

Write Us What You Know.

"Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information of it." Journal readers know they can generally find in the Journal the special information they need. Most of them know something worth the telling to the others, and we cordially invite them to tell it—in the Journal.

# The Texas Stock Journal

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

VOL. XXIII, No. 40. Established 1880.

DALLAS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, DECEMBER 30, 1902

SAN ANTONIO

Patronize Our Advertisers

No paper ever had a more reliable lot of advertisers. We have no advertising space to sell to "fakers." Journal readers will do well to study the advertisements in these columns, and they will not regret the money they will pay out to those who, through the Journal invite their patronage.

## Public Sale of Registered Short Horns

During Convention National Live Stock Association, at fine stock pavilion KANSAS CITY, MO., JANUARY 16, 1903. 60 REGISTERED SHORT HORNS 60 to Bulls and 50 Cows and Heifers. Representative of our respective herds, including some of our Short Horn Cattle.

SALE OPENS AT 12:30 P. M. SHARP

For Catalogues apply to

H. C. DUNCAN, JOSEPH DUNCAN, GEORGE BOWHILL, Osborn, Mo. Osborn, Mo. Nettleton, Mo. AUCTIONEERS: Cols. Woods, Edmonson, Sparks, Jones, Graham and White.

## PURE BRED BULLS FROM THE S. M. S. BLOOD

200 head Prime White Face Breeding Bulls, unregistered Pure Blood, are offered for Fall, Winter and Spring delivery. These bulls have large frames, good bone and will make strong sires, qualified to go in to any herd, no matter how well graded.

SWENSON BROTHERS, Stamford, Jones County, Texas. Correspondence solicited. Choice breeding heifers always for sale.

## SHORT COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

The A. & M. College will offer ten weeks' Course in Stock Farming, Dairying, and Horticulture, January 5 to March 13, 1903. No entrance examinations. Expenses need not exceed \$40. A magnificent opportunity for you to increase your knowledge of farming and also your earning capacity. Many young men who earn \$25 to \$40 per month before taking these courses are able to command positions at \$50 to \$100 per month after taking them. Send a postal card to WILLIAM D. GIBBS, Dean of Agriculture, A. & M. College, College Station, for circular giving full information concerning the courses.

## ONE OF THE GREATEST ATTRACTIONS

During the Convention of the National Live Stock Association at Kansas City, Mo., week, Jan. 12 to 17, 1903, will be the

### ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER PUBLIC SALE

OF IMPORTED AND AMERICAN-BRED

114 HEREFORDS 114 At Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Pavillion, Wednesday January 14 and Thursday January 15, 1903

The Armour cattle for this sale were carefully selected and will be the choicest lot of imported Herefords, as well as the greatest number ever offered in the auction arena.

This collection includes seventy-five (75) Imported Females, well advanced in calf or with calf at foot, and a few choice young Imported Bulls. The Funkhouser offering is made up of American-bred Herefords of superior quality, consisting of promising young Bulls, each individual affording reasonable ground of hope for a record making future, and cows and heifers of unexcelled merit.

We give you our assurance that the highest class of cows and bulls each herd affords, can be had at this sale.

### WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

CHAS. W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo. JAS. A. FUNKHOUSER, Plattsburg, Mo. Reduced Rates on all Railroads.

### TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE

The following letter from Captain W. J. Maltby of Admiral, Callahan county, Texas, one of the first farmers of the state to experiment with the seeded ribbon cane, will be interesting to a large class of Journal readers in and out of Texas. He is so well known personally to the editor of the paper, that he feels absolutely safe in saying that every statement made by this gentleman (who, as a Texas Ranger in the old time, and later a leading fruit grower) and now both horticulturist and farmer, is one of the best known men in Texas), may be implicitly relied on. He says:

"Seeing in the Farmers' Forum, Dallas News, last spring, so much controversy pro and con in regard to what is called Texas seeded ribbon cane, I herewith give you its history, and my experience with it in the Abilene country. Some ten years ago I met a gentleman at the Dallas Fair, and he spoke in the highest terms of the new sorghum cane. I there and then offered to pay him any price he would name if he would send me one quart of the seed. He replied that he could not send me that much, but that I should have some of the seed. The next May I received a letter from him containing probably one dozen seed. I planted them at once, and they came up and grew beautifully until when they were four or five feet high the cows broke in and ate the growth all down close to the ground. It came up, however, and ripened a few seed, of which I planted two rows seventy yards long. It grew very large, and as the seed ripened I cut the heads and fed the whole stalks to my work horses, and they ate the stalks up. I saved two bushels of the seed, and let a Mr. Bailey of Jones county have one bushel, and I planted six

acres of the other bushel. It grew so fine that I made a bet on its tonnage and seed per acre. Otto Steffers of Abilene, Ed Seay and William Gilliland of Baird, were agreed on to take a tape line and scales and measure and weigh, and report the product.

They published their report in the Abilene Reporter over their own signatures: Twenty-six tons of green cane and 80 bushels of seed to the acre. Col. Eddy of Eddy, N. M., sent me a note to offer me \$520 dollars for all the seed. I closed the deal, and he gave me a check on the First National bank of Abilene for the money. I was only allowed to keep enough to plant a small crop.

I had three barrels of syrup, of a fine quality, made of part of the stalks, and sold the balance to Drew Middleton to feed beef steers, he offering me \$50 for what was left.

From that the cane took a start in the Abilene country, and every man that planted it got just what he wanted (a big crop). I have steadily planted it year after year, and I think it is the best all purpose cane or sorghum. It should be planted thick, broadcast or in drills, for forage. For seed or syrup, the rows should be 4 feet apart, and one stalk every 2 or 3 feet in the row, and it will sucker out and make from 3 to 10 big stalks for each seed. For molasses, cut and make up what seed is in milk or dough, not later. For seed, let it stand to suit convenience, for it keeps on making seed. Any one wishing seed I will mail postpaid to any address, one quart for 25 cents, and that quantity will plant one acre for seed or syrup."

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

### JUST A T.

A "T" will work wonders if properly applied. It makes cough brought, turns here to there, makes tone out of one and transforms the "phrase" "allow his own" into "tallow this town."

## GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION NOT A NEW PROPOSITION.

Purposes and Plans of School in Texas Explained by Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard.

After ten years of agitation, Texas has its Girls' Industrial college, located at Denton. That is, the first building is rapidly advancing in construction. The cornerstone will be laid soon. It will be next September before the opening of the college for students.

Only a few things have as yet been decided. The entrance examinations will take the girl as she finishes the common high school course. The minimum age will be sixteen. The board of regents obtained much information before deciding these points, from other schools of a like character, and no one of them gave a lower age of admittance than sixteen. The state furnishes ample opportunities for the child below this age in its free schools, and few common schools but can prepare any student for entrance to the industrial college. To enter should be the ambition of every wide-awake girl in the state.

Speaking for one of the commission, who traveled nearly four thousand miles inspecting the sites offered for fourteen places in every part of this great state, I can say truly, that one regret in the mind of that commission was that there were not enough colleges to locate to give one to each of the fourteen places offering, so desirable were all the locations.

The college will be unique in this provision, that in addition to a thorough English education, the "arts and sciences" will be taught with their industrial application.

Much of the education of the past has served to unfit for real life. The former college graduate, whether man or woman, returning from the university or finishing school, has realized that the inclination to a practical life have been injured. If not killed. The head has been cultivated at the expense of the hand. Happily, these untrue ideas are vanishing, and to-day the thought of foremost educators is to the threefold education, embracing the head, hand and heart.

Searching for the beginnings of technical education, it may be of interest to find out what I found. The ancient Persians were the first people to establish anything like a technical school. The curriculum declared that the youths should be taught "riding, shooting with the bow and speaking the truth." The first related directly to their future employments, and the last, speaking the truth, was all there was of the moral-intellectual side of the educational discipline.

So early did mankind realize that education, to be of real value, must have a foundation of truthfulness. The Greeks gave little recognition to the technical, the purely intellectual being their gift to the world. The elaborate philosophy of Aristotle retarded the growth of science 2000 years. It was to a Greek, however, Archimedes, and to an Italian years later, Galileo, who laid the correct foundation of engineering. These declared that every dictum of science should be subjected to the inexorable test of trial and experiment. This called deadly persecution from the superstitious people in power. "I had in a little brief authority," but Galileo, a true scientist, could be a martyr.

To such Englishmen as Kepler, Bacon, Newton and others we are indebted for making possible the great development of the applied sciences that have been the distinguishing features of the nineteenth century.

In the old primitive days family life was rude. History records the straititude of the Greeks to a philanthropist who taught them how to eat acorns, and invalid cookery seems hid from the knowledge of the people, and small need of it, if all the people departed this life an old old Diogenes, whose last supper was a feast upon the raw flesh of the ox.

With the great awakening of woman in these later years has come the demand that she should be fitted for the positions which these advanced ideas have opened for her. The world is but the larger home. The aggregate of homes makes the nation. The home is the heart of humanity, and woman is the heart of the home. Out from the home where pure hygienic and scientific principles are worked out, and where intelligent thought and self-control are enthroned go the citizens that bless the world.

and good citizenship. The world seems just now to begin to see that it does not pay to encourage the rearing of any other than really good citizens.

There is a close relation between the trained hand and a moral decision. The person whose hand is skilled shows greater carefulness, more accurate judgment and a stronger self-reliance, and is thereby given the equipment most needed for successful life wherever lived.

Every industry is opening to woman. Texas is one of the eye of great industrial awakenings, and that she has provided that her daughters shall have skilled hands, as well as cultured brains and good hearts, means a wonderful forward movement for this state.

We are coming to see that the education with the abstract only, cultivates the person away from the busy life, where each must find a place. Through the hand man has grown from savagery to civilization. It is the language whereby language has been evolved, and it is destined to become the instrument for perfecting all the senses and developing the mind.

A child's natural and abundant love of action is brought into line by the training of the hand and eye to obey the mind and execute its orders that fit hand and head, heart and will, to cope with the problems of life.

"Nothing gives greater dignity to a person than a complete realization of the power of being able to do." Manual training develops the faculties of the whole individual. Training the muscles to obey the mind leads to originality of thought and action. The importance of training the senses is realized when we consider that there is nothing in the mind that has not been put there by the senses. Trained in strong habits of right thought and act, a safe foundation is laid for a developed life.

Ever since that luckless day when our first parents feasted upon forbidden fruit and clothed themselves with leaves, life has been to a large degree a question of food and clothes. This being the case, it is expected that domestic science will have a prominent place in the teaching of the new school.

Civilizations are graded according to the development of domestic science. How to build and care for a home, and how to build and develop a human being should be the first objects of civilization. Let these truths be kept before our mind. This being the fact, should it not be required that every girl attending the industrial college should take a course in domestic science?

A thorough course in needle work is included in the domestic science department, which not entirely excludes that variety which Elizabeth, in "Her German Garden," characterizes thus: "All forms of needlework of the fancy order are inventions of the Evil One for keeping the foolish from applying their hearts unto wisdom."

The coming Texas-girl will be able to detect impurity of foods as well as to know the real value of any article of diet. Housekeeping is as important as it is difficult, yet is not home-making and citizen-forming the noblest form of endeavor?

Is it not refreshing to learn that the judgment is strengthened by keeping an expense account? We shall behold a generation of girls who shall know the difference between a check and a draft, and shall be able to distinguish between economy, frugality and parsimony, and who shall be able to appropriate their expenditures to cover the needs of existence, comfort, culture and philanthropy.

Doubtless there was a time, not so long ago as to be included in ancient history, that invalidism was required in woman, and a girl who could not faint upon slight occasion, was considered decidedly unfeminine. True it is that invalidism is not now considered a desirable condition for woman.

One of the greatest attractions of the new school will be the special care and culture of the physical health of the girls. The special service of a woman physician will be secured, into whose enlightened hands the girls will be placed.

While a thorough education will be vouchsafed the young woman who attends this school, yet it must not be forgotten that the distinctive feature of this college is the opportunity afforded Texas girls of acquiring practical knowledge of some profession, craft or trade whereby they may be able to earn a livelihood. It will be the ambition and aim of the school to send out young women thoroughly versed in business, who can use the English language correctly.

Proficiency in some particular business is a moral safeguard to its possessor and should be given every child, whether rich or poor. Criminals are seldom masters of any trade except the one they learn after getting behind the bars. What an advantage to the race to have its care placed into hands of persons who shall know, and not only know, but know that they know! What satisfaction awaits the coming woman who will know all about the relation between disease and dust, impure water and all the rest! The coming mother, with all this knowledge will add the chemistry of foods and will be able to intelligently regulate the family diet. Then headache medicines and catarrhs will disappear as also most of the narcotic and drugs that now give to the world's disease insanity, invalidism, and increased death rate. Wholesome food, properly prepared, sensible dress, giving every bodily organ room for development and bodily action, a mind well filled with

"what is worth while," will give us a new humanity. Self-respect and delightful poise of character that comes of economical independence will reflect beneficially upon the coming generations, and children with less inclinations to sense appetites, which are as abnormal as they are destructive, children better born will bless the world, and the parents, that through sacrifice and intelligent, unselfish living, shall call them into being shall be little lower than the angels. Noble character is the heritage of the free born. The cringing, compromising, debasing tendencies, which are the inevitable result when the mother is dependent upon another for food, shelter and raiment. These ignoble characteristics will have disappeared in a number of increasingly noble generations, as woman and man together solve the problems that battle true development to-day, due to one-sided views and elaborations; and in that glad time and possess the sacred dominion promised at creation.

HELEN M. STODDARD. Read at the Texas Women's Press association, Waco, June 4, 1902.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING. When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

## THE TASK IS OVER

SECRETARY WILSON SAYS NEW ENGLAND OUTBREAK IS WELL IN CHECK.

Origin of Epidemic Not Yet Determined to His Satisfaction.

A Washington dispatch says Secretary Wilson believes that the danger of the spread of the foot and mouth disease among cattle is now practically over. He says the epidemic is about stamped out, although there is still some serious work to be done to remove the danger of its recurrence. It is now confined to Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. There are no evidences of the disease in any other state. There have been no cases in Maine and only three cases in New Hampshire near the Massachusetts line, which were treated promptly by the slaughter of the entire herd of cattle in which it appeared and the establishment of quarantine against the infected districts of Massachusetts, Vermont is free, twenty or more herds of cattle having been killed there. There have been no signs of the disease in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and all of the states named have been carefully inspected by the veterinary surgeons of the agricultural department.

ORIGIN NOT YET DETERMINED. Secretary Wilson says that the origin of the epidemic has not yet been determined with satisfaction. It first appeared at the cattle yards at Brighton, near Boston, which is a distributing point for dairy cattle for the New England farms. The disease prevails continually throughout Germany and France, and must have been brought in from one of those countries. There have been no cases in the United States for eighteen years. In 1884 it was brought into Portland, Me., by a cargo of cattle from England and was scattered in a singular manner. The stock yards of that city are about a mile from the docks, and while a herd of imported cattle was being driven through the streets they came in contact with a yoke of oxen driven by a farmer. Those oxen soon after developed the disease and must have caught it from the English herd in which it had already appeared.

No Imported Cattle at Boston.—No imported cattle have been brought to Brighton stock yards this year, however. Our government does not allow the importation of cattle, sheep or hogs, but some French horses have been allowed to land lately and may have brought the disease with them. Or perhaps the germs may have been concealed in bales of hay which were brought from France with the horses. A considerable surplus remained at the end of the voyage, which was sold in the Boston market. This is the most plausible theory yet advanced to explain the appearance of the disease at Brighton.

Prompt Measures Taken.—As soon as its existence was known Secretary Wilson sent Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry; Dr. Mohr, of the department of agriculture; Dr. Law, of Cornell University; and Dr. Pearson, of the University of Pennsylvania, who are believed to be the ablest veterinarians in the United States, to Boston with instructions to make a thorough examination. When they reported that the disease was actually there he instructed Dr. Salmon to round up all the veterinarians he could find and arrange with the governor of Massachusetts and the neighboring states to kill and quarantine all the cattle that had been affected and exposed. If one animal in a herd showed symptoms of the disease the entire herd was immediately killed and the stables, barnyards and pastures in which the infected animals had been kept were thoroughly disinfected and quarantined.

### COL POOLE ON THE WING.

Editor Texas Stock Journal: A few days since I bade the good people of Jackboro adieu and boarded the Rock Island car, headed for Graham, the county seat of government of Young county. This is a branch of the Rock Island system and runs daily trains from Bridgeport to Graham, except Sunday, and considering it is a new roadbed, makes good time. The officials of the road are nice and obliging. On arriving in Graham a host of friends gave me a hearty welcome. Among them, W. J. Gilmore, E. Herndon, T. K. Christwell, T. F. Kindley, C. Newhouse, T. H. Scarborough, I. S. Timmons, J. W. Cornelius, I. W. Jackson, C. E. Grubbs, I. E. Robinson, I. F. Gilmore, I. D. Short, V. R. Jordan, D. R. Akin, A. C. Daws, A. D. Medlin, C. Brooks, G. A. Cloud, I. L. McLaren, I. H. Jones, J. D. Carr, J. E. Parsons, J. C. Bullock, Wils Copeland, W. O. Clark, R. G. Stoker, A. H. Jones, W. C. Wilkinson, Dr. C. R. Gant, H. C. Williams, J. C. Chance, P. P. Cady, E. C. Norman, Ben Watters, P. B. Keyser, T. F. Dixon, C. L. Lindsey and a host of others all planked down the hard iron dollars for the Journal. One and all, I thank you gentlemen. I desire to thank P. A. Martin of Graham Leader and J. M. Wood of the Young County News for so many nice attentions during my stay in Graham. And last, but not least, A. O. Norris, who, by the way, is the leading furniture man of Jack and Young counties. However, I pause right here to remark that some four or five years ago he refused to sell me something when I was dry and thirsty. But his sign was removed before the sun arose next morning. But I have long since forgiven you, Bro. Norris.

Graham has a fine school, a good corps of teachers, and 250 pupils in attendance, four nice churches, the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and the Christian. I attended services several times, and had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of all the preachers, who bid the newspaper tramp welcome. I thank you, brethren.

Young county county scrip is at par. Not a single inmate in the jail, and taxation very low. Young county is merging into a stock-farming county. The big herds are giving away to small ranches; the long horns are a thing of the past now. It is all Herefords, Shorthorn or Polled Angus. There are several breeders of fine cattle in Young county. Last of November in this county, and the local cost of a fine agricultural animal on the county. Fine stock-raising and with farming, is the business of the county. The price never passes through this county from the northwest to the southeast. There are fine tracts of river bottom lands for thirty-five miles to the north. After leaving Graham some seven or eight miles on the waters of Salt creek, extending fifteen or twenty miles are splendid bodies of stock-farming lands, which can be bought at \$5 to \$10 per acre. It is claimed by the millers who have used Jack and Young county wheat that it makes the best flour of any wheat grown in Texas.

Stock in Young county is in fairly good shape. On Tuesday morning, Dec. 9, in company with George Craig, secretary of the county, we left Graham, and behind two of his fat steppers, we pulled out a due west course from Graham to Craig Bros.' ranch on the Brazos, thirteen miles distant. There is an air of prosperity in and all around that ranch. After doing justice to a splendid dinner, we drove for three or four hours over this splendidly arranged ranch. There are 9000 acres of it, all enclosed with good fences, subdivided into seven different pastures; 300 acres in cultivation; three ranch houses on different parts of the ranch, besides the headquarter ranch. Good sheds and barns at each place. Craig Bros. have on this ranch seventy-five registered Shorthorn cattle, 350 high grade. There have been nothing but the best registered Shorthorn bulls used on the ranch since 1886. His registered herd book bulls are Ethelbert 133413, Breast Plate 11th, 126878; Bolivar, 144727; Red Ends Duke, 147733; Cigarettes, Lad, 156901; Polled Duke of Fish Breed, 156725. All the above animals are superb.

