms and abundance of seeds and grains going to waste which poultry alone can utilize. Under such circumstances fowls can take care of themselves so well, and are so entergetic in seeking their food that they are either forgotten and allowed to shift for themselves when they really need attention and assistance, or they are regarded as a nuisance because they sometimes do a little damage. When fenced away from gardens and flower beds fowls cause little damage on a farm. They do an immense amount of good in the protection of crops by the destruction of injurious insects, larvae and worms.

HOW TO DRESS CHICKENS.

Kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins of the neck; hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines nor crop. Scalded chickens sell best to home trade, and dry picked best to shippers, so that either manner of dressing will do if properly executed. For scalding chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible without boiling; pick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down three times; if the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick; the feathers and pin feathers should then be removed immediately very cleanly and without breaking the skin; then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold water; hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out of the body. To dry pick chickens properly the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful and do not break and tear the skin.

PROFITABLE POULTRY RAISING.

In the selection of hens and pullets for breeding purposes the advantages of a careful system cannot be too strongly emphasized. Frequently the poultryman will sell off his hens and pullets indiscriminately, without regard to whether or not they are good breeders and layers. A similar lack of method is too often apparent when it comes to disposing of the cocks. If the pullets are not hatched early in the spring it will be better to retain the hens than to place too much stress on the pullets. Late hatched pullets will often prove disappointing. Some old hens will perform satisfactory service until they are four years old, although it is

POULTRY.

LONE OAK, TEXAS, pure pit game eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Order from T. A. ATKISSON.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from very fine full blooded Barred Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorn, Black Langshan and Light Brahma chickens. Eggs one dollar per setting. ALB. C. MACHEMEHL Poultry Yards, Bellville, Tex.

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 KERTON 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.

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

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

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

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

not advisable to keep hens this long on all farms and under all kinds of management. Very much will depend on the mode of feeding whether the hen or the pullet will give the best satisfaction. One reason why hens seem to fail sooner than they should is due to the fact that the hens being mature fatten more easily, and the pullets being in a growing condition they are not in a position to admit of comparison. It is detrimental to laying hens to have them to fat.

On farms where the records of hens are not kept it is advisable to save a few of the chickens that hatch out the earliest each year and send the rest to market, with the exception of some hens. Discriminating breeders have arrived at the conclusion that it is less expensive to keep a good hen two or three years than it is to produce pullets to take their places. The laying capacity of the hens and pullets should be investigated and a record of the findings kept.

These facts may be ascertained through careful observation, but more readily by the use of trap nests. What every poultry keeper seeks to do is to get the flock on a paying basis at the earliest possible time, and to maintain it so. These results are usually assured by care and discrimination.

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THE NEW SHIRT WAISTS.

Surely fashion never devised anything daintier or more enticing than the materials now offered for and in the shirt waists for the season. Linen is produced in styles of weave and degrees of coarseness, roughness and also delicate fineness never before thought of. The linen knickerbocker effect is entirely new and makes up into suits with the blouse instead of shirt waist. This comes in several shades and colors and looks exactly like wool knick-



NEW WAISTS FOR WARM DAYS.

erbocker suiting. Linen is so well liked that one finds it in every quality and every degree of shade from the natural flax to the bleached batiste, which is so fine that it is a wonder it is ever worn. Many beautiful and dressy house frocks are made of pure white linen in such weave as best pleases the wearer. They are trimmed with rather heavy lace in cream and sometimes even in butter color. The linens are shown in all the season's best colors, and they are fast, so that the wearer need not fear to put as much trimming as she will on them. The tints are blue, pink, heliotrope and sulphur yellow. These are all beautiful when trimmed with lace.

Lace in small separate figures called medallions is set along the front fold on yokes and among tucks wherever they seem called for. They are very dainty and are used on so many of the waists and skirts that it would be unprofitable to mention them in detail.

A long list of materials especially adapted for waists for summer are shown, and it seems that nearly everything is mercerized. This means that the fabric has been made frosty and lustrous by some treatment with silica ground to an impalpable powder. It is certainly handsome, but so far as my experience goes will not survive the laundry. So let whoever buys it be careful and keep it out of the water. Everything, even the stiff swiss muslins, is mercerized. The new silk and linen batistes are exquisite. They show lacy lines and lines where there are swivel woven blossoms in natural colors on a natural grass tint. Silk and cotton woven together make another very delicate and dainty fabric, for the most part in tints with Pompadour figures.

Quite a number of the light materials have a border of embroidery woven along the edge so that it can be utilized as trimming. Some materials are shown with quite wide stripes of openwork like lace or embroidery, and between them the plain linen.

Shirt waists are made of all of these and many more, but the shirt waists of this season are marked by neater effects than they were—that is, they are built more compactly. Few of them have that ugly and obstreperous extension to go under the belt. These have the finish of a belt, and very many waists have a snug lining stiffened with featherbone, which washes like

cord.

Almost every waist has the bishop sleeves, with cuffs narrow or deep, as suits the wearer best. Many have yoke effects and are trimmed as fancy dictates, but in a close and neat manner. All have high collars more or less ornamental. Quite a new fancy is to have a yoke in a sort of bertha shape, with long, pointed ends which reach down like the front of the bodices in the pictures of Queen Elizabeth. The blouse shape is modified somewhat and the point in front is accentuated. One made in this style was of soft pale blue louisine silk. The yoke was tucked across and the bertha had two rows of fine insertion and a narrow edging to match. Medallions of lace were set all around the bertha and on the stock. The sleeves to this came but to the elbow. It is intended for a dressy occasion. The belt and bands around the sleeves were of dark green velvet. Another pretty waist of chiffon foulard was open in front, like a vest, and the front was closely tucked and of a shade lighter than the silks in the embroidery which ran down each side. The waist had sleeve caps; so did another made of figured silk. This had a simulated yoke outlined by a skillful application of lace and medallions. One pleasing style has tucks along the shoulders and down the outside of the sleeves, while three embroidered straps add to its finish.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

"DER WALD'S" COMPOSER.

An interesting event of the musical season of 1903 has been the performance for the first time in America of Miss Ethel M. Smyth's opera, "Der Wald" ("The Forest"). Thus it cannot be longer said that no woman has ever composed a successful opera. Moreover, a distinguished musical critic said of it after its first night in New York, "To the opera's credit, it can be said that discussion of it may proceed upon the broad plane of contemporary music without reference to sex or nationality."

This is very good, considering it was written by a man concerning a woman's musical composition, which generally receives more sneers than pats on the back from masculine critics. Indeed, even in this case the critic, like a man, involuntarily claims what is best in the opera—that is, the style of



MISS SMYTH SINGING AT THE PIANO. (From a drawing by John S. Sargent, R. A.)

composition and its basic philosophical and intellectual ideas—as "masculine to an astonishing degree." From the intellectual standpoint praiseworthy, therefore they must be "masculine!" which leads one to observe once more that there is nothing small about the male mind when it comes to claiming things.

Miss Smyth is English born and reared, the daughter of a British artillery general. The military social set into which she was born is one of the most conventional among all mankind in its notion of what is proper for a well born and bred "young female." So Ethel Smyth runs a wren, aspiring and longing, feeling within her a growing impulse of power which she must express or die, she at the age of twelve announced to her family that she was

30 YEARS SELLING DIRECT



going to Leipsic to study music.

The little girl's family checked her, meddled with her natural longings and sought to kill them. Her work, admirable as it is, shows traces of Grundyish interference. It is colorless in the passages where it should be warm and passionate, the critics say, as though the young woman could not burst her stays and be entirely natural and full in her expression of what Mrs. General Grundy disapproved. Still the young lady's opera is so strong and musical in other ways that the critics may forgive this defect. She will probably learn better in time.

Ethel Smyth was persistent. She kept declaring over and over again that she intended to study music and compose music as well. It required seven years to overcome the family. Then the girl went her way to Leipsic rejoicing. The seven years, however, were not wholly lost, for she developed a fine, graceful physique through exercise in doors and out. She is fond of golf, horseback riding and dancing.

The Smyth family gave her permission to remain in Leipsic a year. By that time they believed the nonsense would be taken out of her and she would be willing to return home and take the round of life suitable to any well regulated army girl. But she did not return at the end of a year. She remained in Leipsic, on the contrary, four years, studying with enthusiasm. She began musical composition while there. Leading performers in the city of music gave at different times a string quartet and a violin sonata by her. After Leipsic the girl still refused to drop into nonentity, but continued working in Dresden, Munich and Florence for several seasons. Then she studied in Rome, whither she still journeys from time to time to breathe in the thrilling atmosphere of art and music in Italy.

