

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

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DALLAS.—FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903.—SAN ANTONIO.

Established 1850

NO GRAZING ALLOWED.

A petition of residents of precinct No. 6, of Rio Arriba county, New Mexico, forwarded to the land office at Washington by Gov. Otero, requesting permission to graze 5000 head of sheep and 1000 goats in the Pecos river reserve, has been denied by the secretary of the interior, and Isaac B. Hanna, forest superintendent at Santa Fe, New Mexico, was notified.

Owners of these sheep and goats were notified in November last that they would not be permitted to graze their stock during the season of 1903 upon this reserve.

TEXAS SHEEPMEN HAPPY.

While in Kansas City last week William Noelke of Sherwood, smilingly sized up the mutton situation in this wise:

"To date this has been the most successful season Texas sheepmen have ever experienced. Prices looked high last year, but they did not average up as well as they are doing this spring. The highest I received for muttons last year was \$4.25, while yesterday I got \$4.60 for mixed sheep. In 1902 I sold ewes as low as \$2.25 per hundred. Poor quality sheep generally caused bad prices last year. Muttons are weighing much heavier this season, which is another factor in the shippers' favor. I think the big end of Texas sheep will be moved by June 1, but shipments will naturally straggle along later than this. We have about 7000 head to move, and our only regret is that the number is not larger."

O'LEARY ON THE FRONTIER.

Major William M. O'Leary, postmaster at Dallas, who died last Friday, gained a reputation in his brushes with Cortina, the raider, whose depredations along the Rio Grande are a part of Texas history. This notorious cattle thief and smuggler, along with his band of desperadoes was finally overthrown and peace reigned on the Mexican frontier. Major O'Leary was an eye witness to many thrilling scenes of bloodshed and carnage.

During the first administration of General Ulysses S. Grant as president a commission was appointed by congress to visit Texas and pass upon the claims of citizens who had suffered losses at the hands of Cortina and his raiders. Major O'Leary was appointed stenographer and interpreter to the commission and his report of the proceedings of the commission was adopted by the commissioners as official and is on file in the department of justice at Washington. Colonel Richard Henry Savage, the novelist, was one of the commissioners. Savage is a member of an illustrious family in Ireland, and a lasting friendship sprang up between the two, which lasted until death came between them.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS HELD UP.

Cablegrams received from London and Liverpool last Friday announce that Argentine has prohibited further exportation of South American live stock pending the investigation of a disease which is reported to have broken out among cattle from the Argentine confederation sent to South Africa. This will result in considerable damage to the Argentine cattle interests, just when conditions seemed most propitious for establishing an expansive market abroad. An increased demand for North American cattle will undoubtedly be the indirect result and Texas, which has already shipped large consignments, will probably profit to a greater extent than any other state. If this embargo should remain in force for a considerable length of time southwestern stock will in all

probability be sought after for the export trade to a much greater extent than it is at present. Incidentally Galveston will gain prestige as a shipping point.

THE TEXAS WOOL CLIP.

New wools will soon be coming into the Boston market quite freely. Already fat sheep wool has made its appearance and the early shorn Arizona wools are arriving and more are on the way, says the American Shepherd's Bulletin.

The winter conditions on the range have been generally good and as far as the quality of the new clip is concerned, it will probably be fully as good as that of last year, although as a whole the wools will not be any lighter than those of last season.

Some of the new Texas wools will very likely show the effect of the extensive rains, which have washed out much of the sand and dirt, which will tend to render them lighter, although this may be offset to some extent by the bellies of the fleeces being more caked with mud than last year, as the result of the sheep lying down on the ground, the very rains which have tended to render the bodies of the fleeces cleaner, increasing the amount of mud. In some portions of Western Texas where the snow lay on the ground for a long time, on account of the lack of feed, the sheep are reported to have become somewhat emaciated, which may be reflected in tender wool. The Texas wools, as a whole, will not be any shorter than those of last year, when the length of the wools was seriously affected in many localities by the long continued drouth of the preceding year, which destroyed the feed, and which rendered it necessary in many cases for the sheep men to kill the lambs in order to save the ewes.

STOP THAT "KNOCKING."

Perhaps the best evidences of the growing importance of Fort Worth as a live stock market are the ill concealed attempts of some of the newspapers in the Northern market centers to discourage shipments here. Harkon to this from the Kansas City Journal:

Kansas City live stock commission men are not giving themselves any uneasiness over the Fort Worth market. They concede that it will to a certain extent benefit the nearby stockmen, but the experience of shippers who have tried it and come back here demonstrates that it is not a formidable rival for the bulk of the big business. Among the men who have tried it and know, is T. T. Gates, of Pawnee, O. T., who was here yesterday and announced that he had come back to the Kansas City market to stay.

"I sent considerable stuff to Fort Worth," said Mr. Gates, "and did very well, but it is not reasonable to suppose that in the long run a man can do as well in a market that has only two buyers as here where there are a dozen. No matter what the farmer of the Southwest has to sell he can always get the best price for it here, and Kansas City is the natural market for our section anyway."

Mr. Gates admits that he "did well" in Fort Worth, and his other conclusions are merely surmises.

The "knockers" already have their little hammers out. The newspaper "knocker" is most despicable of all.

Five carloads of cattle reached Galveston yesterday to be put aboard the steamship Cranley for South Africa. The rest of the cargo, which is to consist of 1500 cattle, is expected by Wednesday.

RANGE CONDITIONS IMPROVED.

Advices from West Texas are to the effect that range conditions have been greatly improved by abundant rains during the past few days. The cattlemen who refused to sell at a sacrifice are now in an independent frame of mind.

THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

Arrangements have been begun for the International Fair at San Antonio, October 17 to 28, inclusive. The season this year will be a day longer than usual, in order to get the benefit of \$1000 in special premiums offered by the National Shorthorn association, several members of which expect to visit San Antonio immediately after the close of the American Royal in Kansas City. A \$200 stake for high school saddle horses will be a feature this year.

SAN ANTONIO HORSE SHOW.

Success attended the second annual horse show held at San Antonio last week. The honors were quite generally distributed between Texas and foreign exhibitors. Thousands of spectators were present each night. Thus far the Texas end of the circuit has been notable for the interest manifested.

The cream of the prizes was captured by A. E. Ashbrook of Kansas City, who cut a wide swath both at Dallas and Fort Worth. This year's show did not prove a success financially.

ARMOUR'S DALLAS BRANCH.

The Armour Packing company has just completed a branch establishment at 352-355 Elm street, in Dallas. The building is a one-story brick, and is 50x200 feet, an additional twenty-five feet on the west having been added to the property purchased by the company several years ago. The new lot and building was a very costly purchase, but when it was decided by the Armour's to erect their mammoth plant at Fort Worth the necessity of larger facilities in Dallas immediately became apparent.

AUTHORIZED HEREFORD SALES.

Dates for the sales of Hereford cattle to be held under the auspices of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association this year are given out as follows: Hamline, Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 1 and 2; Kansas City, American Royal Show, Oct. 22; Chicago, International Live Stock Exposition, Dec. 3. It is stated that the secretary, Mr. C. R. Thomas, Kansas City, is now at work on these sales and has circularized all breeders of Herefords calling attention to the dates of the sales and the rules which will govern them. It is stated that the limit to each breeder will be eight head at Hamline, three at Kansas City and three at Chicago. One-half of the offering from each consignor must be females, but if a breeder offers only one animal it must be a female. Not more than 100 head will be accepted for each sale and first to apply will be the first to be listed.

PORK PACKING REVIEW.

The marketing of hogs has been somewhat lessened the past week, says the last review of the Cincinnati Price Current. Total western packing 360,000, compared with 295,000 the preceding week, and 274,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 390,000, and two years ago 495,000. From March 1 the total is 3,185,000, against 3,445,000 a year ago—

a decrease of 260,000. The quality of the marketings continues good. Prices close a little lower than a week ago, prominent markets averaging \$6.75 per 100 pounds, compared with \$6.80 a week ago, \$7.10 two weeks ago, \$6.85 a year ago, and \$5.70 two years ago.

FINES FOR OFFENDERS.

The Oklahoma live stock sanitary board announces the conviction of two parties and the arrest of three more for illegally passing cattle over the quarantine lines. The convicted violators are fined \$100 and costs. Every effort is being made by the board to stop the violation. The convicted parties passed stock from Texas into Oklahoma.

BROWNWOOD WANTS A PACKERY.

The enterprising residents of Brownwood want a packing house located in their midst and to that end the secretary of the Business League has been instructed to correspond with the S. and S. people, in the hope of inducing that great corporation to establish a plant there. A favorable location for the plant and a cash bonus are inducements to be offered.

THE SCHOOL LAND LAW.

In accordance with a request from Land Commissioner J. J. Terrell the Attorney General's department has rendered an opinion on the school land law which is, in effect, that lands leased in the counties of Kent, Garza, Lynn, Scurry, Borden, Dawson, Mitchell, Martin, Howard, Uvalde, Frio, Kerr and Bandera, prior to April 19, 1901, cannot be sold under five years from that date, if the lease is kept in good standing; and lands leased in the counties of El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Reeves, Pecos, Loving, Winkler, Kimble, Ward, Yoakum, Terry, Gaines, Andrews, Ector, Midland, Upton, Crane, Crockett, Sutton, Val Verde, Edwards, Kinney, Maverick, Zavala, Dimmitt, La Salle, McMullen, Webb, Nueces, Zapata, Starr, Hidalgo and Cameron are not to be sold so long as the leases are in good standing, no difference when the land was leased.

The substance of these contentions were set forth in a previous declaration and will be strictly adhered to by the land office.

OUTBREAK OF ANTHRAX.

Advices have been received at the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington to the effect that the dreaded anthrax has broken out again in certain districts of Mississippi and scores of horses and cattle are dying.

The bureau will not take any action looking toward stamping out the disease unless called upon by the state authorities who have the matter in hand.

Not long ago specialists in the bureau were sent to Mississippi to study and identify the disease. They discovered the animals were infected by a germ which came from the land overflowing annually by the rivers. Lately they have isolated the germ and found it belonged to the bacilli family.

It is announced that there is little danger of the disease spreading, as the germ is confined to one locality, provided the infected animals are not allowed to mingle with the healthy herds. The disease is dangerously contagious. A number of men have become infected while treating diseased animals, dying in from three to six days.

SALES AT FORT WORTH.

Some of the sales at the Fort Worth Stock Yards Monday were as follows: Steers—J. F. Brown and Hamilton, Beeville, Tex., 24 steers, average 971 pounds, \$3.75; 28, av. 911, \$3.75; 26, av. 990, \$2.75. S. W. Sutherland, Hebronville, 46, av. 983, \$3.50; 39, av. 917, \$3.50; 33, av. 949, \$3.50; 26, av. 899, \$3.75; 43, av. 907, \$3.75; 25, av. 898, \$2.75. E. P. Slade, Driscoll, 1, 990, \$3.65. Johnson and Kay, Beeville, Tex., 60, av. 741, \$2.85. Harrison & McGill, Hebronville, Tex., 1, 940, \$2.50. G. W. Southerland, Hebronville, 128, av. 894, \$3.70. McAda & Butler, Kennedy, Tex., 4, av. 862, \$3.00. Hamilton & Brown, 25, av. 988, \$2.75; 25, av. 960, \$3.75. J. E. Brown & Bro., Beeville, Tex., 24, av. 1034, \$3.85. D. C. Hill & Son, McKinney, Tex., 20, av. 1200, \$4.45. G. W. Southerland, Hebronville, Tex., 1, 920, \$4.00.

Cows—W. O. Schultz, Realitos, Tex., 1, 800 pounds, \$2.25. East & Harrold, Alice, Tex., 54, av. 744, \$2.00; 55, av. 786, \$2.00; 34, av. 722, \$2.00; 1, 510, \$2.00; 1, 750, \$2.00; W. H. Steen, Alice, Tex., 38, av. 600, \$2.60. Z. S. Steen, Alice, Tex., 28, av. 712, \$2.50. E. P. Slade, Driscoll, Tex., 1, 940, \$2.25. W. H. Childress, 34, av. 776, \$2.90. W. A. Bugat, St. Clair, Tex., 28, av. 719, \$2.60. Sims & Farrell, Laredo, Tex., 205, av. \$2.55; 5, av. 910, \$2.20. L. C. Clifton county, 1, 900, \$2.15. Harrison & McGill, Hebronville, Tex., 30, av. 660, \$2.25; 45, av. 743, \$2.50; 36, av. 759, \$2.50; 27, av. 776, \$2.50; 35, av. 570, \$2.50; H. P. Lord, Cheapside, Tex., 20, av. 898, \$2.70. McAda & Butler, Kennedy, Tex., 26, av. 680, \$2.55; 30, av. 817, \$2.75. N. B. Pulliam, Uvalde, Tex., 25, av. 812, \$2.75. A. Dibbell, San Antonio, Tex., 60, av. 767, \$2.65. A. B. Rucker, Willis Point, Tex., 4, av. 420. W. C. Blanks, Willis Point, Tex., 2, av. 520, \$1.75.

Miscellaneous—W. C. Pool, Blum, Tex., 4, average 437 pounds, \$1.75. E. P. Slade, Driscoll, Tex., 27 cows and 6 calves, av. 653, \$3.00. L. D. Harris, Ringgold, Tex., 4 bulls, av. 1110, \$2.35. McAda & Butler, Kennedy, Tex., 2 bulls, av. 1240, \$2.30. N. B. Pulliam, 3 bulls, av. 1106, \$2.20. G. W. Sutherland, Hebronville, Tex., 3 stags, av. 1073, \$3.00.

Calves—L. D. Harris, Ringgold, Tex., 69, average 179 pounds, \$3.50. Greer, Mills & Co., Blue Mound, Tex., 35, av. 228, \$3.00; 6, av. 338, \$2.00.

Hogs—P. Mitchell, county, 2, average 150 pounds, \$6.15. U. S. Yards, Oklahoma City, Ok., 82, av. 221, \$6.55. E. M. Crum, Ardmore, I. T., 56, av. 192, \$6.20. Lyle & Co., Marlow, I. T., 88, av. 187, \$6.35. Moore & Co., Durant, I. T., 90, av. 185, \$6.30.

Sheep—C. H. Holloway, city, 33, average 60 pounds, \$5.00; 6, av. 56, \$6.25. Moore & Galt, Winshoro, Tex., 43, av. 41, \$4.25. James McLymont, Ded Rio, Tex., 813, av. 78, \$4.00. W. W. Means, San Angelo, 246, av. 73, \$3.65; 50 culls, av. 73, \$2.00.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Receipts of cattle at the Kansas City market last week were 26,900 head as against 30,300 for the week preceding and 16,200 for the corresponding week last year. The hog receipts were 57,000, against 49,500 the preceding week and 44,400 a year ago; the sheep receipts 30,300, against 24,100 last week and 16,600 a year ago. Some transactions in the quarantine division were as follows:

Sales Monday, May 11—C. T. Hunter, Terrell, Tex., 839-pound steers, \$3.25; I. Brown, Dilly, Tex., 788-pound steers, \$3.40; 762-pound cows, \$2.85; H. S. Earle, Waco, Tex., 844-pound steers, \$3.55; 400-pound heifers, \$2.00; 440-pound bulls, \$2.00; J. W. Gallagher, Alice, Tex., 825-pound steers, \$3.25; H. H. Moore, Yoakum, Tex., 1100-pound stags, \$3.40; W. L. Hargus, Cotulla, Tex., 410-pound calves, \$2.75; 2132-pound steers and stags, \$4.20; H. M. King, Alice, Tex., 840-pound steers, \$3.25; R. J. Kleburg, Alice, Tex., 709-pound steers, \$2.75; 725-mixed, \$2.75; 920-pound heifers, \$3.25; Dillard & Loney, Dilly, Tex., 920-pound mixed, \$3.00; 867-pound steers,

\$3.07; 784-pound cows, \$3.10; Jot Gunter, Realitos, Tex., 981-pound bulls, \$2.85; H. H. Moore, Yoakum, Tex., 1221-pound steers and stags, \$3.60; Ainsworth & Johnson, Cotulla, Tex., 765-pound steers, \$3.75; J. A. Yonkin, Yoakum, Tex., 970-pound steers, from 1039 and 1030-pound steers, \$4.30; G. Davidson, Texas, 788-pound steers, \$3.80; 1036-pound bulls, \$2.85; Pine Webb, Brandon, Tex.; 908-pound steers, \$4.20; Moore & Allen, Cline, Tex., 976-pound and 1200-pound steers, \$4.00; Houston & Booth, Gonzales, Tex., 1037-pound steers, \$4.25; 962-pound steers, \$4.00; W. J. Nolan, Wichita, Tex., 589 and 734-pound heifers, \$2.70; 674 and 753-pound steers, \$2.75; 762-pound cows, \$2.35; J. J. Walker, Minton, Tex., 970-pound steers, \$3.70; 700-pound cows, \$2.60. Two thousand eight hundred Texans; market good and steady.

J. M. Hughes, Sanger, 1 calf, 180 pounds, \$4.50; 1 steer, 360 pounds, \$3.00; 34 steers, 715 pounds, \$2.85; J. Griffith, Floresville, 48 steers, 798 pounds, 754 pounds, \$3.60; T. G. Edmondson, Gravitta, 4 steers, 955 pounds, \$3.50; 6 steers, 761 pounds, \$3.50; 25 steers, 797 pounds, \$4.35; 14 steers, 973 pounds, \$4.35; Jot Gunter, Realitos, 20 bulls, 1192 pounds, \$3.10.

James Aiken, Miami, Texas, 47 steers, 1082 pounds av., \$4.60; C. P. Williams, Miami, I. T., 43 steers, 1036 pounds av., \$4.45; Isalah Hollis, Miami, I. T., 25 steers, 1041 pounds av., \$4.45; Stewart & Hoskinson, Texarkana, 36 steers, 1088 pounds av., \$4.35; J. A. Skaggs, Shawnee, Okla., 26 steers, 1025 pounds av., \$4.05; J. K. Nealtzberger, Cotulla, I. T., 50 steers, 990 pounds av., \$3.90; 24 steers, 892 pounds av., \$3.75; 27 cows, 731 pounds av., \$3.00; 38 heifers, 525 pounds av., \$2.75; A. S. Burris, Cotulla, Texas, 52 yearlings, 511 pounds av., \$3.00; Chittim, Fleming & Davidson, Alice, Texas, 257 steers, 880 pounds av., \$3.85; J. M. Doble, Driscoll, Texas, 381 steers, 949 pounds av., \$3.75; J. H. Jennings, Cotulla, I. T., 532 cows, 706 pounds av., \$2.75; 19 heifers, 558 pounds av., \$3.20; D. W. Thomas, Ninnekah, I. T., 81 calves, 126 pounds av., \$5.00; W. F. Thomas, Pearsall, Texas, 91 cows, 734 pounds av., \$2.95; R. Driscoll, Banquette, Texas, 137 cows, 12 pounds av., \$3.00; 240 heifers, 622 pounds av., \$3.00; 20 bulls, 1273 pounds av., \$3.00; 68 calves, 276 pounds av., \$3.65; A. P. Rachall, Summit, I. T., 64 cows, 605 pounds av., \$2.80; A. S. Burris, Cotulla, Texas, 29 cows, 730 pounds av., \$2.80; J. R. Hastings, Arton, I. T., 81 steers, 1032 pounds av., \$4.50; Kirby & Cleark, Barren Fork, I. T., 25 steers, 981 pounds av., \$4.35; R. P. Crawford, Dewey, I. T., 5 steers, 986 pounds av., \$4.25; 23 steers 533 pounds av., \$3.30; G. L. Houston, Spofford, Texas, 34 cows, 33 pounds av., \$3.00; 67 canners, 503 pounds, \$2.40; 44 canners, 431 pounds av., \$2.85; Flowers & McClure, Whitewright, Texas, 57 canners, 326 pounds av., \$2.25; E. Whigglesworth, Binavadas, Texas, 31 cows, 728 pounds av., \$3.00; 31 cows, 703 pounds av., \$3.00; J. M. Doble, Hebronville, Texas, 48 heifers, 303 pounds av., \$2.75. Market steady.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, during the week ending May 9, were 18,873 cattle, 31,000 hogs, 12,371 sheep, and 2,241 horses and mules, against 16,916 cattle, 20,360 hogs, 10,038 sheep, and 1,684 horses and mules received during the previous week. These figures show an increase of 1,957 cattle, an increase of 4,640 hogs, an increase of 2,333 sheep, and an increase of 557 horses and mules. As compared with the corresponding week a year ago cattle show an increase of 10,109 head, hogs an increase of 11,126 head, sheep an increase of 1,728 head, and horses and mules an increase of 664 head.

