

A GAME OF FREEZE OUT

**TEXAS CATTLEMEN AND BUYERS
FROM THE NORTHWEST CAN
NOT AGREE ON PRICES OF
FEEDERS.**

The difference of the price of feeders has set down into a regular game of freeze out between the Texas cattlemen and the cattlemen of the Northwest. The latter have fully estimated their strength and think they will win, but the Texas cattlemen hold a pretty good hand themselves and they are not noted for lying down on a bluff.

The buyers want cattle but they want them at a lower price than Texas cattlemen are willing to accept. The Texas men are willing to make concessions from last year's prices but think the buyers of feeders should not be hogsholded. The San Antonio meeting was called by the buyers as an opportunity to squeeze the producer, but the producer wasn't ready to be squeezed and little trading was done. Texas cattlemen believe they have a small corner on cattle and as they are not pressed financially they are willing to risk a few chips in the game themselves. The question of pasturage is the one on which the result hinges. A large amount of grazing territory in the Indian reservations will be cut off and until the general rain of a few days ago cattlemen in Southwest Texas were getting fearful on account of the drought.

But many of the Texas men declare that if necessary they will secure pasturage in the northwestern states and take their cattle there rather than sell at the prices offered. Curtis Bros. are already arranging to go to Montana and secure grazing land for 10,000 head. Others will follow their example.

S. B. Burnett, treasurer of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association and owner of the 6666 ranch and cattle, recently stated that he would refuse to sell his steers at such prices as the Northwestern purchasers desired to pay, for the reason that he could not see that the market justified such a reduction, and he did not think it would be good policy on the part of the Texans to make or consent to this cut and start the market downward.

James M. Daugherty, the prominent ranchman and stockman from Abilene, expressed the same opinion. He says he will hold his yearlings until they are two-year-olds and his twos until they are threes, that the threes will be sold for the feed lots and that the twos will be disposed of to the buyers from the Northwest next year, if they want them at reasonable prices. If not,

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The Texas Stock Journal.

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

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1901.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas
Guaranteed to Advertisers.

BREEDERS

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TLE, HORSES, SHEEP,
GOATS, SWINE, POUL-
TRY AND FANCY
STOCK FIND THE JOURNAL
A PAYING MEDIUM FOR
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Our Carpet Stock is complete in all qualities. We are showing the latest designs in all the popular makes. Two Special Carpet Items for this week:

Tapestry Brussels in handsome assortment of patterns, suitable for parlors, halls and stairs, usually sold at 49c 50c per yard, special price.....
All wool Extra Super Carpet, large assortment of patterns in all colors and styles, regular 75c quality, 55c special price at.....

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Fancy Check China Matting, per roll of 40 yards, regular 12 1/2c quality, per roll.....
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SANGER BROS.

Dallas, - - - Texas.

George III was the only British savior before her who kept a farm at Windsor.

Preparing for Swine Show.—Representatives of the National Breeders' Show of Poland China and Berkshire Swine met at Kansas City last week to perfect arrangements for the big show, which will be held at Kansas City October 7-11. Practically \$12,000 has already been raised by a recent canvass among the packing houses and commission men. This sum includes the \$2,000 donation made by the association by the stock yards company. This leaves about \$3,000 to be raised from Poland China breeders.

Permits to Be Granted.—Mr. McCreery, the secretary of the United States legation, has sent to the state department a not from the secretary of the Mexican treasury in regard to the complaints about the Mexican authorities refusing the owners of cat-

tle straying into Mexico permits to enter Mexico. The note says that the Mexican state department never has prohibited the owners of these cattle from entering the country and the delay has arisen from the necessity of permission from the general government. Now instructions have been given to the local collectors to issue directly such permits to Americans as will enable them to spend ten days to recover their cattle.

All the cotton mills that have been started in North Texas in the past year have been patterned after the Denison mill. There is not a week passes but there is a delegation of business men here from some Texas town looking over the Denison mill and investigating its capacity and machinery. The Denison mill is the largest cotton mill in the Southwest, and towns planning mills, great and small, can get pointers here.—Denison Herald.

Good Mules Bring Good Prices.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

**FINE OUTLOOK THROUGHOUT
ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO AND
TEXAS.**

Never in Arizona's history has the outlook been so bright for the cattle industry, and, in fact, the entire Southwest is in a like condition, says the Phoenix (Ariz.) Stockman, Farmer and Feeder. In Texas, New Mexico and California heavy rains have put the ranges in fine condition and with no more rains for six months an abundance of feed is assured. In every mountain range of any size the snows have been of exceptional weight and that which remains in the sheltered places will furnish water for a half year to come. Arizona had been particularly fortunate and has had more than her share of moisture. As a result every range in the territory which is not already stocked is being filled up as rapidly as it is possible to buy cattle.

Last December there were fewer cattle in Arizona than at any time in ten

years, many owners shipping out their stock to avoid the effects of the drought. In December of this year it is very probable that there will be twice as many cattle being fed at any previous time in the territory.