It is interesting to note that it was a man, and a musical authority at that, too, one with a contempt for woman in musical composition, who first suggested to the girl to write an opera. He was Herman Levi. During her years of schooling Ethel Smyth had been writing symphonies, sonatas, a mass and chamber music with more or less success. She herself plays her own compositions with rare skill and power. One day Herman Levi heard her play and said to her:

"You must write an opera."
She has now written two. She herself composes both music and words. The first opera was "Fantasie," the second is "Der Wald," which was received with favor in Covent Garden, London, before it was brought to America. Its leading idea is from Schiller's lines:

Art thou afraid of death? Dost desire to live forever?
Live in the whole! When thou art gone, it will endure.

MARCIA CAMPBELL.

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TIMES HAVE CHANGED

Effective April 5th, No. 12 leaves Fort Worth 9:00 p. m.; connects with H. & T. C., G. C. & S. F. from South; T. & P. from East and West; M. K. & T., T. & P., Frisco, Cotton Belt from Northeast; Ft. W. & D. C. from Northwest. Through Sleeper to Chicago via Kansas City. No. 14 leaves Fort Worth 8:30 a. m.; connects with H. & T. C., G. C. & S. F., M. K. & T. from South; T. & P. from West and East; Cotton Belt, G. C. & S. F., M. K. & T. from North; Ft. W. & D. G. from Southwest. Through Sleeper to Kansas City.

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Authentic, reliable and specific information regarding this undeveloped section and special railroad rates will be furnished upon request.

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CATTLE SALES

Bird & Mertz of San Angelo, have purchased from Sam Butler 168 cows at \$14.

J. M. Shannon has sold to H. J. Packenham of Dryden, 130 head of Territory cows at \$11 around.

J. T. Evans and C. S. Holcomb of Cherokee, sold 200 two-year-old steers to N. J. Hall at \$14.

Max Mayer of Sutton county, bought from Sol Mayer & Bro. 375 steers, twos and up, at \$16.50.

T. P. Jones bought from Kiveley Bros. of San Angelo, 200 two-year-old steers, good 'uns, at \$20 around.

L. S. McDowell sold G. W. Wolcott of Midland, 10 head of Shorthorn yearling bulls last week at \$50 around.

Lee Shuler of Runnels county, bought of Carl Schlinke of Concho county, 32 head of stock cattle, at \$12.50.

Houston & Houston of Gonzales, have sold and delivered to Nels Bonner 72 head of range cows at \$10.50.

E. A. and E. L. McCoy of San Saba, have sold twenty two-year-old steers to Maben Hall at \$14.50 per head.

Huffman & Clark sold for R. J. Flowers of Christoval, to Gus Muecke, 60 head of stock cattle at \$12 per head.

J. E. Mills, the Schleicher county ranchman, has sold 75 head of range cows to Fred Millard at \$12 per head.

J. H. Lindsey of the Hanna Valley community, San Saba county, has sold 249 steers, threes and up, to W. S. Scott at \$24.

John L. Young of Ozona, purchased from Carter & Donaldson last week 100 head of splendid two-year-old steers at \$16.50 per head.

John P. Burns of Brushy, has sold to John H. Houghou of Austin, 18 head of high grade Durham bulls from his Brushy herd.

Col. L. Schwartz of Uvalde, has sold his three-year-old bull out of the famous T. C. Frost herd to Sam Mangum for \$175.

W. D. Casey, of the Pecos country, sold 1300 head of three and four-year-old steers to Kansas parties, to be delivered this spring, at \$24.

N. S. McKenzie of Colorado City, reports the sale of three registered Hereford bulls to Dr. A. B. Workum, and one to W. M. Callan, at \$150 around.

Messrs. Connell and Hufstutler of Mills county, were around Rescue, Tex., buying yearlings and two-year-olds last week, paying \$8 and \$10 for the former.

J. D. O'Daniel of Runnels county, bought from Joe Thiele, H. C. Baumann, Henry Laging and others, of the Miles country, 400 head of cows, at \$12.

Yearling steers to the number of 83 were purchased by E. A. and E. L.

AN OLD ADAGE SAYS

"A light purse is a heavy curse"
Sickness makes a light purse.

The LIVER is the seat of nine tenths of all disease.

Tutt's Pills

go to the root of the whole matter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition.

Give tone to the system and solid flesh to the body.

Take No Substitute.

McCoy of San Saba, from different parties in the Colorado river section at \$9 and \$10, delivered.

A. J. Swearingen of Devils River, sold to Max Mayer of Sonora, for Sol Mayer & Bro., 75 head of two-year-old steers at \$17.

Clay Mann bought steers in Coleman county last week as follows: From L. L. Shield, 300 threes and fours, at \$22.50; from Sam Harper, 320 twos at \$17.

S. H. Henderson of Concho county, has sold to T. B. Jones 900 three and four-year-old steers at \$23 average. They will be shipped to the Territory from San Angelo.

W. C. Huey bought of Jeff Smith 150 cows at \$12, and 100 steers, twos, at \$22.50. He also bought 50 cows from Walter Smith at \$12. All deals were made in Irion county.

H. H. Harrison and J. C. McGill bought the cows used by the Street Fair association at Platonla for the roping contest, paying \$17.50 per head for them.

J. P. White, manager of the L. F. D. ranch, sold to Mr. Mullen of South Dakota, 2250 two-year-old steers, to be shipped from Portales, N. M., at \$22 per head.

A. J. Wolcott sold his two-year-old steers, about 500 head, to Hopkins & Blackshere at \$22 around; also about 700 yearlings at \$16 around, to the same parties, to be delivered at Midland.

W. M. Ferguson of Wellington, Kansas, bought 320 steers Friday from Geo. M. Slaughter at Roswell, N. M. This bunch of steers are three and four-year-olds. Mr. Ferguson will send them to Wellington, Kansas, where they will be fed out for summer use.

T. B. Jones of Ozona, bought from T. P. Gillespie of Sonora, 1100 two and three-year-old steers at \$17, and from W. A. Glasscock of Sonora, 400 threes and fours, at p. t. They will be shipped from Brady to the Territory.

H. C. Campbell of the Territory, bought 1000 fancy two-year-old steers from Coleman county parties, as follows: W. G. Busk, 450, at \$22; A. T. Brown, 450 at \$20; H. R. Starweather, 100, at \$20.

T. B. Jones bought 150 Territory cows from Jemison Bros., of South Concho, at \$12, and 100 cows from S. O. Richardson of South Concho, at \$12. They will be shipped from San Angelo.

Sol Mayer of San Angelo, has been buying two-year-old steers in the Devils River county at \$17 around, this spring. His purchases to date are about 2000 head, which he will fatten for market on Indian Territory pastures.

T. B. Jones of Ozona, bought from Wes Westfall 50 head of Territory cows; from Ray & Grinnell, 300 head; from David Augustine, 50 head, and from J. P. Morris, 250 head. The price paid per head was \$12.50.

John McKay of Ozona, sold to J. M. Shannon 50 head of Territory cows at \$11. Mr. Shannon bought from Dan McKay of Sheffield, 150 head of Territory cows at the same figure; also from F. O. Perry of Pecos county, 100 head; from T. F. White of Pecos county, 130 head, and from Berry Ketchum, 350 head.

Joe Cotulla of Cotulla, has been shipping out some of the best cows that were ever rounded upon the range in that section. A car of two-year-old heifers which he sent to Fort Worth recently brought an average of \$20.88 per head. Six cars, sent to St. Louis, averaged 802 pounds and brought \$30.07, while three cars, averaging 745 pounds, brought \$27.95. Before they were loaded Mr. Cotulla refused an offer of \$21 per head for the bunch.

Cunningham & Phillips, the Ballinger stockmen, bought steers last week from several different parties and shipped them out to the Territory. Their

purchases included: A. M. Millar, 100 twos at \$17; J. B. Johnson, 300 twos at \$17; H. Giesecke, 100 twos at \$17; D. C. Simpson, 31 twos at \$17; W. T. Routh, 38 twos at \$17; A. J. Roper, 31 ones, threes and fours at \$12 and \$20; C. H. Willingham, 47 twos at \$17; S. R. Munsey, 35 twos at \$17; W. E. Allen, 300 twos at \$17; Kenzie Routh, 11 twos at \$15.

J. M. Slator has made the following purchases of cattle this season for shipment from San Angelo to the Osage nation: Prof. J. E. Henderson, 632 steers, threes and fours, at \$25; from J. E. Hersey, 262 steers, threes and fours, at \$24; from John Henderson, 1200 steers, threes and fours, at \$23.25; from Perner, Crouch & Schneeman, 750 steers, threes and fours, at \$22; from Ben and Lee Mayes, 100 steers, at \$24; from several other parties small bunches of steers, about 300 threes and fours, at from \$22 to \$24; from Perner, Crouch & Schneeman, 462 cows, 100 at \$11.50 and 362 at \$11.25; from J. T. Garrett, 250 cows, calves not counted, at \$13.