Regarding the condition of the quarantine market the Journals' weekly letter from the Barse Commission Company says, under date of May 9:

"The market is closing 15c to 25c lower on all kinds than one week ago, the greatest decline is on the common cows and steers, and light heifers. Some cases these common heifers are 30c to 40c lower than a week ago. Good calves are about steady. Bulls 15c to 25c lower. Good steers, that are fat, of all kinds, are about 15c lower than one week ago.

"Prospects do not look very encouraging for the near future, especially if these heavy runs of common stuff continue to go to market.

"The sheep market is about steady, with the close of last week, but about 25c lower than Tuesday, when the best Texas sheep would have brought \$4.55 to \$5.00 per hundred. There was quite a string of good Texas sheep here today, weighing from 83 to 85 pounds, that sold at \$4.60, and a bunch of fair Texas sheep here yesterday, weighing 80 pounds, which sold at \$4.35 per hundred. We consider these sales 10c to 15c higher than other markets, compared with the sales we have gotten from them."

Representative sales: Willis Hunter,

• 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, 1909, and in the new sales ring
FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.....
 For catalogue apply to
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Karnes City, Tex., 16 bulls, 1300 pounds average, at \$3.20; 20 bulls, 1069 pounds, av., at \$2.80; Hayes Bros., Inez, Tex., 25 steers, 979 pounds av., at \$3.90; C. B. Kucas, Texas, 28 steers, 828 pounds av., at \$3.20; J. R. Tinsley, Gozales, Tex., 43 steers, 1036 pounds av., at \$4.15; Harrison & Burr, Valley Mills, Tex., 17 steers, 968 pounds av., at \$4.20; Westbrook & Burr, Valley Mills, Tex., 71 steers, 1034 pounds av., at \$4.20; G. W. West, Beeville, Tex., 177 steers, 1034 pounds av., at \$4.30; 177 steers, 1045 pounds av., at \$4.25; W. A. Lowe, Alice, Tex., 76 steers, 922 pounds av., at \$3.80; Vincent-Vluntzer, Corpus Christi, Tex., 12 mixed, 886 pounds av., \$3.60; 13 mixed, 875 pounds av., at \$3.25; J. M. Cunningham, Baird, Tex., 7 cows, 598 pounds av., at \$2.85; 24 cows, 659 pounds av., at \$2.35; 20 bulls, 1156 pounds av., at \$3.25; H. S. Tom, Floresville, Tex., 120 steers, 1018 pounds av., at \$4.20; E. P. Flowers & Co., Floresville, Tex., 156 steers, 1072 pounds av., at \$4.25; 44 steers, 1064 pounds av., at \$4.25; T. B. Budd, Welder, Tex., 26 steers, 1257 pounds av., at \$4.65; 13 oxen, 1804 pounds av., \$4.30; 2 bulls, 1705 pounds av., \$3.70; S. G. McMannis, Cotulla, Tex., 11 yearlings, 403 pounds av., at \$2.90; 1 steer, 720 pounds av., at \$3.50; 29 cows, 518 pounds av., at \$3.00; 26 cows, 700 pounds av., at \$2.75; R. King & Co., Driscoll, Tex., 28 cows, 826 pounds av., at \$3.10; 60 steers, 747 pounds av., \$3.10; Fleming & Davidson, Paloma, Tex., 50 steers, 944 pounds av., at \$3.90; W. H. Stein, Hebronville, Tex., 5 cows, 642 pounds av., at \$2.90; 30 calves, at \$7.00; H. Beckwith, Cotulla, Tex., 47 steers, 849 pounds av., at \$4.00; 1 bull, 1280 pounds, at \$3.10; 1 heifer, 820 pounds, at \$3.50; 3 cows, 813 pounds av., at \$3.10.

CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT
 Mrs. M. Hall, 2012 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to any one enclosing stamped envelope.

WITH THE BREEDERS.

A public sale of registered Short-horn cattle to be held at the Fort Worth Stock Yards next Thursday, May 14, at 1 o'clock, should attract a large number of buyers. The breeders furnishing the cattle for this sale are the most prominent in Texas and it is an opportunity not to be neglected for those who contemplate the beginning of breeding of cattle to be present and buy. This is the last sale to be held at the yards this spring and it may be they will sell low, but they are advertised to sell and they will go at whatever may be bid for them, so you had better be present and not lose this opportunity of getting immune cattle of the very best blood at most reasonable prices. There will be individuals from the herds of Burgess Company, Hovenkamp, Chas. Malony, Harry Landa, Carey and others. Remember the sale is to be at the new sales ring, Fort Worth Stock Yards.

OPEN DOOR FOR CATTLE.
 An order was recently issued by the treasury department permitting the importation of meat cattle from Sweden and Norway, Great Britain, Ireland and all countries on the Western Hemisphere. By this action a prohibitive order, previously in force, was rendered inoperative.

SAVING "ALL BUT THE SQUEAL."
 The sterilization of meat in Belgium is yearly gaining in importance. The object of this industry is to return to the trade, under the form of a wholesome product, meat which otherwise would be unfit for consumption.

Damp floors should be avoided in the dairy, as dampness always tends to the development and increase of organic germs.

WHY COMMIT SLOW SUICIDE
 BY NEGLECTING
CONSTIPATION?

Constipation means holding poisons in the body. Holding these poisons means they will be absorbed into the blood, clog the digestive machinery, stop the action of the kidneys and liver. That means indigestion, dyspepsia, appendicitis, flatulence and continual misery.

Don't use a purgative for cleaning out—it will make your bowels weaker. Use Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine. One dose a day will tone, invigorate and strengthen the bowels and make their action natural. It is a permanent and positive cure for conditions arising from neglect—Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach, weakness and diseases of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Indigestion and Constipation.

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PURE BREEDS AND SCRUBS.

In a paper read recently before the Missouri Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association at Springfield, Mr. Phil Donnelly very forcibly pointed out the difference in beef value between pure bred and "scrub" cattle. While this is not a new subject, it is one which always arouses the interest of the stock farmer and this frequent agitation has not been without its results. Mr. Donnelly says:

"About twenty years ago I engaged in the butcher business, and from that time up to the present time I have always raised, bought and fed my own butcher stock. I commenced to find there was a difference in the amount of beef that I could get from some cattle and the small amount that others would net me.

A short time thereafter while I was riding through the country looking for a herd of beef cattle I met a farmer who had a very fine herd to sell. The market price at that time was only 3 1/4 cents per pound, but this farmer would not sell his cattle to me for less than 4 cents per pound. After looking the cattle over very closely I decided to give him the price asked. Taking the cattle and butchering them I found that I could well afford to pay him the extra half cent, as his cattle netted me a great deal more than any that I had ever handled. They dressed about 10 per cent more than the common cattle which I had been using, or in other words, a 1,200-pound steer was worth \$6 more than a common steer of the same weight and appearance. We do not buy cattle for what they weigh alive, but for what we think they will weigh dressed.

The experience taught me a lesson, and after that I always looked for the better grade of steers. I began to look for those straight legs, broad hips, straight backs and deep flanks. I always had a fancy for nice cattle, always looked for cattle of good color. Once in particular I found that I had a great many more than would be consumed by our home market and decided to ship a load to the St. Louis market. After my cattle had arrived at the yards I noticed the buyers did not take hold very well; they would look at my stock and pass it by. I asked the cattle salesman who had charge of my stock why it was we were not getting any bids. He informed me that most of my cattle were southwest cattle and that they did not sell as well or bring as good prices as native cattle on the market. I informed him that part of my cattle were as good as any native cattle. He said they were, and that he could pick out part of my cattle and get native prices for them.

We divided the cattle into two lots. I noticed that in picking the cattle he put all the reds and roans in one lot and the others in another lot. He sold the best bunch at 5 cents per pound, or at the same price as the native steers. The other cattle, same age and about the same weight, sold for \$3.10 per hundred, or \$1.90 per hundred less. It was the difference in breeding. Now those off colored cattle ate as much and cost the farmer as much as the cattle that sold for \$1.90 more. The lesson is plain. The modern farmer has on his farm improved stock; he keeps his cattle until they will weigh about 1,300 pounds, and sells them at an average of 5 cents per pound, thus netting \$65 per head. The old-style farmer will keep his cattle until they will weigh about the same weight, but as a rule will sell them for \$3.10, or about \$25 less per head.

A very marked improvement, however, is noticeable now among cattle of the southwest. The scrubs are being weeded out and are being replaced by graded and purebred cattle. The young man just founding a herd of pure-bred cattle in that territory, if he is well grounded in proper principles and will take good care of his stock, has a bright future before him. While he may not be in a neighborhood where fancy prices prevail, he will in time be fully compensated for every head of improved stock he can raise.

The practice of some breeders in registering every animal is not to be commended. Pedigree without merit is less desirable than merit without pedigree. But the ideal-bred animal should possess both merit and pedigree. I would suggest to young breed-

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ers that when you start a herd of thoroughbred stock you should advertise. Let the people know it from the time you purchase your first animal. Tell your neighbors and keep on telling them until you have them all know that you are raising fancy cattle, and that in a short time you will have some for sale, and it will not be long known as a breeder.

I want to state to my brother farmers of southwest Missouri that we can raise as good cattle as Illinois, Iowa, or any other state in the union, if we will only try. But we must get a thoroughbred built on the farm. We must abandon the old style of our fathers. We must keep those best heifers in the herd; we must keep those large 1,200 or 1,400-pound cows with broad backs, and straight hind legs to raise from. If you keep a thoroughbred bull and that kind of a cow on the farm, I want to say when you go to market you will sell your cattle side by side of native cattle and get just as good prices.

PRACTICAL DAIRY FARMING.

In a paper before the Nebraska State Dairymen's association, held at Lincoln, Mrs. F. R. Lott dealt instructively with the above subject. In part she said:

We, as farmers, cannot keep the strictly dairy cow and make a success of the business, for there will come dry years and other drawbacks that only farmers know of, when our milk, cream or butter will not meet the demands and we must have something to fall back on. We can't afford to knock our little calves in the head, and when the cow is past her useful days as a milk-er kill her and give her a decent burial, as I heard one say, that when she has passed her day as a milker we can either sell her to feeders or fatten and sell her ourselves. We find there is money in the calf either as veal or steer, so let us start with the dual purpose cow.

Get a good hand separator, build an ice house (they don't cost much) and put up your own ice. Have a refrigerator, some good salt, a bottle of butter color and you are ready to start to buttermaking. But, listen; I hear some farmer says, "But I won't color my butter; never have and never will, and we make just as good butter as anyone." Yes, but right here is where so many farmers fail—in not finding out what the trade demands and then working for it. Of course, if you like nice, clean, white butter, why use it; but if you are making butter for the market, color it. You don't need to tell everybody you chance to talk with that you color your butter, for if you do you will surely find some like yourself, that would not eat colored butter: "No, not I. Why, I can taste it, and it won't keep," and all such trash. But go right on coloring and working for the trade.

Then there is the salt. So many think that any salt will do, just so it is clean and fine, so will use barrel salt because it is always handy, for the men folks have lots of it. So they will go to the barn or granary, as the case may be, and scrape the dirt and straw off, get a good lump, wash it up and it is ready for the butter (and as good butter as anybody's, too). I tell you you can't do it. You must have good dairy salt and I believe the farmers can make just as good butter and demand as good a price for it as the creameries if they will work for it.

Then there is the strainer. Never use the old-fashioned wire screen, but use cloth, and never use more than twice before going through the wash. I have seen some housewives use the same one a whole week (rinsing out, of course, each time), but that will not do.

Have a brick print (not one of the old fashioned ones), get parchment paper and wrap your butter nicely by dipping each piece of paper in water so as to fold and show your butter off better. I will assure you, you will never see your butter thrown in heaps with other grease, as so many farmers complain of, and neither will you have to take trade very long.

But we will suppose right here that you don't want to make butter. You would rather the creameries would do the hard work. That is all right if you are willing they should have the profit. But you need the hand separator just the same. Now, I am not paid for saying this, neither am I asked to say it, but you can't afford to haul your milk and run the risk of it souring or having it dumped in with sour milk, and by the time you get home your skim milk is not fit for the hogs, much less little calves and pigs.

If the ewe is weak at lambing time, oatmeal is one of the best and most strengthening foods. It is nourishing, increases the milk flow and prevents bowel trouble in the offspring.

Give plenty of shelter to the early broods, but do not keep them shut up too close; a little chick after the first week must be kept active and given as much out-door life as possible.

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The Journal Institute

PRUNING PEACH TREES.

An orchard man of long experience gives the following points on pruning peach trees:—

The ideal peach orchard at 12 years of age is an unvarying index of its care from the first setting of the trees. Fine orchards can be easily spoiled by careless handling, but run-down peach trees can never be made ideal, no matter what the treatment may be. Proper pruning must begin with the little whip or newly set tree. They should be set leaning heavily to the southwest, and trimmed to a simple whip, with the top cut back so as to leave the tree not over 2 1/2 feet high. This is all the pruning necessary until the middle of August, when all shoots starting should be rubbed off, excepting those at the top, covering the upper six or eight inches of the stock. The best orchards are grown from No. 2 trees, the No. 1 being too large and stalky to properly form the young top. The peach tree differs from the apple in that a wound made with the knife never heals, but simply dries; thus the difficulties met in forming strong crotches with No. 1 trees to carry the heavy loads of the future.

CAUSE OF LONG CORN STEMS.

We frequently see on rich land corn with long stems, the ears hanging some distance from the stalks. This may be regarded as a sure sign of too much distance, and consequently one or more additional stalks could have been grown. An investigation will be apt to show that each stalk has a space of from twelve to sixteen square feet.

Some years ago N. W. Woodfin of Buncombe county, N. C., plowed an acre of old field to the depth of sixteen inches and fertilized heavily. He then planted corn in drills three feet by seven inches. Each stalk had an average distance of 1 1/4 square feet. In the fall he gathered 149 bushels and two quarts of corn. The summer was sufficiently dry to fire corn, with the usual distance cultivated in the ordinary way, badly, but here the corn, though thick, kept green to the ground and flourished throughout the dry weather. BRYAN TYSON, Carthage, N. C.

FARMING IN THE SEMI-ARID REGION.

In 1894, a year of wide-spread drought a South Dakota farmer, H. W. Campbell, who had been experimenting in tilling his claim, surprised his neighbors by harvesting a crop of potatoes that averaged one hundred and forty-two bushels an acre on thirty-two acres while those on adjoining farms were nearly a failure. He gave as his guide in conquering the semi-arid conditions a variation from the usual method of tillage. Ordinarily, the farmer turns over the furrow with the plow and cultivates the top only sufficiently to insure the destruction of the weeds. Mr. Campbell's plan was to plow very deep, and by means of specially constructed implements, pack the bottom of the furrow. The top he kept well cultivated approaching as closely as possible to making fine dust over the entire field. Even when there were no weeds showing, the cultivation was continued, the object being to form a blanket of fine soil above the seed-bed and so retain to the end of the season a greater portion than usual of the rainfall, somewhat limited in that longitude. The theory was simple and the practice easy. It has gained a wide following, and is becoming one of the accepted principles of the farming of the new west. It means, when carried to perfection, that the natural rain waters will be absorbed readily into the ground that they will be held there by the packing of the bottom of the furrow slice, and that undue evaporation will be prevented by the stratum of dust above.

Over the semi-arid region, where the rainfall is only about twelve inches a year, little or no moisture falls after the middle of June until autumn. Then it is that the corn withers, the wheat shrivels, and the fruit trees lose their strength. But it is noticed that if a quantity of coarse sand be scattered over a bit of soil no matter how dry

the summer, there will always be beneath it, moist earth. So it was argued that if the bottom of the plowed surface could be packed to retain the spring rains, and the top of the field could by frequent harrowing be kept in a sand-like state of fineness, the full value of the rainfall might be utilized. The flood of muddy waters that formerly rushed away toward the sea after every rain ceases, for the rains have gone into the ground where they fell. It is a new condition and one that appeals to the farmer with great force.—Charles Moreau Harger, in Review of Reviews.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

All soils capable of producing crops contain all the soda and chlorine that ordinary plants require, so that salt cannot be considered a true or direct fertilizer, says American Cultivator. It belongs to the class of substances which benefit the crops by the work they do in the soil rather than by directly supplying plant food.

Several years ago we used to hear a great deal as to the favorable results obtained by the use of salt on grass and grain crops. Nowadays we seldom hear of them. One reason for this is that the potash salts—kainit and muriate—now largely used, contain a considerable amount of salt. As they also supply potash they are more economical than salt. On very rich land, where grain crops frequently "lodge" or fall down, salt frequently prevents this trouble, giving a shorter and harder stem, delaying the ripening for a time.

It was at first thought that the salt set free certain minerals in the soil, like silica and potash, which thus gave a harder and stiffer straw. To some extent this is probably true, but the chief effect of the salt now appears to be the retarding or checking of the nitrification processes. We know well from observation the tendency of plants when grown in a very rich soil is to make a very rapid and tender growth. When we speak of a rich soil we refer to one containing a very large quantity of soluble nitrogen. Salt delays the formation of this soluble form of nitrogen, so that the plant will make a slower but more uniform and solid growth. Salt also retards the formation of starch, and thus has a bad influence on the flavor of fruits. For this reason it is likely to make watery potatoes. Some plants, like asparagus, can utilize far more salt than others. Salt attracts and absorbs moisture.

COW PEA HAY A FEED.

In feeding value well-cured cow pea hay is similar and about equal to alfalfa and red clover hay. Curing of cow pea hay requires special care to avoid dropping of the leaves which occurs if the vines are overripe when cut, or if in curing they are too long exposed to sunshine. We often cut just after the dew is off, turn the vines several hours before sunset and put in windrows or cocks toward the middle of the day. Hay caps are very useful in curing cow pea vines if the weather becomes unfavorable. The mixture of crab grass with pea vines aids in retaining the leaves. We have satisfactorily used German millet for the same purpose with the early varieties of cow peas, sowing one bushel of the latter and one peck of the millet per acre. As emphasizing the importance of retaining the leaves by curing pea vines partly in cocks we give the following facts brought out in tests made at the Alabama Experiment Station with six varieties. The leaves average 30 per cent of the weight of the thoroughly dry hay. The leaves contain 22 per cent protein against 9 and 12 per cent in the coarse and fine stems respectively, and 7.5 per cent fat, or about four times the percentage found in the stems. In starchy material the leaves and stems were on a practical equality, containing 21 to 33 per cent nitrogen-free extract. Cowpea hay resembles wheat bran in composition and in part can be substituted for it.—Alabama Experiment Station.

GREEN CROPS FOR FERTILIZING.