The outlook in New Mexico is not much less bright. "The condition of cattle in New Mexico was never better," said Henry Johns, a grower from near Albuquerque, yesterday. "To begin with, we had the finest summer in the history of the state, followed by the finest winter all over the territory, that we have had in twenty-five years. The cattle are in fine shape and so is the range. The losses the past year were at the minimum, excepting in a few cases in the northern part, where it was dry in the summer. In the dispersion of the marketable stock the Northern man will find very little to choose from if he does not soon come down and take hold."

"California grass has not been better in ten years, and buyers are now in the market, and our territory picking up everything available, which will result in a shortage for the mar-

ket. They are paying better prices than last year and not cutting. The marketable stockers are also scarce. This is due to the fact that the wintering steers there were last year. The grower is therefore independent. He also has money in the bank and is likely to hold out for last year's prices. The demand for beef on the coast is very strong, and for old cows they are paying \$2 to \$3.

"Every cattle grower in the territory is buying good bulls and grading up his herds, which will bring but one result—better cattle and better prices." Such views as the above, from men not residents of Arizona, are encouraging to the industry. The fact that the industry is on the up-grade, and that it is so acknowledged by men who travel and are observing. As we have before said, the first decade of the present century will do much to counteract the effects of the drought of the past few years. The placing of the live stock industry in the Southwest on a higher and more profitable plane than it has ever been in the history of the industry. And we believe that the men who have hung on in times when they had no money to do so will reap a rich harvest for their faith in the days when darkness almost enveloped them.

Damage to Wheat.—Prof. Mally, state entomologist, Oswald Wilson of Houston, special field agent of the agricultural department and Mr. Hunter of Washington are investigating the wholesale destruction of wheat reported from Grayson and Denton counties where the crop in some neighborhoods has been badly damaged by a small green bug. The insect is described as very small and green, that it feeds like a grasshopper, and is covering the tender wheat by countless myriads. The insect seems to confine its attacks to localities so far, but these localities are so widely separated that many think it only a question of time until the entire wheat field in the country will suffer from the ravages of the insects. The late wheat and that grazed through the winter seems to be less liable to the attack and in some parts one field of rank growth will be badly injured while another alongside that was used for pasture is not hurt at all. The feet of the bug turns the wheat from a luxuriant green to a dull, withered yellow, and in a few instances, so utterly have they ruined the prospect, the owners think that the farmers are making preparations to begin plowing in order to plant either cotton or corn. Recently Mr. Wilson sent a letter to the department at the national capital, in which he mentioned the current reports of these wheat-destroying insects. In reply he was informed that the insect in question is, with little doubt, a planthopper known scientifically by the formidable name of toxoptera graminis. "During the last two or three days," the letter from the department continued, "it has been reported in other localities in Texas, and much injury is being attributed to it. The localities at hand are Caddo Mills, Sherman and Valley View. Probably the next mail will bring further reports of injury, with accompanying specimens. In case you decide to visit the infected region, I

would advise that you send living specimens, using tin boxes, which I will send you, for the purpose of having them kept to inform you that so little is known in regard to the life history of this species that there is not much that we can do to control it when it occurs in injurious numbers. It is remarkable that it should have been so injurious ten years ago and was practically innocuous during the interval until the present year.

"At least three other species of plant lice are common on wheat and are sporadically troublesome in different parts of our country. They are usually controlled by natural conditions, such as sudden changes in the atmosphere, parasitic and predaceous insects and other enemies, among which are the ladybirds and aphidids and it is a well known fact that when the weather is dry and sunny in the spring of the year the natural enemies have opportunity to gain the ascendancy and practically exterminate the lice before they have an opportunity to inflict serious injury to the crops.

"In the event, however, of cold, damp weather following the appearance of this insect in wheat fields, they multiply in great numbers, as their natural enemies are usually inactive at this time.

"It is practically impossible to make direct application of insecticides to growing grain and there are no mechanical means known by which these lice can be controlled. It is a matter in which we have to let nature take its course—in other words, 'trust to Providence,' for relief. The chances are that the species will not be again injurious for a considerable term of years, but of this, of course we cannot be sure."

Rain in Texas.—A general rain fell throughout Texas a few days ago and cotton and corn lands were greatly benefited while the moisture proved an exceptional blessing to stockmen of the southwest who were becoming alarmed over the continued drought.

Farm Implements for Russia.—A New York dispatch says: The steamer Colons, the last of the three big Black Sea liners especially chartered for the conveyance of agricultural machinery and farming implements to Southern Russia has sailed with a cargo of close on 8000 tons of Western-made reapers, mowers, rakes, binders, thrasher, threshers, cleaners, etc., for Odessa and Vovorossisk. The value of the shipment is nearly \$500,000.

This is the largest and most valuable cargo of machinery of any description that has ever been forwarded from this country to foreign ports. Neither British nor German statistics furnish a parallel as regards magnitude of tonnage or monetary worth. The second largest shipment made to date was made by the steamer Castello, of the same line, which sailed from this port for Novorossisk last month with 7000 tons of similar freight.

Some idea of the enormous growth of our agricultural machinery and farming implement exports may be gathered from the fact that, while dur-

ing the whole of last year we shipped 11,000 tons for utilization in the czar's domains, nearly double that quantity has been forwarded there within the past thirty days, as the three before-mentioned steamers carried all but 20,000 tons, valued at \$1,250,000.