SALE AT KANSAS CITY.

Sales in the quarantine division at the Kansas City market last week, included the following:

Jas. Rigney, Chickasha, 30 steers, averaging 1038 pounds, \$4.65; 3 cows, av. 873, \$3.25, 1 bull, 1460, \$3.25; Bregman & Owens, Catoosa, 45 steers, av. 1038 \$4.60; Barber & Owens, Catoosa, 24 steers, av. 1000, \$4.60; C. D. Polk & Son, Chickasha, 97 steers, av. 929, \$4.55; J. M. Moody, White Eagle, 40 steers, av. 1045, \$4.45; J. A. Hurd, Perkins, Ok., 97 steers, av. 634, \$4.40; Johnson Bros., Noble, Ark., 98 steers, av. 872, \$4.35; F. H. Sterling, Ardmore, I. T., 135 steers av. 844, \$4.10; Ward & Strauss, Shawnee, Ok., 145 steers, av. 836, \$4.05; S. Q. Clements, Atlanta, Tex., 29 steers, av. 860, \$4.00; 13 bulls, av. 943, \$3.10, 1 cow, 1080, \$3.50; J. P. French, Temple, Tex., 26 steers, av. 905, \$4.00; J. D. King, Atlanta, Tex., 67 steers, av. 702, \$3.65.

Skinner & Rhubottom, Welch, I. T., 118 steers, averaging 1272 pounds, \$4.90; George Hartley, Pryor Creek, I. T., 26 steers, av. 1116, \$4.55, 14 steers, av. 1082, \$4.35; William Hartley, Pryor Creek, I. T., 32 steers, av. 1040, \$4.35, 1 bull, 1020, \$3.75; Hollis & Colley, Miami, I. T., 21 steers, av. 980, \$4.40, 2 cows, av. 725, \$3.15; E. N. Requa, Dewey, I. T., 58 steers, av. 812, \$4.25, 43 steers, av. 562, \$4.00; Caney Grain Company, Newata, I. T., 18 steers, av. 951, \$4.20; F. Glover, Ballinger, Tex., 223 steers, av. 1007, \$4.15, 23 steers, av. 898, \$4.00, 1 bull, 1330, \$3.30.

Roeser & Alwood, Gainesville, Tex., 43 steers, av. 1085, \$4.50, 1 bull, 1220, \$3.25; H. H. Halsell, Oklahoma City, 150 steers, av. 948, \$4.45, 100 steers, av. 885, \$4.45; Hogan Mercantile Company, Pryor Creek, I. T., 12 steers, av. 779, \$4.00, 3 steers, av. 693, \$3.00; J. S. Franks, Valley View, Tex., 8 cows, av. 817, \$3.25, 9 canners, av. 661, \$2.50.

F. Roescher, Miami, I. T., 20 steers, av. 1178, \$4.70, 1 bull, av. 1220, \$3.25; N. F. Carr, Dewey, I. T., 17 steers, av. 986, \$4.35, 5 bulls, av. 1314, \$3.40; B. B. Blackburn, Burton, Tex., 21 steers, av. 869, \$4.00; John Todd, Corpus Christi, Tex., 220 heifers, av. 589, \$3.55; G. W. Ellison, Ada, I. T., 17 steers, av. 910, \$3.90, 6 bulls, av. 1225, \$3.10.

G. W. T., Coffeyville, Kan., 11 steers, average 1080 pounds, \$4.60; 1 cow, 860, \$3.75; 2 cows, av. 760, \$2.75. John Griffith, Pearsall, Tex., 27 steers, av. 805, \$3.75; 179 cows, av. 744, \$3.35; 50 cows, av. 765, \$3.45; 23 cows, av. 823, \$3.70; 45 heifers, av. 487 pounds, \$3.25.

GOOD PRICES FOR HORSES.

Eastern buyers have been gathering up some good horses around Salina, Kas., the total shipments, to date, aggregating nine carloads, all purchased at good prices. Among the purchases were two Ryan horses. "Robert Ryan, Jr." was bought of J. C. Johnson for \$250, and "Harry Ryan" of M. S. Price for \$300.

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ECONOMY SUPPLY CO.,
Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.



...Excursion Rates...

St. Louis and Return \$21.40.—Account Dedication Ceremonies Louisiana Purchase Exposition, tickets will be on sale via Frisco System from Ft. Worth April 29th and 30th, with final limit of May 5th, at rate of \$21.40 for round trip.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Annual Meeting Travelers' Protective Association of America. For this occasion the Frisco System will have on sale round trip tickets to Indianapolis, June 7th, 8th and 9th, limited until June 20th, at rate of \$28.90 from Ft. Worth.

Nashville, Tenn.—Account of National Assembly, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Frisco System will sell round trip tickets to Nashville at rate of \$24.85 from Ft. Worth, dates of sale May 18th, 19th and 20th, with final limit of June 3rd.

Savannah, Ga.—Southern Baptist Convention. Frisco System will have on sale round trip tickets May 2nd, 3rd and 4th, limited until May 23rd, at rate of \$33.40 applying from Ft. Worth.

Kansas City, Mo.—Account Grand American Handicap, Kansas City April 14-17th. The Frisco System will sell round trip tickets to Kansas City on April 12th and 13th, at rate of \$16.50, limited until April 19th.

Sherman-Denison.—Account Meeting Texas Banker's Association, Frisco System will have on sale round trip tickets to Sherman at rate of \$3.30, and to Denison at rate of \$3.30. Dates of sale May 11th and 12th, good until May 14th.

California.—Second class "Colonist" rates in effect from Ft. Worth, via Frisco System, to California common points at rate of \$25.00, on sale daily to June 15th, inclusive.

Full information concerning any trip you may desire to make will be cheerfully furnished upon written or verbal application to W. A. Tuley, G. P. A., J. B. Morrow, G. P. & T. A., Ft. Worth, Texas.

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,
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Passenger Agent, Tyler, Texas.

When you write to advertisers please
mention the Journal.

AN ARTIST WHO ROASTED FRANKFURTERS.

TWO women lived near the sea, but not in sight of it. As the spring wore on and the air began to be warm in the sun fire and bright with the etheric sun gold they longed for a whiff of the salt water, a sight of the blue green, foam capped breakers. They took a trolley to Coney Island, seven miles away.

At the shore the friends found a warm corner at the intersection of a pier and a bathing shed, where the sun shone and the wind could not enter and where there were not too many broken bottles to prevent them from stretching out upon the drab sand. One turned her back to the sun and built sand heaps like a happy child; the other sat facing the sun and gazed silently far out over the sea, where her heart is always. Both breathed in deep and long the electric ocean ozone.

This was very poetic and idyllic, so I have been at pains to tell of it, but there is more to it. That is, that the two friends before they knew it were made so hungry by the glorious sea air—or was it the sun tonic which so stimulated their digestion?—that the "hunk" of gingerbread they had brought with them was too small.

Near by was a pretentious restaurant that had all the luxuries of the season placarded upon its outsides and little besides oldish doughnuts and baked beans in its insides. The women took a seat at a table and asked for the soft shell crabs on the bill of fare.

"We ain't got no crabs yet. The season ain't open."

"Lobsters?"

"We ain't got no lobsters yet. The season ain't open."

The season was evidently open enough to advertise the crabs and lob-



THE FRANKFURTER MAN.

sters on the menu, but not open enough for these to materialize before the customers. The customers had to walk by faith and not by sight.

The friends left the delusive place and wandered disconsolate. "I know what," said one. "Here are some roast frankfurters. Let us have some frankfurter sandwiches."

"I don't like frankfurters," answered the woman with the finikin palate.

"But these look uncommonly good," said the one who has learned not to be too squeamish. The result was they approached the stand of the frankfurter man. He was uncommonly clean; so was his outfit. He had a row of frankfurters upon a sheet iron plate over a charcoal furnace. He turned them with an air of solicitude and watchful care as their plump sides became brown and juices bubbled out.

Well, the two respectable ladies were so hungry that they each ordered a frankfurter sandwich. The frankfurter roaster split a well baked bread roll, whisked a sausage upon it with a fork, handed it to the customer and said, "Help yourself to mustard."

The ladies did so; then, bold and unabashed, started down again to the sunny corner in the sand. A row of rowdies, idle waiters and Coney Island fakirs lined the walk on each side. As the ladies went past them, carrying

each her frankfurter sandwich, some of these fellows uttered mournful dog howls and others barked, "Bow, wow, wow!"

Nevertheless the frankfurters tasted extremely good, and the ladies devoured them with relish, even the one who frowned on frankfurters owning that they were very nice. When the women started home, they passed again the frankfurter stand. There was the man roasting sausages still, with the absorbed air of an artist and an enthusiast, as though world movements depended on the perfect cooking of those tiny pink meat rolls. The woman who does not like frankfurters told the man that his were the best she ever tasted. His face brightened up at the compliment.