It has been oftentimes asked what crops can be advantageously plowed

under to supply the nitrogen needed in fertilizing the soil. Clover and cow peas have been used with some degree of success in different parts of the country. A writer in American Fertilizer says this method pays, though it does not bring quick returns. "Such crops as turnips, rye, buckwheat and crimson clover," says this writer, "assist in reducing the plant food in the soil and making it possible for crops the succeeding year to utilize the plant food plowed under in the manure crop. Such crops give better results with fertilizers. All soils contain unavailable matter that the farmer needs. There are crops that do not have the power to break down the chemical compounds existing in the soil, but there are other crops which have a partiality for some substances which are beyond the ability of plants of a different kind. One crop may be preparatory for another, hence the plowing under of a crop is not a loss. In England the turning is regarded as a renovator of the soil, and the seed is broadcasted over the surface, sheep being allowed access to the turnips after they have matured, but the farmers also use fertilizers. The turnip can feed on almost anything in the soil, and when eaten by sheep the gain of mutton and manure gives the farmer a profit, but the English farmer attaches as much value to the increased fertility of his soil as he does to the product which he markets therefrom."

"Green crops add no mineral matter to the soil other than they take therefrom, but they assist to render the mineral matter available for the next season. It takes time to improve a farm and get it to a high condition of fertility, but the effect will be lasting. When the land is rich the farmer then has a storehouse of plant food upon which he can draw for the use of future crops. There is no safer bank than the soil when it has been improved."

HAY SCARCE IN THE SOUTH.

Considerable interest is attached to a series of maps recently issued by Prof. W. J. Stillman of the department of agriculture at Washington, which show the distribution of hays, clovers and green feeding stuffs over the various states. From these it is observed how small a percentage of the total is produced in the southern states. Commenting on this point Prof. Stillman says:

"A tremendous transformation must come before the south again becomes agriculturally rich." "Cotton was once a profitable crop, but it has come to the point where farmers are losing money on this crop; no replenishment of soil fertility is practiced, even the cotton seed is shipped away and they are selling their crops. The hope of the South lies in raising live stock and growing more grasses and cow peas. The natural soil conditions throughout much of the South are excellent, but the land has been worn to a thread. Compare Illinois and Georgia. The census figures show that on the regular Georgia farms, not the truck farms alone, but on the field crops, commercial fertilizers are used in enormous quantities—to as great an extent as in any state, and yet the general run of farmers are losing rather than making money. Illinois, on the contrary, uses almost no commercial fertilizer. She raises live stock and grows grasses and clovers and her land is growing so rich that wheat breaks down."

Prof. Stillman fails to point out the possibilities of the South as a truck and fruit growing section, but to the extent that his observations direct the reader towards abandonment of the one crop idea and the husbanding of natural fertility in the soil his words should bear some weight.

If you do not take pleasure in raising poultry and caring for it, it will soon lag and become a burden to you and you will find no enjoyment in it, no prosperity, no happiness, no money.

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CATTLE SALES

J. L. Glass of Sterling county sold to T. G. Brennard 250 cows at \$12.50 per head.

Sam Mayes of Coke county, has sold to William Allen, his herd of fifty cattle at \$15 around.

A. J. Wolcott, a ranchman near Midland, has sold 700 yearling steers at \$16 per head and 500 twos at \$22.

Ed Decie and Mitchell Brothers of Sutton county, sold fifty head of two-year-old steers to Abe Mayer at \$17.

August Herring of Runnels county, sold to Territory parties 85 head 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers at \$12, \$18 and \$20.

Abe Miller of Concho county has sold to Blocker and Bishop of Cedarvale, Kas., three hundred head of grown steers at \$23.50.

E. W. Periwinter, a ranchman near Big Springs, sold to S. Hill of Glasscock county, an Aberdeen Angus bull yearling for \$100.

M. C. Whalen of Jackson county, has sold out all his three-year-old steers, numbering about 500 head, at \$19, to territory buyers.

West and Bennett of Brackett sold last week to A. H. Gage 2,500 three and four-year-old steers at \$23 per head, 20 per cent cut back.

J. M. Roddy of Hamilton county sold to Thomas P. Gillespie of Sutton county, 197 head of native cattle, calves not counted, for \$2000.

Ed. Dozier of Concho has sold his herd to A. A. Hartgrove for \$13.70 per head. He turned over 170 steers and 159 head of mixed cattle.

F. L. Pierce of Coke county, bought of A. J. Roper 80 head of stock cattle, paying \$8 for heifer yearlings and \$12 for two-year-old heifers and cows.

James Coffee and J. F. Yearwood have placed on their stock farm near Georgetown, Tex., four young Hereford bulls, purchased from a well known Fort Worth breeder for about \$700.

Dan McCuningham, owner of a large ranch near Sedan, Kas., has purchased at Colorado, Tex., 300 head of yearling steers at \$16.25 per head, which are being shipped north.

W. H. Godair last week sold 2000 two-year-old steers to A. J. Nesbit, of Denver, at \$22.50 around, to be delivered at Hereford about the first of June. These steers are from the Bartow ranch.

T. J. Moore of Llano county has bought a bunch of cattle from J. B. Middlebrook at \$13 per head all 'round, calves not counted. It is one of the best graded herds in that section.

H. C. Campbell, a big cattleman of the Indian Territory, has just purchased in Coleman county, 1000 fancy 2-year-old steers for shipment over into the Territory. The prices ranged from \$20 to \$22 per head.

Luther De Vilbiss, of near Pearsall,

sold to S. C. Roberts 31 head of two-year-old steers at \$15 per head; twenty-two yearlings to V. T. Crawford at \$10 per head and twenty-three fat cows to J. D. Eldridge at \$16 per head.

At Fredericksburg last week E. C. Hopf sold 200 one, two and three-year-old steers to Gustav Schreiner of Kerrville, at \$10, \$14 and \$17. They are a good bunch of graded Durhams, Herefords and Red Polts.

Joe Stokes, representing Lovelady & Stokes, has been buying steer yearlings in Fisher county at \$11 and \$12. Mr. Stokes is understood to be looking for about one thousand more at these prices.

Paul O. Brewster, a South Dakota buyer, was in Colorado City last week and contracted for 1800 Howard county 2-year-old steers from Winfield Scott and Company, at \$20 around. They will be shipped north early next month.

Jeff Justice of Garza county, has closed a deal with D. N. Arnett, manager of the Spade ranch, for the sale of 600 two-year-old steers at \$20, average. They will be pastured in Hockley county.

W. J. Heard of Refugio county, while in Beeville last week purchased from the Loveland stock farm two fine bulls for \$300. Proprietors of the farm also report, through the Bee, the sale of three registered bulls to Blesse Bros., at \$100 each. Considering that several years ago registered bulls from above the quarantine line brought from \$300 to \$500, the prices that are being received for native registered stuff are considered somewhat low.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.

One hundred and sixty-three cars have been engaged for sheep shipments from San Angelo during this week, says the Standard. Estimating 250 sheep to the double deck car, this means a total of 40,750. It is estimated that if the market holds up to a reasonably good figure at least 125,000 sheep will be shipped from there during the season.

Among the sheep sales on the markets at San Angelo last week, were the following: Hamilton & Co., San Angelo, 1287, 85 lbs., \$4.70; F. Cochrane, Sanderson, 1239, 90 lbs., \$4.85; W. M. Noelke, Sherwood, 1025, 83 lbs., \$4.60; W. M. Noelke, Sherwood, 1600, 83 lbs., \$4.60, at St. Joseph. The general market for sheep was 25c.

Jim Hewes sold 1750 fancy muttons to J. R. Hamilton at \$3.35 in San Angelo last week. They were taken to Crockett county for pasturage.

A clean profit of \$20,000 is credited to J. R. Hamilton, the San Angelo mutton buyer, for this season. He recently sold 3900 head of sheep to Cudahy at \$4.00 per head, wool off.

J. W. Nolan of Brackett has sold to Isaac Hart six hundred muttons at \$2.75 per head.

THE TYPICAL COW GIRL.

A very clever "write-up" of Col. Zach Mulhall's accomplished daughter is floating around as a stray maverick. This is how it reads:

The typical cowgirl of the West—the personified spirit of the plains—is Miss Lucille Mulhall, the champion roper of the Oklahoma range. And she is young, not yet out of school, and pretty, with the color of wind and sun-inspired health, the daring of a stranger to "nerves," the charm of unspoiled spontaneity. Miss Mulhall has the reputation of being able to ride the wildest broncho of the plains. She has ridden a wild steer in her short dress days, it is related. But she don't tell of that now. Her latest bid for fame was the roping of a wild coyote. It was accomplished from the saddle with the coyote at a dead run. Miss Mulhall is the youngest daughter of Colonel Zach Mulhall, ranchman and railroad man. She is mascot of the Mulhall cowboy band. She loves the big ranch better than she does the Sacred Heart convent where she is taught lessons, and far better than she does the city home to which she is taken every winter. She is the pet of all the plainsmen at cattlemen's conventions, for they see in her the unusual woman—one who can appreciate their point of view and who brings to them more nearly than any young man has

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade Shorthorns.

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

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Immune Shorthorn cattle. Foundation consists of get of Mr. Leonard's "Lavender Viscount," and Mr. Gentry's noted bull "Victorious." A few bull calves for sale. Write for prices. J. W. CAREY, Armstrong, I. T.

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Young bulls by the Undeatable \$1000 Bull Royal Cup No. 123933 and out of \$500 cow, Poland China Herd headed by Perfect Sunshine, No. 23127 by "Perfect I Know," whose get has never known defeat in the Show Ring. Sows in here by the \$25.00 "Corrector" and the Grand Sweep Stakes winner, "Proud Perfection," sire of America's greatest prize winners. JNO. E. BROWN, Granbury, Tex.

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DURHAM PARK HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

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

done, a renaissance of the days when barbed wire fences were not the margin of activity in the cow business.

A Denver steer buyer, who was recently in this section and bought a few steers to go to the northwest, claims since his return home that Texas 2-year-old steers are selling this spring at \$3.50 per head lower than last season, reports the Colorado City correspondent of the Dallas News. He claims that the fat 2s, sold last year at \$24.50, and were purchased this spring at \$21, and these wild statements are being industriously circulated and used as a lever to force down the price of Texas 2s in advance of the June coming of the buyers who are expected to operate in this section. Facts are cited to show that, as a matter of fact, the market for this class of cattle is only \$1.00 below that of last year.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association is being held at Alliance this week.

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SWINE

PLANTING PEANUTS FOR PIGS.

From several trials we have found that a good stand of peanuts can be secured by soaking in water 24 to 36 hours before planting. Some of the nuts may be a little slower than others in germinating, but this is the only objection, with the exception of requiring a little more nuts to plant a given area than when the nuts are shelled before planting. The tediousness and expense of shelling before planting a large area are very considerable.

The distance in the row and between rows that we have adopted after different trials of different distances in planting the Spanish variety is 8 to 10 inches in the row and two to two and one-half feet, and we cultivate level and shallow and not close up to the plants after they begin fruiting. We graze the peanuts by confining the pigs in succession on small areas. The confining fence is moved as often as the pigs have grazed the nuts cleanly from enclosed area.—Arkansas Bulletin.

GET GOOD MILKING SOWS.

When buying pigs for breeders why do we not get them from sows that have good milk records? When a man buys a calf the first thing he wants to know is whether it is from a good cow, but when he buys a pig if it looks nice it is what he wants, whether the sow only had two pigs, or not enough milk for one. I am no breeder and have no interest in this work, writes W. Johnson in "Rural New Yorker," but I know there could be good work done in this line. I have a Chester White sow that has raised me three litters. I sold the first litter for \$42, the second for \$83 and the third for \$74. These pigs were a cross with the Yorkshire. I sold two pigs for breeders and the rest for the market price. She has another litter now, and when they were only one day old they were out in the yard running around. I have had purebred Poland Chinas that breeders have picked out for me, saying they would make good breeders that would have only two and not over five pigs in a litter, and I would have to take them to the house and feed them. If we would take as much pains in breeding up the pig milkers with our sows as we do with our cows, we would soon have better hogs and not so much trouble with them.

PASTURE FOR HOGS.

The Kansas Experiment Station has realized \$11.90 per acre from rape pasture and \$24.10 from alfalfa pasture in ninety-eight days. These results were obtained from experiments, which were begun July 25 and concluded October 31, 1902.

Thirty shoats, averaging 52 pounds in weight, were divided as nearly equally as possible into three lots of ten each. Lot I was fed on a grain mixture of shorts one-half, corn-meal one-fourth, and Kafir-corn meal one-fourth, in a dry lot. The other two lots were fed the same grain ration, but one received rape pasture and the other alfalfa pasture in addition. Each lot was given what grain the hogs would eat up clean, and each had access to water and ashes.

The gains of the three lots were very nearly equal. The dry lot consumed 557 pounds, or 70 pounds for every 100 pounds of grain, more grain than the pasture lots. The lot on rape required one acre of pasture while the alfalfa lot used a trifle less than one-half acre

	Grain per	Grain, Total cwt.	lbs. gain.
I. No pasture	3,801	1,023	371
II. Rape pasture	3,244	1,076	301
III. Alfalfa pasture	3,244	1,078	300

The lot without pasture required 3.71 pounds of grain, to produce one pound of gain. Assigning the same value to the grain fed the hogs on rape pasture, we have 877 pounds of pork credited to the grain and 199 pounds credited to the rape. At six cents per pound, the price at which hogs were selling at the close of the experiment, this would be a credit of \$11.90 per acre for the rape. In a similar manner the alfalfa is credited with 201 pounds of pork, equal to \$12.05, and as there was only a half-acre of alfalfa this makes a rate of

\$24.10 per acre.

The cost of preparing the seed-bed and seeding the rape was \$1.80 per acre. It was seeded in the feed lots on soil that would otherwise have remained idle, or would have grown up to weeds.

The shoats on pasture enjoyed their diet and seemed satisfied. Those in the dry lots seemed to be hankering after something green, and their appetites seemed unsatisfied without some kind of roughness. They would even nibble at straw in a vain attempt to satisfy their craving.

The experiment emphasizes the superior value of alfalfa pasture. Where alfalfa is not available, or where variety is wanted or it is desired to utilize otherwise waste land, Dwarf Essex rape, seeded at the rate of six to eight pounds per acre any time from early spring to late summer, will furnish an excellent diet that is greatly relished by the hog. Succulence and variety will make healthful hogs that will return increased profits.

SELECTION OF BROOD SOWS.

The best time to select the sows for the following year's breeding is at weaning time. Condemn all the mature sows that were not good milkers, and also those that had very uneven litters, providing this fault was not of the boar instead of the sow. If a majority of litters were uneven the boar better be changed. Do not discard a young sow if she had only 3 or 4 pigs, if they were good ones. Frequently such sows will farrow eight or more the next time, and all good ones, too. The young sows selected for future breeders should be offsprings of the sows that proved to be the best mothers in the herd. Mark them, keep an eye on them, and grow and build them, by judicious feeding, to do the work allotted to them.

The hog raiser should grow a crop of peas and oats mixed to turn the hogs into after they have become accustomed to that feed by cutting and feeding it to them for a week. After this let them have free range, not forgetting to supply extra food when they commence gleaning. When through feeding the peas and oats, separate the selected and market sows from the herd. Much of success in raising profitable feeders is in selecting sows and caring for them separately, to make them thrifty. Provision should be made for dividing the pea-oat pasture by a movable wire or other fence, so that all of it may not be run over at once.

The sows should have plenty of exercise at all times, especially after being bred. In summer they may be turned out to pasture, which should consist of barley, oats, peas and rape, with a little dry feed once a day to counteract the green forage. A little ground oats mixed with clean water or milk is good. In winter one feed of ground oats a day with plenty of water is sufficient. Oats tend to produce good growth of bone and muscle in the sows, as well as good strong litters.

WHEN TO SELL HOGS.

It is a well known fact among feeders that the first fifty or hundred pounds of flesh is much easier to place upon the back of any animal than the last fifty or hundred pounds. This we have found to be the case in the feeding of any and all classes of live stock. The reason for this may be clearly seen and understood when we consider that it is one of nature's laws that the young animal convert nearly every ounce of food directly into live weight. In the mature animal this is not the case. The animal has secured its growth, and, nature in that particular has practically ceased to so aid the feeder in producing the additional weight. The older animal can through use of a good forcing method be made to lay on fat quite rapidly, but in any case it will require a greater amount of both expense and time and will not be accomplished so easily. With the growing herd of pigs we are able to make from 176 to 200 pounds of prime pork that may be placed in the market at the end of five or six months, this with a little more effort than the mere placing in good condition for more extended feeding.

The increase of demand and the comparative high price of feed have during the past year tended toward placing upon the market animals of the

hog class at a younger age and at a less weight than ever before. In many, perhaps the majority of cases, has the time between the period of farrowing of the sow and that of the marketing of the young pigs been reduced. This has shortened the feeding and growing period and by so doing has proved a benefit to our farmers who are in the habit of raising pigs for market purposes. It not only furnishes an earlier and in most cases a better market, but admits of a lessening in the cost of production.

SUMMER FEEDING OF SWINE.

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

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

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

BERKSHIRE.

WINCEY FARM BERKSHIRES
and B. P. Rock. 26 stamps and testimonial. S. Q. Hollingsworth, Coushatta, La.

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

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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 HORSE.

Where mangers are left filthy and partly filled with rejected food the horse frequently fails to thrive and is the victim of indigestion.

It has been estimated that about 20 per cent of the energy contained in a horse's allowance of oats goes towards chewing and digesting the grain.

THE MULE AT THE FAIR.

In case the plans of the Chief of the Live Stock Department of the World's Fair meet the approval of the management the mule and his kin will be accorded unusual honors at St. Louis next year. It has been in Mr. Coburn's mind since assuming charge of the live stock features of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that its magnitude offered an unparalleled opportunity to do justice to the mule. Accordingly one of his first recommendations was to so enlarge the horse and mule classification that mules of all sorts of usefulness might find deserved recognition.

The World's Fair in St. Louis will set new standards in many ways, and Mr. Coburn's effort will be to include in these the standards that belong to the jack and jennet and from them down to the "just plain mule." A lack of knowledge exists as to the varied utilities of the mule, but the display at the Fair will be an eye-opener in this respect. It will tend to bring the mule from all over the world. The largest mule, the smallest mule, the pack mule, the ambulance mule, all other kinds of army mules, the draft mule, the sugar mule, the cotton mule, the burro, in short, any mule or any of his relatives that have contributed to the world's progress in peace or war will find at the World's Fair a chance to record his service to mankind. This has not been the case at other fairs or expositions. At the Columbian awards were made but to two mule-owners—one from Missouri and one from Illinois. Because the mule is patient his reward should not be always delayed, and a live stock feature at St. Louis in 1904 will be a mule display likely to surprise many a man who now counts himself mule-wise.

THE BLENDING OF BLOOD.