All his registered cows and heifers are good enough to take the ribbon anywhere. I call the attention of the readers of the Journal to Craig Bros.' ad, which appears in this week's issue of the Journal. These gentlemen are honorable and straight, and send out nothing but the best young stock. I spent a pleasant day and night with my friend, Geo. H. Craig. He is a young bachelor of 35 or 36 summers. He has three pets, a deer, dog and cat, which he is very fond of. I want to say right here that a smart woman makes the nicest pet of anything I ever tried. Now, George, let me say you are sleeping on your rights. You are sleeping cold when you might be sleeping comfortably. If you only knew what I know, you would don your best trotting harness and never let up until some fair, sweet lady will consent to be your better half. I know you are bashful, yet remember that dear, sweet ladies will never harm you. Now girls, remember Geo. H. Craig has a long-distance telephone to his ranch. Call him up. You cannot see him blush over the phone. C. C. POOLE. Graham, Tex., Dec. 11, 1902.

GROVE'S BLACK ROOT LIVER PILLS. Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price, 25 cents.

## BIG THINGS FOR KANSAS CITY

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Grand Ball to Be Led by Half a Dozen Governors—Smoker and Luncheon—Excursion to New Orleans.

Thousands of Journal readers are getting ready to attend the great convention in Kansas City. The following is to the fun in store for them, as given out:

The entertainment committee has completed the programme for social events which will be given the delegates, visitors, their wives and sweethearts who will attend the Sixth Annual convention of the National Live Stock Association in this city, January 13th to 16th.

The convention will convene in the Century theater Tuesday morning, January 13th and after listening to the addresses of President Springer, Gov. A. M. Dockery and Mayor James Reed, a recess will be taken for lunch. The delegates will reassemble at the theater at 1:30 in the afternoon where several trains of street cars will be waiting to take them on a sight seeing trip to the stock yards and packing houses. Guides will take charge of the party at the yards and conduct it through the interesting parts. At the end of the car tracks, Armour, Swift and other packing firms will have omnibuses waiting to take the visitors to their plants where another corps of guides will show them through their extensive works. Tuesday evening serenade concerts will be given at all the hotels.

Wednesday evening a grand ball will be given at the convention hall, the grand march to be led by half a dozen governors. It is expected this will be the greatest function of the kind ever given in the West. The dancing floor will easily accommodate 1000 couples while 15,000 spectators can look on from the surrounding boxes and seats. Thursday afternoon a reception and tea will be given at Emery, Bird & Thayer's tea room. This function will be in charge of the ladies of Kansas City.

Thursday night a reception and smoker will be given at press headquarters in the Baltimore hotel, to the newspaper men. No one but members of the fraternities and a few oratorical spellbinders will be admitted.

Friday night the piece de resistance of the week will be a great smoker and luncheon in Convention hall. Preparations are being made to entertain 15,000 people. A statement covering the program is impossible, any more than to say, the committee expects to surpass the famous banquet given to the stockmen in St. Louis in 1884, when the guests drank champagne from celery glasses.

One of the delightful features in connection with the excursion to New Orleans after the meeting has adjourned. Arrangements have been made with the Frisco System to run a special train of Pullman sleepers with dining car, for the accommodation of those who will make the trip. The train will leave Kansas City probably Saturday evening, arriving in Memphis, Tennessee, Sunday morning. The excursionists will be entertained by the citizens that day, leaving in the evening for New Orleans, where all sorts of trips and entertainments are being arranged for. The excursionists can remain in the South two weeks, but may return any time within this limit that they choose.

A rate of \$15 for the round trip has been made, which is \$10 less than the regular fare one way. As 100 names must be secured before the train will be ordered, all who wish to go on this excursion should send their names and addresses to C. F. Martin, Secretary, Coates House, Kansas City, Mo.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

### BIG STONEWALL COUNTY SALE.

A deal was consummated Tuesday whereby Berry Pursley and Dee Trammell of Kent county become owners of the A. T. Newman ranch. This ranch is sixteen miles southwest of Aspermont on the Double Mountain river, and consists of twenty sections of land. The sale included all the cattle and horses with the exception of two horses which Mr. Newman reserved. The price paid was \$16,000.—West Texas Stockman.

The Best Prescription for Malaria, Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, No pay. Price 50c.

### COTTLE COUNTY ALL RIGHT.

The Paducah Times says: "Most of the cattle in Cottle county are in good shape and stockmen will suffer very little loss during the winter; the large fields of wheat and rye are now fine for pasturing, making the feed question a much smaller item; the present season in the grounds is as good as any one could wish, and if rain in the fall is any sign next year's crop will be a hummer."



# Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

### HEREFORDS.

**HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley, Texas.** Wm. P. Channing, proprietor. Herd established in 1888. My herd consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and will head of choice yearling heifers. All Texas-raised. Bulls by carcasses a specialty.

**JOHN R. LEWIS, Sweetwater, Texas.** Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

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

**TO EXCHANGE—**  
A fine registered four-year-old Hereford bull, will weigh over 2000 pounds; don't want to run in herd any longer. Will exchange for registered Hereford or Shorthorn Durham. W. W. STOVALL, Hico, Tex.

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

**SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.** Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Both sexes for sale. M. S. WARD, manager, Henrietta, Texas.

**FOR SALE—**  
Car load of high grade Hereford and Durham bulls, coming two-year-olds, and a few registered Hereford bulls yearlings. Write for prices. M. W. HOVENKAMP, Keller, Tex.

**HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM.** Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. Finest class bulls in service. Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Sale stock both sexes. Put on Sawdust ranch near Fort Worth. Come and see, or write your wants. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 369.

**J. L. CHADWICK, CRESSON, TEXAS.** Near Fort Worth, breeder of registered and very high grade Hereford cattle. Bulls for sale.

**U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Tex.** Breeder of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. Panhandle raised. Only first class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality kept in service. Inspection solicited.

**V. WEISS.** Breeder of pure bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Collard county, Texas.) Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 317, Beaumont, Texas.

**REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS.** One, two and three-year-olds, imported, natives, good. GEO. W. P. COATES, Abilene, Tex.

### SHORTHORNS.

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

**JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas.** I have 20 actively bred registered Hereford bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

**H. O. SAMUELL, DALLAS, TEXAS.** Breeder of Shorthorns. Have half a dozen yearling registered bulls for sale.

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**A CONSCIENCE JAR.** "Did you ever stop to think, my love," said Mr. Micawber, gazing at his plate of lobster salad, "that the things we love most in this life are the very things that never agree with us?" "Will you be so kind, Micawber," said Mrs. Micawber, straightening up, "as to tell me whether you are speaking of the salad or of me, sir?"

**THE BONNET BIRD'S HIGH NOTE.** "When it comes to singing," exclaimed the nightingale, sneeringly, "you're of no use. You couldn't touch a high note in my life!" "In my life?" No," replied the bird of paradise, "but I'll be embalm'd upon a bonnet some day, and then I'll make a 50 note look like 20 cents."—Philadelphia Press.

# CATTLE SALES

Howard county: A. B. Jones to W. C. Powell of Callahan county, 2 registered Hereford bull calves, at \$25.

Donley county: A. T. Montgomery and Ira Shadle of Brisco county to W. C. Caldwell, a lot of cows left over from shipment to Fort Worth, at \$17.

These sales are reported from week to week, not as a matter of news particularly, but to give Journal readers a general idea of the prices being paid in different sections of Texas.

Jones county: J. A. Roberts to George Young, 126 feeders at \$26.  
John Bowyer of Taylor City to W. E. Roberts, 69 steer yearlings at \$13.  
J. A. Gholston to Gholston & Kelly of Stonehall county, 39 stock cattle at \$12.

Presidio county: Lawrence Haley sold to O. R. Slaven, Hutchinson, Kan., 1000 head of 4 and 5-year-old steers as hereafter recorded. Mr. Slaven has recently sold them in El Paso to California parties at \$4.25 per 100 pounds. The Marfa New Era says of these steers that they will average 1100 pounds, and are the best grass-fed steers ever shipped from that section.

Midland county: Scharbauer Bros. to B. A. Oden, 24 registered bulls at \$50.  
Some parties to various other parties, 61 bulls at \$100 to \$150.  
Estis & Watts to Scharbauer Bros., 10 months' old Hereford bull calf, at \$500.  
Midland Robertson says of this youngster (Glauco 13th), that he is considered one of the finest animals ever bred on the Midland range. He goes to the Lone Star ranch.

San Saba county: W. R. Doran & Son to W. W. Walker, a lot of cows at \$16.50.  
W. L. Bannister to S. W. Walker, 21 head 2s and 3s, at \$16.  
A. J. Crawford to S. W. Walker, a lot of 3s, at \$17.  
M. Brazill to W. L. Bannister, a lot of 2s at \$15, and cows at \$12.50.  
Mr. Bannister also bought from John Terry, cows at \$16 and cows from Will Morton at \$14, and sold to Walters & Kirkpatrick a lot of cows at \$10.25.  
Lucas & Sherville to T. F. Edwards, 200 head coming 2-year-old steers, at \$15, to be delivered April 1.  
R. J. Murevay to Brown & Coryell, 60 yearling steers at \$12.50.  
A. J. Crawford to S. W. Walker, a lot of cows at \$15.

Some sales of quarantine cattle at St. Louis National Stock Yards during week of December 21st, 1902:  
Monday, Dec. 22—J. L. Huggins, Henrietta, I. T., 42 steers, 1186 pounds, at \$3.55. Moore Bros., Colorado, Tex., 12 steers, 728 pounds, at \$3.00. W. Harris, Iatan, Tex., 29 cows, 778 pounds, at \$2.75. W. E. Allen, Iatan, Tex., 30 cows, 686 pounds, at \$2.60. Moore Bros. & S. Colorado, Tex., 5 bulls, 1074 pounds, at \$2.70; 12 cows, 705 pounds, at \$2.65; 40 cows, 702 pounds, at \$2.80. H. B. Patterson, Colorado, Tex., 1 bull, 1170 pounds, at \$2.60; 28 bulls, 759 pounds, at \$2.75. T. M. Martin, Colorado, Tex., 1 bull, 740 pounds, at \$2.50; 26 cows, 718 pounds, at \$2.55; 32 cows, 766 pounds, at \$2.65. J. S. Huggins, Henrietta, I. T., 138 steers, 994 pounds, \$3.60. Rowland Bros., Melbourne, I. T., 22 steers, 1009 pounds, at \$3.75; 24 steers, 865 pounds, at \$3.45. E. H. Ham, Brownwood, Tex., 30 cows, 709 pounds, at \$2.45; 1 cow, 690 pounds, at \$2.60. Howard Allen, Restor, Ark., 221 steers, at \$3.00; 22 steers, 628 pounds, at \$2.65. W. B. Walker, Wichita Falls, Tex., 22 steers, 1002 pounds, at \$3.70. Martin & Gardner, Wichita Falls, Tex., 24 steers, 939 pounds, at \$3.70. J. B. & J. E. Dale, Carlyle, Tex., 142 steers, 978 pounds, at \$3.75. Bogard-Logan & Co., Oxford, Miss., 34 mixed, 677 pounds, at \$2.40; 1 ox, 1020 pounds, at \$3.00. W. J. Johnson, Colorado, Tex., 8 bulls, 1628 pounds, at \$2.80; 29 cows, 814 pounds, at \$2.55; 9 cows, 776 pounds, at \$2.60; 3 cows, 640 pounds, at \$2.25; 24 cows, 761 pounds, at \$2.65; 19 cows, 804 pounds, \$2.70; 29 cows, 664 pounds, at \$2.40; 30 cows, 679 pounds, at \$2.60. Skoggins & Brown, Colorado, Tex., 289 cows, 777 pounds, at \$2.90.

Tuesday, Dec. 23—North & Buehrig, Cuero, Tex., 89 steers, 874 pounds, at \$3.60. M. Templeton, Iatan, Tex., 22 cows, 712 pounds, at \$2.75; 3 bulls, 769 pounds, at \$2.65; 4 cows, 762 pounds, at \$2.80. Skoggins & Brown, Colorado, Tex., 144 cows, 719 pounds, at \$2.90. G. W. Allard, Iatan, Tex., 29 cows, 752 pounds, at \$2.80; 30 cows, 639 pounds, at \$2.40; 41 cows and heifers, 514 pounds, at \$2.50. George Conger, Iatan, Tex., 30 cows, 735 pounds, \$2.75; 26 cows, 728 pounds, at \$2.55. Bill Conger, Iatan, Tex., 29 cows, 734 pounds, at \$2.80. J. G. Gunter, Sherman, Tex., 148 steers, 906 pounds, at \$3.60; 150 steers, 877 pounds, at \$3.60; 22 steers, 1007 pounds, at \$3.90. Brown & Kirkland, Mt. Cain, Tex., 35 steers, 1162 pounds, at \$4.45; 6 bulls, 1233 pounds, at \$3.40. V. D. Graves, West, Tex., 79 steers, 1177 pounds, at \$4.15; 1 bull, 1059 pounds, at \$3.45. Ike Smith, Marlin, Tex., 34 steers, 841 pounds, at \$3.65; 2 cows, 723 pounds, at \$2.00; 14 steers, 758 pounds, at \$2.25. R. W. Griffith, Yorktown, Tex., 30 calves, 39 each. E. Von Taylor, Iatan, Tex., 29 cows, 772 pounds, at \$2.90. L. Hearn, San Angelo, Tex., 29 cows, 659 pounds, at \$2.75; 84 cows, 758 pounds, at \$3.00; 1 cow, 610 pounds, at \$2.00. Foster & Co., Iatan, Tex., 277 cows, 705 pounds, at \$2.85; 24 bulls, 843 pounds, at \$2.95; 41 cows, 804 pounds, at \$2.90; 23 bulls, 1061 pounds, at \$2.85. T. A. Kirkland, West, Tex., 121 steers, 1234 pounds, at \$4.90. Wm. Buehrig, Cuero, Tex., 23 steers, 853 pounds, at \$3.45.

French & Son, Temple, Tex., 137 steers, 840 pounds, at \$3.60.  
Wednesday, Dec. 24—John Pearce, Coleman, Tex., 62 calves—\$7.55 each. Sam Lazarus & Co., Albany, Tex., 141 cows, 744 pounds, at \$2.70. J. C. Whaley & Co., Gainesville, Tex., 227 steers, 1174 pounds, at \$4.20. H. H. Halsell, Deatur, Tex., 54 steers, 907 pounds, at \$3.70; 98 steers, 906 pounds, at \$3.75; 63 steers, 880 pounds, at \$3.75; 44 steers, 589 pounds, at \$3.75. W. K. Hardy, Courtland, Miss., 28 mixed, 867 pounds, at \$2.25. R. E. Tracy, Merkel, Tex., 29 cows, 568 pounds, at \$2.15; 65 calves, \$10.50 each; 4 calves, \$8.00 each. Tracy & Demere, Merkel, Tex., 11 cows, 692 pounds, \$2.15; 16 cows, 687 pounds, at \$2.50; 5 calves, \$9.50 each. T. B. Miller, Seguin, Tex., 108 steers, 1017 pounds, at \$3.90; 23 steers, 800 pounds, at \$3.30; 4 bulls, 1182 pounds, at \$2.85.  
Friday, Dec. 26—Naylor, Jones & Ward, Fort Smith, Ark., 95 steers, 9993 pounds, at \$4.25; 41 bulls, 1183 pounds, at \$4.25. Carver & Witherspoon, Henrietta, Tex., 89 steers, 951 pounds, at \$4.15; E. B. Carver, Henrietta, Tex., 20 bulls, 1163 pounds, at \$3.40; G. W. Long, Teupelo, Miss., 27 steers, 914 pounds, at \$3.85; 38 steers, 725 pounds, at \$3.50. J. Ledbetter, Tupelo, Miss., 31 cows, 566 pounds, at \$2.25; 7 calves, 180 pounds, at \$2.65 per cwt.; 19 calves, 276 pounds, at \$2.65 per cwt. W. F. McCauby, Sweetwater, Tex., 27 cows, 737 pounds, at \$2.70. W. Ragland, San Antonio, Tex., 24 steers, 864 pounds, at \$3.65. Lee Good, Sweetwater, Tex., 27 cows and heifers, 512 pounds, at \$2.55; 28 cows, 705 pounds, at \$2.80; 6 calves, \$10.00 each; 28 cows, 690 pounds, at \$2.55.

Sales in quarantine division at Kansas City, Mo.:  
Sales Monday, Dec. 22—J. E. Harmon, Odessa, Tex., 46 head, 734 pounds, at \$2.75; 15 head, 667 pounds, at \$2.75. C. R. Robinson & Co., Odessa, Tex., 50 head, 701 pounds, at \$2.75. A. C. Miller, Gainesville, Tex., 21 head, 1007 pounds, at \$3.85; 16 head, 968 pounds, at \$2.95. Skoggins & Brown, Colorado, Tex., 83 head, 748 pounds, at \$2.65. J. P. Ball, Whitesboro, Tex., 32 head, 923 pounds, at \$3.75. J. C. Strubbing, Oklahoma City, O. T., 24 bulls, 1488 pounds, at \$2.95. W. F. Warren, Berry, Okla., 1 T., 73 bulls, 854 pounds, at \$3.75. Bates Bros., Gainesville, Tex., 49 head, 948 pounds, at \$3.70. B. M. Blocker, Dryden, Tex., 29 head, 678 pounds, at \$2.45. C. C. Slaughter, Stanton, Tex., 57 head, 734 pounds, at \$2.10; 28 head, 811 pounds, at \$2.70; 248 head, 750 pounds, at \$2.60.

Sales Tuesday, Dec. 23—G. M. Vaughn, Ballinger, Tex., 57 head, 747 pounds, \$2.75. H. G. Dearnis, San Angelo, Tex., 27 head, 783 pounds, at \$2.75; 31 head, 721 pounds, at \$2.65. Harris & Cook, Iatan, Tex., 13 head 1025 pounds, at \$2.25; 12 head, 840 pounds, at \$2.25. Cook Bros., Iatan, Tex., 85 head, 751 pounds, at \$2.60. Wm. Watson, Bartlesville, I. T., 89 head, 942 pounds, at \$4.00. E. O. Berry, Jacksboro, Tex., 8 head, 647 pounds, at \$2.50; 2 head, 765 pounds, at \$2.80. J. S. Beck, Ninnekah, I. T., 101 head 850 pounds, at \$2.50. J. H. Regor, Bowie, Tex., 28 head, 798 pounds, at \$2.85. M. W. Beger, Jolly, Tex., 59 head, 875 pounds, at \$3.00; 32 head, 816 pounds, at \$2.50; 32 head, 665 pounds, at \$3.25. Bodecker & Ball, Bartlesville, Tex., 23 head, 701 pounds, at \$2.65; 41 head, 522 pounds, at \$2.40. Max Hahn, Dallas, Tex., 7 head, 987 pounds, at \$2.50; 3 head, 1290 pounds, at \$4.50; 24 head, 977 pounds, at \$4.00; 9 head, 607 pounds, \$2.00. D. L. Garrett, Sulphur Springs, Tex., 12 head, 855 pounds, at \$2.55; 16 head, 809 pounds, at \$2.55. L. S. Dunn, Indian Territory, 31 head, 647 pounds, at \$2.60; Johnson Bros., Mineo, I. T., 50 head, 991 pounds, at \$4.20. Ira C. Jennings, Siding No. 2, I. T., 123 head, 284 pounds, at \$3.60. I. W. Orphan, Scullin, I. T., 102 head, 703 pounds, at \$2.50; L. T. Sheets, Wetumka, I. T., 43 head, 1085 pounds, at \$4.25. A. J. Deskin, Henrietta, I. T., 10 head, 625 pounds, at \$2.00; 10 head, 115 pounds, at \$2.50. 8 head, 583 pounds, at \$2.00.

Sales Wednesday, Dec. 24—W. J. Orndorff, Wann, I. T., 18 head, 959 pounds, at \$3.20. J. W. Donthite, Seguin, I. T., 25 head, 754 pounds, at \$2.55. H. H. Halsell, Colorado, Tex., 204 head, 898 pounds, at \$2.75. W. A. Wilkin, Iatan, Tex., 24 head, 651 pounds, at \$2.65.