"There's lots more in roasting frankfurters than a body would think," he said. "You have to watch 'em every minute. Time and ag'in I've hired somebody to roast 'em for me and never found anybody to do it right. There's an art in it, you know, and I was two years learnin' to turn 'em out as good as this."

The man was the true artist. He wrought to perfection the only work his brains and environment permitted him to do. Everybody can do some one thing in perfection and make a good living at it.

SUSAN PEPPER.

HOUSE CLEANING HINTS.

This is the time of the year for the dread house cleaning. It is only dread, however, when it is not done properly. There shouldn't be clouds of dust and debris if the cleaning has been conscientiously attended to during the year.

The woodwork, the paper and the ceilings perhaps require more attention than anything else because they are usually neglected.

Take a loaf of bread and make wads of the inside; then, standing on a step-ladder, clean the wall-paper with long, rapid strokes downward. This will be found to have a wonderful effect if done carefully. The brass chandeliers, if they have been neglected, need oxalic acid, followed by a brisk polishing with tripoli and paraffin. Wrought iron must be well washed and then wiped over with kerosene. Parquet floors should be rubbed with wax and turpentine polish, one pound of melted wax to one pound of turpentine, and then polished.



CLEAN THE PAPER WITH BREAD.

Glass, whether of windows or mirrors, can be made much brighter by being washed in weak tea or alcohol.

The carpet should be spread, after shaking, on the grass or on a clean floor. It should be scrubbed with a new broom dipped in a pail of ammonia water or ox gall and water in the proportion of a pint of gall to three gallons of soft water. If the carpet does not need to come up after the sweeping, it can be wiped over with a cloth wrung out frequently in clean water to which ammonia has been added.

The cellar is perhaps one of the most important places in the house. Every nook and corner should be cleaned out, even the coal bins. The rat holes should be stopped up with chloride of lime. Last of all, apply a generous coat of whitewash to the walls, ceilings and even foundation stones.

Above all, clean out your closets; dispose of everything for which you have no immediate use. It is by accumulating things she may at some time need that the weary housekeeper stores up trouble and hard work for herself.

HELEN CLIFTON.

FOR A SUMMER HOME.

The picture represents a large room, occupying nearly the whole of the ground floor of a summer house. The color scheme is dale green and terra

cotta, the woodwork being painted white. The small paned windows are wide to admit plenty of fresh air and



IN A COTTAGE.

sunlight. The woodwork of the ceiling is stained green to correspond with the walls.

The settles in either side of the fireplace are particularly attractive for a large room. They are upholstered in green denim, the same material being used for the lower section of the walls.

ALICE DE WALD.

Some of the money spent on fold-rols in the parlor should really go toward buying hardware for the kitchen and tools for the man of the house to work with.—Atchison Globe.

If we gave assistance to each other, no one would be in want of fortune.—Menander.

ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

(Written for the Journal by Sara M. Henton.)

If you read the home department in our various newspapers and journals you will find that all the housewives acknowledge the benefit they derive from reading the experiences and advice of their sister housekeepers. Hence I will answer a few of the inquiries asked me in regard to such methods, etc.

In regard to the breaking of glass globes and lamp chimneys, which is very frequent, I will say that their durability may be greatly increased if they are tempered by putting in a pan of cold water, then set the pan on the range until the water boils. Then remove from the fire and let them remain in the water until perfectly cold. This is a very efficient and good way of treating them.

To clean marble, floors, stairs and all kinds of woodwork, add a table-spoonful of borax to a pint of hot water, and use a flannel or soft rag. Borax is almost invaluable in house-cleaning. There can be no surer way to procure the healthfulness of the home than by the free use of it, as it kills disease germs, destroys bacteria and purifies and disinfects. Besides, it is safe. I am so afraid of poisons.

Cheese cloths make the nicest kind of dust cloths.

Warm water, in which a few drops of ammonia have been added, will brighten carpets wonderfully. Apply with a sponge.

If grease spots are found upon your wallpaper apply blotting paper to it, and hold a hot iron to it until it absorbs the grease spots.

BOSTROM'S IMPROVED FARM LEVEL.

Pat'd 1902.

WITH AND WITHOUT TELESCOPE. Is no MAKESHIFT, but the best one made for Terracing, Ditching and Drainage. Price \$5 and \$10, including Tripod and Rod. Send for descriptive circulars and Treatise on Terracing, etc., Free. Bostrom, Brady Bldg. Co., 51 1/2 W. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

NO HUMBUG. Three in One.

Eliminates V. Black Mites and Calf Dandruff. Stops entire from rotting. Makes all surfaces smooth. Removes stains. Price \$1.50. Sold by the dozen, 25 cents, and by mail. Paid May 4, 1902. Buy and Out Holder only The FARMER BRIGHTON, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

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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,
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PENCILLED PARAGRAPHS

A HARD STRUGGLE.

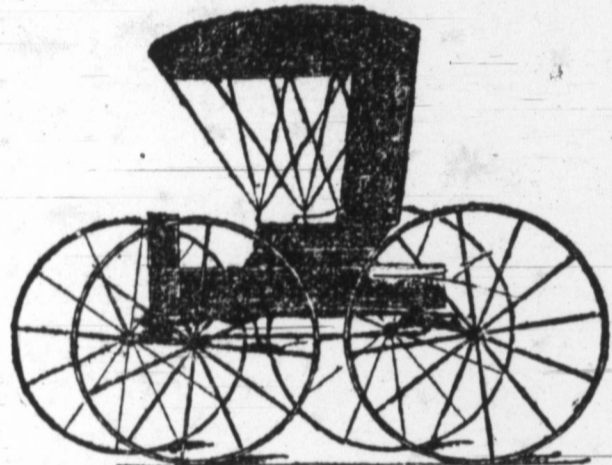
Many a Texas Citizen Finds the Struggle Hard.

With a back constantly aching. With distressing urinary disorders. Daily existence is but a struggle. No need to keep it up. Doan's Kidney Pills will cure you. Thousands of people endorse this claim: Mrs. L. H. Riden, wife of L. H. Riden, stationery engineer, of 313 W. Second street, Fort Worth, Texas, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have been used in my family and satisfactory results obtained from the treatment. I am more than pleased to endorse the claims made for them. No one need have the slightest hesitation in advising others to go to Weaver's Pharmacy for the remedy if they are at all subject to backache or any of the incidentals which follow in the wake of that far too prevalent annoyance, kidney complaint."

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.

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.

The Journal has been favored with several copies of a stirring patriotic song entitled: "The Flag With the Single Star," written by Mrs. Nettie P. Houston Bringhurst, youngest daughter of the immortal General Sam Houston, with music by Frank B. Herrle. It is dedicated to the heroes of San Jacinto and was issued in time to be sung generally throughout the State in commemoration of Texan independence. The publishers are Thomas Goggan & Bro., the well known music firm of Dallas.

STOCKMEN'S SUPPLIES.

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

A new feature of this house this year is their list of premiums to their customers, even so small an order as \$5.00 carrying some free gift, while on larger orders shearing machines, dipping tanks, and other useful and desirable articles may be obtained absolutely free or at greatly reduced prices according to the value of the order. This spirit of dividing profits with patrons is at once generous and wise. It will be much appreciated by present customers of this house, and we predict will bring them a large additional patronage.

THEN AND NOW.

Our attention has been attracted by the unique little book which our advertiser, the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Co. of Elkhart,

Ind., is sending out with their new catalogue. It shows on opposite pages the styles of 30 years ago and the corresponding patterns of to-day. The comparisons are very interesting. A noticeable feature of the old-time illustrations is that it was customary to show only two wheels—those exposed on the face of the cut. The modern catalogue illustration engraved upon copper direct from the photograph has the decided advantage of showing every little detail of the vehicle as it really is and in its true proportion, which is very much more satisfactory. The large catalogue issued by this advertiser will be sent free to any reader of this paper who will write for it. These people make everything they sell and sell only to the consumer. They have no agents or branch houses, and so all extra profits and expenses are done away. Write to-day and mention Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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.

TEXAS CROP CONDITIONS.

Crop conditions throughout the state of Texas are summarized as follows in the Dallas News:

Four hundred and eighty-two reports from that many correspondents, covering 165 counties of the state, show that Texas bids fair to enjoy one of the most prosperous years in agricultural industry in its history. The wheat acreage in Northern Texas has been greatly increased and the fields give great promise of an abundant harvest. Corn and forage crops are promising in central and Eastern Texas.