In a thoughtful discussion of the subject of breeding draft horses, Dr. A. S. Alexander contributes to the Live Stock Report an article from which the following extract is taken: "There is a very marked difference between the blending of metals and the blending of blood. When several metals are fused together to make an alloy for some special purpose, and gold forms one factor in the creation of the product, that gold is never lost, however useless the alloy may prove. The gold can be readily recovered in its original weight, purity and value. The base metals are cast aside, the dross is skimmed off and rejected, the pure gold is regained and used to better account. When we blend bloods, however, the alloy is a permanent creation. There is no possibility of refining its appearance, the factors entering into its formation have each and all lost forever their original identity. They may form a product better than the original materials used, or they may result in a valueless creation, the component parts of which can never be recovered or used again. Where a farmer fuses the pure blood of a pedigreed stallion with the native blood of his farm mare, the resultant progeny is an improved alloy containing one-half part of the pure blood used. He cannot undo his work, but he can improve upon it by instilling a further amount of pure blood into the veins of the grade progeny. If he does so, well and good. If he produces a fresh alloy with a base metal—with an alien horse—he loses forever the pure blood originally used. The new alloy is a conglomerate of warring elements, each fighting for supremacy, each going down in defeat, each falling to achieve any particular or useful accomplishment. "The grade draft horses of the International exposition and their pure-bred brethren were not produced in this way, neither can our farmers expect to achieve success by the prac-

tice of such absurd and disastrous methods of blood-blending. Too much of this foolishness has been practiced in the past. Let us, in the future breeding operations of the country start with the correct ideal, such as was demonstrated at the International, hold fast to that which is good, persist in the steady, undeviating purpose of producing home-bred stock of that ideal type by uninterrupted top-crossing of mares with the pure blood of the same breed year after year, rejecting the poorest progeny and castrating all the males, seeking annually to use a stallion of the same breed but of better quality and type than the one previously used. The result cannot depart from the right line so closely followed. Inevitably, where proper food and shelter are provided, it must culminate in grade stock of quality and characteristics practically identical with those of the pure breed used for the formation of improved animals."

LAYING THE FOUNDATION.

There is no question but that heavy drafters form the most profitable and the safest class of horses for the farmer to breed. There is less chance of failure to produce a marketable horse and less skill required in breaking and developing the colts, and conditioning them for the market.

To the farmer who has special aptitude for horse breeding operations, the breeding of a class of strong, well-mannered coachers is an attractive and never overworked field, writes Herbert W. Mumford in Prairie Farmer.

In selecting mares to work on the farm and to breed this class of horses it is necessary to look for more quality, breeding, style and action than otherwise would be absolutely essential. Mares carrying French, German or English coach or American trotting blood are found best adapted for this purpose. The latter, namely, trotting bred mares of size, quality and coach conformation have undoubtedly given the most universal satisfaction and horses so bred are preferred in our leading American markets. They should be of pleasing conformation, sound, good actors and possessing good disposition. These mares should weigh from 1150 to 1300 pounds and be bred to a horse weighing not less than 1200 pounds that has correct coach horse conformation and plenty of knee and hock action. He should have plenty of spirit with a good disposition. The racing instinct should not be too strongly developed in such a horse.

One very important point in making a success of breeding any class of horses is that the mares and stallion cannot be too carefully selected. Better pay an extra hundred dollars for the right kind of a mare than take one that is not right because she looks cheap. Better pay \$25 for service of a stallion of merit and breeding than to get the service of an inferior mongrel-bred horse for the asking. Endeavor to get the qualifications desired in a stallion that will be likely to stand in your section of the country for a series of years. Get your mares as nearly alike as possible in breeding and individuality then breed them to the same stallion for a series of years and you are likely to get some very attractive and valuable matched teams, which always command a premium over single horses of the same class and quality. As far as practicable do not change from the breeding of one class of horses to another. This should not be done without careful deliberation and until you are well satisfied that you are not qualified for handling the class of horses you are producing and hence not finding such production profitable. By continuing in the breeding of a certain class of horses, whether draft or coach, buyers will soon look to your farm when wanting good horses of the class you breed. Save the best mares produced as the future brood mares. Always have sale horses in good condition and you will find that you are producing about the only class of stock that buyers will cross the state to see and for which buyers are frequently found who are willing to pay a premium, just because they happen to strike their fancy.

SHEEP---GOATS

Pure air and sunlight have a favorable effect in the breedings of ewes.

The best breed of sheep is the one that suits both taste and requirements.

A ram must be a typical specimen of the breed he represents in order to secure results expected.

A lamb that is plump and fat without undue forcing with heating foods makes the best growth.

MOHAIR PRICES HIGH.

One "bull" feature of the goat market is the increase in the price of mohair which has become apparent of late. Respecting this, a New York broker says:

"Mohair to-day is very high on account of the heavy demand from felt mills, dress-goods manufacturers and plush mills, as they are using it extensively. The popularity of everything in the shape of a mohair fabric has been responsible for this increase in the purchase of raw material, and from the present trend of fashion is likely to continue for the fall. The new domestic clip is now coming in. There are two clips a year; the whole clip amounts to 1,500,000 pounds, one-third coming forward in the fall and two-thirds in the spring. The spring clip is now coming forward, and, including all kinds, will amount to about one million pounds. The best domestic is grown in Oregon and Texas, but Texas has two clips a year, consequently is not fully grown. New Mexico also produces one."

Advances since the first of the year average about 10 cents per pound. The price of superior American mohair is now 40 cents, and lower grades 35 cents more or less. The number of Angoras in the United States is close to seven hundred thousand. A good fleece should weigh about three pounds.

FACTS ABOUT GOATS.

In no country has the raising of fine milk goats been brought to such a

GOATS.

R. H. LOWERY, CAMPSAN FABA, Texas. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.

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

SHEEP.

FOR SALE CHEAP

Two hundred and fifty head of fine Merino sheep. Address W. G. HUGHES, & CO.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS



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

T. B. HUDSPETH

Sibley, Jackson Co.,

Missouri.

Scott & March BELTON MO.

Breeders of

Hereford Cattle.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

degree of perfection as on the island of Malta, where a population of 200,000 relies almost wholly upon these animals for milk and cheese.

The Maltese goats are very large and handsome, with long glossy hair, and it is no uncommon thing for one of them to yield five to six quarts a day. They could not be introduced successfully in the United States, because the climate would be too cold for them, but crosses of them with hardier varieties would be most valuable.

Another valuable variety, which crosses to advantage with the ordinary goat, is the Nubian, an animal larger by half than the common species and of a very striking appearance. Its lower jaw projects beyond the upper, the lower teeth often extending above the nostrils. The ears are flat, long and pendent.

This goat, which sometimes gives over six quarts of milk a day, being the most productive variety known, has no beard and is extremely sensitive to cold; hence the necessity of utilizing it by a cross for cooler climates.

ALLEN C. THOMAS, Pres't and Mgr.
A. G. CRUMP, Vice-Pres't.

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FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS (Incorporated) FORT WORTH, TEXAS
Salesmen: Allen C. Thomas, cattle; A. G. Crump, hogs; Walter Stark, Assistant
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References: First National Bank, Market Report free of charge on application. Write, wire or phone us.

We are represented on all Northern markets. Exchange Building.

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Address: Edward T. J. President, Toby's Business College, Waco, Texas; Toby's Institute of Accounts, New York City

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THE KATY FLYER

THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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 UNDER THE EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS
 MANAGEMENT OF
SELDEN R. WILLIAMS.

OFFICES:
 DALLAS, GASTON BUILDING
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TERMS: \$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Texas, as second class mail matter.

Recent wholesale purchases of blooded cattle by the big ranchmen are only straws indicative of the "grading up" process seen on every hand.

The organization of an anti-horse chief association in Indian Territory would indicate that this type of outlaw is not likely to receive much kindly consideration when captured.

Some of the paragraphers have been describing how the frost killed off the cotton crop in Oklahoma. The fact that it had not yet been planted when the reports were sent out spoiled the effects of the story.

Farmers of Finney county, Kansas, have tackled the irrigation problem in a vigorous manner by the formation of a district organization of their own. Some 10,000 acres in the Arkansas river bottom near Garden City will be artificially watered.

The value of shelter and comfort for cattle is demonstrated in an experiment made by the Arizona station. A herd of milch cows were exposed for three days to a cold rain, at the end of which time the flow of milk had decreased just one-half, notwithstanding that the cattle were properly fed. It was a month before the cows gave as much milk as before the exposure.

More rapid settlement of the Texas Panhandle seems assured as soon as the 250,000 acres of land heretofore held by the Houston and Texas Central railroad in Hardeman and Childress counties are thrown on the market, in accordance with the provisions of the Hill validating bill, passed by the last legislature. Most of the land is suitable for grain and stock farming and may be purchased on very favorable terms.

One of the features of the agricultural college extension work of the University of Illinois is the organization of experiment clubs in different parts of the state. A number of counties have organized clubs of boys and girls between the ages of twelve and twenty-one years. These young people are doing experiment work and making original investigations under the direction of the faculty of the college of agriculture. The membership ranges from a score or more in some counties to over 300 in others. Results have fully justified the expenditure of time and money required.

Some experts who are good at figures have reached the conclusion that losses caused by insects which prey upon vegetation will cost the farmers of the United States \$350,000,000 this year. This sum would pay the salaries of an immense army of entomologists and the expert who is able to demonstrate that his efforts have resulted in the saving of even a small proportion of it should not be denied a fair salary. Let the good work of bug hunting go on. Agencies destructive to the pests will probably be discovered in time.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY.

There is much of encouragement in the fact that new canning industries are springing up in all parts of Texas and the territories. Several of these enterprises were established by local capital formed into stock companies, with low enough capitalization to admit of substantial dividends upon the investment. Other corporations have been formed by astute capitalists in the North and East, who recognize in the rapidly expanding fruit growing industry great possibilities for profit. Just as the creamery has helped dairy-

ing, will the cannery add impetus to gardening and horticulture. It is too early, as yet, for the full effects of this new enterprise to be recognized, but before many years have elapsed the increased home demand for fruits will have attracted the attention which it deserves. When canneries have been located in every town of importance, the producers will no longer have to depend upon commission men in distant cities to find a market for their products.

EXPENSE IS JUSTIFIED.

Some of the Eastern newspapers, whose constituents cannot understand why any money should be spent by the government in improving conditions west of the Mississippi, have been "viewing with alarm" the estimate made by experts that it would require about \$10 per acre to reclaim most of the arid lands in the Southwest. This, they believe, is an unpardonable waste of money. It has never occurred to them, perhaps, that in many localities well watered lands which were once arid oftentimes produce crops worth hundreds of dollars per acre in a single season.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR BREEDERS.

The greatest sale of blooded live stock which the world has ever witnessed is promised for next year, as a feature of the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis. At a recent meeting, the board of managers for the show decided that the prize cattle should be sold under the hammer. Breeders all over the country are highly enthusiastic over the prospect and will vie with one another in finishing up the best heaves that were ever led into the ring. It needed only such an assurance to insure the pre-eminence of this feature. Those who make a specialty of breeding the best on both this and the other side of the Atlantic will be represented by the cream of their herds and the auction will be well worth traveling thousands of miles to attend. Nor is it unreasonable to believe that several records for high prices will be smashed.

FARMERS MEAN BUSINESS.

The people of Finney county Kansas, are going after the irrigation proposition in a way to obtain results. Under the new law, it is possible for an irrigation district of any extent to be formed, with the consent of the land owners in it. This district may then vote bonds for the prosecution of irrigation works of whatever sort it may desire.

Such an irrigation district has been formed in Finney county, which is apparently the first county in the state to take hold of the new plan. The district includes 10,000 acres in the Arkansas bottom, with Garden City in the middle of the tract. The surveys of the district are now being made by County Surveyor H. C. Diesem, and as soon as they are finished the residents of the district expect to go ahead with their bond issue.

The purpose they have in view is to tap the underflow of the river, and make it available for use, either by pumping or gravity. The natural flow of the Arkansas is too uncertain a quantity to be depended upon for crops, which need water at all times, and it is absolutely necessary that a more certain supply should be reached, if farming is to assume any greater proportions than it has at present. The people who are voting the bonds for the prosecution of the work are quite confident of success in their undertaking.

GOOD SOILS FOR TOBACCO.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington announces that soil has been discovered in this country which will grow tobacco just as fragrant and otherwise as fine as that which comes from Cuba, Sumatra and elsewhere. Secretary Wilson said that this discovery is one of the most valuable made by the department in some years.

The secretary has just returned from an investigation through some of the Southern States. He thoroughly probed the situation in the tobacco districts of Tennessee and Mississippi. Then he looked into the prospects in the Mississippi delta and Gulf States territory. Samples of some of the soil were submitted to the expert chemists and analysts of the department who

had been sampling the soils of Cuba, Porto Rico and the other countries from which the finest tobacco comes. These men found the same qualities in the soil of the far Southern States as they found in that of Cuba. The value of this discovery will be understood when it is shown that tobacco worth more than \$50,000,000 has been imported annually in recent years. If the discovery of the department is put to practical uses the greater part of this money will go to the Southern States.

COMPARISON OF EXPORTS.

The United States census figures show that agricultural production was twice as great and agricultural exportation a little more than twice as great in 1900 as in 1870; but that production of manufactures is three times as great and exportation of manufactures six times as great in 1900 as in 1870.

To sum up in a single sentence this comparison of production with exportation, in agricultural and manufactured products, it may be said that, comparing conditions in 1900 with those of 1870, agricultural production has increased 92 per cent, agricultural exportation 132 per cent and exportation of manufactures 538 per cent.

COST OF IRRIGATION.

It is going to cost much more than was originally estimated to perform an irrigation system for some of the arid lands in the Rocky mountains region, according to a Washington dispatch. When the irrigation law was being urged before congress it was estimated that several million acres of arid and semi-arid lands might be reclaimed and sold to homesteaders at about \$5 per acre. The interior department has been securing figures, based on preliminary investigations by its expert irrigation engineers, which make it probable that the actual first cost to place these lands under water will be about \$10 to \$11 per acre.

The occasion for the discrepancy between the estimates made when the law was under consideration and those now made by the government experts is said to be attributable to three causes: (1) The cost of \$5 was arrived at by averaging the expense incurred by private corporations which had performed similar work, but it is now discovered that the private companies have secured possession of all the sites where cheap irrigation can be practiced, and those which the government will have to improve are all of a more expensive and difficult character; (2) the economical showing made by private companies is due in many instances to the temporary character of the work, which it has been intended to replace with more permanent and expensive plants when the profits began to accumulate; (3) when congress passed the irrigation law it incorporated therein a provision that all work should be done under an eight-hour labor contract, and that no Mongolian labor should be employed.

PRESIDENT IN NEW MEXICO.

While in New Mexico last week President Roosevelt congratulated the people of the territory on what they have accomplished and said he believed they were on the verge of greater things. "Much will depend on the thrift of the people," he said, "but the government can help somewhat and the government will help." (Applause.)

The president spoke of the benefits of forest preservation and irrigation to be enjoyed, and said this will do most toward bringing New Mexico to statehood and making it one of the great states of the West. (Applause.)

NEW USE FOR HOGS HIDE.

It is proposed to establish a factory in this country for the manufacture of tires for vehicles from the skin of hogs. John Muir of Beth, Scotland, while in Kansas City last week said that he had been experimenting for some time to find a substitute for rubber, which is becoming scarce and expensive. He says that hog hide is the best substitute he has found. In preparing it for use as vehicle tires it is subjected to a pressure of 8000 tons. The tire made by this process is said to have the resiliency of rubber and to be more durable.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements inserted in this department in the three Journals at two cents per word. This pays for publication one time in:

- The Texas Stock Journal;
- The Texas Farm Journal;
- Kansas City Farm Journal.

The combined circulation of the three Journals secures by far the largest circulation in the Southwest.

REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE REAL ESTATE—New 4-room frame residence; 4 lots, same as 1 square acre; young orchard; choice location in Brownwood; block from Howard Payne College and public school. Cash value, \$2000. To exchange for grass land or stock farm. Address Box 363, Brownwood, Tex.

FOR SALE—eBautiful country home, 110 acres on Galveston bay, above overflow, 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 & PERRY, Ochiltree, Tex.

RANCHES.

IMPROVED RANCHES for sale: 14,000 acres, \$1.25; 5000 acres, \$2.00; 12,000 acres, \$2.00; 20,000 acres, \$2.50; 8,000 acres, \$2.10; 20,000 acres, \$3.00. Unimproved: 9,000 acres, \$1.00; 20,000 acres, 60 cents. Improved farms from 160 to 6,000 acres, \$10.00. All splendid investments. Liberal terms arranged; small cash payment, balance time. Address Charles Rogan, Austin, Texas.

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, besides the well there is everlasting water 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 registered 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 further 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; 4408 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, \$3960; 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, plenty of water; situated on Rito Blanco canyon, 3 1/2 miles from Dalhart. Best bargain in 100 miles of Dalhart. Write for price and particulars. Largest list of small ranch property of any company 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.

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.

FARMS.

TO TRADE—Improved Oklahoma land near a good railroad town for merchandising, from \$3000 to \$7000. Address L. B. CHRISTIAN, Elk City, Ok.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM—We can sell your farm, home or business quickly for cash, no matter where located. Send description and we will show you how. Offices in 16 cities. Established 1893. A. A. ROTTNER & CO., 500 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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. AN-DY DAVIS, Smith Point, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cheap, fine valley farm, 370 acres, 8 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.

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 88, Fort Gibson, I. T.

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.

Registered Red Polled Cattle for sale. J. L. JENNINGS & BRO., Martindale, Tex.

NOTICE—For sale, one car load Jersey cows, thoroughbreds and grades, two first class combination saddle horses. Address, B. H. HAMBRICK, Henderson, Tex.

115 HIGH GRADE stock cattle, nicely marked, 5/8 to 7/8 Hereford, one registered bull; from 6 years old down. Write or wire, T. M. HAYS, M. D., Santa Anna, 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, Kiowa, I. T.

PASTURAGE.

I STILL HAVE some good grass in Creek and Osage County. Terms reasonable. T. J. JORDAN, COLLINSVILLE, I. T.

CATTLEMEN, ATTENTION—I can pasture 50,000 head of cattle in the Chickasaw Nation; pasture fenced, plenty of water and grass guaranteed; 5-year contract. Write JESSE L. JORDAN, Marietta, I. T.

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 falling 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 15 1/2 hands high. Apply to K. McLENNAN, Stamford, Jones Co., Tex.



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

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HELP THE CAUSE ALONG.

With \$10,000 at its disposal the American Society of Equity could inaugurate a campaign of publicity and education that would, no doubt, result in the enrollment of thousands of new members and an infinite amount of good could be accomplished. It rests with the farmers of the country themselves to say whether or not this amount shall be raised and placed in the hands of the officers without unnecessary delay. Undoubtedly this is a bad season of the year in which to agitate the matter. The farmers are busy cultivating their crops and have but little time in which to meet and discuss plans for co-operation. But after the crops are harvested they will have time to meet for an interchange of ideas as to when and how their products may be best marketed and a local union of the American Society of Equity would afford a common meeting place for the tillers of the soil. By organizing these neighborhood camps they may aid materially in the advancement of a great national cause.

NOT OPPOSED TO CAPITAL.

Many people, even after they have read the plans of the American Society of Equity, think it is opposed to capital, trusts, etc. This is the natural result of the teachings and sentiments of the times. The common people are taught to believe that capital is their enemy. The constant strife between capital and labor intensifies this belief and naturally the unthinking person looks to the overthrow of capital or its limitation as the beginning of any great reform.