On arrival at the Black sea ports the machinery, consisting of some 80,000 pieces, will be kept on hand for thousands of miles; in fact, the greater portion of it is to be carried almost half across Asia. Quantities will go to such inaccessible points along the great Russian steppes that camels and other primitive modes of transport will have to be resorted to so that the machinery will reach its ultimate destination.

Stations for Arizona.—A resolution has been passed by the territorial legislature of Arizona asking the secretary of agriculture to have experimental stations established in some of

the northern counties. These sections are different in soil and climate, and the experiments of the southern, warmer sections of Arizona are not of much benefit to the agricultural classes of the northern part of the territory.

Corner in Prunes.—The California Cured Fruit association has cornered the entire prune crop of that state. All prunes not in the hands of the association, some 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 pounds, have been purchased outright.

Experiments in Hawaii.—Jared Smith, who has been in charge of the office of seed and plant introduction of the department of agriculture, has been directed to start in a few days for Honolulu to establish an agricultural experimental station. There the director his first work will be to teach the Hawaiian people how to grow garden truck. Most of the vegetables now consumed in the island are im-

ported from San Francisco. They will be taught also the value of dairy cows among poor families, butter and cheese making, the forage plants most economically for Hawaiian consumption, and the value of poor families raising chickens and pigs.

This agricultural missionary work in the interest of the common people of the islands will be essayed before other agricultural problems will be considered. There are 200 acres, running from the coast to the top of a mountain, set apart by the Hawaiian legislature for this purpose. These matters will be given attention near the coast; coffee planting will be studied on the higher elevations and forestry work will be done on the mountain tops. Regarding agricultural experimental work in the Philippines, Secretary Wilson said:

"Congress will not appropriate money for experimenting in the Philippines until the people there have quieted down. Then the department of ag-

riculture will be ready to conduct the researches. In fact, the greenhouses of the department here now have plants growing for shipment there as soon as conditions are ripe. Among these is rubber, seed of which are being brought from all parts of the world for sending to the new islands under the American flag."

The Strawberry Crop.—Reports from the strawberry districts of Texas state that though the crop has been delayed a great deal, it will be no later than that of last year, and the slowness of the ripening is causing the growers to receive fancy prices for the few berries that they can market. Practically all of the berries being picked now are shipped to the North, where they bring \$7.50 to \$10 per crate.

J. Cuddy has purchased from W. S. Wilkerson a six-section pasture in Gray county for \$3000.

SECOND ANNUAL

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE SAN RAFAEL

HEREFORDS

COLIN CAMERON, Lochiel, Arizona, will sell by Auction at the New Fine Stock Pavilion, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2 and 3, 1901,

200 Head

50 Young Cows Mostly with Calves at foot, and **60 Heifers**

70 YOUNG BULLS.

This old established herd of 1,000 HEAD was founded exclusively upon selections from the best herds in America and only sons of the very best blood and individuality have been used. Based upon grass alone at a minimum expense the San Rafael herd offers farmers an unequalled opportunity to found pure bred registered herds at a moderate price.

SALE WILL BEGIN PROMPTLY AT 10 A. M. EACH DAY.

For catalogues (now ready) address

T. F. B. SOTHAM, Chillicothe, Mo.

Cols. WOODS, EDMONSON and SPARKS, Auctioneers.

GREAT

COMBINATION SALE

At Fort Worth, Thursday April 11.

100 Herefords and Shorthorns 100

T. P. Rush, who has sold registered cattle throughout the state, will make Thursday, April 11, a red letter day at Fort Worth, where he will offer 100 Herefords and Shorthorns at auction to the highest bidder without reserve.

25 Registered Hereford Bulls

25 Registered Shorthorn Bulls

50 Shorthorn Cows

In this sale Mr. Rush offers to the cattlemen of Texas and the Southwest the remnant of the famous Old Homestead herd of Chillicothe, Mo., founded by B. H. Minor over 30 years ago. Apart of this herd was sold at Colorado City some time ago. The cows are ready for business, with calves and calves at foot. Cows with calves at foot go as one lot. This is a rare offering of splendid individuals. Some of these Cattle won Blue Ribbons at Fort Worth Fat Stock Show.

Col. R. E. Edmonson, Auctioneer, C. R. Thomas, Secretary.

For Catalogues, Write to—

T. P. RUSH, Coffeyburg, Missouri.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.

V. O. HILBRETH.
Breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. Cattle and Residence at Iona Station, T. & P. R. R. P. O., Aledo, Texas.

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Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle.

THOMAS W. RAGSDALE & SON PARIS MO. Have 60 Shorthorn bulls for sale. Good ones or none. Car lots a specialty. Prices reasonable.

ISON & LITSEY HARRODSBURG, KY.
Breeder of Polled Durhams. Best Shorthorn bulls at \$32.00, and heifers at \$22.50, 6 months, weight 400 pounds. Beautiful reds and guaranteed to live in 42.

S. R. QUICK & SON BROOKLYN, IND.
Breeder of Polled Durhams. Best breeding and quality. Catalogue by deposit. 20 miles from Indianapolis.