The general average of conditions in the agricultural districts of Texas is flattering, and, though there are some complaints regarding the lack of rain, there are few sections where rain is absolutely necessary within a short period of time to preserve the crops. A light rain generally throughout the state would be helpful and would almost insure a bumper production of corn, wheat, oats and forage crops. Two hundred and eighteen reports from fifty-seven counties in North Texas show a general average of crop conditions extremely hopeful for a large yield. Many of the counties report an increased acreage of corn, while others report a smaller area planted in this grain. The general average does not indicate a bumper crop, hardly more than fair, and in no way are the prospects equal to those for wheat. Oats are late, with a good stand in some sections and poor in others. Like the corn prospects, the outlook is considerably spotted.

Crops in central Texas are in excellent condition, but in need of rain. This complaint is almost general from 119 correspondents in forty-one different counties, but with a fall of rain and the further absence of pests in the form of insects farmers will reap a rich reward in the shape of an abundant yield. The acreage of corn has been greatly increased and good stands are reported in a great many instances. The acreage in wheat will not average larger than that of last year, but the prospects for a fair yield are good. Rust has been reported from some counties, but this is not serious. Oats are looking well, especially fall grain, the crop put in this spring not doing so well. The acreage has been materially increased.

WOULD BREED HARDIER CATTLE.

Henry C. Moore of Sioux City, Iowa, believes that it is possible to interbreed the Arctic musk ox with cattle of the temperate zone, and that the stock so produced would be able to withstand the severe winters of the United States. He has been in communication on the subject with Peary, the Arctic explorer, who is favorably impressed with the idea. "The vast loss of the present season among herds on the Western ranges," said Mr. Moore, "emphasizes the necessity of trying to infuse harder blood into American cattle."

PREVENTION OF SHEEP SCAB.

The Department of Agriculture, acting in conjunction with the Bureau of Animal Industry, has sent out the following regulations to prevent the spread of sheep scab in the United States:

To managers of railroads and transportation companies of the United States, stockmen, and others: In furtherance of the regulations for the suppression and extirpation of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals in the United States, notice is hereby given that a contagious disease known as scabies, or sheep scab, exists among sheep in the United States, and in order to prevent the dissemination of said disease and to aid in its eradication, the following regulations are established and observance thereof required:

1. It is required of everyone intending to ship or trail sheep to ascertain that the sheep are not affected with scabies and have not been exposed to the contagion thereof before offering them for transportation or before crossing state or territorial boundaries. Transportation companies are required to provide cleaned and disinfected cars or other vehicles for the reception of sheep, and to refuse for shipment sheep whose freedom from disease and from exposure to contagion is in doubt. Sheep that are not affected with scabies and that have not been exposed to the contagion may be shipped or trailed without restriction, unless they are in a locality where inspection and certification are received before their removal therefrom.

2. Sheep that are affected with scabies or that have been exposed to the contagion of scabies, either through contact with infected flocks or infected premises, pens or cars, shall not be shipped or driven from one state or territory or the District of Columbia into another state or territory, or into public stockyards or feeding stations, until they have been dipped in a mixture approved by this department, except as provided in rule 4.

3. Sheep that are affected with the disease may be shipped for immediate slaughter after one dipping, but if they are intended for feeding or stocking purposes they shall be held for a second dipping ten days after the first one. All of the sheep in a certain flock or shipment in which the disease is present shall be considered as affected with the disease.

4. Sheep that are not affected with the disease, but which have been exposed to the contagion, may be shipped for feeding or stocking purposes after one dipping, but may be shipped for immediate slaughter without dipping.

5. When affected sheep are shipped for slaughter one dipping, and when exposed sheep are shipped for slaughter without dipping, the cars conveying them shall be marked on each side with a card bearing the words "Scabby Sheep," and said cards shall not be removed until the cars have been cleaned and disinfected.

6. The dipping must be done carefully and the sheep handled as humanely as possible. The department, however, assumes no responsibility for loss or damage resulting from the dipping, and those who wish to avoid any risks that may be incident to dipping at the stock yards, as well as to avoid liability to prosecution, should see that their sheep are free from disease before shipping them to market.

7. Where large numbers of sheep in a district are ready for transportation, inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry will make inspections and give certificates for sheep found free from disease and not to have been exposed to the contagion and for sheep dipped under their supervision. Certificates will also be given at feeding stations and stockyards where inspectors may be stationed.

8. Sheep shipped under a certificate are not guaranteed uninterrupted transit; for in the event of the development of scabies or exposure to it en route they shall be dipped before proceeding to their destination, and the cars or other vehicles, and the chutes,

alleys and pens that may have been occupied shall be cleaned and disinfected.

9. Public stockyards shall be considered as infected and the sheep yarded therein as having been exposed to the disease, and no sheep may be shipped without being dipped, with the exception noted in Rule 4. Where, however, a part of the stockyards is set apart for the reception of uninfected shipments of sheep and is kept free of disease, sheep may be shipped from such part without dipping. If by chance affected sheep are introduced into such reserved part, they shall be immediately removed therefrom and the chutes, alleys and pens used by them thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. No sheep may be shipped for feeding or stocking from any stockyards where an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry is stationed without a certificate of inspection or of dipping given by him.

10. Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, etc., that have contained infected or exposed sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected immediately after the sheep are removed therefrom.

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

12. Violation of this order is punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both fine and imprisonment. JAMES WILSON, Secretary.


IMPORTATION OF DRAFT HORSES

The act of congress passed March 3, 1903, provides for the free importation of pure bred animals for breeding purposes, which are recorded in foreign records and herd books. Under this act, the secretary of the treasury is required to prescribe the regulations for such importations and has done so in Department Circular No. 28, Division of Customs, dated March 7, 1903, which is now in the hands of all customs officers of the United States. In the circular just received, we find that among the pure bred draft horses which may be imported free, the new law and regulations require that they must be recorded in the following foreign stud books, viz: Clydesdales, in Weatherby & Sons' stud book, Great Britain; Shires, in Shire Horse Society book, Great Britain; Percherons in Studbook Percheron de France by La Societe Hippique Percheronne de France; Cleveland Bays, in Cleveland Bay Horse Society record of Great Britain, published in Great Britain. And so on of all other draft breeds, in their respective foreign stud books, in order for free importation.

The principle of free importation is maintained throughout the new regulations as regards all pure bred animals brought into this country, and it seems to be wise, as heretofore horses were smuggled into this country free under a pretense of being pure bred, whereas now, the certificates of record must be from a well known foreign stud book association. Recently a livestock paper stated that the new regulations required a certificate of record from an American record association, but that is a mistake, as it would be absurd to require such certificates. None could be produced, since all foreign bred horses are recorded in foreign records.

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MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 27.—Receipts to-day: Cattle—1800 head, Saturday 1087, last Monday 1648. Hogs—To-day 800, Saturday 457, last Monday 1084. Sheep—To-day 111, Saturday none, last Monday 7702. Top prices: Cattle—Steers \$4.50, cows \$3.10, calves \$3.80, Bulls and stags ranged from \$4.00@2.10. Hogs—Top price \$6.95.

The receipts of live stock on to-day's market was average for Monday, with a liberal number of cattle and a fewer number of hogs. Sheep were very few, and very few are wanted on account of there being virtually no market for them.

Cattle sold at from steady to strong prices, while the hog market still continues to fall, and are selling from 10c to 15c lower. The market for good cattle is steady and strong, while poor stuff is off about 10c. The receipts of cattle for the month up to Saturday were 23,553 head, hogs 14,752 head, sheep 23,143 head, against 17,870 head of cattle for last month, 15,077 head of hogs and 2431 sheep. The market still continues to grow. They missed handling 10,000 head of cattle last week by 243 head. The receipts of hogs and sheep for the week past were: Hogs 3826, sheep 12,957. That was a record breaker. Prices were fairly good all around, taking into consideration the condition of the Northern markets.

Hogs—The bulk of to-day's stuff was very poor, although there were a few bunches of good fed stuff from Oklahoma, but they, too, were of light weight. The remainder of the stuff was made up of stockers and commons of very poor quality.

The market opened a little weak, with very little trading being done early, as buyers were waiting for the market from the North, when they came and found that it had declined from 10c to 15c. They commenced their bidding on this basis. Several of the sellers thought the bids were lower than this. The quality as a general thing was very poor. Choice sorted hogs are quoted from \$7.05@6.75, mixed packers from \$6.75@6.50, while roughs and stockers are quoted from \$4.50@6.00. The market closed steady with the opening, with all the pens cleared.

The cattle receipts to-day were a little heavier than last Monday. The number in to-day is about 1800 head, against 1648 last Monday, and 797 head for the same date last month. There were forty-three cars in at the opening figuring up near 1208 head, and the later arrivals, with the drive-ins, brought the number up to about 1800 head. The market opened with a good demand, and active trading from the start. Buyers had plenty of new orders on hand to fill. Nice handy weight stockers were evidently what buyers wanted. These, together with all the other desirable stuff, were the first to go to the scales. There was a large quantity of the desirable kind, and buyers all thought that the market was from steady to strong. The majority of to-day's receipts, however, were cows, with a few heifers. Butcher stock was not very desirable on to-day's market, and took a decline of about 10c. Bulls and stags were scarce with a few calves, with nothing fancy.