As regards the A. S. of E., this is entirely erroneous. The success of this society will insure to the capitalist the integrity and permanency of his legitimate investments and enterprises by removing the danger of hard times. By a more equal distribution of wealth, and by the increased activity in all branches of business, it will create opportunities for legitimate business that were never present before under the most prosperous conditions in the past. The success of the A. S. of E., which means uninterrupted prosperity for the greatest class of our people, the farmers, means an era of prosperity for the North American continent, such as the world never before dreamed of. This era of prosperity will not be confined to any particular people or class, but will be general, beginning on the farm, reaching out through the small towns and cities and of course will be reflected in the metropolitan cities. The only classes to whom we send warning, are the gamblers and speculators.—President J. A. Everitt.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

It is well known that the large boards of trade and large operators throughout the world, especially in Chicago, New York and Liverpool, are the great "bears" on the agricultural products

of the world, and the prices set by those "operators" are the prices which all the farmers of the world must take for their entire crop, as the export price sets the price for the entire crop raised. Through a system of reports, which they control they systematically conspire to publish the most extravagant "Forecast Crop Reports," stating that the acreage in Russia and Argentina has vastly increased over last year, the acreage of the United States and India shows a decided increase, and as the crop season advances they commence a system of large acreage production of 25 to 40 bushels to the acre which creates such immense prospective crops that by the very volume of it they are enabled to beat down the price of the grain on hand and destroy the value of the crops of the world through this endless chain of "False Forecast Crop Reports." It has been proven that these acreage reports were nothing more than guesses made out of whole cloth, and when the threshing machines had done their work and told the story it was found that these "reports" which had done so much to destroy the value of the farmers' crops were "unmitigated lies."—J. C. Hanley.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Ellis county claims the distinction of being the banner county of the "belt," the annual production reaching 88,500. This is a falling of 38,000, as compared with 1900. Diversification has made inroads in the yield of the white staple, much of the land formerly devoted to its growth now being devoted to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables on which the profits are incomparably larger.

CRUSADE AGAINST MANGE.

In all of the Western States a determined effort is being made to stamp out the mange, which has developed to a threatening extent among cattle. A vigorous movement has been inaugurated by Dr. C. G. Lamb, the new state veterinarian of Colorado, who is seeking, through correspondence, to secure the co-operation of livestock boards and officials of adjoining states.

SOME WHOLESOME ADVICE.

In an address before the Cane Growers' Convention at Macon, Ga., last week, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson said that the South could not conceal her advantages, that the world was learning of her resources and of her opportunities, and the result would be before a great while that lands which now sell for \$5 to \$25 an acre would be selling for \$100 an acre. He pointed out the necessity for better agricultural education in the schools and colleges of the country. He said the United States can produce sugar as cheaply as any other country in the world in connection with diversified farming.

TO RECLAIM ALKALI LANDS.

The agricultural department of the United States government is about to undertake to demonstrate to the farmers of the Yakima valley, state of Washington, that many thousand acres of alkali lands in that vicinity can be reclaimed and within two years made the most valuable agricultural lands in the section. Similar demonstrations are to be made in other parts of the country, all with the view of turning 4,000,000 acres of alkali lands in the West, which in their present state are worthless, to farming uses.

Thomas H. Means, an agent of the department, has arrived in the city from Washington. He will proceed to North Yakima and in the Wide Hollow valley will build the experimental station.

The Fort Sumner Land and Cattle company with a capital of \$200,000 has been incorporated at Las Vegas, N. M.

When you write to advertisers kindly mention the Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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.

STENOGRAPHERS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, blood poison, bone felon, abscess, sores on babies' heads, corns on feet, old sores of all kinds cured. Send for circular and testimonials. E. A. POND, Putnam, O. T.

STRAYED—Dark brown horse fifteen hands high, twelve years old, branded K cross. Reward will be given for return. E. B. DAGGETT, Fort Worth, Tex.

FARMERS who wish to better their conditions are advised to write for a descriptive pamphlet and map of Maryland, which is being sent out free of charge by THE STATE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION OF MARYLAND. Address Mr. H. BADENHOOP, Secretary, Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

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.

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

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. Funderburk, 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 18 States and 2 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. Address, BRYAN TYSON, Metnon this paper, Carthage, N. C.

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 castron. DR. J. S. BAILEY, Denton, Tex.

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

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

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.

WANTED—Your order for a pair of those up-to-date cowboy boots; nothing but firstclass work sent out, fit and satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. BOEGEMAN, Hillsboro, 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, 336 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

DAIRY

Mixing warm with cold milk hastens decomposition.

The presence of an excess of albumen often causes the cream to be thick andropy, and it does not churn easily.

If the salt does not dissolve readily it is liable to make the butter gritty and to retain too much water.

SUCCESSFUL BREEDING OF COWS.

An authority on the breeding of dairy cows says: "The great difference in the efficiency of individual dairy cows shows the ruinous practice many of our dairymen are following to-day, of buying springers and selling them as soon as they are dry, not only that, but when the cows are kept two or three years they are frequently fed so heavily that they are soon ruined and the helper calves, even from the best cows, are seldom raised. This is a ruinous practice for the dairy interests, as the progeny from the best cows are not preserved, and our future cows must be raised on dairy farms. They cannot, for obvious reasons, be produced on the range, as can the steers, sheep or horses. If we consider the great difference in efficiency of cows, it is very evident that much better herds could be obtained by careful selection and breeding than are found on most of our farms. Most of our dairymen are keeping too large herds and wasting a large amount of both feed and labor on poor individual cows. If many of them would keep half the number of cows, but of better quality, they would have both barn room and feed for calves and helpers, much less milking to do, and larger net profits.

BALANCED RATIONS FOR COWS.

In urging the importance of growing more protein foodstuffs on the farm for domestic animals, and the importance of balanced rations in feeding, Wallace's Farmer concludes with some ration formulas for dairy cows as follows:

"We will now give you some balanced rations, this time for dairy cows, but if you will give them to any kind of growing stock, you will not miss it far; for example, 20 pounds of clover hay, 5 pounds of bran, and from 6 to 8 pounds of corn. If you do not have the bran, then substitute oats. You can grow all these. Again, you can take 20 pounds of clover hay, practically all the cow will eat, from 8 to 10 pounds of corn and cob meal, and to this you will have to add 2 pounds of cotton seed meal; all this for a day's ration.

If you grow alfalfa or cowpea hay

then you are fortunate. Give your cow all she wants of these, and she will eat from 15 to 20 pounds, and then put in 10 or 12 pounds of corn. Or, if your alfalfa hay runs short, give only 10 pounds of that, 10 pounds of corn stover, from 8 to 10 pounds of corn, and 2 pounds of bran or oats.

If you have a silo, give 30 pounds of silage, 15 pounds of clover hay, from 4 to 6 pounds of corn, and 4 pounds of oats or bran. If you have nothing but timothy hay and corn fodder, then give about 5 pounds of corn fodder, 15 pounds of timothy hay, 3 pounds of corn, 5 pounds of bran or oats, and buy 2 pounds of cotton seed meal.

FEEDING THE DAIRY COW.

An extract from Dairy Bulletin, No. 58, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo., says: If a herd is fed with the proper kind of ration and with the degree of liberality which goes with economy, the next thing is to study the individual animal and find out how much each will use with profit. Here is where good judgment on the part of the feeder must decide. It is well to have a cow in fairly good flesh at calving time, but if a good milk she will lose much of this fat within a few weeks. It is not expected, and in fact it is impossible, to keep a good milk cow fat while in full flow. If a cow begins to lay on fat before reaching the latter part of her milking period, when fed liberally, one of two things is the matter. The cow is not adapted by nature for producing milk, but beef, or is fed too liberally.

A cow with the natural disposition to produce a large flow of milk, will consume all the feed she can digest without getting fat, provided it is properly balanced. The cows that are most likely to be overfed are those which are not producing much milk, either from being far along in the milking period, or on account of being poor dairy animals. The cow that is generally underfed is the cow giving or capable of giving a large flow of milk. In many herds all the cows are fed the same amount of feed, which is a serious mistake. When a cow already on liberal feed begins to decline in milk yield, the feed may be reduced gradually without affecting the milk cow. While a cow is in the early stage of her milking period, the feed can be gradually increased, watching the milk yield to see how far she responds. To feed her to the best advantage, it is necessary to make a record of the yield of milk from each cow. It would be well for all dairymen to keep in mind that the time to feed a cow liberally is when she is fresh and giving a good flow of milk, and not wait until the yield begins to drop before giving the liberal feed.

POULTRY

When infusing new blood into the flock secure the best stock obtainable.

By getting her children interested in the care of poultry the busy housewife may escape many unnecessary cares; and, at the same time, the little ones will develop a taste for farm life.

EVOLUTION OF A CHICK.

If a fertile egg has been incubated for even twenty-four hours, a small speck is visible, but it is not discernable in thick or dark-shelled eggs; but if the egg were broken open, it would be perceived that the vesicle had enlarged, and radiating from it would be a number of minute blood-vessels.

On the third day these blood-vessels will have completely surrounded the yolk, and the small dark spot in the centre will have developed into the eye or brain. The brain is the first part to take definite form.

On or about the fourth day a respiratory membrane is formed, and the egg gradually increases in opacity until after the seventh day it is not practicable to form any judgment of the progress of the chick by means of light.

By the tenth day the bones of the skeleton have begun to assume consistency, the internal organs have a decided shape, the heart is formed, and all vital parts are complete. On certain parts, feathers are growing, and all development from hence is rapidly carried on.

On the twelfth day heat is given out, and this is easily demonstrated to those who use incubators, as less heat is required to keep up the temperature, and it is generally necessary to move back the weight.

The chick reaches its perfect form on the fifteenth day, and from thence grows in size, until, on the nineteenth day, respiration through the lungs takes place.

Up to within a few hours of the exit of the chick from the shell, the egg bag lies outside the bird. Immediately before hatching it is absorbed into the intestines, and forms sufficient sustenance for the chick for twenty-four hours. Therefore, people should avoid attempting to cram the little birds until this time has passed, when, if they are healthy, they will help themselves readily enough.

If all has gone well the eggs will begin to chip not later than the twentieth day, and the chick leaves the shell unassisted in from twelve to eighteen hours from after the first appearance of the bill.

HATCHING CHICKS IN MAY.

Many breeders will now sell at least a part of their breeding stock for less money than in any other time of the year—sell stock from which they raise their prize-winners. If you want to stock up, buy them advises a correspondent of the Southern Poultry Journal. You have ample time to raise enough to put in a full yard or more next spring, that will be worth \$50 or more. If you have not all the chicks you want, and do not want to spare the money to buy stock, then buy eggs now; more will be fertile than earlier in the season. There is no reason in saying that May-hatched chicks will not thrive and do well; the only thing necessary is to keep them out of the very early morning's dew and use a little extra effort to keep off lice. It is the month that lice are most troublesome, but they can be kept down. If the setting hen is thoroughly cleaned and new straw put in as many times, the hen greased when taken off, and each week until the chicks are weaned, no lice will be found on the chicks. Apply the grease to bare place on the hen's breast, under her wings, and on head, rather sparingly at the start, and do it when on roost or about the time she goes to roost. The novice is prone to overdoing almost everything he undertakes, and can put too much grease on the hen. Less than one-half a teaspoonful of lard is enough to use at the start, and at no time should more than that be used. Great care must be used when grease is applied to chicks. It should never be done in

POULTRY.

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

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

GOLDEN WHITE AND BUFF

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

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

I HAVE FOR SALE

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

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.

the morning, always late in the evening, but if the hen is greased as I have suggested, there will never be any necessity for greasing the chicks. This is an old preventive used by farm women whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, but no hightoned gentleman has ever suggested anything, nor has any costly perfumed stuff been put on the market that is as effective or as easily applied. The writer has hatched and raised hundreds of fine chicks in May; the reader can do it simply by giving them a little extra care and attention. I am going to do it this year.

VIGOROUS BREEDING STOCK ESSENTIAL.

The raising of chicks is a very important part of the business. While the successful hatching and raising depends largely on the proper handling of incubators and brooders, as well as care and food, our experience satisfies us that the foundation of success is in the breeding stock, writes Charles T. Thompson. Strong, healthy birds properly handled will produce eggs that are fertile and chicks that will thrive and grow even under unfavorable conditions, while eggs from stock that is not in a healthy condition for breeding will produce chicks that with the utmost care and attention possible to give them will mean loss and bitter disappointment to the breeder. Judging from articles written by poultry raisers and conversations we have had with many breeders, the success or failure of raising chicks is laid too much to the method of incubating, brooding and feeding, and what we believe to be the foundation of success (the breeding stock), is not given the attention by many that is necessary to produce good results. In a poultry journal of recent date a raiser tells how he feeds to produce pullets that lay when four months old. If those pullets are used for breeding when the hatching season arrives, and are in a good, healthy condition and lay eggs that are fertile and produce good, strong chicks, it is the first time we have ever heard of such being the case.

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The U. S. Gets More Cream than others, which means more money to the user;


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For Western trade we transfer our Separators from Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha. Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

RELIABILITY

As our Watchword. Reliable Goods, Reliable Information and Reliable Methods. Don't think because we are in the Windmill business that we are "sharps." There is an honest, straightforward way of doing business in such goods and we make money by pursuing such a course.

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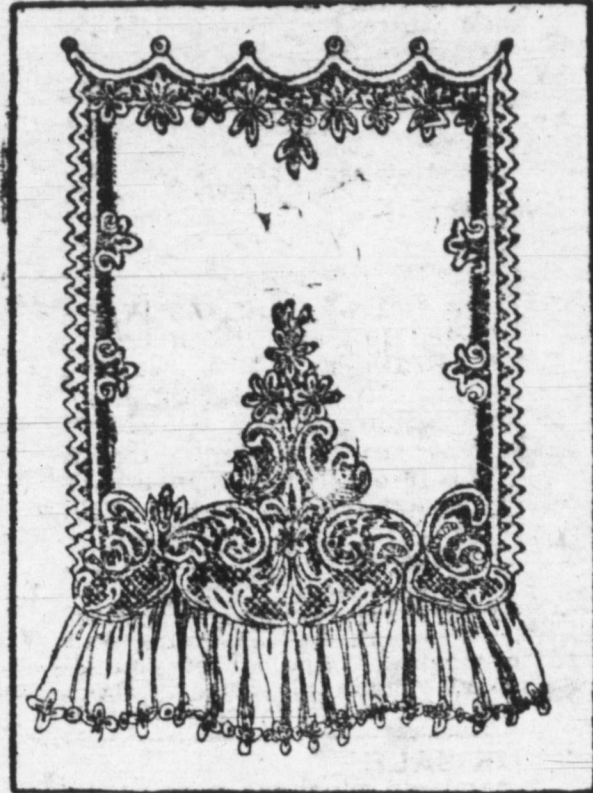
Goes with everything we sell you, as well as everything you buy of us. We will not furnish you cheap goods without telling you they are not the best. Money paid us is better than in a bank, because what we give you for it earns big dividends for you. Try us with a postal card. Ask for booklet No. 50.

Texas Challenge Windmill Co.,
205 Elm DALLAS, TEXAS.



HOME DECORATION.

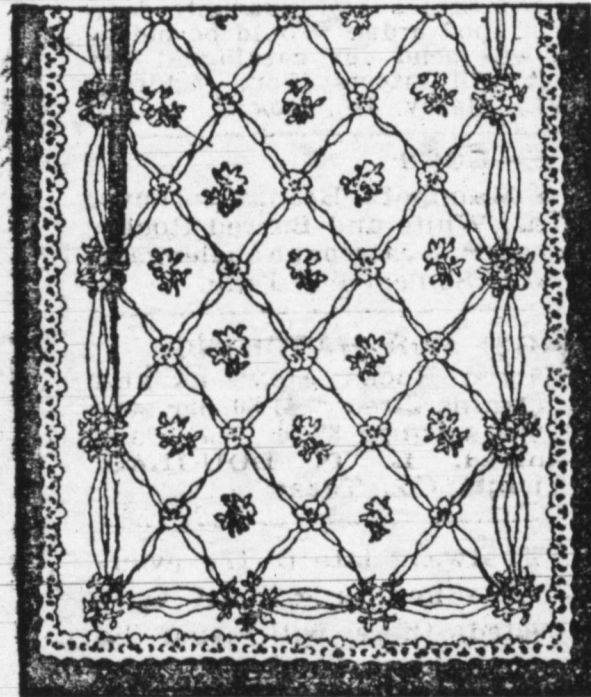
Nothing gives such a cachet to a house as its window blinds and curtains, and they are, or should be, a detail to which every careful housewife gives her personal and constant attention. Now, more than ever, is the time when window laces and muslins must be looked through and the stock re-



BRISE-BISE IN SILK AND LACE.

plenished. New designs for the season may be counted by the hundred, and whether the requirement be the simplest of net or muslin curtains or the most elaborate of ornamental hangings something beautiful may easily be found.

Investigating what may be classed as curtains de luxe there appears a truly tempting range, with their bor-



TRELLIS AND ROSEBUD CURTAIN.

ders of point de venise, net carre or Arabian lace and their exquisite blending of silken fabrics with transparent insertions, rich appliques or fine embroideries.

Short blinds are imperative requirements of the moment. Among these the brise-bise ranks as one of the first favorites, whether, as in the example illustrated, made of silk and renaissance lace or of net, lawn or linen.

The panel curtain is another adaptable variety of the short blind, the design being applique on net in the center of the curtain, which can then be cut to fit the window, and sash curtains, frilled or plain, in Saxon lace or filmy net, offer a tempting range of choice.

Among popular curtain materials there are always the swiss appliques in many charming forms. One of the newest and prettiest of these is the trellis and rosebud design here shown, a style which harmonizes with either modern or old fashioned furnishing and has everything to recommend it on the score of good taste. The medallion and wreath is another graceful pattern, while for dining room or library come some exceedingly handsome curtains of heraldic type, which would harmonize well with massive furniture and heavy draperies.

Some of the swiss curtains are simply bordered with the ribbon bow design, which is so pretty for bedrooms, while others have beautiful all over patterns. Another variety of curtain which could not well be improved upon where a light, delicate drapery is required is of the needle run Saxon lace, worked with dainty floral designs.

The Marie Antoinette curtains, with their true lovers' knots and other pretty devices in lace braid and embroidery upon net, are a style which always finds favor, especially in these days with their penchant for Louis XV. and Louis VI. And then there are the soft

muslin curtains, tambour worked or embroidered, which may be draped so artistically.

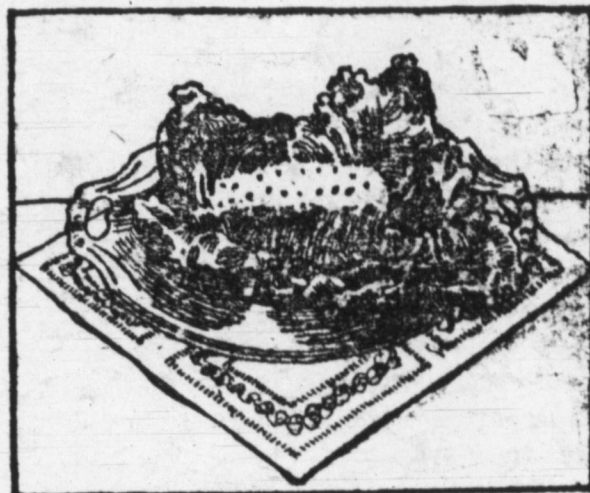
Nearly all of these makes are repeated in delicate bedspreads, softly flounced, for making up over colored silk.

Frilled muslins, sash nets and soft madras nets are among other details of tasteful window furnishing.

GREEN THINGS AND OTHERS.

Lettuce, escarole, endive, water cress and feticus, or field salad, are to be had in many markets at extremely reasonable rates. Celery is scarce, but obtainable. When other greens cannot be had, try a red cabbage salad. Quarter a small, firm head and with a sharp knife shave as thin as possible. Cover with plenty of fresh cold water and let stand for half an hour to crisp, then drain thoroughly. To this add if possible a few stalks of celery cut fine, mix with it a French dressing, turn into the salad bowl and sprinkle with one or two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped parsley.

Hot Potato Salad.—A hot salad to be served at luncheon is prepared by putting four thin slices of bacon into a frying pan and cooking slowly until all



CREAM CHEESE SALAD.

the fat is tried out. To this are added four tablespoonfuls of vinegar and the pan drawn to the side of the fire, while four hot boiled potatoes are cut into slices or small dice. The vinegar dressing is poured over them, they are seasoned, turned out on a hot dish, sprinkled with finely chopped parsley and served as an accompaniment to fried sausages.