MADAW BROOK HERD
Property of L. G. Gregg, Hicks City, Mo. Have for sale 60 bulls and 10 heifers 6 to 12 months of age. Richly bred in Cruickshank blood. Registered by Cruickshank Bull Consul Chief 32282. I defy competition in breeding and prices. Will sell all or single lots by appointment at Oak Grove, Mo. on C. & A. R. R. 28 miles east of Kansas City.

J. H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA.
Polled Durhams of Scotch breed, the best of the breed. More prizes have been won and more cattle called for export trade than from any other herd. Inspection of herd invited.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX.
Breeder of registered and high-grade Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Breeding farm twelve miles north of Fort Worth. City Res. 11 E. Belknap St., Phone 591.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Near Chillicothe, Tex. Contains 45 head of high class cattle. Headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 15907-Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address owner, B.D. ROGERS, Minola, Texas.

HOVENKAMP & NUTT, FT. WORTH, TEX.
Breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. One and two year old bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

P. NORTON DUNLAP, KANSAS.
Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Breeder and dealer in registered and high-grade cattle. Quality considered, defy competition.

JULE GUNTER, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.
Breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle. Choice herd open to inspection. Handle strictly on own raising. Correspondence solicited.

W. P. STEWART JACKSON, TEX.
Shorthorn cattle. Bulls and females for sale at all times, at ranch, in Jackson County.

W. M. & W. W. HUDSON, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.
Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

HEREFORDS.

FRED COWMAN-LOST SPRINGS.
Breeder of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle. 30 in herd. Herd bulls, Anxiety Wilton A. 4561 and Marmion 6646. Thirty bulls for sale, 6 to 15 months.

W. H. MYERS, BLUE GROVE, CLAY COUNTY, TEXAS.
Blue grove herd, registered and high-grade Hereford cattle. Lord Wilton, Garfield and Anxiety strains predominating.

Chips of Experience

BREEDING FOR BETTER CONSTITUTIONS.

Not the least important of modern tendencies in cattle breeding is that of aiming to secure better constitutions for the animals. This tendency is particularly noticeable among the breeders of all high grade animals. By sacrificing constitution breeders in the past succeeded in improving beef or milking qualities, which for a time made the animals the vogue. But high records for milk and heavy weight for the animals do not constitute the whole of a cow's life, and if she did not show the signs of physical degeneracy herself it was pretty sure to appear in the third or fourth generation. There was, of course, always the possibility of introducing new blood and thus redeeming the weak points. But a strong, healthy, people of animals could not always make the bull change the whole characteristics of the progeny. The females were bound to exert some influence upon their offspring.

This is so clearly recognized to-day that breeders are more careful in breeding their heifers too early in life. This was one of the most fruitful sources of danger. Young heifers that were not properly matured could hardly be expected to produce young which would be strong and vigorous in constitution. To breed for constitution it is necessary to start with animals that possess it. This start must be on both sides. The female as well as the male must be strong, vigorous and robust. Both must have reached sufficient maturity where they are able to put forth their best efforts. With such a start the young should then have everything in the way of hygienic surroundings to make them grow and thrive. Give them clean yards and stables and well ventilated houses either summer or winter, and see that they get enough fresh air and sunshine. These are fully as essential to their growth as good food. By emphasizing good feeding we sometimes neglect the sunshine, fresh air, exercise, good ventilation and generally hygienic surroundings. The good food will not counteract the lack of any of these. Altogether they work for the highest development of the animals, and we cannot afford to neglect any one if we are to have animals with fine constitutions.

CATTLE RAISING IN THE SOUTH.

The pioneers from Georgia started in with their cattle and kept them moving southward upon the heels of the Seminoles, in search of fresh ranges, until they reached the impenetrable everglades. Like all American pioneers they cared little or nothing to buy as long as they could move on and find new ranges, but when they reached the end of the trail, they were willing to purchase and found permanent homes. The state sold four millions of acres of land to a syndicate at the nominal price of 25 cents per acre, but the cattlemen could not get such bargains. But for this policy there would have been today the great ranches in south Florida, stocked with the better breeds, crosses upon fm-

proved cattle from the north and England. Men did not care to spend much money breeding up their cattle unless they had a permanent foothold and a vested interest.

In 1850 a half century ago, stock cattle were worth \$5 a head in Florida, and in the next few years the value advanced so that there has been little advance or improvement in all these years, judging by the price paid for Florida cattle today. If it were not for the exceptional demand in Cuba, prices would hardly be higher than they were fifty years ago.

In 1860 Captain James McKay opened up a cattle trade with Cuba, and he inaugurated the outbreak of the civil war. After the close of the war he reopened this traffic and has continued it up to the present time. Before the present exceptional demand set in, prices in Cuba dropped to the level of 1850, beef cattle brought \$12 per head. There has been a falling off in the value of the cattle, and the neglect of the farmers to introduce imported varieties of grass, but this falling off has not materially set back the cattle industry. Cattle still live through the winter without artificial feeding, and get fat by the first of May. It was believed that an inspection in Cuba, that the Cuban cattle trade would never be as good again as it was in the early days, when sometimes 50,000 head were shipped from Florida in a single year. But it is likely that state statistics will show that since the close of the Spanish war, the shipments have been much heavier than in the best years of the normal conditions. Cuba raises a great many cattle and is tolerably well supplied; but when there comes a dry year and their cattle are poor, while those of Florida are in good order, the Cubans buy freely from the stockmen.