There were one or two lots of choice fed steers that sold at \$4.50@4.40, their average weight being 1107 pounds. The top price on cows was \$3.35, paid for two head that averaged 1005 pounds. Choice fed steers are quoted from \$4.50@4.00, medium fed and good grass from \$4.00@3.00, light grades from \$3.25@3.00; cows are quoted from \$3.50@1.50 for canners; bulls, stags and oxen from \$3.25@2.00; calves from \$4.00@2.50. The market closed a little lower with all the pens cleared.

Special to the Journal.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 25.—Cattle receipts in St. Louis this week were lib- The best steers sold there at about 5c lower than last, but the medium and common kind 15c to 20c lower. On good butcher cows there is a reported decline of about 25c per cwt. The best load of steers in St. Louis averaged 1214 pounds, and brought \$4.75. Good grass steers quotable \$4.25@4.60. Good butcher cows, \$3.00@3.50.

Each day this week our cattle receipts were heavy and the market was generally spotted and uneven. Some steer sales appeared to be steady at last week's prices and then again the buyers seemed to take off 15c to 20c. On she stuff a decline of about 10c is noted. The best steers here sold on Monday's market at \$4.25, and averaged 1058 pounds. They were cake and grass fed. Those weighing 1050 to 1150 pounds are quoteable at from \$4.00@4.40. Lighter weights selling at from \$3.25@4.00. Fourteen loads of South Texas grass steers, averaging 890 pounds, sold Wednesday at \$3.75. This was fair quality stuff and showed some flesh. Some extra choice cows sold up as high as \$3.40, but the best in car load lots brought \$3.25. Principally all the good cows now received are coming from South Texas. Good butcher cows and heifers are quoteable at from \$3.00@3.25. Fair to medium, \$2.50@3.00; common to medium, \$2.00@2.50; canners from \$1.50@2.00. There is little demand for the canner kind. The better grade of feeding steers, weighing around 800 pounds, are quoteable at from \$3.00@3.25. There is practically no demand for heavy calves and yearlings and they sell slow at from \$2.00@



GEO. T. REYNOLDS
President

A. F. CROWLEY,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.

V. S. WARDLAW,
Sec'y & Treas.

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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.

2.50. Some nice veal calves, averaging 170 pounds, sold Thursday at \$4.00. They are bringing \$3.50@4.50. Bull market remains about steady with last weeks quotations of \$2.15@2.50. They are in little demand and usually find slow sale.

There has been another heavy run of sheep on the yards this week, with majority being shipped to the northern markets. Nice mutton, weighing 75 to 80 pounds, are selling at from \$4.25@4.50. Stockers are in little demand.

The hog market continues to decline, and is to-day 15c to 20c lower than a week ago. Best hogs here sold Tuesday at \$7.15. This was for a smooth bunch averaging 254 pounds. Hog receipts north recently have been heavy to which is attributed the heavy falling off in prices. In Kansas City to-day top hogs are quotable at \$7.17½. Best in Fort Worth, \$7.00@7.10.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK COM. CO. Fort Worth, Tex., April 25.—There was a heavy run of cattle on the market this week, and the quality in general was fair, but nothing strictly choice in the receipts. The majority of the steers sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00, while some brought \$4.25. The demand for cows rules strong and steady prices prevailed throughout the week at a 15 to 25 cent decline on cows and steers, against last week's quotations. The best cows sold at \$2.85 to \$3.10 and some few at \$3.25. An active enquiry prevails for the canner class, and in most instances the market continued strong to higher.

There was quite an increase in hog receipts compared with last week. The quality was pretty good, but no prime heavies were included in the receipts. The market opened low and draggy and declined 25 to 40 cents, and continued mean and inactive throughout the entire week, and prospects indicate the market will go still lower, and would advise shippers to be careful in buying until the market gets settled.

Quotations as follows: Choice fed steers, \$4.00@4.50; medium fed steers, \$3.50@4.00. Choice heavy cows, \$2.50@3.25; medium fat cows, \$2.00@2.40. Canners, \$1.75@2.25. Bulls, stags and oxen, \$2.00@3.00. Choice 200-pound hogs, up, \$6.75@7.00. Mixed packers, 150 pounds up, \$6.50@6.75. Lambs, \$4.00@4.50. Ewes and wethers, \$3.00@4.50.

LONG HORN LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., April 27.—Cattle receipts 7000 natives, 1000 Texans, calves 225 natives. Market steady to 10c lower; choice export and dressed beef steers \$3.35@4.90, Western fed steers \$2.10@3.15, Texan and Indian steers \$3.90@4.90, cows \$2.25@3.75, native cows \$2.25@4.55, native heifers \$3.30@3.75, canners \$1.50@2.45, bulls \$2.80@4.00, calves \$2.75@7.00. Hog receipts 7300. Market 15c lower; heavy \$6.90@7.05, mixed packers \$6.75@7.02½, light \$6.60@6.97½, pigs \$6.60@6.62½. Sheep receipts 6,600. Market lower; native lambs \$4.25@5.10, Western lambs \$4.00@7.00, native wethers \$4.15@6.00, Texas clipped sheep \$4.10@6.10, stockers and feeders \$3.75@4.20.

Special to the Journal.

Receipts in quarantine division at Kansas City this week show some gain over recent weeks. On Monday there were 57 cars on sale, which got out a full line of buyers, with an active and steady market. Since Monday the run has been lighter, and although the market has been irregular the average has been steady. To-day opened 10 cents higher on early sales, but closed barely steady. Very few bulls or cows have arrived all week, and the steers have included some inferior stock, especially to-day. Best price of the week was paid Tuesday for a shipment from Skinner & Rubottom, Welch; there were 118 head in the bunch, weighing 1277 pounds, at \$4.90. H. H. Halsell had a train from Oklahoma City yesterday, weighing 923 pounds, which

sold at \$4.45. Good cows bring from \$3.00 to \$3.50, canners \$2.25 to \$2.75. Bulls sell from \$3.15 to \$3.40. Best price to-day was \$4.70 for some 1178-pound steers, from F. Roesser, Miami, I. T.

Hogs have been going down steadily for nearly two weeks, with but one rally, which occurred Tuesday. This recovery was faint-hearted, and prices again started downward Wednesday. To-day the best price was \$7.15 for tops, with bulk selling on down to \$6.95. Weights under 200 pounds bring up to \$7.00, and pigs from \$6.40 down. Receipts this week are lighter than last, but this does not check the lower tendency of prices.

The sheep trade this week is a record of further declines. Lambs opened strong Monday, and some sales were 15 cents higher, but Tuesday they joined the ranks of the grassers in unpopularity. Receipts have been lighter this week than the big run of last week, but the mutton outlet continues to report a bad condition, and packers will only take them at lower prices. Arizonas sold Tuesday at \$4.85 and 92-pounds Texans at \$4.70. Some common Texans were sold yesterday at \$4.00, weighing 74 pounds. There is a place for everything, but at lower prices. Sales of Texas sheep to-day: K. V. Marsh, Comstock, Tex., 748 clipped Texans, 89 pounds, \$4.60; Cowden & Waddell, Midland, Tex., 481 clipped Texans, 92 pounds, \$4.55; Smith & Hamilton, San Angelo, 983 clipped Texans, 86 pounds, \$4.35.

JNO. M. HAZELTON, Live Stock Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 27.—Cattle receipts 3500, including 2000 Texans. Market steady to strong; native shipping and export steers \$4.40@5.30, fancy \$5.75, dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.00@5.85, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.50@5.00, stockers and feeders \$3.30@5.00, cows and heifers \$2.35@5.00, canners \$2.25@3.00, bulls \$2.50@4.25, calves \$3.50@6.00. Texas and Indian steers \$3.60@4.80, cows and heifers \$2.40@3.45. Hog receipts 5000. Market 10@15c lower; pigs and lights \$6.75@6.85, packers \$3.80@6.90, butchers \$6.90@7.05. Sheep receipts 3500. Market steady; native muttons \$3.50@6.00, lambs \$5.00@6.75, culls and bucks \$2.50@4.00, stockers \$2.00@4.00, Texans \$3.75@5.00.

(Reported by the Barse Live Stock Commission Company.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 24. Special to the Journal: Compared with last week, this market is closing steady to 10c lower on the best fat desirable kinds of grassers and fed stuff. All common and medium kinds are selling 15 to 25c lower than they did last week at this time. This applies to both steers and cows.

Bulls are strong on best, medium steady. Common bulls 10 to 15c lower. All kinds of calves are \$1.50 to \$2.00 per head lower.