Cream Cheese Salad.—Another good salad is made with cream cheese by molding into small rolls (using butter hands or pats), arranging each in a nest of blanched lettuce leaves and serving with French dressing or a mayonnaise. A variation of this is made by molding the cheese into balls and pressing the half of an English walnut meat on one side.—Table Talk.

SKIRT FOR LIGHT FABRICS.

Among summer skirts suitable for the different veilings and other light fabrics Parisiennes are bestowing much favor on the "sun ray" model.



SUN RAY SKIRT.

The cut shows an accordion plaited skirt of this kind, to be made up in any of the new colored veilings on a glass silk foundation.

THE FASHION OF YOUTH.

It would seem that ladies have left off growing old by their own decision. The bachelor girl of today may be thirty, thirty-five or forty, but as nobody reminds her of her years she is unaware of them, with the result so agreeable to us all—that she does not look them. She has simply decided to remain young, and youth abides with her. A fashion writer says:

Where is she who once was styled old maid? I encounter her only in novels or on the stage. It is the way of the novelist to lag behind the times, but the theater should know better.

So far, indeed, as women are concerned, there is nothing now, I think, between youth and the extremity of years. Middle age, having gone out of fashion, has incontinently disappeared. The maiden aunt has become the elder cousin of her nieces and her nephews.

Why grow old? The gods never thought of such a thing. A middle aged Venus is a contradiction in terms, and what fancy could depict a wrinkled Hebe?

At this point I am imperatively reminded that some form of athletics claims most ladies at the present day. I am not thinking only of the school-girl and the girl graduate. I am thinking more particularly of those ladies who have long passed from the hands of schoolmistress, who have, in fact, reached what used to be called "a certain age." Twenty years ago these ladies would have been expected to wear bonnets and a severe style of mantle.

In their attire as much as in anything I observe the happy determination of ladies to go on being young. There seems to be at present no middle aged wear at all. How, forsooth, should there be, middle age being beneficently abolished! If dowdiness is observable, I suspect at once that the offender is still in her unregenerate youth. A little later she is wise enough to know that no woman ever yet looked young who was badly or unbecomingly dressed.

Given a certain way of life, moreover, it is probably as easy to remain youthful—within, of course, a reasonable span of years—as to grow old. One thing may be taken as certain—that the age at which women in general elected to be laid on shelves has been absurdly young; that they have become aware of that fact and are disposed to remain young in future for a very much longer period—a most laudable intention, surely!

BOILED FISH WITH EGG SAUCE.

Dredge the prepared fish with flour; wrap in a cloth; put in a steamer or in boiling water; when done, take from the kettle, drain, place upon a hot platter, remove the cloth, garnish with lemon points and sprigs of parsley and serve with drawn butter egg sauce. A medium sized fish will boil in half an hour and when sufficiently cooked will flake and separate easily.

Drawn Butter and Egg Sauce.—Cook together until well mixed a tablespoonful each of butter and flour; add a cup of the water in which the fish boiled; simmer five minutes, season highly with salt and mildly with pepper and serve in a tureen in which have been placed half a dozen slices of hard boiled egg.

PIMPLES, FRECKLES, Etc., Quickly Removed And the Skin Made Beautiful.



Face Bleach not only removes pimples, freckles, moth, brown spots, oiliness, tan, sallowness, Acne, Eczema and other skin diseases and blemishes, but it wonderfully improves the skin. For those who doubt its marvelous efficacy I have published a few of the thousands of letters I receive which praise its merits.

PROOF POSITIVE

June 15, 1902. Dr. J. B. SILVER, 12 CAUSEWAY ST., BOSTON, MASS., writes: I recommend your wonderful Face Bleach in the treatment of skin diseases and in the successful removal of all blotches and pimples. I daily receive the highest compliments of the efficacy of your Face Bleach.

June 23, 1902. Mrs. MARY WILCOX, MT. JEWETT, PA., writes: I have been using your Face Bleach for some time. It has done wonders for me. I had a very oily and pimply skin; now my skin is smooth and not oily at all.

June 21, 1902. Miss MARY MOONEY, EBERVALE, PA., writes: I am using your Face Bleach, and my freckles are fading quite fast.

Face Bleach will be sent to any address upon receipt of price, \$2.00 per bottle. Book "How to Be Beautiful" sent upon request for 6 cents stamps. MME. A. BUFFETT, 2 E. 14th St., New York City.

STEVENS
CRACK SHOT RIFLE.

A new rifle. 20-inch barrel. Weight 4 pounds. C. B. caps and .22 short R. F. Has an **AUTOMATIC SAFETY** and cannot be discharged accidentally. **Price Only \$4.00**

If these rifles are not carried in stock by your dealer, send price and we will send it to you express prepaid. Send stamp for catalog describing complete line and containing valuable information to shooters.

THE J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
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YOUNG MAN, Y GET BUSY

If you have a team and can give bond we'll give you credit and start you in a business of your own, selling our standard household remedies. No experience required. Oldest, largest and best company of the kind in the world. Write to-day for exclusive territory. 385 can vassers now at work—all satisfied. Established 1868. Capital Stock, \$500,000.

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96 Liberty St., Winona, Minn.

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TO
CALIFORNIA

Every Day Until June 15th the

will sell one-way tourist tickets to **California Common Points** with privilege of stopover at many points in California. . . .

For descriptive literature and further particulars see agents, or address
W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston.

Dining Cars
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Meals served a la carte on trains from Texas to Memphis, St. Louis and intermediate points.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS
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THE ONLY LINE
FROM
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NORTH and EAST
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DINING CAR SERVICE.

J. C. LEWIS, TRAVELING PASS'N AGENT, AUSTIN, TEX.
H. C. TOWNSEND, GEN'L PASS'N AND TICKET AGENT, ST. LOUIS.

MAVERICKS.

Territory cows have been selling around \$14 in Brady and vicinity.

Losses of the Capital Syndicate during the winter are now estimated at \$50,000.

The cattlemen of Eastland county will meet at Cisco next Friday to organize a protective association.

In Donley county, A. C. Donnell bought from Wes Ryan a good bunch of cattle, paying \$18 for cows with calves and \$15 for dry cows.

L. M. Brock has purchased the Herkimer ranch and stock near Midland for \$3,000. About 250 head of good, graded cattle are included in the deal.

L. Daugherty of Hylton, Nolan county, has purchased from J. A. Hazlewood, a small ranch property, well stocked, on Deer creek, in Scurry county.

B. H. McCurdy of Sedalla, Mo., is figuring on the purchase of a large ranch in Shackelford county, which he proposes to stock with fine cattle and horses.

It is reported that the "O. X." ranch of 140,000 acres in Foard, Hardeman and Cottle counties has been placed on the market, and will be sold to farmers at \$2.50 to \$4.00 per acre.

T. J. Moore and W. H. Kuykendall of Llano county, have acquired 6,000 acres of land from R. H. Moseley at a rate of about \$5.00 per acre. The pasture is well watered and seems a bargain at that price.

James Vardie of Estelline, has sold two sections of land near that place to the Matador Land and Cattle Company at \$4.25 per acre. It is proposed to use the property for holding herds on previous to shipment.

W. R. Evant, Hereford, J. C. Gilliland, Mangum, O. T., E. C. and A. McCarty, Waxahachie, and T. H. Gilliland, Mangum, have recently been enrolled in the Panhandle Cattlemen's association.

The members of the Hamilton Co., Tex., Wool Growers' association will hold their annual picnic May 29. This is the oldest association of the kind in the state, and the annual reunion is a pleasant yearly event.

The exodus of young cattle the first half of this month from Sutton county, Texas, to the Indian Territory will be large. It is estimated that during the next few days 10,000 will be started and others will soon follow.

There were delivered at the stock pens in Big Springs, Texas, May 1, 540 steer yearlings, which had recently been purchased by A. B. and H. Jones of that place. The steers were raised there, but rank considerably above the average for that country.

Late reports from Hereford, which is a great cattle shipping point for herds driven north, indicate that sufficient rains have fallen to fill all the lakes and water holes in that

vicinity, which insures an abundance of stock water for the drivers.

The "V" ranch, in Borden county, formerly owned by Sug Robertson, was sold recently to Frank M. and Andrew J. Long for \$70,000. It is one of the best pastures in the western part of the state. No cattle were included, Mr. Robertson transferring all the stock to his Crosby county ranch.

T. A. Cooper and W. M. Benorst, ranchmen of Everts, S. D., are at Midland, superintending the shipment of 1000 one and two-year-old steers, which they recently purchased, to South Dakota. While buying they encountered many stockmen who persistently held out for better prices.

From Midland come reports of a fatal accident which befell Charles Crosby, aged 17, on J. D. Houston's ranch, near that place. While trying to rope a steer he was thrown to the ground and rendered unconscious, remaining in that condition for several days. His death occurred early last Tuesday morning.

Tom Waggoner has sold his 20,000 acre tract between Pease and the Red river to a Chicago syndicate, which will co-operate with the Frisco railway in advertising the advantages of that section as a stock farming country. Thus are the big pastures in the western part of the state gradually passing out of existence.

A. B. Jones of Big Springs, has expressed a registered 24 hour old Hereford bull calf to his brother in Callahan county, to be raised by a native cow and to grow up accustomed to the fever tick. This is said to be a successful way of preventing splenic fever and the experiment will be watched with interest.

According to a test made by a ranchman of Roswell, N. M., six acres of alfalfa will support 200 head of hogs and still yield two full cuttings. By frequently changing the hogs from one field to another they are fattened without rooting or making reseeding necessary, and thus the process of haying and hog fattening continues from year to year.

Stock raising is rapidly expanding in Arizona, and as fast as the irrigating of lands is extended, new ranches and alfalfa fields are opened up. A colony of Yavapai county people have just arranged to settle on a large tract of land on the banks of the Colorado river a few miles above the town of Parker. Stock raising will be the chief pursuit of the new colony.

Among the big outfits who are moving steers to the northwest this spring is Cowden & Pemberton of Midland, who will carry about six thousand; John M. Shelton four or five thousand and George T. Reynolds perhaps, an equal number. It is probable that the independent movement to the northwest will not exceed 25,000 for the season.

The division of the Godair & Bishop ranch, near Midland, will not be entirely accomplished until about the first of July. Under the terms of the contract each of the two partners will receive an equal number of the stock cattle and 55,000 acres of patented land. The firm will first market 4000 head of steers before dividing.

A dispatch from Beeville says that Kenneth Hudson, subpurchasing agent of the British Colonial office, was in town again last week to receive 200 Red Poll heifers furnished him by W. J. Staton. He also purchased fifty burros to be used as pack animals in South Africa, where the cattle are to be shipped to replace those destroyed by the late war.

J. L. Jennings and Bro., writing to the Journal, says: "We have a registered Red Polled heifer calf, calved April 19, 1903. It weighed 102 pounds when less than a day old, measured 3 feet, 3 inches in length, was 2 feet 9 1-2 inches high and measured 2 feet, 9 inches in girth. Would be pleased to know if any breeder has a larger



STUDEBAKER FARM WAGONS


Measure up to the highest standard for appearance, strength of material, perfection in workmanship, and long continued service.



Every conceivable size and style of Farm and Business Wagons are carried in stock at the Dallas Branch House; also a large and complete assortment of Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Carriages and Harness of all kinds and prices. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Ask for our catalogue and prices, or call at our

REPOSITORY, 317-319 ELM ST., DALLAS, TEXAS.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
WM. T. FULTON, Manager.



HAY PRESS ALL STEEL
MOST DURABLE RAPID
SCOTT HAY PRESS CO
814 W. 12th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

calf than this. It is the best one we have ever seen."

Information comes from Hereford and other points on the Pecos Valley branch of the Santa Fe, that a considerable number of 2-year-old steers are arriving there for sale upon the open market. Northwestern buyers are pleased with the situation, expressing the opinion that more will be offered than there is demand for, and they will be able to make their purchases at much less figures than they would otherwise have had to pay.

There was closed last week at Pecos a big ranch and cattle deal, which included two hundred sections of leased land and 15,000 head of range cattle. About \$175,000 changed hands in the deal. Richard Riggs, a well known stockman of the Davis mountain country, was the former owner. Al Poyham of Amarillo and Erasmus Wilson of Los Angeles, Cal., purchased it from the trustees of the Riggs estate, against which bankruptcy proceedings had been instituted.

Summing up conditions in this state the Chicago Drovers' Journal says: "Texas has a broader market for her cattle than ever before. Texas cattle are not only being shipped to the northern markets, but to Cuba, South Africa and the northern states for grazing purposes. A trial shipment was made some time ago to South Africa, and it turned out so satisfactorily that another boatload will be forwarded soon. The Boers could not get better cattle with which to stock their ranges than they can find in the Lone Star State."

A. B. Robertson has gone on a trip to Hereford and Portales, from which point he will superintend the shipment of 10,000 of the Hat cattle to Montana. Hereafter the base of operations for the Hat people will be in the northwest. Only one-third of the cattle will be moved this year, the balance following one and two years later. The new ranch has already been located about seventy-five miles from Miles City, and the ranch saddle horses were shipped last fall in order that they might winter in the new location. Winfield Scott of Fort Worth is largely interested with Mr. Robertson in the enterprise.


ONE FARE PLUS \$2.25

—TO—

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

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

ALL VIA



For Full Information Regarding RATES, SCHEDULES, LIMITS, EXTENSION PRIVILEGES, THROUGH CAR SERVICE,

Ask Any Cotton Belt Man

—OR ADDRESS—

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

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The Southern Field,

which is sent free upon application, gives authentic information about present available openings for the profitable investment of capital in Manufacturing Plants, Mining Properties, Timber Tracts, Farming Lands, Colony Sites, Residence Locations, and Water Power Developments.

M. V. RICHARDS,
Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C.

JUST ONE WORD that word is

Tutt's,

It refers to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and MEANS HEALTH.

Are you constipated?
Troubled with indigestion?
Sick headache?
Vertigo?
Bilious?
Insomnia?

ANY of these symptoms and many others indicate inaction of the LIVER

You Need

Tutt's Pills

Take

THE NEW FASHIONS.

Picturesque dressing is now the vogue, and our fashions are mostly ancient ideas molded in new forms by twentieth century cleverness. The east rules the sleeves of our gowns and mantles, the oriental effects being decidedly in the lead. Shapely shoulder capes of taffeta, embroidered muslins or guipure, replace heavier wraps and form a graceful harmony with the picture hats. It is a decidedly feminine



A SMART SUMMER TOILET.

season. The mannish woman, in attire at least, is quite "out of it," and the girls are going back to high and narrow heels.

Two interesting examples of the new season's styles are shown. The smart summer toilet is to be made up in fawn



GREEN CLOTH COSTUME.

or deep biscuit crepe de chine, veining or pique, trimmed with bands and latticework in emerald green satin or velvet. Green silk stitching is conspicuous on the tucks of the skirt, either side of the narrow apron panel, the shaped belt and down the full sleeves. Handsome lace composes the large collar, neck and wristbands. With this is worn a hat of vandyked chip and black velvet trimmed with bunches of roses and an elongated silver buckle. The parasol is of tussore silk, with full crape bounce in the same tone, surrounded with circles of green ribbon. The stick is ebony.

In French spring suits marked favor is shown toward light cloths, especially delicate greens, grays, blues, champagne shades and other soft, really indescribable tints. Pistachio green cloth lined with pink taffeta and combined with silk brocade of the same tone composes the second model. The brocade is used for the top shoulder cape, the wide plaited and scalloped sleeves and the middle layer of the treble basque finishing off the bolero vest.

The novel collar may be in either coarse guipure work, Richelieu embroidery or Irish crochet lace. The shepherdess hat in puckered white muslin is wreathed with foliage and roses.

Lawn or batiste frocks embroidered in swiss embroidery are one of the features for the summer, and delightful little lace and embroidery shirt waists are to have immense vogue. These are simply made, slightly bloused in front and fasten at the back. There will be nothing more chic.

The high directoire belt is still so new that it is only seen on the very best model gowns.

AMY VARNUM.

SKILLED RENOVATION.

Some points well worth knowing at this time of year—or, indeed, any time—are given as follows in Good House-keeping:

From a lace curtain expert I learned that "if curtains blackened by a soft coal atmosphere are put into warm water they will be gray to the end of their existence, no matter what is done afterward to bleach or clear them." They should be soaked in cold water from twelve to twenty-four hours, the water changed once or twice during that time, as it will be found to float the grime on its surface. For the best methods of cleaning draperies, delicate furniture, rugs, gowns and other wearing apparel I applied to a leading cleaner, who took me through his extensive establishment that I might actually witness various processes. Nothing is clearer than that there are no hard and fast directions to be given, each article being a separate proposition.

For silk garments or draperies "dry cleaning" is the only satisfactory method of renewing. The best method known for renewing delicate furniture is to thoroughly brush the fabric and then rub it with the crumb of bread (made without shortening). Sometimes this bread cleaning will take off everything, particularly smoke grime, but it is a work of patience. When bread fails, chloroform will often be found effective, but it must positively be used in the open air and away from fire or lights, being both a strong anæsthetic and very explosive. Gasoline, naphtha and benzine, the dry cleaning substances, are not strong enough to remove soft coal smoke grime, but are fairly effective in removing ordinary soiling. They must be used over the entire surface of the article to be cleaned, as otherwise the cleaning will be outlined as a "spot."

For oriental rugs, made of wools dyed with vegetable dyes, the process is a simple one. Beat, brush and beat again until all loose dust is dislodged; next, stretch on a clean floor and scrub with strong soapsuds (not using a harsh brush) until clean, rinsing out all the soap; rub with dry cloths, and complete the drying as rapidly as possible. This cleaning will be perfect without fading or injury. This treatment will apply to many draperies—wool, also silk and wool, the result being more satisfactory than dry cleaning. A large proportion of the beautiful gowns displayed in the windows of the best cleaning establishments are not dry cleaned, as is supposed, but have been put through a skilled process of soap and water. "Such cleaning fails when done domestically," my authority assured me, "because the factor of the soap is not rightly managed." Only a good soap, dissolved, should be used, in quantity so liberal that the suds should be the consistency of cream, and, finally, it should all be got out of the fabric in the rinsings. The ironing, of course, is a matter of skill.

"She is suffering from overwork."
"Mental or physical?"
"Both. Her trouble was caused by composing articles on physical culture."—Brooklyn Life.

WHAT WILL SHE WEAR.

One of the fascinations of the season lies in its dainty and original wraps. What could be more alluring than that separate small garment, the cape coat or coat cape (call it as you will), which seems to have evolved "its changeable and bewitching self out of two very prosaic articles? The cachet of these cunning little coats depends so much upon the cut that they can hardly become unpleasantly numerous. The coat being loose, hang and balance take the place of what is usually called the "fitting." But the knack of getting the right cut is quite as elusive as securing a fit, if not more so.

Bodices, too, have forsaken the strict bolero effect and have come to be in reality the short plisse sack, and combined with this is the capuchon, drooping over the shoulders with oftentimes stole ends in front that give the requisite straight fronted aspect to the figure. It is easy to see why this style of garment commends itself. It is becoming. It gives the necessary breadth to the shoulders, lessens the waist and balances the full skirt.

The cape coat shown is supplied with sleeves which make it a more useful garment, but later on these little pelrine affairs are likely to become sleeveless. This coat is in white cloth, which, with champagne and other light tints, holds favor.

The sack is one of the newest adjuncts, coming a little to the side or in the center of the back, with ends knotted together, or a belt may be finished in the back with a butterfly bow or cluster of silk knots.