It is said that among the 9000 Boers who are to "locate at Brenham, Tex., there are many fanciers and lovers of fine blooded cattle, and that they will take up the business when they are located of raising fine stock for the market, and for breeding purposes.

A new commission firm has been incorporated and will be ready to do business in the new Exchange building, the Panhandle Livestock Commission company of Fort Worth. The incorporators are John W. Holman, John A. Galt, M. M. Holman of Fort Worth, and C. W. Ford of Tulsa, Tex. Capital stock, \$30,000.

The sale of John R. Lewis' herd of Herefords at the yards last Monday was well attended by leading cattle raisers of the state. Good prices were obtained, the average for the lot, including calves, being about \$3.00. "Sleigh" was purchased by J. F. Hovenkamp for \$1410. Mr. Lewis said that this bull would have brought three times as much if it had been offered in the East.

The committee in charge of the fat stock show, to be held at Fort Worth, Tex., March 5 to 7, inclusive, in connection with the lengthy list of of home prizes, announces that the Chicago State Stock and Transit company offers the following special premiums: For the best car of aged steers, \$50; for the grand champion steer, any age or breed, whether shown singly or in the car lot class, \$50. Col. R. E. Edmonson of Kansas City offers a \$50 silver plate for the best two Shorthorn heifers and one bull under twelve months old, bred and raised in Texas.

The horse show is an assured fact for Fort Worth. An enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the Board of Trade rooms Wednesday to hear the report of a committee that had been appointed the day before to confer with the stockyards people in regard to the horse show and the fat stock show. The idea of having the shows in conjunction with each other was abandoned, and the outlook is that when the horse show is held it will be given under a large circus tent on the Texas and Pacific reservation. A committee, composed of Burke Bennett and E. H. Lowe, appointed to solicit subscriptions, report having received much encouragement.

Cattlemen here are interested in having the railroad commission change the tariff, or rather the minimum weight, on livestock cars. The present minimum weight is 23,000 pounds, and some of the cattlemen are contented that, for instance, in the shipments of poor cows from one section of the State to the other they will not weigh over 650 pounds, each, and that not over thirty can be put in a car, which would make the minimum weight not over 19,500, and that such situation really means a raise in the rate. They say that if the car contains more than the minimum weight the shipper has to pay the excess, and that it is nothing but fairness that if the cars contain less than 23,000 pounds that they should be entitled to the difference.

A dispatch from New Orleans has this to say of Texas cattlemen. "Elaborate preparations were put on foot to-day for receiving the big delegation from the convention of the National Livestock association, which convenes in Kansas City Jan. 15. Texas has a large membership in the association, and several Texans are booked among the delegation that will make a trip to Memphis and this part after the close of the convention.

"The Livestock exchange of this city has selected committees, who will cooperate with the Progressive union and other commercial bodies in welcoming the Western cattlemen, who will number 200, together with many ladies. It is believed this visit will be of special value to local cattle interests, because since the opening of the Cuban markets all large Western packing houses concerns have established plants here and begun exporting fresh meats."

Colorado, Tex., Dec. 23—A petition is being circulated in counties located below the Texas livestock quarantine line for signatures requesting Governor Lanham to use his influence with the livestock sanitary board to extend the inspection season in this state from Dec. 1 to Feb. 15, to conform to the Federal season. The petition is being numerously signed, and is to be presented to Col. Lanham in a few days, and under the present rules and regulations the inspection season will close Dec. 31, and no more cattle can be brought from below the line until next November. The people below the line, especially in Palo Pinto, Eastland, Stephens, Callahan, Coleman and Taylor counties, are considerably wrought up over the quarantine question, and are demanding an absolutely open season, if for but a brief period of time every year. They claim that the present rules and regulations are working a great hardship through unjust discrimination, and there will no doubt be a strong lobby before the next State legislature working for either the complete abrogation of the line or an absolutely open season.

It is not believed that any harm could come from the present movement to have the inspection season extended from Dec. 31 to Feb. 15, as cattle showing up at the line at this time are free from ticks, and cross with less difficulty than they did even two weeks ago. As the cold weather of winter makes itself more and more ap-

parent, the ticks become less evident, and the danger of infection is correspondingly lessened. If Governor Lanham accedes to the request for a long inspection period it would no doubt soften a great deal of the existing antagonism toward the quarantine line without increasing the probabilities of fever above the line.

The inspection season, or as it is erroneously termed, "the open season," which closes Dec. 31, has witnessed the smallest number of cattle moved across the line since the line was established. Not more than 25,000 head have crossed since the beginning of the season, from one end of the line to the other, as against nearly 100,000, as usual. Inspectors say the entire movement this year will not exceed 35 percent of the normal, and it is apparent that the hue and cry being raised against the quarantine line must have some passion and prejudice behind it, as it is clearly not based upon any emergency demanding immediate abrogation, else more cattle would have been presented at the line for inspection during the season. Good range below the line and a shortage of the number of cattle on that range are the chief factors responsible for the small movement.

Among the good things coming this way, here is one that the National Provisioner of New York predicts: "The natural results of the establishment of the two big packing plants at Fort Worth by Armour and Swift will be the seeking of an outlet for the products by way of a Gulf port. This has given rise to the rumor that there will be established from a Texas port a big line of steamers trading to Europe. These steamers will carry large refrigerated chambers. Whether the packing concerns interested will build the line and own it is not known. The facts, when finally developed, will more than probably show that packing houses advice in the class of vessel and encouragement in the matter freight will be sought and secured before any definite move is made. It may be stated, however, that refrigerator ships will ply from a Gulf port before very long, and that Fort Worth, New Orleans and Galveston meat and packing house products will be the chief freight for which the new vessels will cater. This new trans-Atlantic line for Southern and Southwestern products is the most important shipping and industrial development move made in many years. It means a new life for Texas, Kansas and the Territory around each. Just when the Gulf-Atlantic line to Europe will be put on is not settled, but its operation, it is understood, will begin probably by the middle of next year at latest."

C. F. Martin, secretary of the National Livestock association, has sent out the following communication, which will be of interest to the cattlemen generally: "One of the delightful features in connection with the national livestock convention here in January will be an excursion to New Orleans after the meeting has adjourned. Arrangements have been made with the Frisco system to run a special train of Pullman sleepers with dining car for the accommodation of those who will make the trip. The train will leave Kansas City probably Saturday evening, arriving in Memphis, Tenn., Sunday morning. The excursionists will be entertained by the citizens that day, leaving in the evening for New Orleans, where all sorts of trips and entertainments are being arranged for. The excursionists can remain in the South two weeks, but may return at any time within this limit that they choose.

"A rate of \$15 for the round trip has been made, which is \$10 less than the regular fare one way. As 100 names must be secured before the train will be ordered, all who wish to go on this excursion should send their name and address to C. F. Martin, secretary, Coates house, Kansas City, Mo.

"For some years there has been an effort made by leading stockmen of the country to secure a more uniform assessment of livestock in the various states—the purpose being that an animal should not be assessed in one State at \$100 and an animal of the same value and breeding assessed in another State at \$50, and in another State at \$25. With this end in view, the National Livestock association, at its last meeting, endorsed a proposition for a plan to cover this subject, offered by Gen. John B. Castleman of Louisville, Ky.

"A copy of a bill has been sent to each member of the executive committee with the request that they bring this matter before the legislatures of their respective States at the coming sessions.

"It is hoped each State will enact a law so as to secure uniformity of classified assessment for the good of the interests of the government and most important for the advancement of the great livestock interests which this bill is intended to concern.

"In many States the grouping is exceedingly clumsy, in some States there is no return of livestock at all, and the object of this bill is merely to subdivide the classes so that those engaged in this great interest may know the number in classes respectively representing in the aggregate the great livestock interests of the United States.

"Where this bill shall be enacted everywhere and the returns made to the Agricultural Department at Washington on the first Monday in February, as provided in the law, the Agricultural Department may make up the returns and give to the country annually the benefit of this important information, which is deemed essential.

"As the matter now rests, you are aware that we only obtain any general result through the United States census, taken every ten years, and even then, in a form so entirely unsatisfac-

tory and incomplete as not to serve the interests which the census is designed to protect.

"The classification embodied in the bill herewith is the result of mature, careful and practical deliberation. I am directed, therefore, to beg that you will see that this bill is placed before your legislature and enacted into a law. There can be no possible objection to it. Correspondence had with most of the states has already clearly indicated that this course should be pursued. I beg, therefore, that you acknowledge the receipts herof, and that you will keep this office advised of the result in your state. The executive committee suggests that there seems no good reason why the governors of the respective states should not make this a matter of special attention in message to the legislature."

### MAVERICKS.

W. E. Roberts of Jones county is feeding a fine lot of steers for market.

Tom Moseley of Llano county reports a good range, and cattle in fine condition.

Governor elect S. W. T. Lanham has announced the following appointments:

Headquarters of the American Galloway association will be at Chicago, not Kansas City, after Jan. 1.

A sheep sale is reported from Tom Green county, namely, S. W. Holland to G. G. Odum, 800 sheep at \$1.60.

P. J. Harvey of the same county is "a mule man" in the sense that he is handling mules, and has a fine lot for sale.

It is stated that Dr. Stell of Paris, Tex., has purchased the Jim Rhodes Roscoe county ranch, and Rhodes will go to Hereford, Tex.

Sam C. Wilkes of Garza county reports the range in fine condition in his section and cattle very fat. He thinks the outlook for the winter very favorable.

E. M. Frank of El Paso has been traveling with Felix Mann through the range territory south and west of Tom Green county purchasing steers for the California trade. It is stated that he is in the market for 6000 head.

Just think of it! The Plainview Press says: "Light Bros. of Hale Center started for Canyon City the first of the week with 190 head of hogs, which they were intending to ship, but on arriving at Tulsa they struck a buyer who took them off their hands and paid them a good round price for the bunch, which was 7 1/2 cents per pound."

For members of Live Stock and Sanitary Commissions: Robert J. Kleberg of Tom Green county, A. K. Moore of Texas county, M. M. Hanks of Hardeman county. It is believed that the agents (really re-appointments) will give entire satisfaction to the stockmen of Texas. It means that their interests will be fully protected.

Secretary McFarland of the Aberdeen Angus association is moving its effects from Harvey, Ill., and as the Shorthorn association has practically decided to change its location from Springfield, the Pure Bred Livestock Record will, within a few days, shelter the general offices of the four great pure bred record associations of best cattle breeds in America.

Devil's River News says: S. A. Hunter, who has with J. F. Harris, 900 cattle, on one of the old Turner ranches, was in Sonora a few days ago. Mr. Hunter is highly pleased with the condition and improvements made in the cattle since moving them from Edwards county to this range. He says they are doing much better now than they did during the summer on the old range.

Alpine Advance states on the authority of Agent J. R. Aladenator that over 100 cars are wanted there for the shipment of cattle, but owing to heavy movements of cattle now going on there is a shortage of cars. Also that W. H. Nixon has sold his ranch interest to S. R. Guthrie of the firm of Guthrie & Thomas, and that Jerry Guthrie has removed his family to his ranch, and will manage that end of the business.

San Angelo Press states G. Fitzhugh of Edwards county thinks the greatest drawback to prosperity in the cattle business at the present time is the unsettled condition of the land laws, and that if the land question was only settled, no matter how, just so the people knew it was settled, West Texas would prosper, and the country cannot reach that degree of prosperity the people desire until the question is definitely settled on some basis.

T. D. White of the Littlefield ranch, in New Mexico, was in San Antonio last week en route to Gonzales to spend Christmas. He said to the Express: "We are having a very favorable winter, and are figuring on a minimum loss. We are working under a new order of things now, the drift fences having been removed, and are getting as much comfort as we can from the old saying that what cannot be helped must be endured. Roswell, which is our postoffice, is situated in one of the most favored sections of the Territory, and the people are fully alive to the value of irrigation. A large area has been planted to alfalfa, which is one of the most profitable crops raised."

When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.

### STOCK YARD NOTES.

Col. Ike Pryor of San Antonio was a visitor at the yards last week.

J. H. Glasgow, one of the pioneer spirits in the old cowboys' reunion, was in the city last week.

J. M. Greer, a well known cattleman, aged 28 years, died at Hotel Worth in Fort Worth Saturday night. He was associated with the firm of Greer, Mills & Co. of Chicago, and had been in the city several days on business. Heart failure was presumably the cause of his death.

A successor of the late J. F. Lowling, secretary and general manager of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, is spoken of in the person of John T.

### Tutt's Pills

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



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HEREFORDS. HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, Hartley county, Texas...

JOHN R. LEWIS, Sweetwater, Texas. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls...

LEE BROS., PROPRIETORS. San Angelo, Texas. Breeders of registered and high grade Herefords...

TO EXCHANGE. A fine registered four-year-old Hereford bull, will weigh over 300 pounds...

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Lord Wilton, Groves 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety stras...

FOR SALE. Car load of high grade Hereford and Durham bulls...

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line...

J. L. CHADWICK, CRESSON, TEXAS. Near Fort Worth, breeder of registered and very high grade Hereford cattle...

U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Tex. Breeder of pure bred registered Hereford cattle...

V. WEISS. Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Gold county, Texas)...

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS. One, two and three year old young bulls and heifers...

SHORTHORNS. LOUIA B. BROWN, Smithfield, Tex. Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle...

JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas. I have 300 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale...

H. O. SAMUELL, DALLAS, TEXAS. Breeder of Shorthorns. Have high dozer, young registered bulls for sale...

V. O. HILDRETH. Breeder of registered and full blood Shorthorn cattle...

POLLED DURHAM and Polled Angus cattle and Cleveland Bay horses...

J. P. DAGGETT, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. STERLING P. CLARK, Vice-President...

Men Wanted. We teach the barber trade in 8 weeks and guarantee positions...

Commercial College. THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER in practical results...

Alamo City Commercial College. The foremost school. Shoulder high above others...

I AM THE MAN TO GIVE YOU THE BEST BUSINESS EDUCATION...

Alamo City Business College. SEATING CAPACITY 400. Established 1885...

Metropolitan Business College. A personal investigation will convince any one...

A CONSCIENCE JAR. "Did you ever stop to think, my love..."

THE BONNET BIRD'S HIGH NOTE. "When it comes to singing, 'you're doing the nightingale, smeringly..."

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

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

Take No Substitute. After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills...

CATTLE SALES

Howard county: A. B. Jones to W. C. Powell of Callahan county, 2 registered Hereford bull calves...

Donley county: A. T. Montgomery and Ira Shadle of Brisco county to W. C. Caldwell...

These sales are reported from week to week, not as a matter of news particularly...

Jones county: J. A. Roberts to George Young, 126 feeders at \$26.

John Bowyer of Taylor City to W. E. Roberts, 69 steer yearlings at \$13.

J. A. Gholston to Gholston & Kelly of Stonewall county, 39 stock cattle at \$12.

Presidio county: Lawrence Haley sold to O. R. Slavens, Hutchinson, Kan., 1000 head of 4 and 5-year-old steers...

Midland county: Scharbauer Bros. to B. A. Oden, 24 registered bulls at \$80.

Same parties to various other parties, 61 bulls at \$100 to \$150.

Estis & Watts to Scharbauer Bros., 10 months' old Hereford bull calf, at \$500.

San Saba county: W. R. Doran & Son to W. W. Walker, a lot of cows at \$16.50.

W. L. Hannister to S. W. Walker, 21 head 28 and 38, at \$16.

A. J. Crawford to S. W. Walker, a lot of 38, at \$17.

M. Brazil to W. L. Hannister, a lot of 28 at \$15, and cows at \$12.50.

Mr. Hannister also bought from John Terry, cows at \$16 and cows from Will Morton at \$14...

Lucas & Sherville to T. F. Edwards, 200 head coming 2-year-old steers, at \$15, to be delivered April 1.

Y. J. Murevay to Brown & Coryell, 60 yearling steers at \$12.50.

A. J. Crawford to S. W. Walker, a lot of cows at \$15.

Some sales of quarantine cattle at St. Louis National Stock Yards during week of December 21st, 1902.

Monday, Dec. 22.—J. L. Huggins, Henrietta, 1 T., 22 steers, 1184 pounds, at \$9.95.

Moore Bros., Colorado, Tex., 12 steers, 728 pounds, at \$20.00.

W. Harris, Iatan, Tex., 29 cows, 778 pounds, at \$2.75.

W. E. Allen, Iatan, Tex., 30 cows, 636 pounds, at \$2.60.

Moore Bros., Colorado, Tex., 8 bulls, 1074 pounds, at \$2.70.

12 cows, 702 pounds, at \$2.80.

H. B. Patterson, Colorado, Tex., 1 bull, 1170 pounds, at \$2.60.

T. M. Martin, Colorado, Tex., 1 bull, 740 pounds, at \$2.50.

26 cows, 718 pounds, at \$2.55.

22 cows, 766 pounds, at \$2.65.

French & Son, Temple, Tex., 137 steers, 840 pounds, at \$2.60.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.—John Pearce, Coleman, Tex., 62 calves, \$7.75 each.

Sam Lazarus & Co., Albany, Tex., 141 cows, 714 pounds, at \$2.70.

J. C. Whaley & Co., Gainesville, Tex., 227 steers, 1114 pounds, at \$4.20.

H. H. Halsell, Decatur, Tex., 54 steers, 907 pounds, at \$3.60.

W. K. Hardy, Courtland, Miss., 28 mixed, 667 pounds, at \$2.25.

R. E. Tracy, Merkel, Tex., 29 cows, 558 pounds, at \$2.15.

Tracy & Demere, Merkel, Tex., 11 cows, 592 pounds, at \$2.15.

16 cows, 687 pounds, at \$2.50.

T. B. Miller, Seguin, Tex., 108 steers, 1921 pounds, at \$3.90.

23 steers, 800 pounds, at \$2.85.

4 bulls, 1182 pounds, at \$2.85.

Friday, Dec. 26.—Naylor, Jones & Ward, Fort Smith, Ark., 95 steers, 3998 pounds, at \$4.25.

1133 pounds, at \$4.25.

Carver & Witherspoon, Henrietta, Tex., 69 steers, 851 pounds, at \$4.15.

E. B. Carver, Henrietta, Tex., 20 bulls, 1183 pounds, at \$4.40.

G. W. Lewis, Teupelo, Miss., 37 steers, 914 pounds, at \$3.87.

38 steers, 723 pounds, at \$3.50.

J. Ledbetter, Tupelo, Miss., 31 cows, 566 pounds, at \$2.25.

7 calves, 278 pounds, at \$2.65 per cwt.

W. F. McGauhy, Sweetwater, Tex., 27 cows, 737 pounds, at \$2.70.

W. Hagland, San Antonio, Tex., 24 steers, 864 pounds, at \$3.65.

Lee God, Sweetwater, Tex., 27 cows and heifers, 512 pounds, at \$2.55.

28 cows, 706 pounds, at \$2.80.

6 calves, \$10.00 each; 28 cows, 690 pounds, at \$2.55.

Sales in quarantine division at Kansas City, Mo.

Sales, Monday, Dec. 22.—J. E. Harmon, Odessa, Tex., 46 head, 734 pounds, at \$2.75.

15 head, 667 pounds, at \$2.75.

C. R. Robinson & Co., Odessa, Tex., 90 head, 701 pounds, at \$2.75.

A. C. Miller, Gainesville, Tex., 31 head, 1097 pounds, at \$3.85.

Lytle of San Antonio. The selection will be made by the association at its annual meeting...

It is said that among the 9000 Boers who are to locate at Brenham, Tex., there are many fanciers and lovers of fine blooded cattle...

A new commission firm has been incorporated and will be ready to do business in the new Exchange building...

The committee in charge of the fat stock show, to be held at Fort Worth, Tex., March 5 to 7...

The horse show is an assured success. An enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the Board of Trade rooms...