There are so many American cattle grazed in Cuba that they will create a market for the Chicago refrigerator beef and the inferior range beef of Florida, as at present grown, will fall more or less into disrepute. The growth in the state's population in the last decade, as shown by the census, indicates the near approach of a time when Florida must improve her breeds and her ranges, or else the supply of beef will be inadequate to the domestic demand. Cattle now pay well, as they double their numbers in five years if they remain healthy. From 1850 to 1885, there was no decrease of any consequence in the herds of south Florida; then for a year or two, mainly not quite understood prevailed, but this has passed away.

There are many thousands of acres of low, moist prairie lands that are unsuitable, without drainage, for anything else, but pasture; these make fine stock ranges, especially when set in improved grasses. The para grass is well, the Bermuda grass does better, it is recognized kind of pasture grasses in south Florida, growing practically all the year around. With a free range, scrub stock and nothing but the native grasses, cattle pay well. They certainly would pay better with improved and cultivated grasses.

The cost of marking and branding the calves is reckoned at fifty cents per head. To herd it for three or four years, till ready for feed, \$1. Now fifty

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN, ANGUS.
The oldest and largest herd in Texas for sale at reasonable prices. Four years old imported from Aberdeen, Scotland. Address: J. ANDERSON, Manager, Allendale, Allen County, Kansas, and registered Angus, or address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

HORSE.

OMO ALTO FARM DALLAS TEXAS.
Henry Exall, manager. Electric, at 11 years of age, sire of Blondie 215-14, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas; Elrod 213-12 and 23 others in 2:30 or better. Season of 1909, 409 with return privilege next season. Palisades, magnificent stallion, \$25.00 the season, and other stallions at reasonable rates. Stallions, mares in foal, race and road horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

BREED TO GOV. STRONG. 2:10-1:4. Winner of 37 races out of 45. 45 standard crosses in pedigree, combining the Wilkes and Mambrino Chief strains. Reno Clipper, 2:17-1:2, p. a great race stallion, and "Champion" saddle and sire of saddlers' sons record 2:12. The colts have won 65 premiums in arena. Address: A. E. BUCK, McKinney, or W. O. Foote, Dallas, Texas.

W. M. HILL TROTTER REG. 2:20 Private. 2:07-1:12. Judge Hurt, three year old, 2:08-1:4, sire of the above. Sire of record 2:12. And many other fast ones. Have also that royal bred trotting son, H. W. B. 2:16-1:4. Call and see these stallions at New Exchange Stables or address E. BURNS, Fort Worth, Texas. Horses for sale at all times.

STOCK MARKS.

F. H. JACKSON & CO., WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY.
Kentucky Aluminum stock label. The best, most secure, easiest to put on and for sale at all times. Send for description and sample.

DELICATE EYE WORK.

A Prominent Cattleman has an Artificial Eye Put in Most Skillfully.
Some thirty years ago Wills Copeland of Graham, Texas, suffered an injury to his left eye, but managed to get along without much inconvenience until about some six months ago when the injured eye began to pain him, and continued to grow worse until through sympathy the right eye became affected and he was nearly blind. About a week ago he decided that something must be done and came to Fort Worth to consult with the eminent oculist, Dr. Frank Mullins. In a most delicate and successful manner Dr. Mullins removed the injured eye, and replaced it with an artificial eye. The right eye is now doing well and Mr. Copeland will have good eyesight the balance of his life.

WHEN TO DEHORN?

Dumas, Moore County, Texas. Will some of the breeders inform us through this valuable paper when is the best time to dehorn cattle?
WM. H. B.

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED.

We have a sure cure which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. The disease has so long been through this valuable paper when is the best time to dehorn cattle?
WM. H. B.

TEXAS FEVER.—A bulletin from the Georgia experiment station says: "The ticked cattle when brought to the south, and cattle in northern pastures when southern cattle have been grazed on the latter, and variously called 'bloody urine,' 'acclimation fever,' 'red murrain,' 'Texas fever,' etc., is now definitely known to be conveyed by the common cattle tick, and the accepted scientific name is 'splenic fever.' The germ of the disease is present in the cattle ticks, and when they attack a cow that has never had the disease it is communicated to the cow and usually develops in a few days, and generally results in the death of the infected cow. Calves under one year old are equally likely to be attacked by the disease, but they usually recover. Cattle raised in the south, on a farm that has been ridden of ticks, are liable to the disease when they are ever grazed in pasture or ranges where there are ticks. The disease is usually, but not necessarily, fatal. Southern raised cattle are attacked and destroyed.

The liability of northern cattle to take splenic fever has heretofore largely deterred southern farmers from introducing improved breeds from the north. But the fact that the disease can be brought from the north, and that have never had the fever, may be introduced on southern farms with impunity—provided no ticks are permitted to get into them. The only absolute safety, however, is to be secured by getting rid of the cattle ticks, which can be accomplished by one of two plans. One is to use a tick poison, and certainly in one year's time, or even less, as follows:

The cattle ticks cannot grow and come to maturity except on a cow. When a young female tick gets on a cow (or calf), it immediately selects a tender spot, inserts its mouth parts in the skin, and there remains until full grown and full of eggs. It then drops off, lays from 1500 to 3000 eggs on the ground, and dies. The eggs hatch in fifteen to twenty days, and the young ticks do not move more than a few inches from their birth spot, but

Save Your Money.