Directoire styles are foreshadowed, and high swathed belts, draped bodices



NEW CAPE COAT.

with cross over fichus, long coat tails to some of the bodices, pointed revers and gauntlet cuffs are predicted by the authorities for the height of the coming season. Skirts are full from the yoke down, but increased depth of yoke accommodates this fashion nicely to the exigencies of the stout woman's figure. And, in fact, fullness may be voluminous or not, provided only it flows straight out all round from the yoke.

The so called boleros of cloth gowns now open in front over beautiful mousseline jabots.

New light passementeries and knotted fringes are much used as trimmings.

Linen embroidery and lace collars give the smart finish to many gowns in voile, tummy or mousseline.

J. VERNON WALDER.

THE TOO KIND MOTHER.

Too little selfishness on the part of a mother is apt to beget too much of it in her children and her husband. Perpetual surrender of her rights and privileges breeds corresponding indifference and neglect from her family, without their realizing it. She has so long yielded all the new dresses to her daughters that they think anything will do for her. "She doesn't care much about going out, anyhow. There's no use asking her to take a ride or to go to the picnic; she's used to staying at home."

DAIRY QUEEN CREAM SEPARATOR.

The water is not mixed with the milk. The most perfect and latest improved Separator made. Pays for itself in a short time. Separates all the cream without labor. Men and Women can make good profits. Where we have no agent we will send a Separator at agents' price to introduce it. Write for catalogue and prices. **ECONOMY SUPPLY CO.,** 530 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

ONE WAY
Colonist Tickets
TO CALIFORNIA
\$25.00
VIA
Houston & Texas Central
RAILROAD

On Sale Daily Feb. 15th to June 15th. H. and T. C. Trains leaving Dallas at 9:55 a. m. and 8:30 p. m., make connection at Houston with the

Sunset Limited and Pacific Coast Express Carrying
Pullman Excursion Sleepers
HOUSTON TO SAN FRANCISCO
Without change. Stopovers allowed at Points in California.

For all information and California Literature see
A. G. Newsum, Ivon Lee, C. R. Bulluck,
D. P. A. C. P. A. C. T. A.

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.
Our trains arrive from North 7:10 a. m. and 7:10 p. m.

\$25.00 DAILY TO CALIFORNIA



One Fare Plus \$2 to Kansas City
April 11 and 12 from South Texas;
April 12 and 13 from North Texas.
One Fare Plus \$2 to St. Louis
World's Fair Dedication April 29 and 30
W. H. FIRTH, G. P. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.



Runs 40 Cars
Daily Between
FT. WORTH AND DALLAS
Cars leave each end of the line every hour and on the hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m.
For a beautiful descriptive pamphlet address
W. C. Forbess,
DALLAS FT. WORTH

PENCILED PARAGRAPHS

CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT.

Brady, Tex., May 1, 1903.
Stock and Farm Journal:
I can't get along without the Journal. Enclosed you will find \$1.00 for renewal of subscription. Yours respectfully,
WILLIS HUEY.

EVERYBODY HAS IT.

The Public Learning What It Means.
Proof Not Lacking.

Everybody has that tired feeling. Keeps you awake nights. Destroys daily comfort. Wearies the body. Worries the mind. Easy to shake it off. If you go at it right. Some say it's bad blood. Others say it's a lazy liver. They're all wrong. Tired feeling means tired kidneys. As a lame back means lame kidneys. And backache means kidney ache. How do we know it?? Because Doan's Kidney Pills cure it. Here is a case in point:

James H. Armstrong, employed with John E. Homan, plumber and electrician, living on the North Side, Fort Worth, Texas, says: "If pain in the back, just across the loins, which clung to me persistently for two and a half years and which resisted all my efforts to check, let alone cure, is any indication of kidney complaint, then I had attacks of it far too long to be pleasant. My brother insisted upon me trying Doan's Kidney Pills and gave me a few doses. They produced marked results and I was led from this to go to Weaver's Pharmacy for a box. I know from the results obtained up to date that the remedy can be depended upon to act just as represented."

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.

A GREAT COMBINATION.

Argyle, Tex., May 3.
Stock and Farm Journal Company:
Enclosed find check for \$2.50, for which you will please send me the Dallas Semi-Weekly News one year and credit my account on your valuable paper as far it runs. I am thankful for your paper. It is the best informant we have in Texas, without any doubt.
Yours,
N. A. STEED.

HOGS AND ALFALFA HAY.

In the November 28th issue of the Weekly Live Stock Report appears an interesting account of a Roswell, New Mexico, ranchman, engaged in raising alfalfa hay and raising and fattening hogs on a large scale on the same land. This is made possible by the ranchman's simply employing Farmer Brighton's device to prevent hogs from rooting. The ranchman estimates that six acres of alfalfa will support 200 head of hogs, and still yield two full cuttings. By frequently changing the hogs from one field to another they are fattened without rooting or making reseeding necessary, and thus the process of haying and hog fattening continues from year to year. This is a valuable suggestion to hog raisers and at the same time a most effective testimonial for that most useful little tool, which Farmer Brighton advertises in our columns. We are pleased to add this further testimonial in Farmer Brighton's interest:

Bliss, Okla., Jan. 22, 1903.

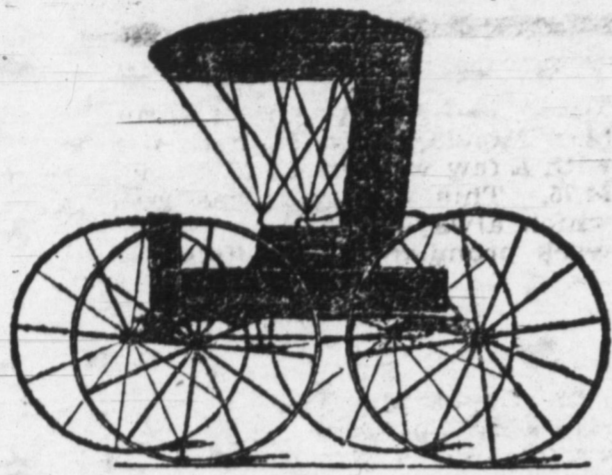
Farmer Brighton, Fairfield, Iowa:
Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find \$1.50 for which please send me one of your hog markers. I had one, but it has been misplaced and I simply can't do without it when it comes to marking shoats, and would have one if I had to pay \$10.00 for it. I think you made a great invention when you got up that marker.
Yours truly,

J. C. MILLER, Supt.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

The Century Manufacturing company of East St. Louis, Ill., are the largest manufacturers of buggies and surreys in the United States. They sell direct from their factory to homes at factory

prices. They are consequently in a position to save the customer from \$20 to \$40 on the purchase of a buggy and from \$40 to \$60 on the purchase of a surrey. The Century buggies are without a doubt the best manufactured in the United States. They sell for cash or on easy monthly payment plan, and they will be pleased to extend credit to honest people living in all parts of the country. They are offering a regular \$75 buggy for only \$33.50 and the buggy is fully guaranteed for three years. The Century brand of buggies are the only buggies in the market that are warranted for three years. We would suggest that our readers write to the Century Manufacturing company, East St. Louis, Ill., for their free buggy catalogue, and in so doing please



mention the fact that you were advised to do so by the Journal. See advertisement on another page.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

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

WORTH \$5.00 A BOTTLE.

Burwell, Neb., March 31, 1903.
I got struck on the back going down hill, with a cultivator tongue, and was taken home insensible and remained so for about eight hours. My neighbor ran for his bottle of Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Lintment, and they rubbed my back and put some on my face and brought me out O. K. I also saved two horses that had the colic with the liniment. I would not be without it if it cost me five dollars a bottle.
A. M. ZIEGLER.

The Southern Pacific has lately devised an unique way of entertaining the eye of passengers on its trains which traverse the rice country of Louisiana and Texas. The laborers in the rice fields have been supplied with the genuine Japanese farmers' rice-straw hats, wide and cone shaped and from the car windows the workers in the immense rice fields, which lie on either side of the railroad, may be seen with their picturesque Mongolian head-gear—an importation of Orientalism not at all displeasing or out of place in the inundated fields which produce the great staple cereal of the Southwest. To add to the quaintness of the picture, there are several Japanese colonies on the line of the Southern Pacific, all engaged in raising their native food, and bare, brown legs and immense "parasol" head shades are much in character with their occupation.

CARRIAGE BOOK FREE.

Explains Liberal Offer Made by One of the Largest Carriage Manufacturing Firms in the United States.

Every man or woman who is thinking of buying a carriage, a buggy, a set of harness or other horse accessories, should write to the Columbus Carriage and Harness Company, for their new illustrated booklet. This book which will be mailed free to any address, shows the advantages of buying direct from the manufacturers and doing away with the dealer's profits, thus re-



sulting in the saving of thousands of dollars to customers.

Nothing could be fairer than the way the Columbus Carriage Company sell their goods. That they have all the confidence possible in what they manufacture is shown in the liberal way they treat their customers. If the buyer finds the carriage not as represented and unsatisfactory, he can return it to the factory, the purchase money is returned and the freight paid both ways.

Whether the dealer or manufacturer is patronized, this book should be in the possession of all who are interested in the carriage question, as it will help the prospective buyer to make a choice. It not only illustrates all high-grade vehicles, but shows the cost of them at the factory. Address a postal card to the Columbus Carriage and Harness Company, Columbus, Ohio, or, if you are located in some western state, address it to their St. Louis office, with a request for one.

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.

PRESERVATION OF HAMS.

The farmer often finds it difficult when preserving meat for his own use to keep it free from skippers, but by adopting the following, rules losses from this source may be obviated:

After the hame and shoulders have been in salt six weeks, take them out, let them drip two or three days and wash each piece to remove the salt that adheres to it. After wiping with a dry cloth, sprinkle powdered borax over the flesh side until it looks white, around the bony places where the fly is apt to locate. A large pepper or salt box is convenient for the work. Hang it up so the pieces will not touch each other, over a fire made of green hickory chips, and smoke it until the skin is a golden brown color. Too much smoking makes the meat taste strong. Put each ham and shoulder in a strong paper sack as grocers use, tie it at the top, and hang it up in a cool, dry place. Borax is the best, safest and simplest preventative of the meat fly and is purchased in large quantities for use in the large packing houses.

Sheep from the deserts of Nevada and Utah are so weak that many of the flocks are being shipped by rail to the lambing grounds, as they are too weak to trail. Those who tried to trail through as usual were compelled to give it up, as losses were too heavy. Two miles a day was about the limit of speed by trail, and some had trouble reaching a shipping point. Sheepmen are having all kinds of trouble this spring.

TONIC STOCK SALT

SAFEST, SUREST AND BEST.
A New Letter Will Appear in This Space Each Month. You Can Write Any of Them Direct.

HALLETSVILLE, TEX., Dec. 27, 1902.

Inland Mfg. Co., San Antonio, Tex.
Dear Sirs: It is with great pleasure that we can recommend your "Tonic Stock Salt" as the best purifier we have ever had for stock. All cattlemen who have used it are greatly pleased.
Yours truly,
J. H. APPELLE.

FOR CATTLE, HORSES AND SHEEP.
M'd by **INLAND MFG. CO.** SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
PACKED IN BAGS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS WE SELL PURE BONE MEAL.

DEAL DIRECT WITH MAKERS
CHAS. P. SHIPLEY, Manufacturer.

25 STYLES
Of the Best
SHOP MADE BOOTS
In America and
100 STYLES
of
HIGH GRADE
STOCK SADDLES
Ask your shipper about us. Write us today for our 1903 catalogue and Measure Blanks.

No. 50 Boot.

Prices Right
Stock Yards Harness Company,
16th and Genesee St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

10c. FOR PARLOR ORGAN.

To introduce our new CALIFORNIA ORANGE JUICE AND PEPSIN CHEWING GUM, we will send you 20 chews for 10 cents and allow you to guess how many answers we receive to this advertisement. Nearest guess will receive FREE a brand new PARLOR ORGAN or its equivalent in cash if you so choose. One guess with each order. Send as many orders as you please. CALIFORNIA M. D. CHEMICAL CO., Mgrs., 726 Trust Building, Los Angeles, California.



...Excursion Rates...

St. Louis, Mo., account Saengerfest. Tickets sold June 15th and 16th; final limit June 24th, 1903. Round trip rate \$21.40.

Boston, Mass., account Annual Meeting National Educational Association. Tickets sold June 30th, July 1st and 2nd; final limit July 15th, 1903. Round trip rate \$46.65.

Chicago, Ill., account Summer Schools. Tickets sold June 13th; final limit September 15th, 1903. Round trip rate \$26.40.

W. A. Tuley, G. P. A.,
J. B. Morrow, G. P. & T. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

"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.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

Yesterday was a record day for cattle at the Fort Worth stock yards, the receipts consisting of 3026 head. The market was quite steady, in spite of the heavy shipments which arrived, selling only 10 points off. A feature was the sale of a load of fine steers for D. C. Hill & Son of McKinney at \$4.45.

Hog receipts were but little more than half of those marketed last Monday, but the price was 15c to the bid. Sheep remained steady, some lambs selling at \$6.25. There were 1874 head received, the bulk being of fairly good quality. Comparative receipts: Cattle, 3027; hogs, 573; sheep, 1874; Saturday—Cattle, 401; hogs, 263; sheep, 1080; last Monday; Cattle, 2250; hogs, 1017; sheep, 2639.

Quotations—Hogs, top, \$6.55; bulk, \$6.35@6.20. Cattle—Top steers, \$4.45; bulk, \$4.00 to \$3.75; cows, top, \$2.90; bulk \$2.75 to \$1.75; calves, top, \$3.50; sheep, top, lambs, \$6.25; bulk, \$5.00; wethers, \$4.00; culls, \$2.00.

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth, May 9.—The supply of fat cows and heifers, and half fat steers has been so plentiful on all the Northern markets that prices have dropped from 25c to 50c during the past week, and this market went off, too, in sympathy with them, all the way from 10c to 30c, and closes to-day about steady with this decline, except on good, choice steers, which have been scarce this week and prices on this class have suffered less than others. Light heifers and heavy calves have suffered the heaviest decline, and will probably take very choice cows to bring 3c next week. The packers here are killing more cattle all the time, and those that were forwarded on looking for higher prices suffered heavy losses, which proves we are right in line with the big markets. The hog market is still declining. Tops now are selling at \$6.75 with the bulk \$6.40 to \$6.60. The sheep market which is quoted in the North, has declined a little here, and are now selling for \$3.75@4.00.

GEO. W. SAUNDERS COM. CO.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 9.—Last Monday's market opened here with 2500 cattle, 10c lower. Tuesday and Wednesday were about steady and about 10c lower on Thursday. The run for the week has also been plentiful, which has been the case at all of the Northern markets. There is from 25c to 40c per 100 pounds decline at the Northern markets for the week and we figure a decline of about 25c for the week here. To-day being Saturday, there are only about 300 cattle on the market, with prices ruling steady. We expect a steadier market for the coming week but look for no improvement in prices. We wish to caution the trade against the shipment of big calves, fleshy yearlings, and light feeder steers, in fact all the stocker kinds, as there is no demand at present for these classes at anything like living prices. Big calves alone have lost over \$1.00 per 100 pounds from the high time. Good bulls are selling steady with some better demand for them than we have had but the common kinds are hanging around the \$2.00 mark.

The receipts of hogs this week have been very light, notwithstanding our hog market has declined from 10c to 20c since our last market letter and we still think the market will be lower. Our best Oklahoma hogs are selling from \$6.60 to \$6.75 here; best Texas hogs from \$6.40 to \$6.60. You will notice that the best hogs on the Kansas City market are only bringing about \$6.80, which makes our market within 5c to 10c of their tops. We still don't think that you can afford to pass this market by, taking the difference in freight and shrinkage into consideration.

Our sheep market is about steady with our last week's quotations and we are getting from \$3.75@4.00 for good sheep. We can use from 500 to 700 head per day at this price. We would advise not shipping anything but good sheep, as the common kinds are not selling at all.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 9, 1903. Stock and Farm Journal:

Cattle receipts North this week show a decided increase over any week recently. Offerings consisted principally of grass steers of the common and medium kind. Values generally declined 10c to 20c, with the light weight steers and cows suffering most. The best load of fed steers in St. Louis averaged 176 pounds and sold at \$4.80. The best load of grassers brought \$4.35. Bulk of all the grass steers sold there at from \$3.30 to \$4.20. Best heifers are selling chiefly in St. Louis at \$3.15@3.40. Good grass cows \$3.00@3.25.

Our cattle market this week experienced the same heavy decline as it did North. Including calves, receipts amount to 7,332 head. Monday and Tuesday the market ruled about steady at last week's close. Wednesday it commenced to decline and to-day it is about 15c to 20c lower on fed steers, and 2c to 3c per cwt. on cows, heifers and light weight steers. The best load of fed steers here averaged 175 pounds and sold on Tuesday's market at \$4.25, those averaging 170 to 1200 pounds

quotable \$4.00@4.35; 950 to 1050 pound, \$3.50@4.00. Good grass steers weighing 900 pounds and up, \$3.35@3.75; light weight steers, fat, \$3.00@3.25. The cow and heifer market was topped Monday, when a load of good butcher cows averaging 951 pounds sold at \$3.25. Best butcher cows are quotable \$2.75@3.00. Fair to good \$2.25@2.75. Medium to common, \$2.00@2.25. Cannors, \$1.50@1.75. Thin cows find rather hard sale, as the buyers all want good butcher stuff. Good feeder steers of heavy weight, quotable \$2.75@3.25. There is practically no demand for yearlings and heavy calves at \$2.00@2.50. Bull market remains about steady with the best bulls selling at \$2.25@2.65. There is a decline on veal calves of about 50c per cwt. Those weighing 170 to 200 pounds, quotable \$3.50@4.00, and selling slow. We anticipate a heavy run of grass cattle next week and expect to see the market go still lower.

Sheep receipts continue large. Something over 11,000 were on the yards this week. Good, fat muttons' weighing around 75 to 80 pounds would bring \$3.50@4.00. There is no demand for stockers and half fat sheep.

Since the close of last Saturday the hog market has declined 15c to 20c per cwt. Top price of \$6.85 for the week was paid Monday for a load averaging 237 pounds. The decline since Monday has been gradual and on basis of today's quotations it would take choice Oklahoma hogs to bring \$6.70@6.75. Top hogs in Kansas City to-day are \$6.77 1/2.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., May 11.—Cattle receipts 4200 natives, 250 Texans, 150 native calves. Market steady to 10c higher; choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.60@5.25, fair to good \$3.75@4.60, stockers and feeders \$3.35@4.75, Western fed steers \$3.95@5.10, Texas and Indian steers \$3.50@4.75, Texas cows \$2.99@3.75, native cows \$1.50@4.30, native heifers \$3.10@4.75, cannors \$1.25@2.60, bulls \$2.75@3.75, calves \$2.00@3.80. Hog receipts 6000. Market 50c lower; heavy \$6.60@6.70, mixed packers \$6.45@6.65, light \$6.40@6.55, pigs \$5.55@6.35. Sheep receipts 12,000. Market strong to 10c higher; native lambs \$4.25@7.00, Western lambs \$4.00@7.50, fed ewes \$3.95@5.25, native wethers \$4.00@5.85, Texas clipped sheep \$4.00@4.60, stockers and feeders \$3.70@4.30.

Special to the Journal:

Kansas City, Mo., May 7.—The feature of the present week in the quarantine division has been the appearance of Southern Texas cattle fat enough for beeves, and the fattest ever known this early in the season. The general market at all points has been lower this week, but the best grades of steers have lost less than any other class. Medium to slippery kinds of both steers and cows are unevenly lower, with a slow market as a rule, until to-day, when a firmer tone prevailed, and the week promises to close encouragingly. The loss for the week has been from 10 to 30 cents, on both steers and cows, with most loss on the poorest kinds. Bulls have sold fairly well, fat bulls and stags holding up in line with market on best steers. A few steers brought \$4.80. Grass steers bring from \$3.65 to \$4.10, and cows from \$3.25 down. Fat bulls brought up to \$3.40 and stags \$3.90 this week.