Cattlemen here are interested in having the railroad commission change the tariff, or rather the minimum weight, on livestock cars...

A dispatch from New Orleans has this to say of Texas cattlemen. "Elaborate preparations were put on foot to-day for receiving the big delegation from the convention of the National Livestock association..."

Colorado, Tex., Dec. 23.—A petition is being circulated in counties below the Texas livestock quarantine line for signatures requesting Governor Lanham to use his influence with the livestock sanitary board...

J. H. Glasgow, one of the pioneer spirits in the old cowboys' reunion, was in the city last week.

J. M. Greer, a well known cattleman, aged 28 years, died at Hotel Worth in Fort Worth Saturday night.

A successor of the late J. C. Lovins, secretary and general manager of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, is spoken of in the person of John T.

parent, the ticks become less evident, and the danger of infection is correspondingly lessened.

The inspection season, or as it is erroneously termed, "the open season," which closes Dec. 31, has witnessed the smallest number of cattle moved across the line since the line was established...

Among the good things coming this way, here is one that the National Provisioner of New York predicts: "The natural results of the establishment of the two big packing plants at Fort Worth by Armour and Swift will be the seeking of an outlet for the products by way of a Gulf port."

It is stated that Dr. Stell of Paris, Tex., has purchased the Jim Rhodes Roscoe county ranch, and Rhodes will go to Hereford, Tex.

Sam C. Wilkes of Garza county reports the range in fine condition in his section and cattle very fat. He thinks the outlook for the winter very favorable.

Secretary McFarland of the Aberdeen Angus association is moving its effects from Harvey, Ill., and as the Shorthorn association has practically decided to change its location from Springfield, the Pure Bred Livestock Record will, within a few days, shelter the general offices of the four great pure bred record associations of beef cattle breeds in America.

Alpine Advance states on the authority of Agent J. R. Aladenfer that over 100 cars are wanted there for the shipment of cattle, but owing to heavy movements of cattle now going on there is a shortage of cars.

T. D. White of the Littlefield ranch, in New Mexico, was in San Antonio last week en route to Gonzales to spend Christmas.

When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.

MAVERICKS. W. E. Roberts of Jones county is feeding a fine lot of steers for market.

Tom Mosely of Llano county reports a good range, and cattle in fine condition.

Governor elect S. W. T. Lanham has announced the following appointments: Headquarters of the American Gals lowly association will be at Chicago not Kansas City, after Jan. 1.

A sheep sale is reported from Tom Green county, namely, S. W. Holland to G. G. Odum, 800 sheep at \$1.60.

P. J. Harvey of the same county is a mule man in the sense that he is handling mules, and has a fine lot for sale.

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# THE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.**  
Under the Editorial and Business Management of  
**SELDEN R. WILLIAMS.**

OFFICES  
DALLAS .....Gaston Bldg.  
FORT WORTH .....Scott-Harrod Bldg.  
KANSAS CITY .....New Ridge Building

TERMS: \$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Tex., as second class matter.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All correspondence and other matter for the Journal should reach us not later than Monday morning to secure prompt publication. Matter received later than this will necessarily be carried over to the issue of the succeeding week. Communications on topics of interest to readers will be gladly received and published in these columns. Suggestions regarding the care of cattle, sheep and hogs, or fruit and vegetable culture are always welcome.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed will please state in their communication both the old and new address. Receipts are sent to the office on subscription the receipt of the paper being sufficient evidence that the money was received. In case of a renewal the change of the date on the label is proof of receipt. Should you desire to change within two weeks call our attention to it on a postal and we will give it our attention.

### DATES CLAIMED FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

HEREFORDS.  
Jan. 26 and 31, 1903—T. F. B. Sotham, Kansas City, Mo.  
Jan. 12 and 17, 1903—C. W. Arnou, and J. A. Faulkner, Kansas City, Mo.  
Feb. 10, 12 and 13, 1903—C. A. Starnard and others, Oklahoma City, O. T.  
Feb. 24 and 26, 1903—C. A. Starnard and others, Kansas City, Mo.

### SHORTHORNS.

May 6 and 13, 1903—John Cameron and others, Kansas City, Mo.  
Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 19 and 21, 1903—Col. G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo., and T. J. Womell & Son, Liberty, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo.  
Feb. 17, 1903—D. K. Kellerman & Son, Mound City, Kan., at Kansas City, Mo.

The Journal will be in shape very soon to offer its readers something very interesting, unique and complete in the map line. Do not be in a hurry to purchase maps that will be offered you early in the new year. Wait until we can have something further to say to you on the subject.

The Journal offers its New Year's greetings to all of its readers. May the year 1903 be to them and all they love, one of very great prosperity and happiness! That they will not forget that the Journal is seeking to protect and generally to advance their interests, and that they will show their appreciation of its efforts, past, present and in the future in their behalf, is the very sincere wish of its publishers and editors.

The Journal has no excuse to give to offer for devoting more space this week to the subject of operations. It is planned to do it many of its readers are manifesting a deep interest in the subject, and it trusts sincerely that very many more of them will investigate the subject and fall in line with the vast army of men and women who are getting together on business lines, with the view to working together in their mutual interests.

The Journal will be very much pleased to make its department, "Chats With Our Correspondents," a specially attractive feature of the paper. To that end it invites its readers to send in their letters on any and every subject of interest to themselves. Because the Journal is devoting more of its space to farm and stock matters, it does not follow that it is not broad enough to cover much more ground. We hope to have "Chats" with our readers about a great many things outside of stock and farm matters.

Marion Sansone, Esq., president of the Southwestern Livestock company of Fort Worth, called at the office of the Journal last week. He has been requested by the National Livestock committee on programme at their annual meeting in Kansas City during January, to deliver an address on co-operation among cattlemen. The urgent need of co-operation among cattlemen in the markets of their livestock is attracting great attention, and the Journal will give to its readers Mr. Sansone's address, as well as any discussion had on the subject at the National Livestock convention, as the editor of the Journal expects to be present.

J. W. Colston, the present secretary of the Cattle Raisers' association, has announced himself as a candidate for election at the annual meeting in El Paso during March, 1903. It is very probable that there will not be any formidable opposition to Mr. Colston, since he is so well experienced in the duties of the position as to make him perhaps the most competent man that could be selected. Mr. Colston has been a resident of Texas since 1876, having come to this state from Kentucky. He located as a neighbor of the late J. C. Loving and from that date they were strong friends. He assisted Mr. Loving from the beginning of the organization of the Cattle Raisers' association until his death. When the association was small Mr. Colston was engaged in the ranch business in Jack county and sold out in 1893 to come to Fort Worth as assistant secretary. It is well known among Mr. Colston's friends that he was anxious to-day better posted as to the needs of the association than even Mr. Loving ever was. It would be the proper thing for the association to do to make him their

next secretary in view of his long service as assistant. Further, the duties of the office at this time in the history of the association are more routine than executive. The splendid body of cattlemen composing the board of directors, control the policy, and no one can carry out that policy better than Mr. Colston.

### FOR NATIONAL INSTITUTE WORK.

In the bill providing for the appropriations for the work of the Department of Agriculture that will pass Congress during this session, the secretary of agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, is anxious that the following item be included:

"Investigations Regarding Farmers' Institutes—To enable the secretary of agriculture to investigate and report upon the organization and progress upon the organization and progress of farmers' institutes in the several states and territories, and upon similar organizations in foreign countries, with special suggestions of plans and methods for making such organizations more effective for the dissemination of the results of the work of the department of agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations, and of improved methods of agricultural practice, \$5000."

The Journal earnestly recommends that the farmers' institutes throughout the entire country take these suggestions of Secretary Wilson under advisement and act on them promptly. If you know your congressman and he knows you personally, you will do well to write to him a personal letter asking him to use his vote and influence in favor of said suggestions. If you do not know him personally, at all events you can introduce yourself to him through the mails, and the Journal knows that such letters often do a lot of good.

### STATE RAILROADS.

On last Wednesday in San Antonio another jury gave a verdict against a railroad corporation for \$18,000. It looks as though San Antonio as a city does not aspire to keep pace with the balance of Texas in development, since all the discouragement possible is given them in the way of the railroads in their efforts to bring wealth into that city and the state. The following letter, written to Mayor Hicks of San Antonio, will be read with regret by all friends of the state's development.

"Hon. Mayor Hicks, San Antonio, Tex.: We fully appreciate the action on several occasions during your administration, as well as previous administrations, on the part of the city in granting us authority to construct additional tracks from time to time that have been absolutely necessary in the operation of the road and serving as well the interests of the city, and many of which required in connection with the handsome passenger station which the company has about completed at a cost of about \$100,000, exclusive of the ground. But when I realize that this company pays out more every year upon claims and judgments in your city than all the Southern Pacific lines in Texas combined and more than all the several thousand miles operated by the Southern Pacific company west of El Paso and on the Pacific coast, and when conditions such as are now sought to be imposed upon the right to construct tracks to remove one cause of complaint are insisted upon, I feel that this company as a factor in the welfare of your city is not very much appreciated. Yours truly,  
"W. G. VAN VLECK."

It is evident to all thoughtful, conservative business men of Texas, that the courts and juries of Texas make it very burdensome upon the railroads in their liberal findings against them for all manner of claims, just or unjust. This is to some extent due to the system of legal practice which has become a business in which the attorneys take the cases for one-half and then every legal and some times illegal means is adopted to secure the largest judgment possible. A more healthy public sentiment is needed to correct this, and put the courts of the state more on their guard. Further the legislature should pass more liberal laws defining the rights of all parties. It is to be expected that accidents will occur in a state like Texas, with its many roads and employes doing the large business incident to the great development going on. The roads should be held responsible for loss the result of negligence and inferior service, but not to any greater extent than other lines of business in the state. There is not in the state at this time any business doing more for the development of the state than the railroads. The Southern Pacific railroad under the management of S. F. B. Morse, traffic manager, has done more in the last few years to build up Southern Texas than any other agency and to-day there is a well organized immigration agency of the paid employes of that company, doing all possible to bring other citizens into the state. The railroads are not large foreign corporations under the laws of Texas, and should be given all protection accorded any other domestic corporation. It is time, in the development of the state, when we must cease to let the selfish interest of a few control public sentiment. Be just to every interest, that prosperity may remain abroad in our fair land.

### CO-OPERATION IS NECESSARY.

This is an age of evolution; the individual is lost sight of, and associations are at the helm. Nearly all of the different railroad systems of the country are in associations called "community of interests," and no longer fight one another. Skilled labor all over the country, is associated into a hundred or more different trade unions; every manufactured commodity is controlled by associations; the latest, the trust, with fifty millions of capital. The grain dealers of Kansas have an association with headquarters at Topeka,

which is in touch with the world's markets, crops and statistical bureaus. It finds markets for its members and immediately forwarded to them their advantage. Now what of the farmers? The farmer is still the same individual he was a century ago. He is between the upper and the lower millstone. A trust pays its own price for what the farmer sells and charges what it pleases for what he must buy.

There is economy and good business sense in concentration of industries; but it bears no relation to justice unless the people are allowed a share of its benefits.

### ROCHDALE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN APPEARS TO WORK IN TOPEKA.

About seventy people were in attendance Wednesday evening upon the first quarterly meeting of the Shawnee Rochdale Co-operative association, which has charge of a store in Topeka. There are about forty others throughout the state. L. A. Stebbins presided, and a number of speeches were made by members of the organization. O. S. Olmstead was chosen a member of the board of directors, the other members being W. L. A. Johnson, vice president; W. D. Gilpin, secretary; Alonzo Ward, state secretary and organizer; Otis S. Allen, P. P. Long, J. Y. Robbins and Albert Griffin.

Lunch was served and about fifteen new members were received. The store which the association is operating on Quincy street has quadrupled its business since being started three months ago and arrangements are being made for another store to be established in North Topeka. Organizer Wardall has just returned from a trip over the state, having founded five new societies, the last at Holton. Next week he will leave for the southern part of the state where he will push the work.—Topeka Journal.

### WILL REVOLUTIONIZE BUSINESS.

A prominent merchant and financier recently traveled over the West investigating the co-operative movement and after the most careful and painstaking examination, reported that the movement will surely revolutionize business in several of the great states of the Mississippi valley. He says that he was very greatly surprised at the tremendous hold the movement had taken upon the people. The various small organizations are rapidly federalizing and the number of new companies being formed is running into thousands. Co-operation is in the air.

### DRESSMAKERS CO-OPERATE.

The Dressmakers' Union of Chicago are organizing a co-operative store that is liable to make a big stir. They expect to do an annual business of more than a million dollars. Many of the most skilled artists are interested in the movement, and a patronage is promised that will make success even greater than a similar organization that has existed for years in Germany. A training school for apprentices will also be run in connection with the store.

### OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

- No. 1. To obtain profitable prices for all products of the farm, garden and orchard.
- No. 2. To build and maintain elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses in principal market cities or in all localities where necessary, so that farm produce may be held for advanced prices, instead of passing into the hands of middlemen or trusts.
- No. 3. To secure equitable rate of transportation.
- No. 4. To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.
- No. 5. To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.
- No. 6. To secure new seeds, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., from foreign countries, with the view of improving present crops and giving a greater diversity.
- No. 7. To report crops in this and foreign countries, so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.
- No. 8. To establish institutions of learning, so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated in scientific and intensive farming and for the general advancement of agriculture.
- No. 9. To improve our highways.
- No. 10. To own real estate, build, maintain and operate elevators, storage houses, stock yards, railroads, ship lines, etc., as may be deemed wise and expedient.
- No. 11. To promote social intercourse.
- No. 12. To settle disputes without recourse to law.
- No. 13. To conduct a great world's agricultural exposition.
- No. 14. To borrow and loan money and do a banking business.
- No. 15. To do an insurance business, both life and fire.
- No. 16. To establish similar societies in foreign countries.
- No. 17. To buy advantageously. (This object will be left to each local branch to act of their own will and as they see their needs.)

### BOOM FOR MR. SPRINGER.

A good healthy boom has been started in Colorado for John W. Springer as United States senator to succeed Senator Teller. The Colorado cattlemen as an association have been working for two years past to get some needed stock laws passed, but to no avail. Colorado is pretty well split on the question of senator and Colorado papers have suggested Mr. Springer's qualifications as well as his ability to the whole people.

### MAN—A MACHINE; OSTEOPATH A MACHINIST.

When disease is present the machine needs adjustment. T. L. Ray, osteopath, Fort Worth, Tex., phone 533.



### NATIONAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

Home office, Indianapolis, Ind.

### OFFICERS:

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

### DIRECTORS:

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

### EQUITY LETTERS.

"Old Hayseed," Eustace, Henderson County, Texas:  
"Dear Old Journal—As you know, I am an old-time farmer, and I used to do not write much for it, as I used to do. I am getting old now and can't live on the farm, no matter who makes or executes the law. I feel, though, for the younger generation, and if you will let me have my say and not publish my name, I will say to my neighbors that they had better organize Societies of Equity and, once members, stay together. The very first section in your statements as to the objects of the organization catches me: 'To obtain profitable prices for all products of the farm, den and orchard.' I know, I don't, I've to guess on the subject; the farmer is not having a fair chance with the middleman, the speculator, or with those at the other end of the line—the consumers. If he and others of his position will act together they will be able to get prices for what they grow that will pay them for their investments, time and labor, but as long as they hang out, every fellow for himself, they are certain to be victimized."  
W. D. Knox, Donna Ana county, New Mexico.—Mr. Williams of the Journal: I am glad you are going to push the work of organizing Equity clubs, and hope you will succeed. I have been reading what the Journal says as to their objects, and they are all right—to my notion. It can do the farmers no harm to fall in and keep step, and all that sort of thing, and if they will not only fall in line, but work, and, if necessary, fight as an army with the banners they will be able to get everything for themselves that you state in the Journal. I don't mean to fight with guns, but the ballot is better than a Winchester, in such cases, and I want farmers to vote together, as that is the only way "to secure legislation in the interest of agriculture."

George Ramsey, Garfield County, Oklahoma Territory.—Editor Journal: As you say in last Journal, the farmers are the backbone of the country, but I am afraid they are sort of weak in the spine when it comes to taking care of their own interests. It is funny, or would be, if it was not too serious a thing to laugh about, that we people who grow the stuff that the other people eat, and have to have, or starve, have so little to say what we shall get for our work. We feed the world, but we are about the poorest paid laborers in the world. I believe it will help all of us to go into the Society of Equity, and you may put me down as a charter member for my part of Garfield county.

M. F. Ware, Wake County, North Carolina.—Editor Journal: The last number of the paper giving objects of Society of Equity has followed me here, where I am spending a few days with relatives and friends. The Journal got here as soon as I did, and lost no time in coming. I thank you for sending it. When I return to Texas I will be ready to do all I can to push the good work you have in hand. I believe the farmers of Erath county will gladly cooperate. You know it was one of the banner Alliance counties, and the men who worked together in the Farmers' Alliance will work together in the Society of Equity.

F. E. L. Wynn, Perry County, Missouri.—To the Journal: Your papers to hand, and I will place them as you suggest, where they will do the most good. Yes, the Society of Equity will be all right if it will accomplish even one-tenth as much as its originators hope for and expect. The producers, I believe, understand the situation. Push on the good work!

James Byers, Travis County, Texas.—Editor Journal: We are ready in this part of the country to organize a Society of Equity. Send on the papers. We would be glad if you would send us a good speaker to explain everything. We do not need or want any old hand of a politician. We need a sensible farmer who will know how to talk to farmers, or one who is known to be in sympathy with the producing classes. We are out of party politics, to stay out until we can go into a party that will do something more than "tickle the ear" with fair promises.

of Equity Society and explaining the plan of work proposed. They are what will do good, I am sure. As for me, I am too new in Greer county to lead off in the movement. Inclosed find list of good men in different neighborhood, who are well known and respected. I will give papers to my neighbors, and if you will send me more of them I will try to use them to good advantage. The Journal is on the right track.

### ADVICE TO FARMERS

Offered to Journal Readers by F. L. St. John.  
Many years ago I became a member of a local organization of the Farmers' Alliance. It was rather an active member as long as the order was actively at work. When it resolved itself into a political party, practically, I continued to stay with it, and while it never succeeded in controlling the politics of the state of Missouri, nor very largely influenced national legislation, it is a well known fact that it exerted a good influence, generally, as well as politically. The party, as such, is dead in the sense that it is no longer a well organized body, but I am one of those who believe that it accomplished a great deal for the good of the country. It kept the eyes of the voters, in many of the states, on the politicians who, in order to secure offices, were forced to side with the masses against the classes, and work for the right against might. If it had not been for the work of the Alliance, I firmly believe conditions to-day, for the ninety and nine, would be worse, much worse than they are. One of the old parties was forced to adopt several of the demands of the Alliance people, and there is still a strong element in that party who will never consent to it "going back on" those demands. Personally, I am no longer in party politics, but I believe that as I have believed for thirty years, that as I have believed for thirty years, that the matter of the laws that must largely influence their interests, but in the determination of the prices that should be realized by them for their work. They can only secure this concession by co-operation. It is plain to any one who has looked into the matter that in no other way can they largely influence public opinion, and until this public opinion shall be educated up to the point that it will recognize that the producer has rights that are entitled to be considered and respected by every one else, there will be no legislation that will amply protect the interests of the "man with the hoe." I think I can see in this move to organize a great national organization, to be known as the Society of Equity, a great deal for those who, of all others, need protection against the speculator, the middle-man and the selfish elements of society, generally. I am too nearly worn out physically to take an active part in the work the Journal suggests, but my heart is with you, and I will wish you abundant success. My recommendation is that in those communities where the old Alliances were strong, the old Alliance men should be induced to lead out, and they will have no difficulty in inducing their neighbors to act with them. Where the Patrons of Husbandry have been strong, the "Grangers" should be asked to take in charge the Society of Equity work. There should be no conflict between the two organizations, as one (the Grange) is reaching out for many of the same ends to be sought after by the other, and on account of past political differences there are many men who were Alliance men who will never join the Grangers. In Arkansas the Wheel was strong many years ago. Its members were trying to accomplish just about what the Society of Equity proposes to accomplish, if possible. Invite the old-time "Wheeler" to co-operate, and he will gladly do so, with the old-time Alliance men and Grangers. "In unity there is strength," and if the Journal and its associates will succeed in bringing together the old Grangers, Alliance men and Wheelers into a great national organization, with societies in each state and territory and local clubs in each neighborhood, then it is certain that every object set out by the Journal as being desirable so far as the masses of the people are concerned, can be, and in good time will be, secured. I see from reading the Equity letters that you are publishing from week to week, that the sentiment of the writers, in the main, is in favor of a strictly business organization. That, too, is my idea. I believe every citizen should vote and take a reasonable interest in politics, but I believe also that the Society of Equity should be a strictly non-party organization—for business strictly.