One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills. They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels. No Reckless Assertion For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse TUTT'S Liver PILLS.

CATTLE SALES.

L. P. Cozens of Anson has purchased from Wm. Cranston of Jones county, a full blood Hereford yearling bull for \$75.

L. K. Haseltine of Dorchester, Mo. a breeder of Red Polled cattle, has sold 14 head of choice calves to B. W. Langley of Denton, Tex.

Thos. Egerton of Childress, has sold his herd of cattle to Smith Bros. of Motley county at \$16 around.

At Newlin F. A. Scott paid about \$10,000 to Shade Sweatman for 500 cattle and the lease on five sections of land.

In Sutton county W. A. Miers has sold to Lewis Mayfield 100 head of stock cattle at \$15.50.

Sam Ward of Childress, has purchased 23 Shorthorn grade cows and one bull from H. L. White of Motley county.

At San Angelo J. A. Loomis sold to Claude Anson 400 steer yearlings for May delivery at \$16.

J. B. Riley paid \$85 for a bull recently purchased from Young & Hudspeith of Ozona.

E. H. East has sold his ranch in McMullen county to A. R. Berry of St. Louis for a price not given out but supposed to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The ranch includes 40,000 acres.

G. W. Scott of Batesville, has sold his entire stock of cattle, about 200 head, to W. P. May at \$14 a head.

T. B. Overstreet of Ozona, bought of Thomas Ball of Ft. McKavett, 80 cows at \$18.

At San Angelo \$20 for dry cows and \$25 for cows with calves were the prices in a sale of 100 cows made by J. S. Glass to N. B. Flisk.

Lee Wright of Midland, bought of Mrs. M. J. Riggs 100 head of yearlings at \$16.

Claud Hudspeith of Ozona, has purchased from the T's 50 head of cows for the Territory at \$15.

Sam Moxie sold three yearling grade Durham bull calves to his neighbors for \$100. Sam was raised among Durhams and does not pretend to know anything else.—Devil's River News.

Holloway & Holt of Midland, have sold the Jewel ranch in Terry county, consisting of 60 sections, to Brownfield & McNaley for \$6500.

Lum Hudson sold to Smith & Dale his entire herd, about 1100 cows and bulls at \$16 around, 10 per cent cut back.—San Angelo Press.

Wall & Scharbauer of Midland, have sold to Rhea Bros. of Bovina, Tex.

2400 two-year-old steers, 200 three-year-old steers and 1000 yearling steers for May delivery, the amount paid aggregating \$78,000.

B. T. Birtong of the Devil's River country has sold his ranch to J. G. Alford for \$2500.

S. E. Townsend of Midland, has sold to E. D. Harrington three calves at \$25 a head.

Bird & Mertz of San Angelo, have purchased the Garret & Levy ranch on the Middle Concho and about 2000 cattle on the ranch. The price reported was about \$75,000.

At San Angelo John Bryan bought of John Loomis 100 cows at \$20.

At Victoria M. N. Hargis of Llano, bought from Oscar Mitchell and John O'Brien about 1200 three and four-year-old steers for the Territory.

Cows, chiefly for the Territory, are being sold in the Ozona county for \$15.

SALES AT EDNA.—A correspondent of the Journal at Edna, Tex., writes: A. Burns of Cuero, was down looking after his ranch on the Lavaca river. He says that Jake Casle has contracted with parties in Cuero for 500 Territory cows at \$16 per head.

James Power of Edna bought of Jno. Moore of Richmond 1200 one and two-year-old steers, and all of his heifer calves for 1901. He also bought 500 one and two-year-old steers from another party at Richmond, besides buying Jake Casle's entire calf crop for 1901. Terms on ones and twos are private; calves sold for \$7.

It has been very dry here but there is now some prospect of rain.

L. Ward traded a half interest in his Pierce ranch in Kimble county to C. A. Stapp of Jackson county, and Mr. Stapp has gone to plant a crop and be ready to take charge on April 1. Mr. Stapp's family will remain in Edna until about June.

W. Kuykendall of Hawley, Matagorda county, sold his three and four-year-old steers to a Territory speculator for \$18 per head. The steers of the estate of A. H. Pierce were sold at \$19 but I could not learn name of purchaser.

W. Kuykendall sold his ranch on the Colorado river to a rice syndicate for \$10 per acre. The ranch contained 15,000 acres. The deed was made and sent to Kansas at Victoria as per agreement, but your correspondent has not learned whether or not the money was paid.

Geo. Simons, Jr., bought of Tom Menefee about 50 head of stock horses, colts not counted, at \$10 per head.

M. Opehauer, the Victoria his and wool buyer, was over and offered one of his shepherds six and one-quarter cents per pound for his wool. In consequence there were heard some remarks about "McKinley and prosperity."

It is reported that a party of St. Louis capitalists will bore for oil at Rusk, Tex.

RICH MEN AS FARMERS

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE METHODS OF CULTIVATION PURSUED BY THEM.