Hog receipts at Kansas City the past week have amounted to 57,000 head, the heaviest of the year. Not only has the supply been large, but quality has been good and weights heavy. Similar conditions prevailed generally at other markets, and prices went steadily downward. Top to-day is \$6.77 1/2, the lowest point touched since January. Bulk of sales to-day were from \$6.50 to \$6.70, indicating a loss of 20 to 30 cents in past week. Trade has been fairly active in spite of the decline, and there is every evidence that packers want all the hogs they can get at the prices.

Most of the sheep supply at Kansas City this week has consisted of Texas muttons. Buyers have been bearish this week, since Monday, but have not succeeded in lowering price appreciably. Monday was high day, with freest trade, but the market stiffened up to-day, and prices are still equal to the good close of last week. Texans have sold at a range from \$4.25 to \$4.85, with one load from Mr. Norris, from Comstock, to-day at \$5, containing a good end of yearlings. Ferneaux Bros., Carrollton,

Texas, had a shipment of spring lambs here Monday good enough to bring \$7, with a few wethers at \$5.35 and ewes at \$4.75. This shipment was good stock, which always brings a premium. The week promises a firm finish.

JNO. M. HAZELTON, Live Stock Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., May 11.—Cattle receipts 3900, including 2900 Texans. Market steady to strong; native shipping and export steers \$4.45@4.75, dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.00@5.25, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.50@5.00, stockers and feeders \$3.20@4.75, cows and heifers \$2.25@5.00, cannors \$2.25@3.00, bulls \$2.50@4.00, calves \$3.50@6.00, Texas and Indian steers, \$3.60@4.80, cows and heifers \$2.35@3.75. Hog receipts 3500. Market 5@15c lower; pigs and lights \$6.40@6.75. Sheep receipts 1500. Market active and firm; native muttons \$4.00@5.50, lambs \$6.00@7.00, culls and bucks \$2.00@4.50, stockers \$2.00@4.00, Texans \$3.75@4.70.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., May 11.—Cattle receipts 15,000. Market steady, closed slow; good to prime steers \$5.10@5.65, poor to medium \$4.00@5.10, stockers and feeders \$3.00@4.75, cows \$1.50@4.60, heifers \$2.50@5.00, cannors \$1.50@2.75, bulls \$2.50@4.50, calves \$2.50@6.00, Texas fed steers \$4.00@4.75. Hog receipts 42,000; 15 to 20c lower; mixed and butchers \$6.45@6.70, good to choice heavy \$6.20@6.85, rough heavy \$6.50@6.65, light \$6.30@6.55, bulk of sales \$6.55@6.70. Sheep receipts 20,000. Market steady to 15c lower; lambs strong to shade higher, good to choice wethers \$5.00@5.85, fair to choice mixed \$3.50@4.75, Western sheep \$4.75@5.85, native lambs \$4.50@7.35, Western lambs \$4.75@7.35.

GALVESTON.

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

Special to the Journal:

Galveston, Tex., May 9.—Good beeves, cows and calves in demand; supply light; prices strong. Quotations: Beeves, good to choice, \$3.00@3.50; beeves, common to fair, \$2.50@2.75; cows, good to choice, \$2.50@3.00; cows, common to fair, \$2.00@2.25; yearlings, good to choice, \$3.00@3.50; yearlings, common to fair, \$2.50@2.75; calves, good to choice, \$4.00@5.00; calves, common to fair, \$3.00@3.75.

ST. JOSEPH.

Special to the Journal:

South St. Joseph, Mo., March 7.—The bad condition of the cattle markets at other points caused a bearish feeling to pervade here, and the general market shows up with a decline of 10 to 15c for the heavier and commoner beeves, while the light and handy weights of good quality are off 5 to 10c. The demand proved good on each day and many times the number of cattle that were on sale have been used to the good advantage of the shipper. Cows and heifers were in good request but prices declined 10 to 20c. Stock cattle were in good demand from all of the regular dealers, and the movement to the country was good, under which conditions prices were well maintained.

The adverse markets in the East, combined with fairly liberal marketings at points, caused a lower market here on most of the days, although the demand was good at the lower range of values. The quality averaged good and weights ran strong. The tops to-day were at \$6.80, with the bulk of sales at \$6.60 to \$6.75.

The trend of prices was higher for sheep and lambs early this week, but, under bad conditions East, all of the advance was lost. Colorado lambs and Texas sheep predominated the receipts, with Colorado lambs topping the market at \$7.40 and Texas ewes and wethers mixed at \$4.75.

TRYING TO CHECK DISEASE.

Strong efforts are being put forth in Wyoming to check outbreaks of disease among cattle, horses and sheep. Assistant Chief Melvin of the bureau of animal industry and Dr. George S. Hibcox, agent in charge of the Western division, will supervise the work. The department has been waging an active campaign throughout the West-

ern states in an effort to eradicate scabies, glanders, Texas itch and other diseases. Its agents are soliciting the co-operation of the state authorities, and with the combined forces at work great progress has been made.

It is learned that Wyoming, owing to the severe winter and the inability of many owners to take the necessary steps to stamp out disease, is overrun with scabies and glanders. The state veterinarian is doing everything possible to stamp out glanders, but the disease appears to have a strong hold on the horses of the state and some time will be required to entirely eradicate it. Stringent rules have been adopted by the state board of live stock commissioners, however, and these are now being rigidly enforced.

It is stated by one in a position to know that fully 50 per cent of the sheep are affected with scabies, and conditions appear to be growing worse daily. The government has five inspectors in Wyoming, but the force appears to be inadequate for present needs. There is a number of state inspectors in the state, but owing to the severe weather of the past winter they have been unable to do as good work as would otherwise have been done.

Gov. Chatterton has taken hold of the matter and will do everything possible to assist the government authorities in stamping out the disease. Secretary Walker will call a meeting of the state board of sheep commissioners in a few days and at that time plans will be formed for an active campaign against scabies in the state. Chief Melvin and Dr. Hickox will come on from Salt Lake to attend the meeting and will offer suggestions to help the board.

MONTHLY CROP BULLETIN.

The monthly crop bulletin issued by the agricultural department at Washington Monday is as follows:

Returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture made up to May 1 show the area under winter wheat in cultivation on that date to have been about 33,107,000. This is 96.4 acres, or 2.8 per cent less than the area sown last fall, and 4,525,000 acres, or 15.8 per cent, in excess of the area of winter wheat harvested last year. The percentage of abandoned acreage in all the important wheat-growing states is unusually small, abandonment, including the area to be cut for hay, reaching 100,000 acres only in Kansas, Texas and California.

For the area remaining under cultivation the average condition on May 1 was 92.6, against a condition of 97.3 for the total area sown reported on April 1, 1903, and 76.4 on May 1, 1902; 94.1 at the corresponding date in 1901, and 82.5, the mean of the averages of the last ten years, for the areas remaining under cultivation on May 1.

While there has manifested been some deterioration during the month, special field agents dispatched to the principal winter wheat states on the occurrence of the frost of April 30 and May 1, report the wheat crop practically uninjured by the cold snap.

The average condition of winter rye on May 1 was 92.3, as compared with 97.9 on April 1, 1903; 83.4 on May 1, 1902; 94.6 at the corresponding date in 1901, and 88.4, the mean of the May averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of meadow mowing lands on May 1 was 92.8, against 86.6 on May 1, 1902; 92.8 at the corresponding date in 1901, and 90.4, the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

Diantha, Texas.

Editor of the Journal:
Enclosed find \$1.00 to pay for your valuable paper. I could not get along well without it. Very respectfully yours,
J. F. WYATT.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

Top hogs, \$6.85; top steers, \$4.25.

Hill & Williams of Frisco had in 82 194-pound hogs which sold at \$6.65.

S. H. Words of Alice, was at the yards with 55 725-pound grass steers which brought \$3.15.

Satchell & Co., of Waxahatchie, were in with 83-head of 167-pound hogs which brought \$6.47 1-2.

James Crawford of Purcell, I. T., had in 83 head of hogs which averaged 219 pounds and sold at \$6.65.

W. B. Floyd was in with 24 head of 840-pound cows, which topped the market Wednesday at \$3.10.

J. C. Vich of Paoli, I. T., marketed 79 head of hogs which averaged 195 pounds and sold at \$6.60.

C. A. Hager of Quay, O. T., was in Wednesday with 82 head of 200-pound hogs which sold at \$6.60.

Jas. Crawford of Purcell, I. T., marketed Saturday 97 head of 173-pound hogs which sold at \$6.37½.

J. C. McLaughlin of Lindsay marketed 74 head of hogs which averaged 185 pounds and brought \$6.45.

Jos. Crawford of Purcell, I. T., marketed 78 head of hogs which averaged 192 pounds and sold at \$6.50.

S. P. Stone of Itaska, had on the market Saturday 82 hogs which averaged 172 pounds and brought \$6.30.

G. B. R. Smith of Celina was in Thursday with 80 head of hogs, 207 pounds average, which sold at \$6.55.

J. B. Bradley of Venus, was on the market with a load of 83 hogs that averaged 180 pound and brought \$6.45.

W. H. Stark of Renner, had in last Thursday 22 head of cattle, 9 of which averaged 1237 pounds and brought \$4.15. They were cake fed steers.

H. N. & J. D. Elliott of Georgetown, were on the market with 27 head of steers, of which 24 head averaging 872 pounds, sold at \$3.50, and 3, averaging 593, at \$3.00.

W. Moore of Weatherford, O. T., had in a shipment consisting of 74 head of 233-pound hogs which sold at \$6.70 and topped the market Thursday.

There are now fifteen commission houses doing business here and another is about to shy its castor into the ring. Fort Worth is a lively place nowadays.

Taylor & McCormick of Oklahoma City, were on the market with a load of 87 territory-fed hogs, averaging 225 pounds, which they sold at the top price of Friday, \$6.70.

One of the largest sales made Friday was that of five loads of grassers, 144 head, to Armour & Co. by H. T. Staples of Mathis. They averaged 830 pounds and brought \$3.15.

Jonathan Hazel of Lindsay, I. T., a new shipper to this market, had an agreeable experience last Thursday when he topped the day's sales with 42 head of hogs which brought \$6.77½.

The record of last week's purchasers at the yards is as follows:
Armour & Co., 2863 cattle, 1483 hogs, 5555 sheep. Swift & Co., 2400 cattle, 5541 hogs and 1700 sheep.
Receipts for the week were 7368 cattle, 8463 hogs, 11,844 sheep and 382 calves.

There was very little doing on the hog market all last week. A slight improvement was noted at times, but the week ended with quotations ranging from 15 to 25 cents below last weeks close. Cattle suffered an av-

erage loss of 25 cents for the week, but sheep held fairly steady. Caution in making shipments is advised.

H. C. Arendt of Cisco, was at the yards with 93 head of cattle from J. Black & Sons' ranch at Albany. Of the shipment 45 head were steers, 22 of which were 1115-pounders, and topped the market at \$4.25. The remaining 23 head, averaged 981 pounds, and brought \$4.15. They had been fed five months on hay and cake and were 2 and 3-year-olds.

GLANDERS IN KANSAS.

Complaints of glanders have reached the Kansas live stock sanitary board at Topeka from several different localities. Horses in which the disease developed have been killed and their bodies cremated, so that no fears of an epidemic are entertained.

THE DENISON FAIR.

At a meeting of the Denison Fair association held at the rooms of the Commercial club in that city last Wednesday evening, G. L. Blackford was chosen president.

James Nimon was chosen superintendent of the agricultural department. The superintendent of the horticultural department will be Will B. Munson. Poultry will be in charge of Walter Ellsworth of Sherman; cattle, A. F. Platter; swine, sheep and goats, B. J. Lindsay; horses and mules, J. L. Higginson.

TO FIGHT HORSE THIEVES.

Press dispatches tell about the organization of an anti-horse thief association at Muskogee, I. T., last week, with the following officers: A. P. McKellog, president; Elmer Minugh, vice president; secretary, Anderson Lowry; financial secretary, J. W. Ashworth; treasurer, W. T. Hutchings; guard, J. A. Holstein; marshal, J. A. Hensley. Efforts are being made to increase the organization to over 200 at an early date.

ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES.

The president of the National Live Stock association has appointed the following special and standing committees for the year 1903.

Board of Control—John W. Springer, ex-officio, chairman; Peter Jansen, Jansen, Neb.; Tim Kinney, Rock Springs, Wyo.; George W. Ballantine, Denver; Charles F. Martin, Denver.

Committee on Finance—H. A. Jastro, Bakersfield, Cal.; E. S. Gosney, Flagstaff, Ariz.; Jesse M. Smith, Salt Lake, Utah; Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

Committee on Legislation—C. W. Baker, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Allen, Kansas City, Mo.; William Lindsay, Glendale, Mont.; A. E. Caffee, Marion, Ala. Committee on Transportation—Richard Scott, Milwaukee, Ore.; Mortimer Levering, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. F. Wilson, Wichita Falls, Tex.; John T. Cowan, Cowan's Mills, Va.; E. S. Waterman, Walla Walla, Wash.

Committee on Foreign Markets—G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y.; E. A. Harris, Des Moines, Ia.; H. E. Williams, Duo, W. Va.; R. A. Love, Chester, S. C.; Charles Wright, Keene, N. H.

Committee on Sanitary Measures—W. E. Bolton, Woodward, O. T.; Dr. W. H. Dalrymple, Baton Rouge, La.; James M. Bohart, Bentonville, Ark.; E. B. Frayser, Vinita, I. T.; J. F. Mead, Randolph, Vt.

Consulting Members—Dr. Charles Gresswell, San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. Victor A. Neegard, Fort Worth, Tex.; Dr. M. E. Knowles, Helena, Mont.; Dr. A. T. Peters, Lincoln, Neb.

Committee on Cattle—Frank M. Stewart, Buffalo Gap, S. D.; H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.; John S. Green, Mandan, N. D.; Overton Lea, Nashville, Tenn.; A. A. Cortelyou, Neshanic, N. J.

Committee on Sheep—M. B. Gwinn, Boise, Ida.; Solomon Luna, Los Lunas, N. M.; George Ernest, Elko, Nev.; O. E. Bradfute, Cedarville, O.

Committee on Horses—John B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky.; Theodore Cuyler Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.; N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn.; W. S. Gullford, Racine, Wis.; J. H. Witzell, Blue Ridge, Ga.

Committee on Goats—W. T. McIntyre, Kansas City, Mo.; W. C. Bailey, San Jose, Cal.; Charles S. Onderdonk, Denver, Colo.

On Meat Exports to Germany—John F. Hobbs, New York City, N. Y.; Frank P. Bennett, Boston, Mass.; Will B. Powell, Shadeland, Pa.; George F. Weston, Biltmore, N. C.

To Secure Governmental Inspection at Exhibitions—Geo. W. Jessup, Rockville, Ind.; Frank Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
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M. Hall, John Scharbauer, W. B. Worsham,
J. B. Wilson, R. J. Kleberg.

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

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

CATTLE FOR AFRICA.

Major Maud of the British army was in Fort Worth last week buying cattle for the English government and purchased nearly 4000 head, which will be shipped to South Africa. These, he says, are all that the British intend to purchase for the present.

Thirty-six car loads of Texas cattle are en route to Cienfuegos, Cuba, from Galveston on the Norwegian steamship Nord. Recent exportations have resulted in better prices for young cattle.

RANGE HEREFORD SALE.

An important live stock event in Kansas City last week was the sale of range Hereford cattle offered by Colin Cameron of Lochiel, Ariz. On the first day forty-two head were sold at a general average of \$70.48 and on the second day fifty-eight head with a general average of \$73.

During the two sessions one hundred head made an average of \$71.85. Ninety-three females brought \$70.54 and seven bulls \$89.28.

THEY DON'T WANT MUCH.

Farm hands in and around Marcus are demanding \$30 per month, board and washing, and as a consequence thousands of acres of land will be seeded down. In some instances they also demand that their time is their own from Saturday night until Monday morning at 7 o'clock. These facts have prompted the Pomeroy Herald to observe sarcastically that "a hired girl and a hammock, in addition to a horse and buggy are the requirements in some instances."

A BREEZE FROM THE WEST.

This is how they treat a "tender-foot" at Sonora, according to the Devils River News:

The refined and raised-as-a-pet gentleman from the effete East took his seat at the table of a W. and W. Western hotel one pleasant morning and gazed pensively out of the window until some one approached. "Have you any breakfast food?" he inquired in simple accents. "Well, I guess yes," responded Roaring Pete, the cowboy waiter. "We got ham and eggs, fried sausage, chuck steak, spareribs, mutton chops, corned beef hash, hog and hominy, light bread, heavy bread, hot bread, cold bread, corn bread, toast bread, apple butter, peach butter, cow butter, coffee, tea, buttermilk and beer. Breakfast food? Well, that's our winner. Name your grub."

PACKERS ARE MENACED.

A serious danger is said to threaten an important branch of the Chicago packing trade with Britain, according to a London dispatch. The government, it is learned, is framing a bill compelling the use of grade number 1 beef as food for crews on transatlantic voyages. At present these crews are fed on grades numbers 2 and 3, and all this meat is supplied by Chicago packers.

At present British law requires the use of grade number 1 on long voyages, but the cheaper grades are permitted

for shorter trips. Should the proposed law go into effect all this trade in grades numbers 2 and 3 beef will be wiped out and, as it is figured, will be a loss, inasmuch as the Chicago packers could not supply the needed demand for the higher grade beef.

An appeal has been made to the government to modify the bill so as to avoid this hardship.

FACTS ARE MISREPRESENTED.

A Denver steer buyer, who was recently in this section and bought a few steers to go to the Northwest, claims since his return home that Texas 2-year-old steers are selling this spring at \$3.50 per head lower than last season. He claims that the fat 2s sold last year at \$24.50, and were purchased this spring at \$21, and these wild statements are being industriously circulated and used as a lever to force down the price of Texas 2s in advance of the June coming of the buyers who are expected to operate in this section.

Cattlemen of West Texas are justly indignant over this continued campaign of misrepresentation, writes the Colorado City correspondent of the Dallas News. They concede that it is proper for these people to come down here and buy cattle as cheaply as they can, but when palpable truths are distorted in order to obtain a slight advantage, they feel that it is time to call a halt. As a matter of fact, the fat 2s sold last year at \$22.50, and were sold to the same parties this spring at \$21.50, a difference of only \$1 per head, which sum has in reality represented about all the difference that has existed between the buyer and the seller this spring. Breeders of the best class of range steers in West Texas have manifested a disposition to shade last year's price to a small extent on the Northwestern movement, but they are growing extremely weary of the tactics employed in an effort to obtain further reductions.

TERRITORY FAIR EXHIBIT.

The Indian Territory World's Fair commissioners have issued a joint address to the public calling attention to the fact that the congressional appropriation of \$25,000 for an Indian Territory exhibit will not be available unless the citizens themselves raise a like amount by the first of next month. Mr. E. A. Hitchcock, secretary of the interior, has assured the people of the Territory of his personal interest in the movement, and the commissioners strongly urge the necessity for co-operation and support. Subscriptions should be forwarded to F. C. Hubbard of Muskogee, I. T., who is authorized to receive them and has furnished a bond sufficiently large to protect all contributors.

J. P. White of Roswell, N. M., has sold his stock and fruit farm of 1000 acres near that place for \$150,000 cash, and no stock goes with the trade. This is an object lesson in irrigation.