### DISCRIMINATE AGAINST THE BEST.

The Chicago World calls attention to the fact that the pure bred bull that has cropped the fresh grass of four successive spring times is not popular in the sale ring, while yearlings are ready sale, and says that it is not as it should be. The Iowa Agriculturist calls attention to the fact that the highest priced animals of every breed have not brought their remarkable prices until after they have demonstrated their usefulness in the herd and show ring. The Hereford bull Dale was seven years old when he sold for \$10,000; his son, Perfection, was four years old when he sold for \$9000; then Angus bull, Prince Ito, had proven himself a sire when he sold for \$9100; Merry Hampton had been at the head of Mr. Dustin's herd for some time when he sold for \$15,000. Are these instances not object lessons? and yet when a six-year-old bull goes into a sale ring in the very prime stage of his usefulness, under a reliable guarantee and followed by a number of his get, showing what he has done and what he is capable of doing for his six years more, he is sacrificed in favor of the yearling bull, which is at best an experiment.

## ORGANIZERS WANTED

The American Society of Equity is now organized at headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., and local branches must be organized at every Postoffice in the country.

This Society promises to meet with the greatest success of anything that was ever attempted in this or any other country. It is of the utmost importance that the organization be pushed with the greatest energy so that the benefits will be quickly realized, therefore we call for capable organizers at once.

**\$1,000 PER YEAR**  
Is the pay we expect capable men or women to earn, although if very successful, this is not the limit. Territory will be assigned them at their own homes, or elsewhere, if they prefer. Full instructions will be sent, and the work will be of the most pleasant, as people acquainted with the plan and objects of the Society can imagine. References will be required of ability and integrity. People having had similar experience, and successful in the past, preferred. Address, THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind., or S. R. WILLIAMS, Dallas, Tex.

### GERMANY'S NEW MEAT TARIFF.

The new German law is the succeeding step to the inspection law. It provides for the raising of duties on all provisions. The advances under this law are as follows:

	Per 100 lbs. Ad-
	Old. New. Advance
Bacon .....	\$3.90 \$4.50 .60
Lard .....	2.70 3.24 .54
Meats .....	3.67 4.32 .65

The production of Germany in these articles will not supply the demand, and the Germans will have to purchase a certain percentage of our exports, but the amount will be small, because the tariff is so high that only the richer people can afford to buy. It is the argument of the Agrarians that, with our products shut out, the German farms will set out to supply the cities with what they need. Of course, it will be for us to find a way to compete with them if we desire to retain the trade.

## 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 exceeds by far the largest circulation in the Southwest.

### REAL ESTATE.

**120 ACRES** on Interurban, 2 1/2 miles from Arlington, all in cultivation except acres; two houses, stables, outhouses, plenty of good water on place, on rural mail route and Dallas and Fort Worth road. T. W. TALLIAFERRO, Dallas, Tex.

**LAND—Buy and sell land on commission.** Taxes and interest paid for non-residents. School lands, etc., etc. Nine years' experience in general land office of Austin. R. B. NEWCOMBE, Amarillo, Tex.

**CHEAP OKLAHOMA LANDS**—If you want to buy a good cheap farm, come to Oklahoma. Prices reasonable. Write for circular entitled, "Oklahoma Lands." THE LAPP & JAPP REALTY CO., Lawton, Okla.

**FOR SALE**—One-half cash, balance on time. One section school land in Hemphill county, one mile to railroad and school house. Sandy soil, well adapted for grazing or farming. Price \$800. For further information, write D. C. WORTHAM, Stillwater, Tex.

### CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

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

### RANCHES.

**FOR PINE BARNS**—Land and ranches in the best stock farming part of the Panhandle, well stock with improved and good grades. Address, E. C. MARTIN, General Passenger Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

**I WANT A RANCH**—I will pay one-half cash if you will take over a black waxy farm in North Texas. Want ranch to cost \$25,000 or \$300,000. Box 11, Stephenville, Tex.

**NOTICE**—I have 600 (six thousand) acres of ranch, half-way miles north of East of San Antonio, that I will sell very cheap. Eight-year fence all around it, water plenty of it, well improved and good grass. Terms reasonable. Apply to B. M. HAMBRICK, Henderson, Texas.

### FARMS.

**TEXAS FARMS AND RANCHES** for sale, in almost every county in Texas. Write for circular. Address, J. F. WELLINGTON, JR., Fort Worth, Tex.

**LAND FOR SALE**—We are now putting out and selling to actual settlers our ranch situated twelve miles south of Jackboro. We will cut this land up in blocks of 100 acres, or over, to suit purchasers and sell for a reasonable cash payment, balance on terms to be agreed upon, running from one to five years. It is as fine body of land as can be found in Jack or adjoining counties, and we feel safe in saying it will make one of the best communities. There is a good school, postoffice, water and blacksmith shop near the property. The land can

be seen at any time by applying to the ranch manager at Dryden, or to J. A. Jackboro, Tex. JAMES W. & D. L. KNOX.

### HORSES.

HORSES and mares for sale, lots; also a few milks. B. E. HURLBUT, Brownwood, Tex.

**FOR SALE**—The following grand stallions: Dr. Hal, by Brown Hal; Clipper Brooks, by Old Brown; Chippy Brooks, Jr., by Clipper Brooks. For quality and breeding none better can be found in Tennessee. Write for particulars, HARRY WALLWORK, Somerville, Tenn.

**FOR SALE**—Match team of combination horses, chestnuts, 6 and 7 years old; price \$400. One dark bay road horse, \$200. Others not so well graded, \$100 to \$150. All high bred ones. One fine black Spanish jack, 4 years old, for \$300. S. B. McREYNOLDS, Rockwall, Tex.

**HEAVY HORSES** cured under absolute guarantee. Send 25 cents to the SOUTHERN HEAVY CURE CO., Mansfield, Tex., for full particulars.

### CATTLE.

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

**FOR SALE**—Land and cattle, above guaranteed, lots to suit purchaser. H. O. PERKINS, Big Spring, Tex.

**FOR SALE**—Three hundred steers, two and one-half years old, ready to ship, close to Baird. Write R. CORDWENT, Baird, Tex.

**FOR SALE**—Nine registered Red Poll milks, good milk, 2000 coming, 8 to 10 months, price \$75 for choice, \$50 around for bunch. GEO. N. SAUNDERS, Lefors, Texas.

**400 COMING** four and five-year-old steers, good feeders, and 2000 coming, 8 to 10 months, price \$75 for choice, \$50 around for bunch. MELTON & COUGH, Brownwood, Tex., and W. T. MELTON & CO., Brazos, Tex.

**JAMES E. ROBINSON**, Colina, Colina county, Texas, has ready to ship short-horned cattle; have for sale 20 cows, some calves, not registered, bred Lord Butterfield, but those wanting fine ones, Three and one-half miles north of Colina, on Frisco railroad.

**ATTENTION, FEEDERS!** For delivered prices on cotton seed meal, hulls or refined cake, also cats, choppers, bran and hay, address DAVID BLAZZ, 306 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

### POSITIONS.

**WANTED**—Smart man to sell my Chinese curios. If he can catch much business he can make any cash. If some American stamps send me the package postage. I send samples, rec. ZAH SAH LAO, Shanghai, China.

**WANTED**—By a man of years of experience, position on a sheep ranch in Texas or New Mexico, none but those wanting a steady, reliable hand need apply; references given and required. Write giving salary paid and length of job. W. C. KILPATRICK, Durwood, Ind. Ter.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**RODS** for locating gold and silver, positively guaranteed. A. L. BRYANT, Box 104, Dallas, Texas.

**REGULAR** \$300 course in Hypnotism for 25 cents in stamps. Circulars free. VICTOR BOOK CO., Victor, Tex.

**THIS BEATS NEW JERSEY**—Charters procured under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for particulars and blanks, by-law and forms to HILL LAWRENCE, late assistant secretary of state, Huron, South Dakota.

**McKAIN'S MAGIC SALVE** positively cures piles, protract, hemorrhoids, etc. At drug stores or mailed by McKAIN MFG. CO., Greenville, Tex.

**THE AUSTIN NURSERY**—A hundred varieties of plums, over a hundred of peaches. Very cheap, ready to ship for any part of Texas. Catalog free. Agents wanted for 1903. F. T. RAMSEY, Austin, Texas.

**I AM** permanently located at Jackboro, and will be found ready to receive business. Pharmacy. All work strictly first class and guaranteed. J. A. RICKLES, dentist.

**GOLDFISH**—Will ship f. o. b. Galveston 8-inch globe, 3 goldfish, 1 box fish food and one bunch of live earth worms. Best values. Lowest prices. Correspondence solicited.

**ENTERPRISE NURSERIES** offer a full line of choice peach, apple, pear, plum, grape, berries, evergreens, and shade trees at lowest prices. Express to your station. Address N. T. PIRTLE, Tyler, Tex.

**TEXAS BLUE GRASS**—Geo. H. Hogan, Box 33, Ennis, Texas, has the best sets of this grand winter grass in large or small orders. Sets by mail, prepaid, 50 cents per hundred.

**McKAIN'S MAGIC SALVE**—Put up in 25 cent boxes, for sale by drug stores, everywhere or mailed direct from the McKAIN MANUFACTURING CO., Greenville, Tex.

**HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENTS**—Pianos, organs, music rolls and satchels, mandolins and guitars of Goggan, Washburn and other well known makers, music boxes, piano players, musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds. Largest stock in the South. Best values. Lowest prices. Correspondence solicited.

**THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.**, Dallas, Tex.

**LADIES**—Use our harmless reliable remedy for delayed suppressed menstruation; it can not fail. Trial free. PARIS CHEMICAL CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

**MANY PEOPLE** suffer from tender, perspiring and scalded feet, resulting from frostbite, chilblains, etc. One or two applications of McKAIN'S Magic Salve relieves in almost every case. Send for it by mail from McKAIN MFG. CO., Greenville, Tex.

**SYLLABIC SHORTHAND** taught in sixty days or money refunded. Sample lesson FREE. \$15 for the complete course on easy terms. Easily learned by any one in one-fourth the time required for other systems. Only nine characters and three rules. Send stamp for particulars. L. E. WEBB, SHORTHAND WORKS, SPONSORSHIP SCHOOL, Lock Box 23, Galveston, Tex.

**WE WANT LADIES EVERYWHERE**—A splendid chance to earn spending money very easily, working in their leisure time; the work is not hard, and any woman or girl who has a little spare time will do well to avail themselves of this great opportunity to earn money. Send us 25 cents (silver) and we will at once send you the cloth with full directions, prepaid by us anywhere in the U. S. so that you can commence work at once. Address, BRILLIANTINA CO. (T-10) Roxbury, Mass.

**TO LEASE OR SELL**—Half interest in well established grain and hay shipping business. The lot is 100x200, close in; can load on cars. Write for particulars. Enclosed with 5-foot plan, close crib room for 20,000 bushels grain and six cars hay; five-ton platform scales; double house, etc. Farmers can drive in, weigh and unload in cribs or into cars. Have a good outfit ready to ship. Headquarters for farmers to drive in and sell their stuff. Best location just across the street from First National Bank. Address, GRAIN SHIPPER, P. O. Box 30, Vinita, Ind

# A HAPPY NEW YEAR

"HAPPY New Year!" I said cheerfully to Susan, my sister, as I entered the library, where she sat by the fire.

"Tom Waring, if you say that again I will pitch this at you," interrupted Susan, holding up a well bound book which she had evidently just removed from a pasteboard box on the table.

"I suppose your desire would be to dislocate the very handsome cover of that book? You might aim at me, but you would probably hit the bookcase," I remarked, drawing up the biggest and most comfortable chair in the room to the hearth.

"Who sent it?" I inquired. "Did it come with any good wishes attached, or did you impress on the donor your radical objection to any polite adherence to the good and ancient custom of wishing a Happy New Year?"

"Don't you dare to say it!" warned Susan, holding up the destructive missile with a gesture so very determined that I abruptly came to a halt, not wishing to see Herbert Cameron's illu-



"YOU OPENED AND READ THIS LETTER?"

minated volume—for I had recognized his handwriting on the cover of the book—land in the fire.

She had ensconced herself amid a lot of cushions on a big divan near by and was looking at me with so queer an expression, half penitent, half sorrowful and wholly puzzled, that I felt impelled to come to the rescue.

"May I inquire, sis, what your objection is to the good wishes of your friends, and why you desire to destroy that gift of Cameron's?" I inquired, poking up the fire.

"Why, how in the world did you find out he sent it?" asked Sue in wide eyed surprise.

I silently took the cover of the box, which lay on the table, and turned it toward her. Her name, written in Herbert's big characteristic scrawl, was a sufficient explanation.

"I am," said Sue in a low and subdued tone, edging close to me on her divan, "I am in an awful quandary! Something positively terrible! I have been half wild over it all day long, and you were so mean as to stay away up to this hour—4 o'clock in the afternoon!"

Now, considering that I had gone most reluctantly on an urgent telegraphic summons from an old invalid client (and a wealthy one), who desired, I knew, some alteration in his will, that I had done without breakfast to catch the early train; in the teeth of a biting north wind; had worked hard all day and had hurried back to town to dine this special evening at home with my unreasonable young sister, it seemed to me I hardly deserved her present keen reproach.

"Just so," I remarked, without attempting an explanation of the ways and wherefores of my enforced absence. "As I am here now, suppose you tell me what the trouble is."

"It's awful!" again ejaculated Susan impressively, and I began to believe it really must be, for there was just the suspicion of dimness in her big eyes.

"Awful!" I repeated lightly, scanning closely Sue's lovely, flushed, perturbed face. "What is the catastrophe which has befallen during my absence? Has a burglar carried off your diamonds? Or have your dressmaker and tailor spoiled your gowns? Say the word and I'll cable to Paris and London."

"Neither, you silly boy," answered Sue. "It's worse. Just read that."

Sue tossed over to me an open envelope containing a note or letter, and fixed on me a look of surprise and despair.

"Well," I said, turning over the missive without reading it. "I can't see how this can interest you so keenly, as it is not addressed to you."

On the envelope was written in Cameron's abominable handwriting "Miss Louise Morrison."

"That's exactly it," said Sue tearfully. "I opened and read it."

I looked at Sue in astonishment. I knew her to be that exceptional thing, a strictly and scrupulously honorable going fellow—woman I meant to say.

The idea of Sue deliberately opening her friend's letter, especially when she knew—well, never mind.

I was now fully determined not to tolerate Cameron's early and late visits any longer. I would not have him send his flowers to Susan, and lavish like attentions on Miss Morrison at one and the same time. We would inaugurate a new system with the new year.

"You opened and read this letter," I asked slowly, possibly with some severity, "when you knew it was not written to you?"

She flushed deeply, and a look of pained indignation swept over her face.

"Why, Tom! What do you take me for? Of course not! I thought it was for me, or I would never have broken the seal of the horrid thing! It's awful!" added Sue, clasping her hands with a gesture of despair.

"What's in it?" I asked bluntly.

"You must read it, Tom, to understand and help me out. Louise will never, never forgive me, and she will never, never believe that I did not open her hateful letter out of mean curiosity."

"Of that you may be very sure, my dear child," I said.

"It was not magnanimous, but I was seriously annoyed at the absurd imbrolio into which four people were being plunged by Cameron's folly. For the life of me I could not understand how any man in his senses could fail to appreciate that little girl's immense superiority over Louise Morrison, that unreliable, small souled young woman, whose vanity was as all pervading as her astuteness—two hideous traits. The letter was—well, a glance sufficed to inform me that it contained the usual rhapsodies and idiocies."

"It was in the first pages of the book," explained she tearfully, "and so you see, Tom, that was sent to me; so without noticing the address, I opened and read the nonsensical thing. Do you know, Tom, dear," continued Sue, and in spite of her mortified distress, two lovely dimples crept in the corners of her mouth, "it was by a mere accident I noticed Louise's name on the envelope. It fell on the floor with the address uppermost."

"Well, child," I said, "all you have to do is either to notify Cameron of the accident, and let him try his hand at an effusive epistle to his ladylove, or inclose this thing just as it is to Miss Morrison and write her an honest explanation of your error. To my mind, the first would be the safer plan of the two. It would be a little awkward for you both, and will delay the extremely ready acceptance that is waiting for him, which is a pity, as, if I understand his extremely involved sentences, he is hoping, I believe the fellow wrote 'pining,' or some such word, this very afternoon. Wants to start out on the new year with a cartload of illusions and fantastic anticipations of coming happiness. Happiness, with Louise Morrison!" I added sardonically.

"Why, I venture to predict, on next New Year's he will be looking around for a method to escape."

I poked the fire viciously, for I was sorely grieved to note the way Sue lay down in the depths of Sue's gray eyes, and purposely I spoke roughly of the absurd affair. The little girl must needs grow accustomed to the situation. The sooner the better.

"I'll send a note to him right off, then, Tom," Sue said hurriedly. "It will be my New Year's greeting to him," and she laughed brightly.

But my ear could detect a jangle in the sweet notes.

"What dunces men are," I soliloquized internally, and from the vantage ground of my old bachelorhood I looked with supreme contempt on the blunders and misapprehensions I could note in the matrimonial ventures of my friends and acquaintances, by which they so very determinately brought untold sorrows upon themselves.

"Serve 'em right," I added mentally. "Harris, take this note around to Mr. Cameron and bring the answer," I directed to the butler, who had answered the bell. "You'll be apt to find him in."

Silence fell between us when the door had closed and I lit a cigar.

"Well, little one," I said finally, "it's about time to dress for dinner. By the by, I put a small box from Tiffany on your plate."

"You are a dear old boy," she said, putting her arms around my neck.

I drew her down by my side and kept smoking, while she leaned her head confidingly and sorrowfully on my shoulder. A carriage dashed up to the house and I heard a pause and the hall door slam.

"Mr. Cameron," announced Harris. As Sue had started up and I was sitting in shadow, Herbert Cameron evidently failed to perceive me.

"Did you believe it possible," he said agitatedly and in a pleading voice, leaning forward with outstretched arms, "that I could write such a letter to any one but you? To any one but the dearest and loveliest woman?"

"Ahem!" I interposed, rising and coming forward. "Good evening, Cameron; glad to see you. Wish you understand Susan's slight mistake in opening Miss Morrison's note."

"Hush man! Stop!" said Cameron, nearly shaking my arm off. "I wrote that to Miss Waring. Of course you know that by an absurd mistake I put it in an envelope addressed to Miss Morrison instead of the card I was sending her with a box of candy."

"Oh," I said, endeavoring to extricate myself from his clinging fingers.

"Yes," said Cameron in a low tone, and without releasing me. "Ask her, old fellow, to glorify this new year for me! Ask her—"

"All right," I hastily interposed, extricating what was left of my hand and hastily retreating toward the door.

"Ask her yourself," I have no earthly objection to it.—Keyston.

### NEW YEAR'S IN JAPAN.

Significant Title Given to the Day by the Japanese.

Somewhat, though the sun may have shone just as brightly on the previous day and indeed the whole year round, yet it all seemed changed and different on this the first day of the year. It is the spirit of the new year. This is the time of universal peace and good will, when the inhabitants of the little empire start life anew with fine resolutions and promises for the future and all ill feeling is done away with.