When a rich man devotes attention to agriculture, the result is often conducive to general progress in the art, say the Milwaukee Wisconsin. He can endure the risk of money and expense of time in experiments which the man who farms for a living could not afford. When his experiments are crowned with practical success, they can be and are safely followed by his neighbors. Robert R. Livingston, the celebrated chancellor of the state of New York, who administered to George Washington the oath of office as president of the United States, was instrumental in laying the foundations of the American woolen industry by introducing Merino sheep into the United States. After his retirement from the public service he devoted much of his time to agriculture, on his estate at Clermont on the Hudson. It was while he was United States minister to France that he sent home two pairs of Merino sheep. This was in 1802. Later he added to the flock resulting from this stock, and for years devoted himself to demonstrating that sheep husbandry could be made profitable in this country if farmers would acquire blooded stock and aim to produce wool of high grade. "I knew the importance of the object," he afterward wrote, "and I resolved to leave no means untried."

Your Blood Made New.

Your heart beats about sixty thousand times a day. Every drop of blood in your veins visits every part of your body about five hundred times each twenty-four hours. Is it any wonder that many troubles arise when the blood is not right?

It is hard to understand why health quickly returns when you take a remedy like Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, a remedy that purifies and enriches the blood?

It does far more than that, because it is the perfect example of everything that "tonic" stands for. But it would be a wonderful remedy if its power to make rich, red blood was its only property. It is far better than so-called blood purifiers because it both makes and purifies the blood.

It is not one of the crude forms of iron that injures the teeth and stomach, but a delicate, harmless form that is almost instantly passed from the stomach to the blood. In the blood it acts against weakness and disease, and helps by the other ingredients of that famous remedy, it rids the system of all impurities and helps each sluggish organ to do its full duty.

If you have skin disease, rheumatism, stomach trouble, nervousness, or if you have any reason to believe that your blood is disordered or that your health is running down, be just to yourself and try this remedy.

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic has for forty-five years been made only by Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio. Sold everywhere.

MAVERICKS.

Hill & Taylor have shipped two cars of cattle from Cherokee county to the Territory.

After the Fort Worth fat stock show a large number of cattle were shipped to the experiment station at College Station for inoculation by Dr. Francis. Report states that these cattle have stood the fever well and will soon be ready for shipment to the ranches.

The sheriffs of Wharton, DeWitt, Jackson, Colorado and Lavaca counties have been engaged recently in trying to break up a gang of cattle thieves. One man has been arrested and other arrests are expected to follow.

Stock in the northwestern part of Denton county, it is reported, are troubled with blind staggers.

A good lot of thoroughbred Shorthorns have been recently placed on John B. Slaughter's ranch, near Garden City.

Beginning about the 28th, Deering & Mann will ship about 2500 cattle to the Territory; Childress & Mayer, about 200 cars; Harris Bros., about 8500 head; Claude Brooms, for the Chicago Live Stock Co., will ship about 2000 from Brownwood March 31; Russell & Bevins, about 10,000; Lee Russell, about 12,000; J. M. Slator, about 7000.—San Angelo Standard.

Scharbauer & Aycock have received the 63 head of registered Herefords recently purchased from C. A. Stannard. The cattle are out of the Leonard herd.

Mrs. Martha A. Rogers of Austin, a former resident of Corpus Christi, died last week. After the death of her first husband, Capt. John Rabb, she was frequently referred to as "the Texas cattle queen."

King Edward VII is following in the footsteps of the late queen in breeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Scotland. He recently purchased at the Perth sale a fine Erba bull for about \$1100.

Lon Erba was in from the C ranch this week. He informs us that he has recently sold to Winfield Cott, at a fancy price, 100 young black muley bulls. We are pleased to note further that Mr. Fisher is rapidly regaining his strength after his recent illness.

B. O. White has resigned his position as "puncher" on Clabber Hill ranch, and is now spending a time in town. He has recently purchased about 50 head of fine young heifers of Mrs. M. J. Riggs, paying \$15 around. We congratulate Bob, and trust he may soon become known as one of our big ranchmen.—Midland Reporter.

P. J. Leonard, manager of the A. W. Long ranch, was in town Wednesday. He states that they have been feeding about 1800 head of cattle during the winter, but now the grass and weeds are getting up that cattle could get plenty to eat without feeding, and on Tuesday he took 800 head off of feed.

The remainder will be fed only a few days, except the thin ones. Mr. Leonard also said that the calf crop would be very large and early this year; that on their ranch there were over 400 spring calves now.—Childress Index.

THE TEXAS WONDER.

Dr. Duncan Astonishes Fort Worth People With His Miraculous Cures of the Worst Maladies Human Flesh Is Heir To.