Texas sheep to-day selling \$1 per cwt. lower than they were last Friday, and the buyers are very particular to get the good sort even at this decline. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., April 27.—Cattle receipts 26,000, including 500 Texans. Market active, steady to strong; good to prime steers \$5.10@5.60, poor to medium \$4.25@5.10, stockers and feeders \$3.00@4.90, cows \$1.50@4.75, heifers \$2.50@5.10, canners \$1.50@2.75, bulls \$2.50@4.40, calves \$2.50@6.00, Texas fed steers \$4.00@5.00. Hog receipts 47,000. Market 10@15c lower; mixed and butchers \$6.75@7.15, good to choice heavy \$7.15@7.30, rough heavy \$7.00@7.15, light \$6.65@7.10. Sheep receipts 16,000. Market steady to 10c higher; good to choice wethers \$4.50@5.00, fair to choice mixed \$3.75@4.25. Western sheep \$4.50@5.00, native lambs \$4.50@6.65, Western lambs \$4.50@6.45, fancy woolled lambs \$7.15.

Armour & Co. have decided to build a large cold storage plant at Austin, which is to serve as a distributing center for their products in Texas. This will be a decided advantage to retail merchants and consumers in that part of the state.

THE "ONLY" STOCK PAPER.

Stock and Farm Journal Co.,
Fort Worth, Tex.

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find \$1 for my subscription to the Journal for the current year as per yours of the 11th. Pardon my oversight in not remitting. I appreciate the Journal and can, I think, honestly say that, to my mind, it is the only stock paper published. Yours truly,

A. M. HOOPER.

Round Mountain, Tex.

A large sale of horses was held at Kansas City last Thursday, Friday and Saturday. An average price of \$226 was paid for 176 blooded equines, disposed of singly, while 31 teams brought an average of \$425 per pair. The sum of \$52,980 changed hands, the general average being \$222.62 per head. The top prices were \$705 paid for a single horse and \$800 for a team.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

During the sales of quarantine cattle at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during week of April 19th, were the following:

Guy Borden, Texas—168 cows, 735 pounds, average \$3.25; 153 heifers, 547 pounds av., \$3.25; 99 yearlings, 395 pounds av., \$3.10; 15 steers, 874 pounds av., \$4.15. Buckingham & Cornelius, Staps, Ark., 42 steers, 826 pounds av., \$4.05; 22 steers, 978 pounds av., \$4.25; L. Ward, Yorktown, Tex., 20 bulls, 1231 pounds av., \$3.55; 59 bulls, 1235 pounds av., \$3.45; 59 bulls, 1232 pounds av., \$3.45; J. M. Corrigan, Hebron-Cotulla, Tex., 2 bulls, 1055 pounds av., \$3.60; 15 mixed, 714 pounds av., \$2.50; D. Brown, Dilley, Tex., 73 steers, 854 pounds av., \$4.15; 4 steers, 982 pounds av., \$3.50; J. H. Martin, Gillibb, Tex., 17 steers, 925 pounds av., \$4.60; 5 steers, 874 pounds av., \$4.05; 2 cows, 820 pounds av., \$3.50; Ward & Strauss, Shawnee, O. T., 151 steers, 826 pounds av., \$4.15; Riley & Carrow, Ogechee, I. T., 79 steers, 1064 pounds av., \$4.75; Fleming & Davidson, Paloma, Tex., 92 steers, 1080 pounds av., \$4.55; Ed. Madding, Senator, I. T., 74 steers, 1022 pounds av., \$4.60; W. Scott, Tex., 173 steers, 973 pounds av., \$4.40; W. C. Irwin, Cotilla, Tex., 2 bulls, 1055 pounds av., \$3.10; 55 heifers, 591 pounds av., \$3.60; 56 cows, 807 pounds av., \$3.50; 9 calves, \$11.00; 49 steers, 923 pounds av., \$4.50; L. D. Flint, Ogechee, I. T., 135 steers, 993 pounds av., \$4.50; 2 bulls, 1360 pounds av., \$3.30; 3 steers, 816 pounds av., \$3.65; H. Edds, Floresville, Tex., 20 bulls, 1217 pounds av., \$3.60; C. F. & C., Waco, Tex., 22 steers, 1139 pounds av., \$4.65; 21 steers, 1214 pounds av., \$4.75; 12 steers, 1112 pounds av., \$4.55; 21 steers, 1083 pounds av., \$4.65; 8 bulls, 1377 pounds av., \$3.65; J. T. Maltzburger, Cotulla, Tex., 28 cows, 724 pounds av., \$3.40; 4 cows, 657 pounds av., \$3.40; 44 heifers, 567 pounds av., \$3.50; 23 bulls, 1085 pounds av., \$3.00; 2 cows, 740 pounds av., \$3.25; 55 cows, 774 pounds av., \$3.25; Hoffman & Wright, Chandler, O. T., 25 steers, 854 pounds av., \$4.10; 104 steers, 819 pounds av., \$4.10; North & Buehrig, Cuero, Tex., 19 bulls, 1251 pounds av., \$3.60; S. H. Ball, Hoxey, Ark., 22 steers, 1010 pounds av., \$4.70; 1 cow, 980 pounds av., \$3.85; 24 steers, 1060 pounds av., \$4.70; W. A. Dugat, Refugio, Tex., 53 cows, 776 pounds av., \$3.35; J. Cotulla, Tex., 141 steers, 713 pounds av., \$4.05; 50 steers, 924 pounds av., \$4.45; 24 cows, 779 pounds av., \$3.45; 44 cows, 799 pounds av., \$3.40; 2 calves, \$12.00; 44 heifers, 601 pounds av., \$3.80; 62 heifers, 653 pounds av., \$3.80; A. Burns, Edna, Pens, Tex., 16 bulls, 1279 pounds av., \$3.15.

The Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing company is making a special offer on buggies, surreys and carriages during the next two weeks. Prices on open runabout wagons range from \$35 up and on top buggies from \$50 up; on surreys \$90 up; on phaetons \$100 up. Special prices are also offered on ranchmen's buggies. These latter are made with a view to easy riding, comfortable seating and enduring quality, and we have no hesitancy in saying that they will give more mileage than any other vehicle made. Call on or write,

WM. T. FULTON, Manager,
917-919 Elm St.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

D. C. Koegler of Mathis, had in 51 head of calves, 29 of which were 170-pounders selling at \$4.

S. P. Stone of Itaska marketed 65 head of hogs which averaged 197 pounds and brought \$6.75.

C. M. Murdock of Cordell, O. T., marketed 71 head of hogs, 96 of which were 223-pounders selling at \$7.05.

D. A. Mable of Glencoe, O. T., was in Wednesday with 91 hogs, 204 pounds average, which sold at \$7.07 1-2.

McGinty & Berry of Norman, O. T., had in 89 198-pound hogs which topped Thursday's market at \$7.15.

T. T. Gates of Pawnee, O. T., was at the yards with 84 head of hogs, 81 of which averaged 222 pounds and brought \$7.07 1-2.

D. E. Waggoner of Cleburne, marketed 21 head of well fed steers averaging 1039 pounds, which topped the market Wednesday at \$4.

E. J. Cooper of Vernon had in 162 head of hogs, of which 71 head averaging 239 pounds sold for \$7, and 85 110-pounders, at \$7.15.

J. R. Tinsley of Gonzales had in 21 head of cattle, 19 of which were 1070-pound steers selling at \$4.25, the best price paid Thursday.

The Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter has moved into its new quarters near the Exchange. It is conveniently located and well equipped with all the paraphernalia of an up-to-date printing office.

The "top" prices for hogs last week was \$7.15, paid to W. J. Nolan of Oklahoma City, on a bunch of 146 head, which averaged 241 pounds.

J. H. Caldwell had on the market 28 head of driven-in sheep. Twenty-seven wethers, 90 pounds average, brought \$4.30, and 1 ram of 130 pounds, \$3.

H. D. Lipscomb was on the market Friday with 12 head of driven-in sheep, of which 11 averaging 100 pounds sold at \$4, and 1 averaging 180, brought \$3.50.

Taylor & McCormick were on Saturday's market with 75 hogs from Choc-taw, O. T. The hogs averaged 230 pounds and sold to Armour & Co. at \$6.95.

D. T. Shirley from Sanger was on the market with a mixed load of cattle, which sold at the top for the kind. Five 1066-pound cows brought \$3.35, and 4 115-pound calves, \$4.

The Texas Land and Cattle Company of Corpus Christi marketed some splendid she stuff, raised in Southwest Texas. There were 252 heifers averaging 600 pounds and they brought \$3.35. All were fattened on grass alone.

J. McLymont, a big sheep shipper from Standart, had some good sheep on Monday's market that were taken by Swift & Co. There were 280 head averaging 77 pounds, that sold at \$4.25.