The 1st-of-January bears the significant title of Gansan (the three beginnings), meaning beginning of the year, beginning of the month and beginning of the day, and to this might be added the beginning of a new and better life. What Christmas is to the occidentals New Year's is to the Japanese, although greetings and congratulations are not confined to the first day of the year, but at any time between the first and the fifteenth.

The Japanese begin to prepare for the new year nearly a month before, and in fact give their houses and possessions a thorough cleansing, just as the good American housewife does in the springtime. Even the very poorest people do this, laying mats of rice straw and cleansing every nook and corner with fresh bamboo dusters and brooms, which are said to symbolize prosperity and good fortune. And after the house has been aired and cleaned it is decorated with pine and bamboo, for the Japanese venerate both of these because they keep green through the entire winter and symbolize longevity. The Japanese read in the most insignificant natural objects some striking significance, and there is a meaning attached to almost every decoration or ornament in the house. The outside and gardens of the houses are also beautifully decorated, to say nothing of the streets, which present a most interesting and animated spectacle at this time.

On New Year's eve the streets and stores, which at this time display their most attractive goods, are thronged with people intent on buying the requisites for the coming year. At night the streets are beautifully illuminated with lines of big lanterns, family crests, flags, shop signs, etc., hung from every store. On this eve many of the people remain up all night and watch the old year out and the new year in, though a few old fashioned ones prefer the custom of rising very early in the morning to worship the first rising sun of the new year.—Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

### NEW YEAR'S DON'TS.

Seasonable Advice That May Be Taken and Also Let Alone.

Don't talk about yourself or your own affairs. If there is anything that concerns you that is worth knowing, people will find it out fast enough. Don't fall to put in a word for yourself upon every possible occasion. If you do not speak for yourself, who will? Besides, a man should know himself better than others know him. Then why is he not to be encouraged to speak from out of his knowledge?

Don't say a word about your aches and pains. People are not interested in your ailments, saving doctors and druggists, and you only bore them by dilating upon the imperfections of your internal economy. Don't lose any opportunity to parade your bodily afflictions before the world. It is far pleasanter to tell about one's own ills than to have to listen to the story of another's ailments.

Don't owe anybody longer than you can possibly help, not only because of the duty you are under to others, but also because of the peace of mind which comes of freedom from debt. Don't pay your debts any sooner than you can avoid. There is no surer way of keeping place in the remembrance of others than by owing them money. Then, supposing you are well to do, you cannot afford to pay away money which is drawing interest. It is well enough for the poor to pay their debts, for they do not know the secret of making dollars breed dollars. If they did know it, they never would be able to put it into practice.

Don't make any promises of reform that you cannot carry out. You have made yourself ridiculous enough in past years in this regard without heaping higher your mountain of folly. Don't hesitate to make promise of better behavior. A good promise is commendable even if you never carry it out. Besides, it does not follow that because you failed in previous years you are going to fall again.—Boston Evening Transcript.

### The Partin' o' the W'ys.

(An-auld fisher's blatherin'.)

Gangin' auld year? Aweel, ye've toddled far w' ye' sair load.

Sin we're auld friend's, I'll mak sae bold to gae a bit o' yer road.

Ye main be sad; wha' hae ye got to show o' a' this gear?

That ye has pothored w', high tide an' low.

Come laugh or tear?

Nor mon nor maid can haud ye frae yer w'—

Ye've aye stiff neck.

Ye ask no favor, an ye tak na p'ly; Ye haud the deck.

Ye're sine as black; ye've wasted a mon's strength.

Baith laird an' loon;

When we like Jobs hae brak our peace at length.

Ye've drove frae town.

Yet I'll no say but while ye mad' us glead 'The fire aroun'.

An' mony a joyfu', hairsome laugh we've held When nicht cam' down.

Ozsons, gude by; no dout ye did yer best.

We're a' but frail.

A braw chief's comin'; tak yer time an' gae;

To him, A' Hail!

—M. H. Hayes.

# THE PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR'S

"HAIL to the chief, who in triumph advanced!" crashed the red coated Marine band and the blue coated Engineer Corps band in the lobby of the White House at 11 o'clock New Year's morning.

"Here they come!" whispered the hundred people who stood behind the gilt gates.

Down the broad stairs came Colonel Theodore Bingham of the army, Captain Edward McCauley, Jr., of the marine corps and Lieutenant Commander James C. Gillmore of the navy stiffly erect in dress uniforms crossed and crisscrossed with gold braid.

Close behind came the chief of the bands, led so noisily, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, clad in sober black, red checked as a schoolgirl on a frosty morning, eyes dancing with enjoyment and lips parted with a smile. He was followed by his pretty wife, by the members of the cabinet and by the ladies of the receiving party.

There was a crescendo by the bands and a flurry of handclapping by the people who had been let in early, and then the president and the receiving party went into the blue room and formed in line, and the historic New Year's reception, when all the officials of the government, all the officers of the army and of the navy present in the city and citizens generally come to greet the president, had begun.

Pennsylvania avenue was crowded from the treasury corner to the state, war and navy building. Carriages rolled up by the hundred and left in the lines their occupants, sometimes diplomats, sometimes members of congress, sometimes distinguished officials, sometimes soldiers or sailors.

In the number were the assistant secretaries of the executive departments—four from the postoffice department, three from the treasury and those from the other big buildings where the government's business is carried on. They went in after the army and navy. At 2:30 o'clock there



"I AM DELIGHTED TO SEE YOU."

was a suggestion that the doors be closed. The president shook his head vigorously and said:

"Keep nobody out. Let every person in line come in."

It was nearly 3 o'clock when the last person went by, a tiny boy, who clung to his father's hand and who received a smile and a hearty "Happy New Year!" from the president. Then the president straightened up, took a long breath and said "Good!" That was his only comment.

There were fifty secret service men and local detectives in the crowd. Some had places in the line, some stood near the president and some mingled with the crowds in the lobby and on the portico. Every person not known to the detectives was closely watched. If there was any suspicion, a detective or secret service man stroled along opposite the person watched until the exit was reached.

The president did not know how many men guarded him, and once or twice he smiled a little when he extended his hand for the second or third time to the same detective who, for some reason of his own, came by in the line.

"That's four times," he whispered to Chief Wilkie, shaking him vigorously by the hand and wishing him a "Happy New Year."

The president looked the athlete he is as he stood at the head of the receiving line. He grasped each visitor's hand firmly and said something pleasant to everybody. Colonel Bingham made the introduction whenever introductions were necessary.

"I am delighted to see you," was the president's favorite expression. "I hope the new year will prove a happy one to you."

He varied this, of course, with personal friends. Toward the last the ushers pushed the visitors along so rapidly that he had little time to say anything and mostly contented himself with shaking hands.—New York World

# FIRST DAY OF THE YEAR.

Jan. 1 More Honored Abroad Than in America.

Although there seems to be a disposition in the United States to allow the celebration of New Year's day to fall into desuetude and it has been shorn of much of its old time glory in America by the importance now attributed here to Christmas, it still retains its rank as the most ancient festival of the world. Both the Mohammedans and the Jews regard the first day of their respective years as the anniversary of the birth, or, rather, creation, day of Adam and celebrate it with all sorts of rejoicings and entertainments, while in older times, before the Christian era, it was observed as a day sacred to the god Janus. The ancient Romans made it a public holiday and selected it as the proper date for the exchange of presents of gilded fruits. It was the day, moreover, on which the newly elected magistrates of the Athenian republic, as well as those of the mighty commonwealth on the banks of the Tiber, entered upon their duties. The Druids also held the first day of the year in particular honor and veneration, and even now a number of pagan superstitions in connection therewith have survived among the peasantry of Brittany, Wales and the southwestern counties of England. To this day the lower classes of the districts just named retain a firm belief in the fortune bringing properties of the mistletoe, while the people who live along the shores of the bay of Biscay are absolutely convinced that at the moment when the clock strikes 12 on New Year's eve the animals, including dogs, horses, sheep, oxen and pigs, become endowed for the space of an hour with the power of speech and that the huge Druidical monoliths known as dolmens, or menhirs, extricate themselves from their sockets for the purpose of rolling down to the seashore to refresh themselves by a dip in the briny waters of the deep.

So firmly rooted is this belief that no Brittany peasant would dare wander about in the neighborhood of these hoary ruins of the stone age at that hour, being assured that some terrible fate would overtake him if he were to happen to witness this annual excursion of the dolmens, and it may safely be taken for granted that were by any chance to catch sight of them at that hour of the morning of the first day of the year they would certainly appear to him to be dancing and reeling about in a weird saraband; for in Brittany, as in many other parts of Europe, the new year is ushered in with heavy and copious potations, the result of which is to cause the drinker to see many strange things.

In Scandinavia the favorite beverage on these occasions is drunk from silver or wooden tankards or preferably from horns. These latter are those of the ure ox, an animal now extinct, and are frequently not only of great antiquity, but also of much beauty. Many of them, indeed, are old enough to have been used by the worshippers of Thor and Odin for toasts on their return from successful raids, when they sang songs celebrating the virtues of the heroes who had died on the battlefield and had entered fully armed into Valhalla. Drinking from these horns requires a peculiar knack; otherwise the contents are certain to empty themselves upon one.—New York Tribune.

# A NEW YEAR'S JINGLE

HERE again! And here's a greeting To the many I am meeting Who have manners it would certainly be well to readjust; The financial scare creator And the coal manipulator And the very often mentioned "bold and overbearing trust."

And the folk who fill the papers With strange stories of their capers From paying wild election bets to running off with cash; And the bore who comes and gaily Leaves the door wide open daily— May they formulate resolves too strong for anything to smash!



THE FAME OF GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

Happy New Year to the charmer (May no chance occur to harm her) Who jilted the admirers she had captured by the score, And the girl who wakes creation With her weird vocalization! Let us hope they'll both endeavor not to do so any more.

There's an old unique offender (One is tempted to be tender; But, alas, more than the others does he need to mend his way)— He whose penitential spasm Warms with sad enthusiasm, And wholl'ly gayly break tomorrow every vow he made today.

—Washington Star.

# THE PARROT'S RESOLUTION

The Wise Bird Determined to Be Good at New Year's.

The parrot had been listening to the talk about good resolutions, for everybody had been making some for the new year. Now, parrots always try to imitate people, so he made one too. That is what he was thinking of as he smoothed back his beak with his claw.

"I won't scream or say any ugly words," he said to himself. "I will say only nice, funny things. Then they won't threaten to send me away."

So all New Year's day and part of the next he kept saying "Happy New Year!" "Glad to see you!" "Polly wants a cracker!" "Get up, horay!" and tried to say "Twas the night before Christmas," which he had been taught, for of course, he couldn't know that it really was a week after Christmas. The children were good too, for they made a resolution not to quarrel, and everything was pleasant in the nursery, where the parrot's cage was hung.

But the next day Harry teased Kitty by taking away her playthings. Kitty was cross and said: "Stop! You're horrid!"

Then Harry pulled away her new picture book and sat on it.

"I'll tell mamma," she said. "Ma-ar-mar!" she roared, "make Harry stop!" "Tell-tell!" said Harry. "Then Kitty slapped him so that it hurt, and both began to cry.

The parrot listened in surprise. Then, seeing that he had broken their resolution, he thought he must do the same, for parrots can only imitate people. So he began to cry out: "Stop! Horrid thing! Boo-hoo! Ma-ar-mar!"

"What's all this?" said mamma, coming in. "I thought you promised not to quarrel."

The children were much ashamed. They stopped crying and made up with each other.

But the parrot kept on screaming "Horrid! Stop! Boo-hoo! Ma-ar-mar! Horrid! Stop! Boo-hoo! Ma-ar-mar!" till everybody was tired of hearing him.

But of course he didn't know any better.—St. Nicholas.

Good Resolutions.

Light Fingers! In (cell No. 11)— Been makin' any good resolutions for the new year, Charlie? —

Second Story Charlie (in cell No. 13)— Yes. I've resolved, if I ever get out of here, not to try to tap any more cribs that's got burglar alarms and not to sell any more of my swag to the squealin' pawnshop keepers and to only trust in the future to fences that I know are honest crooks!—Brooklyn Eagle.

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This paper one year and the Truck Farmer three years.....\$1.50

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS for sale. Cockerels \$1.00 to \$2.00. Lett and Hawkins...

Exercise will help warm the hen, but it takes food also. As a rule, corn is the cheapest heat and fat producing food...

POULTRY

Regular feeding is conducive to regular laying. Skim milk and whole milk are good for poultry...

Do not let the hens roost out in the tree tops any longer but provide a warm shelter for them.

Kindness to poultry is never thrown away. Show us a person who studies and cares for his birds and we will warrant he will be successful.

Plenty of exercise does fowls good; too much penning up retards their growth, and they become lazy for want-of-exercise...

When a flock of hens does not pay, the best plan is to pick out ones that are laying and sell off the others.

Corn is considered the standard of the heat and fat producing foods, while wheat, oats, and meat are considered the standard muscle and egg producing foods...

A farmer's wife gives some good advice as follows: Keep all lice and mites away from the hens. Since paying attention to these things our poultry have been free from disease...

Some of the table scraps and something green should be given to maintain the appetite, and in coops it may be necessary to supply some grit for digestive purposes.

Permanent success cannot be had without neatness, so the poultry raiser must pay particular attention to this fact.

Grain that has sprouted, but still sound, is good food for fowls. One who has tried it says: "An excellent method of sprouting the grain is to mix it with earth, in a box, pour boiling water over it, keep the box in a dark, warm place, occasionally adding a little warm water, but the mass must not be gotten too wet."

POULTRY

fresh water; you may think snow will answer, but it is not good for poultry. Warm the water a little on cold days and put a teaspoonful of red pepper in it.

Poultry is remunerative according to the amount of care it receives. It is true that some times a flock of hens give good results without any other care than to be left roaming over the premises and getting their food out of what they chance to pick up...

Poultry has been very high the past season and no doubt will be the coming season, as it will take at least two years of our best efforts to supply the demand.

Do not crowd the fowls. During the long winter months, when they cannot exercise out of doors, fowls will need at least seven or eight feet square per fowl.

There are two sides to the incubation question. A poultry woman who likes the incubator but is a little bit afraid of it, says in Farm, Field and Fireside: "Perhaps as strong a point as can be urged in favor of the incubator is that the chicks, when hatched, are free from lice; though I have known even this fact to be calmly disputed."

FATTENING THE TURKEYS. You may have on hand some turkeys that were not fat enough for the Thanksgiving or Christmas trade.

Hens are early risers and do not like standing around on one foot waiting for their breakfast. The morning meal with them is the most important one of the day.

Avoid feeding stimulants to fowls which you are going to breed from, and do not give them any more food than they will eat up clean.

DAIRY

If you wish your cow to have a full udder, see that she has a full stomach. "Do unto others as you would have them do to you," is a maxim for dairymen especially.

A dairy woman says: "When a milk can talk to his cow as he does to his best girl he is in a way to succeed in the dairy business."

Quality, rather than quantity, as a general proposition is all right, but it is not every cow that gives rich milk that is a paying dairy cow.

Don't fail to consider that if there is one time more important than any other when the merciful man should be merciful to his beast, it is when they bear their young.

After getting angry and swearing at your cows, do you feel any better? Do you think it does them any good? We think you will do well to control your temper and never speak roughly to any of your live stock.

DAIRY SCHOOL ON WHEELS. One who has been off and on a reader of the Journal since 1883—nearly twenty years—says: "I never fail to find something in the paper that is profitable to me in my dairy work."

FEEDING MILCH COWS. This is the season of the year when the cows may be expected, in reason to give less milk than when they were running on rich and abundant pasturage.

On this point the Journal suggests that in every community there are some persons who are recognized as authorities on the subject of butter making.

A traveling dairy school, conducted by a woman, has been one of the rural features during the summer in Nova Scotia, that ancient land of Evangelism.

DAIRY

an agricultural college, is in charge of the school, and great success, it is reported, has attended her efforts to teach farmers' wives how to improve the quality of their butter.

"Miss Rose travels with her dairy in a big covered wagon, taking with her from town to town a couple of churns, a separator, a butter worker, a milk tester, tinware, salt, butter color, and, in fact, everything which is necessary for the manufacture of first-class butter except the cream, which is supplied by the agricultural societies."

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DAIRY

to pick over. This allows them a change in their food and will be highly appreciated by them but at the same time like other foods, it must be fed judiciously and not as a regular ration.

With the chickens housed warmly and in clean sanitary buildings there will be less disease than usual. The cleaning must be extensive and thorough. It must begin in the yard, and all sorts of old rotting rubbish that the chickens refuse to eat should be raked up and burned.

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Lion Coffee. with stale eggs, glue and other things are not fit to drink. Lion Coffee is pure, uncoated coffee—fresh, strong, well flavored.

Colleges. May deposit money in bank till position is secured, or pay out of salary after graduating. Enter any time.

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 for sale.

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VERMIN AND SCALE. When sheep have had vermin, it shows itself, of course, in the wool. The presence of vermin is indicated by the little dark spots left by the tiny creatures, and "these spots will not scour out," said an experienced grader.

SHEEP---GOATS. Australia supplies \$95,000,000 worth of wool a year. The scab mite is an expensive guest on a sheep farm or ranch.

STARTING A FLOCK. There are a great many new recruits enlisting in the great army of the shepherds. A great many questions are asked as to the best sheep to start a farm flock.

ROUX'S Uterine Powder. Specific Against Retention in After-Birth of Cows. Prepared by L. ROUX, Veterinary Surgeon (France).

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WINOY FARM BERKSHIRES—ON HAND now some fine litters of pigs ready for prompt shipment. Prices on Barred Plymouth Rocks. To make room for youngsters coming on will sell matured hogs cheap, quality considered. Address S. C. WELLS, How, Tex.

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SWINE

"A knowledge and application of the principles of breeding are as important and fundamental to success in producing farm animals as is the necessity for a good formation under the structure the architect is planning."

HOGS, POETRY AND BUSINESS. Here is an instance, related by American Farm and Orchard, Mexico, Mo., in which the hog, poetry and business are combined.

My razorback strolled down your track A week ago to-day; Your 29 came down the line And snuffed his light away. You can't blame me; the hog, you see, Slipped through a cattle gate; So kindly pen a check for ten The debt to liquidate.

He was surprised a few days later to receive the following: Old 29 came down the line And killed your hog, we know; But razorbacks on railroad tracks Quite often meet with woe. Therefore, my friend, we cannot send The check for which you plea, Just plant the dead; place o'er his head: "Here lies a foolish swine."

STOCK FOODS AND SWINE. There have been offered to breeders during the past many years many condimental stock feeds. As a rule they have been rich in the elements that have been found to be essential to the best results in feeding, but they have been and are yet held at prices that are much too high for general use.

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value as a food. The principle criticism that can be made is the excessive price charged for them, which is far beyond their value. No doubt, in many cases all meat will give fully as satisfactory results as the stock foods. The feeder should study this matter carefully, and if he will use a variety of food, including old meal, and will ascertain the value of some of the more common tonics that may be given stock in the foods, he will secure equally good results at the least cost. He will in fact be able to make his own stock food, and thus save paying high prices for feed of an unknown character."

SUNSHINE FOR HOGS. "Sunshine is as valuable for hogs as for any other of our farm animals," writes a correspondent to the American Stock Farm. "Probably much of the sickness found among hogs came from the disease-laden atmosphere, and that atmosphere comes from the filth and darkness in which some disease germs breed freely. The attempt should be made to have all parts of the quarters of hogs exposed to either direct or reflected sunlight. The dark holes under barns where some hogs are kept never dry out when once they have become filthy. To dry them out is like trying to get the moisture out of a house cellar that is overflooded occasionally. It may not be always possible to let the sun into all the quarters of the hogs, but it should be done as far as possible. If the ground where the hogs lie at night cannot be kept dry, then build a floor of boards that can be kept dry. The sunlight is a germ destroyer, and will destroy germs in the hog pen as well as elsewhere. The more hogs can be put out in the pure air and sunshine the better it is for the health of the hogs. The hog pasture is therefore a great help in the task of keeping away disease."