Dr. Duncan is certainly entitled to the name of the Texas Wonder. For over two years he has maintained the best equipped sanitarium for the treatment and cure of diseases without the use of drugs in Fort Worth, Texas, and has been the benefactor to more sick and afflicted people than any ten doctors in Fort Worth. He has made more glad hearts and happy homes by his professional skill than a dozen other doctors could do. Hundreds of Fort Worth people have tested his method of treatment, called combined science, and in every test they were astonished at the rapidity of his method to relieve and cure after trying all other methods. The doctor never makes a mistake. Permanent relief comes with every stroke of his skill. He certainly does give more relief in thirty minutes than any other doctor in the city can in thirty hours, and in most cases in thirty months. Thirty days is usually sufficient for the worst cases, to be under his care and treatment. This is certainly rapid and is certainly gratifying to the doctor to practice such a method as gives the suffering public such unanimous satisfaction to the suffering public. It has been some time since our register visited this popular sanitarium, but his wonderful deeds were heard by us on every hand. One need not be long in Fort Worth without hearing of his wonderful deeds and every week adds new laurels speaking louder than words or the editor's pen. This sanitarium is well adapted for such use, and he well knows how to keep it. It is located at 300 East Fourth street, Fort Worth, Texas. A letter with a stamp will give any desired information. Every known disease human flesh is heir to is curable by his skill in his profession. None need fear the result who are afflicted, and whether you have ever written him or not and you go to him for treatment you can rest assured you will not be imposed upon in any way.

THE RUSH SALE

Of Herefords and Shorthorns at Fort Worth, April 11.

At Fort Worth, April 11, there will be a great sale of Hereford and Shorthorn cattle conducted by T. P. Rush of Coffeyburg, Mo. Mr. Rush is well known throughout Texas as one who has always sold the best and who is thoroughly familiar with the wants of the cattle raisers of this country.

Among his offerings are a number of cattle, the remainder of the famous Minor herd of Chillicothe, Mo. Some of the cows are with calf and some have calves at foot, while all the animals are ready to begin to be profitable. Cattlemen who want registered cattle should not fail to attend this sale.

is engaged in farming in the neighborhood of Asheville, N. C.

From Chancellor Livingston, the Elkhanah Watson purchased two Merinos with which he set an example for the farmers of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. His breeding flock was kept up until Berkshire county was changed from a coarse wool district to a fine wool district, and her beautiful hill was changed into a fine wool district, and the population became so completely absorbed in wool growing and manufacturing that other branches of industry were practically abandoned.

The Father of His Country was himself an example of the progressive influence that can be exerted by a rich man engaged in agriculture. Of his estate in Virginia, which exceeded 8000 acres, upward of 3500 acres were under cultivation during the latter part of his own life. When Washington became a farmer the system of agriculture in vogue in Virginia was crude and wasteful in the extreme. He has left a description of it in these words: "A piece of land is cut down and kept in constant cultivation, first in tobacco, and then in Indian corn (two very exhausting plants), until it will yield scarcely anything; a second piece is cleared, and treated in the same manner; then a third, and so on, until there is probably little more to clear. When this happens, the owner finds himself reduced to the choice of three things—either to recover the land which he has ruined, to accomplish which he has perhaps neither the skill, the industry nor the means; or to retire beyond the mountains; or to substitute quantity for quality, in order to raise something. The latter has been generally adopted, and with the assistance of horses, he scratches over much ground and seeds it to very little purpose.

Washington had the means as well as the will to study the problem and set an example of reform. He read works on agriculture, and his theories which seemed to promise good results. He became an early convert to the rotation of crops, and diversified the products of his estate, raising large quantities of flax, hay, clover, buckwheat, turnips and potatoes, in addition to wheat, corn and tobacco. He showed his neighbors by example the large opportunities of profits in grass lands. He introduced the use of fertilizers on a large scale, and, when describing the qualities he desired in an overseer, said the man must be, "above all, Mides-like, one who can convert everything he touches into manure as the first transmutation proceeds from gold."

He carefully tested different varieties of tobacco and wheat, to determine which yielded the best returns when planted, and he bred from selected horses, cattle and sheep. "I shall be grudge no reasonable expense," he wrote, "that will continue to yield good crops, and neatness of my farms; for nothing pleases me better than to see them in good order, and everything trim, handsome and thriving about them." Washington, the farmer, exerted in the sphere of agriculture an influence as useful in its degree as that which his grandeur and power proceeded from Washington, the statesman.

In a letter to the Chicago Record, William Elroy Curtis calls attention to the wholesome influence of the operations of a contemporary rich man who

is engaged in farming in the neighborhood of Asheville, N. C. The system of farming at Biltmore is beginning to be felt throughout all this part of the state. At first people regarded his enormous expenditures and the magnificent results with curiosity and wonder; further observation suggested that his methods were easily imitated, and thus Mr. Vanderbilt's highest ambition is being realized, and the object lesson he intended to place before the eyes of the people of North Carolina is being rapidly learned.

Mr. Vanderbilt has gone into truck raising on a large scale. His vegetables, which he sells in the common market, are raised by the most improved methods, and the other truck farmers are following these methods, because they find that it pays. From Mr. Vanderbilt's example the North Carolina farmers have learned that it costs no more to keep a good cow than a poor one, and that the good cow yields larger financial returns. When he laid up his estate in Asheville, the land in that neighborhood was turned up with a "bull-tongue" plow, which only skims the surface. Mr. Vanderbilt introduced four-horse plows with long blades, which stir up the subsoil. When his neighbors found that he was raising four or five times as much wheat, corn and potatoes as the farmers, the "bull-tongue" plows were discarded.

How much more dignified and fruitful the career of the rich American who employs his means like George Vanderbilt at Biltmore than that of one whose money is expended in dissipation, like William Vanderbilt