The controller of the currency has approved the application to organize the

IF YOU ARE SICK

The cause of your trouble probably lies in your stomach, liver, kidneys or bowels. It is no exaggeration to say that nine-tenths of the sickness of this world is caused by some derangement of these organs. Where there is good digestion, active liver, sound kidneys and prompt bowels, disease cannot exist. The secret of the wonderful success invariably achieved by Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine lies in the fact that it acts directly upon these organs.

Unlike most manufacturers of proprietary remedies the Vernal Remedy Co. do not ask you to purchase their medicine until you have tried it. They have so much confidence in their remedy that they will send absolutely free, by mail, postpaid, a sample bottle that you can test and try at home. No money is wanted; simply send them a postal.

You don't have to continually dose yourself with medicine if you use the Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine. Only one dose a day does the work and instead of having to increase the dose to get the desired effect you reduce it. No remedy like it has ever been placed on the market, and if you suffer from indigestion, flatulence, constipation or any form of kidney trouble you should not delay, but write at once for a sample of this truly remarkable remedy. Address Vernal Remedy Co., 190 Seneca Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Stock Yards National Bank of North Fort Worth. The capital stock is \$100,000, and the application is signed by M. Sansom, S. B. Burnett, T. W. Slack, Royal A. Ferris and Joseph B. Googins.

Senor Don Trevino from Del Rio, Mexico, visited the yards Wednesday. Senor Trevino is one of the largest ranchers of Mexico, or of the world, having 8,000,000 acres of land. He also has 50,000 acres under irrigation and in cultivation.

Receipts were liberal and the bulk offered was exceptionally good, though the market continued to decline, which is attributable to the heavy receipts at northern livestock centers.

J. C. Thompson, a regular shipper to this market from Oklahoma City, O. T., was represented by a shipment of 78 head of hogs, 68 of which were 203-pounders, selling at \$6.97 1-2.

Receipts for the week were: Cattle, 9470; hogs, 3969; sheep, 12,957, against 5894 cattle, 3702 hogs and 4691 sheep for last week. Swift & Co. bought 1966 cattle, 1478 hogs, 214 pigs, 1240 sheep and 83 calves.

Taylor & McCormick of Oklahoma City, O. T., sold to Swift & Company Friday 20 hogs, 284 pounds average, at \$7.12 1-2. These hogs topped the market. They also marketed 57 202-pounders which brought \$6.95.

Never before have there been such large sheep receipts as were witnessed at this market last week, the total shipments amounting to 12,957 head. In consequence of an over supply, the market declined, though some sales at \$4.50 were made on exceptionally good stuff.

The cattle receipts at the Fort Worth stock yards last week were the largest on record since the market was established here. In all, there were 9630 head received as against 4974 head the week preceding. On Tuesday alone 2226 head were marketed, and on Thursday the receipts aggregated 2022 head. J. J. Summer of Cuero obtained the best price for steers, \$4.25. They were fours, averaging 1050 pounds, and quite the choicest offered, though some others brought the same figure.

W. S. Wardlaw, secretary and treasurer of the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company, reports a receipt last Thursday of eight double-deck cars of sheep. One of these cars sold on the Fort Worth market at \$4.50 and the other seven cars were shipped by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company to Kansas City, and sold on that market at \$4.55, which shows the relative values between this market and Kansas City, and it is claimed by those who are watching this market that no shipper can go beyond Fort Worth at the prices that are being paid. Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company reports large receipts of all kinds of live stock and is delighted with the growth and development of this market.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.

The spring wool clip received in San Angelo up to date amounts to over a half million pounds.

Ferguson & McKenzie of Pecos county, marketed at Kansas City last week 1037 muttons at \$4.50.

Coleman Whitfield of Sutton county, has sold to Jim Hamilton 1200 sheep, with wool on, at \$3 per head.

S. B. Burnett and D. W. Curry have shipped from Wichita Falls eight race horses, which they will enter in events at St. Louis this season.

H. H. Davenport, of Stone Point, Tex., sold a big hog to local dealers a few days ago that weighed 467 pounds and netted the owner \$27.20.

D. W. Christian of Big Springs, bought of C. B. Metcalf of San Angelo, last week 175 yearling mules at \$32.50.

While in Kansas City last week J. W. Cooper, an old-time Texas stockman, predicted a glut of Texas sheep in the

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
"OUR SERVICE THE BEST."

PLEASE WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
IT PAYS To Do Business With Us.

MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAPITAL \$100,000.00

SOUTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

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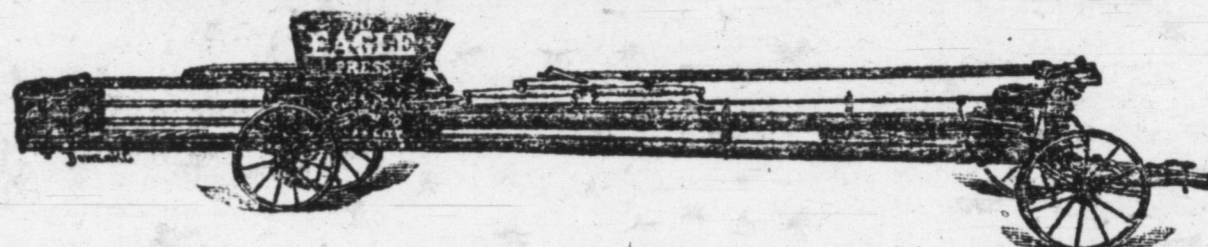
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market within the next few weeks. The movement has been delayed by shearing, which is now about over. He states that the muttons in Foster and McClellan counties are much fatter than usual at this season.

Charlie Larimer, Fort Worth representative of the Chicago stock yards, is in the San Angelo country sizing up the mutton situation.

Advices from St. Louis say that the supply of sheep there last week was the largest of the year and of fairly good quality. A good representation was had of native lambs and sheep, while Texans formed quite a goodly proportion. The increased receipts placed buyers in the advantage and a decline resulted, though it was not so noticeable on good mutton stock as on the commoner and thin classes. The market was very unsatisfactory on the poorer kinds, which were almost unsalable.

Capt. T. C. Wright of Temple, has had an experience in hog raising that is hard to beat. He is the owner of three Red Duroc-Jersey sows, and has sold from their increase in the last eighteen months hogs of the value of \$518.20, in addition to which he has given away five pigs, killed two weighting 350 pounds each and still has on hand eighteen shoats six months old, and ten pigs, all from the original three sows. The sows cost him \$15 each, and one boar the same amount, a total of \$60. He lets the pigs feed on wheat stubble and also feeds them some corn. The entire production from this stock will reach \$750. He secured good hogs to commence with, as, he says, it costs no more to feed a good hog than it does a razorback.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, has returned from a visit to the Hat ranch in New Mexico, and reports conditions in that section much better than usual at this season of the year. The famous Panhandle storm did not extend to that territory, and winter losses have been very light. Mr. Robertson has closed the sale of 4000 Hat and V 2-year-old steers to Harris Franklin of South Dakota, at private terms, but it understood the price paid was quite satisfactory to the seller.

The process of dipping cattle for the eradication of ticks has been rejuvenated and is attracting much favorable

attention near Colorado City. A vat constructed on the Smith & White ranch last week, in which 1500 steers were dipped, has given complete satisfaction, and the dipping has been pronounced successful in destroying the ticks. Work is now in progress on the construction of a large vat on Ellwood's Rendelrook ranch, in the southern part of the county, and when completed several thousand head of steers will be dipped before being moved north to the Shade ranch.

Several herds of two-year-old steers have already started from the vicinity of Colorado City for points north on the Pecos Valley road, where they will be offered for sale on the open market. Smith & White have started with 1500 and H. C. Beal with 1000. Their seeking of an open market at the Northern shipping points is a direct result of the failure of the usual Northwestern buyers to materialize up to this time, and the fear is freely expressed that if the movement assumes much greater proportions it can but result in demoralization of prices through congestion and playing into the hands of the men who are out for cheaper cattle.

SAN ANTONIO HORSE SHOW.

Plans are being rapidly perfected for the big horse show at San Antonio, which will open May 5. The entire space of the Alamo plaza will be occupied.

D. J. Woodward, president of the association, in charge, has just returned from a trip to East Texas, where he reports great interest being taken in the San Antonio horse show with the probability of a large attendance from that section. Mr. Woodward states that all the stables at Houston will attend. J. W. Gate of Dallas, and A. E. Ashbrook of Kansas City have given notice that they will bring their full stables.

It is likely that a broncho "busting" contest will be the closing feature.

BUYING FOR MULHALL'S SHOW.

H. F. De Lozier, representing Col. Zach Mulhall, has been in West Texas securing cowboys, wild bronchos, outlaw ponies, wild steers, etc., for Zach Mulhall's Wild West exhibitions, to be given in St. Louis during World's Fair dedication, April 30.

Col. Mulhall purposes to give roping exhibitions in several of the eastern cities.