HOGS AND HEALTH. Journal readers who do not go in for pedigreed hogs, but only for hogs to be fattened first and converted later into bacon, not having so much investment at stake, do not fret over their loss when sick quite as much as do those who go in for thoroughbreds. Nevertheless, they too are interested in keeping their animals healthy and will be as much interested as "the other fellow" by readers recently to an association of swine breeders "out West," as follows: "It matters little how much skill is shown in selection and breeding, there can be no profit in swine if they die from disease or unthrift. I have no cure for cholera or swine plague or any other disease, but I do believe in prevention by such careful management in relation to feed, water and sleeping places as will tend to promote a state of such general healthfulness as will resist disease. The essentials to health and thrift are clean food, pure water and dry, comfortable sleep-

ing quarters in bad weather. "If it were possible the food and water should be as clean for the hog as for the human being. A good feeding and clean water is a necessity, and I want to emphasize the fact that it must be kept clean or it is little better than the bare ground. Every particle of excrement and filth taken into the stomach along with the food retards and impairs digestion and health as well as reduces the gain per bushel of grain fed."

"In the fall of the year I frequently feed upon the grass in the pasture, feeding but once in a place and moving about to different parts of the highest ground. I like this way, for it not only insures cleanliness, but fertilizes the pastures as well."

"I have frequently read and heard the assertion that feeding new corn will produce the cholera. For over twenty years, except one year, I have fed new corn, beginning when it was in roasting ears and feeding stalk and all, continuing with the ear alone after the stalk became too dry, and I have not had a single case of cholera. In 1888, having an abundance of old corn, I fed very heavily during the summer, and for the first time in twenty years, lost two-thirds of my hogs with the cholera and not a single stalk or ear of new corn did they have."

"New corn must be fed lightly at first, with a gradual increase, for undoubtedly excessive feeding of new corn, of which the hogs are very fond, produces a disordered condition of the stomach and other digestive organs, and thus invites disease."

"Excessive feeding of corn in hot weather and scarcity of grass are, I believe, the primary cause of so much disease in late summers and falls."

"Pure drinking water and an abundance of it at all hours of the day and night are of the utmost importance in promoting health and growth. Well or spring water is preferable to flowing streams and ponds, which are more likely to become contaminated with disease germs."

"Water enters very largely into the animal structure, and many farmers fail to make profits in grain feeding because of insufficient water supply to meet the demands of nature. This is especially true of those farmers who have no accessible water in their hog lots and are compelled to carry it to them two or three times per day. Great care must be observed that no stagnant water in low places be allowed to stand in the pasture or about the yards. Such water is dangerous to the health of any animal, especially to the lazy hog that drinks it rather than walk a few steps further for the purest of spring water. All such places should be filled up or tilled out, for they are but breeders of disease germs."

It is not considered by experienced dairymen prudent to milk cows before they calve.

SHEEP---GOATS

Australia supplies \$95,000,000 worth of wool a year. The scab mite is an expensive guest on a sheep farm or ranch.

A Journal reader says: "I was a wool-grower nearly twenty years ago and made a lot of money handling sheep. I learned one lesson that I wish to mention to your readers. It rarely pays to doctor a sheep after he gets really sick, but it does pay, big, to see to it that the sheep do not get sick. The old 'ounce of prevention' gag applies especially to the sheep business. With a clean range, good grass, clean water, an intelligent and not overly lazy herder, and comfortable quarters at night, sheep will rarely be sick. We hear of things 'dying like sheep,' and people conclude sheep are delicate animals. The reverse is the rule. They are less liable to disease than almost any live stock I know of, and given a decent chance they will do well and keep well where other stock will do worse. About the only thing that I am particularly afraid of in the Southwest is the scab mite. Keep this pest off the farm or range, and sheep will pay with anything like decent treatment."

VERMIN AND SCALE.—When sheep have had vermin, it shows itself, of course, in the wool. The presence of vermin is indicated by the little dark spots left by the tiny creatures, and "these spots will not scour out," said an experienced grader, "if you scour them until doomsday." The wools, being "off color," do not sell as well, and besides, they are likely to be rendered tender. When sheep have been afflicted by scab, the latter shows itself in tender wool at the bottom of the fiber. The scab leaves a matterly substance, and when the sheep afflicted with this disease are shorn, this matter adheres to the bottom of the fibers and dries there. All these things, besides rendering the wool tender, cause it to shrink more in the scouring process.

SHEEP FOR THE RANGES. The Hon. Robert Taylor, in an address before the Wyoming wool growers, stated in substance that the best sheep for the range, all things considered, was one not far away from the Merino in its essential characteristics. But he favored a Merino form with better mutton qualities than those possessed by the straight American Merino, says the Farmer. In his opinion, the work of crossing and grading has not been specific enough in the past, and it has not accomplished all that should be expected from it. There had been too little of method about it and too much of pure experiment. This accords precisely with what we have been advocating for some time, viz., that the time has come for introducing a breed of sheep on the ranges adapted

to range conditions. This breed must, of course, be evolved, and from the abundant materials now found on the ranges. Years ago we settled down to the conviction, soon after first visiting the range country, and it is still strengthened with the passing of the years. This everlasting crossing back and forth ought to stop. It is not satisfactory and it never will be. There should be no more difficulty in evolving a breed of sheep adapted to the ranges than evolving the same adapted to any particular locality. Where sheep now exist in any locality resembling one another in essentials the work could be done without any great difficulty. It would consist simply in selecting the most approved type of these and ceasing to bring in outside blood.—Ex.

There are a great many new recruits enlisting in the great army of the shepherds. A great many questions are asked as to the best sheep to start a farm flock. This is rather a hard riddle to solve. It is true there is a difference in sheep, but there is a far greater difference between the man at the head of the flock. This remark, however, does not hit the case directly, and if one who is an expert and understands human nature, is asked this question he will be most apt to say, begin with the Shropshire or the Rambouillet, and if he is intending to go into the lamb business get Shropshire rams and Rambouillet ewes, and the produce will make a satisfactory market lamb for sale at ten weeks or ten months, and will yield a salable wool in a good heavy fleece. For the Eastern market the blacker face (ram) has the better for the lambs; for those marketmen value the black faces highly, and indeed this is consistent any way, for while there are good merely smutty faced lambs yet the purchasers seem to think that the darker the face the better the lamb will be. The Shropshire lambs are generally chosen by the expert professional feeders for exportation, and we may think wisely for these gentlemen of course love a successful experiment and when the high grade Shrop lamb, only fifty-eight pounds in weight, adds 50 per cent of increase to this, making 23 pounds increase of weight on 27 pounds only of grain fed, during eight weeks of feeding, the fact tells a double sided story, the most interesting side doubtless being that this economical feeding is made only by beginning the feeding at the earliest possible time after birth, and while the lamb is yet sucking. But as to the final choice, there is no good reason why any man may not change his sheep if he desires, and choose some other, but we must beg to leave the next choice to the individual chooser, for we cannot add to what is said in this respect. But will add this, get only good sheep, young and thrifty, then take good care of them unstintedly, and we will warrant satisfaction. The profit from a farm flock will

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**FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.**  
INCORPORATED  
The Oldest Commission Company on this Market.

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

**REFERENCE:**  
FORT WORTH BANKS.

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That the best, most smoothest and most durable saddle is manufactured in Ft. Worth, Texas, by the Nobby Harness Co., who succeed C. J. E. Kellner's retail business? Their saddles are made by the best mechanics in the United States. Their work never fails to give satisfaction. No customer is allowed to be displeased. Write for photos and prices. When you ride in our saddles and your harness you will live long and be happy.

**NOBBY HARNESS CO.**  
400 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

"But where to find that happiest spot below;  
Who can direct, when all pretend to know?"  
—Goldsmith.

**"THE DENVER ROAD"**

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N. B.—We find our passenger patronage very gratifying. It is necessary to run three trains daily each way as far as Wichita Falls and two clear thru. We continue, the year round, the excellent Class A service that insures the preference of Colorado and California Tourists, Winter and Summer. By the way, we offer now more than half a dozen routes to California, the nearest being via Dallas, also good for Old Mexico, with first-grade Eating Cars all the way.

We sell a Home-Seeker's ticket, good thirty days, at one and a third the round trip, allowing stopovers at Vernon and points beyond, both ways.

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**SUPERB PULLMAN VESTIBULED SLEEPERS, HANDSOME RECLINING CHAIR CARS (SEATS FREE) ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.**

ONLY LINE WITH fast morning and evening trains to St. Louis and the East.

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ASK FOR SCHEDULES OF OUR INCOMPARABLE TRAINS.

**"CANNON BALL" AND "NIGHT EXPRESS"**

E. P. TURNER, GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT, DALLAS, TEX.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.  
One quart of sifted flour is one pound. Ten eggs are one pound.  
Five cupsful of sifted flour are one pound.  
A wine glassful is half a gill.  
Eight even tablespoons make a gill.  
Four even tablespoons make a teacupful.  
A tablespoonful is a good measure of salt for all custards, puddings, blanc manges, etc.  
One tablespoonful of soda to a quart of flour.  
Two teaspoonfuls of soda to one of cream of tartar.  
The teaspoonful given in all these receipts is just rounded full, not heaped.

**NATIONAL LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.**  
**FORT WORTH, TEXAS.**  
**"OUR SERVICE THE BEST"**

**SHIPPERS ATTENTION!**

Cattle here now subject to Government Inspection for Springers and Big Jaw.

**LEST YOU FORGET--**  
**We Please When Others Fail.**

Our Weekly Market Letter always in this paper.

**SHIP TO US—Fort Worth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago.**

Editor Journal: A general improvement is reported in the Northern cattle market this week, and an advance of 25¢ per cwt. is noted on medium weight steers and grass cows. Advance on heavy fed steers is about 25¢ with bulk of the 1000 to 1500 pounds being \$1.00 per cwt. and those under 1000 lbs. from \$3.40 to \$4.00. Good grass cows \$3.00 to \$3.25, and medium mostly at \$2.75 to \$3.00.

This market was liberally supplied with cattle early part of the week. Since Christmas, however, there has been little trading.

The advance noted North has been followed at this market, and good stuff found ready sale at good prices. There were only a few good fed steers on the market and the best shipment weighed 1600 pounds and sold for \$3.40. Fat, fed steers are quotable at \$3.20 to \$3.75, depending upon flesh and quality. Heavy grass steers from \$2.75 to \$3.25, with medium grades from \$2.50 to \$3.00. We sold \$2.00 to \$2.25, with canners from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Little activity appears in the bull market, with prices on feeding bulls remaining comparatively steady. Best bulls are bringing \$2.00 to \$2.15.

An advance of about 20¢ is reported on hogs, with each day's trading appearing strong. Supply received here was limited and inadequate to the demand. Smooth, fat, corn fed hogs, weighing 200 pounds and up would bring here to-day \$6.00 to \$6.10. This price is within 20¢ of Kansas City quotations. Advice received to-day by wire are strong to \$5 higher.

In interest of all shippers we think it advisable to bill your cattle with privilege of the Fort Worth market. No extra expense is incurred thereby, and should prices here be not satisfactory, shipments can then go forward. In freight and shrink, fully 60¢ is required to deliver stuff from here to St. Louis. We think it essential to bear this in mind. Comparatively, we know, not results here have equalled any of the other markets, and all good stuff finds ready sale. This market is now prepared to use 200 to 400 fat cattle daily, and 600 to 800 hogs.

Quotations for the week—Choice fed steers \$3.25 to \$3.75, medium fed steers \$2.00 to \$2.25, good grass steers \$2.75 to \$3.25, light thin steers \$2.50 to \$3.00, choice heavy cows \$2.50 to \$3.00, fair to good butcher cows \$2.25 to \$2.40, light thin cows \$1.85 to \$2.15, canners \$1.50 to \$1.75, bulls and stags and oxen \$1.50 to \$1.75, choice sorted hogs, 200 pounds and up, \$5.00 to \$5.10, fat, smooth, medium hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50, light hogs \$3.15 to \$3.25, stockers and feeders \$4.00 to \$4.50.

**NATIONAL LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.**

**MARKETS**

**KANSAS CITY.**  
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 29.—Cattle—Receipts 4200 natives, 1000 Texans; calves 300, all natives. Market steady to 5¢ to 10¢ lower. Choice export and dressed beef steers \$5.00 to \$6.10, fair to good \$3.00 to \$5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.50 to \$4.25, Western fed steers \$2.75 to \$3.25, Texas and Indian steers \$2.85 to \$4.25, Texas cows \$2.00 to \$3.00, native cows \$1.75 to \$4.15, native heifers \$3.50 to \$4.25, canners \$1.00 to \$2.50, bulls \$2.10 to \$4.00, calves \$2.50 to \$4.50.

Hogs—Receipts 3,600; market 5¢ to 10¢ higher; heavy \$6.50 to \$6.62½, lights \$6.10 to \$6.50, pigs \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Sheep—Receipts 6,000; market strong to 10¢ higher; native lambs \$4.00 to \$4.45, Western lambs \$3.85 to \$4.85, fed ewes \$3.00 to \$3.95, native wethers \$3.00 to \$4.60, Western wethers, \$3.00 to \$4.20, stockers and feeders \$2.00 to \$3.00.

**ST. LOUIS.**  
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29.—Cattle—Receipts 2500, including 1800 Texans; market strong; native shipping and export steers \$4.65 to \$6.00; with strictly fancy quoted up to \$6.75; dressed beef and butcher steers \$3.75 to \$5.75, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.00 to \$5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.65 to \$4.25, heifers and cows \$2.25 to \$5.00, canners \$1.50 to \$2.75, bulls \$2.50 to \$4.25, calves \$3.75 to \$7.50, Texas and Indian steers \$2.50 to \$4.90, cows and heifers \$2.60 to \$3.30.

Hogs—Receipts 3,000; market 10¢ higher; pigs and lights \$6.40 to \$6.60, packers \$6.50 to \$6.75, butchers \$6.60 to \$6.80.

Sheep—Receipts 1,800; market strong; native muttons \$3.00 to \$4.25, lambs \$4.35 to \$5.00, culls and bucks \$2.00 to \$4.00, stockers \$1.50 to \$3.00, Texans \$2.10 to \$3.75.

**CHICAGO.**  
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29.—Cattle—Receipts 26,000; market steady to 10¢ to 15¢ lower; good to prime steers \$5.40 to \$6.30, poor to medium \$2.75 to \$5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.00 to \$4.40, cows \$1.25 to \$4.50, heifers \$3.00 to \$7.00, Texas fed steers \$3.75 to \$5.00.

Hogs—Receipts 28,000; market quiet; good to choice heavy \$6.75 to \$6.90, light \$6.15 to \$6.50, bulk of sales \$4.45 to \$6.65.

Sheep—Receipts 22,000; market strong; good to choice wethers \$4.00 to \$4.75, fair to choice mixed \$3.25 to \$4.25, Western sheep \$4.25 to \$4.85, native lambs \$4.00 to \$6.00, Western lambs \$4.50 to \$6.00.

**DALLAS.**  
Dallas, Tex., Dec. 30.  
Three cars of cattle and thirty wagons loads of hogs were the receipts at the Dallas Union stockyards yesterday. Hogs have advanced 10¢ over Saturday's quotations and there is a good demand for everything but poor cattle. Prices are as follows: Choice fed steers, 800 pounds and upwards, \$3.00 to \$3.50; grass-fed steers, 800 pounds and upwards, \$2.25 to \$2.75; choice cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$2.75; bulls and stags, \$1.50 to \$2.00; choice mutton, \$3.00 to \$3.50; top hogs, 200 pounds and upwards, \$6.10; mixed packers, \$5.70 to \$5.95; light fat hogs, \$5.10 to \$5.40.

**TEXAS AND TERRITORY DIVISION**  
National Stock Yards, Illinois, Dec. 26.—Editor Journal: The Texas and Indian Peristroy steers and cow market is closing this week, under very light receipts, from 25 to 35 cents higher on all kinds.

Bulls strong, 10¢ higher.  
Good calves 50 cents to \$1 per head higher. Common calves steady.  
We wish you a very prosperous and happy new year. Yours very truly,  
**BARRE LIVESTOCK COM. CO.**

Reported by The A. P. Norman Live Stock Company.  
Galveston, Tex., Dec. 29, 1902. Quotations: Beaves, good to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.50; common to fair, \$2.50 to \$3.75; cows,

dling 85-16; good middling, 8%; middling fair, 9-16.

**NEW YORK SPOT.**  
New York, Dec. 29.—Spot cotton quiet and 10 points up. Sales 3326 bales. Middling, 8.55.

**LIVERPOOL SPOT.**  
Liverpool, Dec. 29.—Spot cotton hardening and 6 points up. Business moderate. Sales 8000 bales, of which 7500 were American, and 500 went to exporters and speculators. Importers 64,000 bales, of which 51,200 were American. Tenders 1200 bales new. Ordinary, 4.22; good ordinary, 4.34; low middling, 4.46; middling 4.68; good middling, 4.74; middling; fair, 5.22.

Mr. G. W. G. Holstein of Wolf City, Hunt county, Texas, writes from Abilene, Tex., as follows:

"Editor Journal: I have some valley land along Spring creek, Taylor county, which is in entirely bare of grass, and has been so ever since we moved here some years ago. I expected that in time the mesquite would spread, but it has not done so. The ground is bare ever. Now what would you advise? It has occurred to me that I might have it well disked and then sow some grass seed. How would Burmuda do? Or is there some other grass better adapted to cover waste places? Knowing that you are an authority on such matters, I would like to hear from you."

Replying in a general way to Mr. Holstein's inquiries, we have to say as follows: If he will have the ground referred to disked or well harrowed with iron-tooth harrow, say in the early spring, he will put it in good condition to receive grass seeds, whether sown or blown on it. The work done at Abilene on the U. S. grass and forage plant station seems to demonstrate that such treatment pays. As to what grass seeds had better be used, we will suggest that nothing is likely to give better results than side oats grama (Boutelou tenuis-curtipendula). In bulletin No. 13, issued from the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, page 45, mention is made of a similar test to that now recommended. Seeds of this grass were gathered on the range in the autumn of 1898, and were sown April 18, 1899. An excellent stand was secured, and the grass stood the drought of 1899 satisfactorily, and in 1900 made a splendid showing. In the spring of 1900 some seeds grown in the state of Washington, and received from the agriculturist were broadcasted on a high, rather dry level in the grass garden of the station. A very good stand was secured. The grass grew vigorously, seeded well, and altogether gave satisfactory results. This is the same grass known as "tall grass" and as "prairie oats" in some sections in and out of Texas but it is everywhere regarded as a valuable pasture grass. The stems are often tall enough to cut but the leafage is hardly heavy enough to make it a first class hay grass. If Mr. Holstein will sow with the side-oats grama seeds, some seeds also of the blue grama and the several varieties of mesquite, he will find the combination a good one.

So far as Burmuda grass (synodon dactylon) is concerned, if Mr. Holstein will first put his ground in good condition he can get a stand by using the grass roots, to be planted as thick as he shall care to place them, certainly not less than one vigorous root to the square yard. With rain in season he will, in all probability, have the ground fairly well covered in a couple of seasons. He will be disappointed if he shall depend on getting a stand permanently by sowing the seeds of this grass. Several tests were made on the Abilene station grounds in 1898 and 1899, but none of them were satisfactory. It is difficult if not impossible to secure good seeds. There are other grasses suitable for the section in which the Holstein pasture is located, but for pasture purposes the side-oats grama, is specially recommended.

**GRAIN MARKET.**  
**CHICAGO.**  
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29.—There was a fairly active trade on the board of trade to-day and after a weak opening the grain markets closed firm, though May wheat was down ¼¢. May corn was up ¼¢ and oats were ¼¢ higher. May provisions closed unchanged to 10¢ higher. Wheat ruled active throughout the day and lower prices prevailed early, due to heavy liquidation by a prominent long. A better tone was manifested the latter part of the day and much of the early loss was regained. The close was steady to firm. May wheat opened ¼¢ lower at 77¢ 7/8, but sold off to 76½¢, but there was a gradual advance late in the session and the close was ¼¢ lower at 76½¢.

Corn was moderately active and after an early depression, due to the weakness in wheat and unfavorable weather conditions, the market was firm. May closed ¼¢ higher at 45½¢, after selling between 45½¢ and 45¢ and 45¢.

Oats opened easy, influenced by the lower prices in other grains, and there was quite free liquidation by local longs. A strong tone developed later on and all of the early loss was regained. The close was firm, with May ¼¢ higher at 34½¢, after ranging between 36½¢ and 34½¢. Local receipts were 217 cars.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet but firm. No. 2 spring wheat 75¢ to 76¢, No. 3 68¢ to 74¢, No. 2 red 74½¢ to 74¢. No. 2 corn 45¢, No. 2 yellow 47¢. No. 3 white oats 32¢ to 34¢.

**ST. LOUIS.**  
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29.—Wheat easy; No. 2 red cash elevator 74¢, track 74¢ 7/8, May 76½¢ asked, July 72½¢ bid, No. 2 hard 69¢ to 72¢. Corn firm; No. 2 cash 44¢ to 46¢, track 44¢ to 46¢, December 46¢ May 46¢ asked, Oats higher; No. 2 cash 32¢, track 32¢, May 34¢ bid, No. 2 white 35¢. Rye steady at 49¢ to 49½¢.

**KANSAS CITY.**  
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 29.—Close: Wheat—December 63¢, May 69½¢ to 69¢, cash No. 2 hard 67½¢ to 68¢, No. 3 64¢ to 68¢, No. 4 59¢ to 62¢, selected 56¢ to 57¢; No. 2 red 67¢ to 68¢, No. 3 62¢ to 65¢. Corn—December 37½¢, May 37½¢, cash No. 2 mixed 37½¢ to 38½¢, No. 2 white 38¢, No. 3 37½¢. Oats—No. 2 white 35¢. Eggs—Fresh 21¢. Receipts—Wheat 69,600 bushels, corn 131,300, oats 36,000. Shipments—Wheat 19,200 bushels, corn 36,000, oats 3,000.

**GALVESTON SPOT.**  
Galveston, Tex., Dec. 29.—Spot cotton firm and 1-16 up. Sales 617 bales spot and 1760 f. o. b. Low ordinary, 61-16; ordinary, 61-16; good ordinary, 7-16; low middling, 7-16; middling, 8-16; good middling, 8-16; middling fair, 9-16.

**HOUSTON SPOT.**  
Houston, Tex., Dec. 29.—Spot cotton market steady and 1-16 up. Sales 80 bales spot and 1900 f. o. b. Ordinary 61-16; good ordinary, 7-16; low middling, 7-16; middling, 8-16; good middling, 8-16; middling fair, 9-16.

**NEW ORLEANS SPOT.**  
New Orleans, La., Dec. 29.—Spot cotton firm with prices revised. Sales 1850 bales spot and 1700 to arrive. Ordinary, 7-16; low middling, 7-16; middling, 8-16; good middling, 8-16; middling fair, 9-16.

States department of agriculture.

"The farmers, the merchants and the business men of all callings are anxious that in these and other northern counties such colonies of weevil should not spread further. If, possible, be stamped out. Systematic and organized effort will be required to do this. It is the determination of this executive committee to urge every county to register this pest, and to secure for the cotton growers all of the protection that can be afforded them by the state and national legislation through the committee on legislation elected by the convention, and to furnish such facts to the press and printed statements to county committees, commercial clubs and other organizations as may prove helpful in suppressing this insect which has cost Texas not less than \$20,000,000 for the past season. A prompt response should be made from every county now interested in the boll weevil or concerned about its coming. The executive committee desires to send out instructive literature at once that will aid in fighting this pest."

"At a meeting of the executive committee held before the adjournment of the boll weevil convention, Dallas was selected as the committee's headquarters. Judge Geo. N. Aldredge was elected chairman and Prof. J. H. Connell of Dallas, secretary. A number of the executive committee appeared before the legislative committee and exhibit their devices for trapping or exterminating the pest. It was decided that at the next meeting of this committee an opportunity would be given for such inventors to appear and be heard. It was further determined to invite suggestion and advice from all persons having any information bearing upon the destruction of the Mexican boll weevil.

"The following resolution, presented by Mr. Runge of Galveston was read, and after full discussion was adopted as the most reasonable means of carrying forward this fight promptly and successfully:

"We recommend that the executive committee organize a local committee in each cotton growing county, and that the local organization contribute 1 cent per bale for each bale of cotton produced in that county, according to the United States census for 1900, for the maintenance of the central committee in fighting the boll weevil."

"It was further resolved, 'That the secretary of this committee be instructed to address letters to the county judges and to the commercial clubs of Texas, requesting that this matter receive their immediate attention, and that they be urged to send in 25 per cent of the quota of their respective counties by Jan. 1, 1903, to the secretary of this committee, who will issue receipts therefor.

"Resolved, further, that the county judges, commercial clubs and the cotton growers of Texas be requested to complete the organization of local committees for each county immediately for the purpose of fighting the weevil effectually, thus insuring the cotton crop of Texas in 1903.

"A meeting of this executive committee is hereby called in the rooms of the Dallas Commercial club at 9 a. m., Wednesday, Jan. 7, for the purpose of hearing the statements of inventors consulting upon legislative measures for the protection of cotton growers and to perfect means of distributing information to the county judges, commercial clubs and other organizations or institutions co-operating with this committee.

"Address all communications concerning remedies or plans for the destruction of the weevil to the secretary of the executive committee. Earnestly yours,  
**GEORGE N. ALDREDGE,**  
Chairman, Dallas.

Mr. J. A. Ward of Wright, Swisher county, Texas, writes as follows:

"Dear Old Journal. As my subscription will expire on the 20th of this month, will renew before it does expire. Enclosed find my check for \$2, which will advance my subscription to the 20th of December, 1902. The Journal has been of much benefit to me in the past, and by following its advice in breeding better cattle, I have a nice bunch of high grade Hereford cattle which I sell for quite a little more than my neighbors. I sold my yearling steers at \$13. They were taken to Missouri, and sold at \$25. My yearling heifers brought \$25 at home. My this year's calves brought me \$20 at home, while my neighbors' sold theirs from \$10 to \$15. So you see I can't give up the Journal. Prospects are good in this (Swisher) county. Plenty of rain this fall to make wheat look fine. Plenty of feed for the cattle this winter."

It is hardly necessary for us to express to Mr. Ward our appreciation of his very kind words. That goes without saying it. We congratulate him on his good success in getting excellent prices for his cattle, and since he attributes it largely to the assistance derived from reading the Journal, it has occurred to us, what we will also occur to many others of readers, namely: that money paid on subscription to the paper is a paying investment.

**FROM 28 TO 48 HOURS.**  
Texas and Western cattlemen have been working for years to have congress enact a law to give cattle shippers an extension of the time for unloading cattle in transit for feeding and watering, from twenty-eight hours to forty hours, but for many reasons they have not succeeded. A Washington dispatch says Representative Stephens has succeeded in having such a bill passed by the house, and Senator Bailey will push the matter in the senate, with good prospects of success.

For indigestion try the beaten white of an egg in a wineglassful of cold water directly after meals.

# THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Muskogee is to have a vitrified brick plant.

United States court at Ardmore adjourned for the holidays Wednesday night.

A man from Muskogee met a confidence man in St. Louis and lost out as usual.

The Ardmoreite says that the Frisco is going to build from Ravia to the asphalt mines and on to Tishomingo, a distance of eleven miles.

The committee on education appointed by the city council of Muskogee has recommended that bonds to the amount of \$40,000 be issued for educational purposes.

James A. Long, who was sent to Washington from Wetumka, as a delegate to urge staidhood, has returned home. He does not look for any action on the part of congress at this session.

At Roberts last Sunday Harve Smith was kicked by a mule in the pasture. He was found unconscious and the wound in his head had to have several stitches taken in it. His injuries will not prove serious.

Simon Bluejacket, a prominent citizen of the Cherokee Nation, was run down by a Katy freight train at Bluejacket Wednesday morning and killed. The body was discovered and picked up by the south bound passenger.

Jim Davenport, colored, was shot and killed one Sunday in the Sodom neighborhood some fifteen miles northwest of Muskogee, by George Colbert, also colored. Both men were enamored of the same woman, hence the trouble. Colbert claims to have shot in self-defense.

The Chamber of Commerce at Eufaula has called a convention to be held in that city on January 2, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the statehood convention to be held in Oklahoma City on January 6. This meeting is in favor of statehood and it is expected that a delegation will be sent to Washington to urge congress to pass the Beveridge bill.

Ex-Chief Sparhecker is dead at his home in Okmulgee, as a result of injuries recently received. He was 90 years old and had been prominent in Creek affairs for three score years, and had been connected with every treaty of importance between the United States government and Indians during that time. Recently he was chosen to represent the tribe in Washington on matters of importance concerning the Creek Nation.

A Guthrie, O. T., Dispatch of Dec. 24, says: The announcement was made yesterday by the Oklahoma live stock sanitary board that henceforward no horses will be allowed to enter the territory unless accompanied by a certificate of good health, signed by a known veterinarian. Recently horses have brought in fever, ticks and glanders from other states, and the board was forced to adopt stringent rules to prevent such in the future.

The president has pardoned Britt Hardwick. He was convicted in the Southern district of the Indian Territory of larceny of a horse and sentenced to imprisonment for five years. The district attorney and judge report that subsequent developments show that this ignorant Indian boy was made the tool of two other criminals, who are now serving terms for the offense. In the recommendation of the attorney and judge, he has been pardoned.

Chief Buffington, of the Cherokee Nation, has announced the appointment of attorneys for the Cherokee Nation in the matter of collecting the Sladebender finding of \$4,200,000, as follows: Edgar Smith of Vinita, ex-Judge William M. Springer of Washington and ex-Congressman John M. Thurston. The contracts for the employment of these attorneys will require the approval of the secretary of the interior before they are effective.

The Bell Telephone company and Chickasha city council are at war. The Bell people were there before the city had a charter, but when they asked permission to extend their system they were refused. Meanwhile a local company was granted a franchise. The Bell company paid no attention to the council, but continued to erect poles and wires. At its last meeting the council issued rigid instructions to the marshal, who has begun chopping down Bell poles and destroying wires all over the town. He will continue until the entire local system is wrecked, unless stopped by injunction. The matter will probably be settled in the courts.

Several days ago Mayor Scoffern of Chickasha issued an order that all gambling houses must close and gamblers and sporting fraternity leave the city by January 1. The gamblers generally expected to obey the order, but Wednesday afternoon a free-for-all row occurred at a saloon, which precipitated a crisis. United States Marshal Marden and Commissioner Payne, assisted by city officials, raided the place, broke up over \$1200 worth of gambling paraphernalia, piled it in the middle of the main business street and burned it. One wheel of fortune, valued at \$500, was destroyed. The rest of the houses are closed, as Marshal Marden has given warning that the

raids will continue.

On January 1 the new law governing the allotment of lands in the Chickasaw Nation takes effect. Under its provisions every Indian will be entitled to select a body of land of the value of \$1750. At the expiration of one year one-fourth of the land may be sold and at the close of the second year another fourth may be disposed of, and so on. The Chickasaws have made considerable progress along educational and agricultural lines and it is not probable that they will be bought out by white men at the latter's figures. Those who still have a predilection for liquor and laziness will be the first to avail themselves of the opportunity to sell out. A large percentage of the Indians, however, are prominent cattlemen and farmers and having learned the lesson of frugality are able to hold their own and in many instances have accumulated fortunes.

## WITH THE BREEDERS.

Attention is called on our first page to the advertisement of the Duncan-Bothwell sale of Shorthorns to be held in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 16, 1903, during the week of the National Live Stock convention. Excursion rates have been granted on all railroads for that week. Mr. H. C. Duncan is well known as one of the oldest breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Missouri, having been a breeder for over thirty years. He has sold cattle to breeders and ranchmen all over the South and Southwest, which have given general satisfaction. Mr. Jos. Duncan is also an old breeder and has some choice plums in this sale. He bred Grand Victor that has done so much for Mr. Geo. Bothwell at the head of his herd. Mr. Geo. Bothwell is a young man but his success in breeding show cattle would be a credit to a much older breeder. In 1900-01 he took first prize on calf herd bred by himself, and also had Junior champion heifer and bull, both years, at all the state fairs, as well as the Kansas City Royal and the International at Chicago. These gentlemen will offer some choice cattle at their forthcoming sale and prospective buyers should write at once for catalog, which will be mailed on application.

## THE ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER SALE.

The big Hereford event at Kansas City, Jan. 14th and 15th, 1903, at which time the annual sale of Armour-Funkhouser takes place, will be of special interest to the Hereford breeders, and will undoubtedly attract a representative crowd.

In this sale is combined the greatest lot of Hereford cattle that has ever gone into the ring. The consignment consists of seventy-five imported females, well advanced in calf, or with calf at foot. The Funkhouser offering is equally attractive and is made up of American bred Herefords of superior quality and unexcelled merit.

There is no breeder in this country that ever did more to improve and advance the Hereford breed than the late K. B. Armour. His beautiful Meadow Park Stock Farm, located within a few miles of Kansas City, has been the home of more fine Hereford cattle than perhaps any other farm in this country. He was the heaviest importer of any American breeder and his cattle were selected from the royal herds of England without regard to price, and with a view to establishing in this country a herd that would equal any in the world. The location of this splendid farm is in every way ideal. Under the management of Mr. Charles W. Armour, who began where his brother left off, and has continued the improvements nothing has been neglected that would add value or attractiveness to the herd. It would be useless for us to go into detail and mention everything that is of interest about this farm, and the wonderful Meadow Park herd of Whitefaces. It was Mr. Armour's highest aim to have the finest breeding farm in this country, and that he has well succeeded no one doubts that has ever had the pleasure of a visit to the place.

The annual Armour-Funkhouser sale has attracted the attention of Hereford men all over the United States, perhaps more than any other event in Hereford circles. Their sale to be held in January will be the finest offering that they have ever made.

We would suggest that those who are interested in this sale would write for a catalogue.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS.

### ATTENTION, CATTLEMEN.

I will be at the Midland hotel, Kansas City, with a fine line of my "Famous Pueblo Saddles" during the week of Cattleman's convention in January. Call and see the finest line of saddles ever exhibited, for sale.

R. T. FRAZIER, Pueblo, Colo.

V. O. Hildreth of Aledo, Tex., one of the prominent Shorthorn breeders of the state attended the Lewis sale on Monday and expressed himself as delighted with the results. He said the cattle sold were of great merit and that Mr. Lewis deserved the good prices he received. Mr. Hildreth continues to add to his herd of Shorthorns from time to time by the purchase of new individuals.

We call attention to the advertisement of W. Seidel of Elroy, Ill., in our poultry department. This gentleman has 1000 chickens for sale consisting of several varieties, and it will be worth your time to consider his proposition.

He guarantees every bird to do as represented. He is also offering a setting of eggs upon the same guarantee. If there is any one interested in raising chickens this is your opportunity for commencing the business. Mr. Seidel has long been engaged in the raising of poultry and is one of the most reliable dealers in the country. Write him for any information that you desire.

An N. Wilson of Joshua, Tex., was in Fort Worth during the holidays to consult the eminent eye, ear, nose and throat specialists, Drs. Frank and W. C. Mullins. He has long had a growth over his right eye so that he could not see. This growth the doctors call a pterygium, meaning a wing. The Doctors Mullins removed the growth without pain in a few minutes, the sight being fully restored. No doubt Mr. Wilson will long have pleasant recollections of his Christmas visit to the live stock center.

## MAHIN'S BUSINESS EXCEEDS A MILLION DOLLARS.

A Chicago Advertising Agency That Breaks All Records in Its Fourth Year.

The Mahin Advertising Company will occupy the entire eighth floor of the Williams building, 266 Monroe Street, Chicago, on December 27th—just four years to the day from the time this young agency commenced business with five persons. Now it employs 116 persons, only 13 of whom are solicitors, the rest being necessary to execute all the details of advertising in the high grade style instituted and maintained by the Mahin Advertising Company.

The new quarters give light on all four sides and are handsomely fitted for the Magazine, Newspaper, Bill Posting, Painting, Street Car Advertising, Literary, Art, Engraving, Printing, Accounting, Checking and Addressing Departments. The total space is 12,000 square feet.

Two hundred and ninety-one active advertisers place their orders with the Mahin Advertising Company.

## Cancerous Tumor on Cheek Removed by Absorption.

Dumont, Tex., March 24, 1902. To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I was troubled with what the doctors pronounced cancer for about four years. I saw an advertisement of Dr. D. M. Bye Company of Dallas, Texas. I at once wrote them and got a month's treatment. The result was, I was cured in three weeks. I was, I was cured in three weeks, and there is absolutely no scar. It did just what the doctors said it would do.

## GREAT POULTRY BOOK FREE!

On another page of our paper will be found a new season's advertisement of the Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Starting with this issue, we are sending you a copy of this book free of charge. It is a complete and up-to-date book on poultry raising, and contains all the latest information on the subject. It is a valuable reference work for every poultry raiser, and is a must for every poultry raiser. Write for it today.

## SEEDING DOWN TO GRASS.

In most of the states of the South, west, in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and in Texas, to say nothing of other Southern states, farmers and stockmen are, in a sense, only beginning to appreciate the importance of paying more intelligent attention to the subject of securing better and more permanent pastures for their stock. For the special benefit of those Journal readers who are studying the subject, we offer the opinions of Mr. Isaac P. Tillinghast, as expressed by him in a letter to the American Agriculturist. He says:

## RAILROAD NOTES.

ONE DAY TO BIRMINGHAM AND ATLANTA. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway inaugurated in September a new train to run between Dallas and Shreveport.

The service was so popular that connections have been placed in service additional trains, whereby passengers can use the new "Katy" train and make sure connections for Meridian, Birmingham and intermediate points.

## EVERLASTING.

Mrs. Newed—I find my lessons in bread-making have saved us a lot of money.

Mrs. Potts—But I thought you couldn't eat it, you said?

Mrs. Newed—We don't; but I make playthings for the baby out of it, and they never break or wear out.

## JOURNAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Marble Falls, Tex., Dec. 28, 1902. To the readers of the Journal: Another year will be, in a few days, sunk away, down to those millions of years that have come and gone before us. Let us hope that we may be more successful in all our undertakings, and let us be thankful that we still have a chance to better ourselves, and to try to conquer sin. I hear one or more readers ask. Yes, sin! I call all our actions and thoughts, sin, that could have been better. There may be a few, a very few, whose actions and thoughts are free from sin, but I think we all are imperfect. However, we all are capable of trying to better ourselves, and if our conscience tells us that we have tried, honestly and faithfully, then we have the consolation of knowing that we have done our duty to the best of our ability, and we may advance into the new year with new hope and new happiness.

We Angora goat men have had pretty good luck, as the prices of Angoras and Mohair are good, and especially the Angora bucks have been selling at good prices. The best price paid for one buck this year was one thousand and four hundred dollars! This is nearly five hundred dollars higher than last year. However, there is quite too much enthusiasm about paying such enormous prices. We should at least find out how much mohair such a \$1400 buck will shear per year. According to the picture of that buck it looks like some of my \$25 bucks are a good deal better bucks, but still they are sold at the modest price of only one-sixth of that buck; or, in other words, it would take 56 of my \$25 bucks to bring \$1400. But in one way it is a good thing to see so much enterprise in any kind of useful stock-raising or farming, etc., because it will inspire others to try to do likewise, or still better!

THE GERMAN FOX.

## BEE NOTES.

Just lately our attention has been called to the subject of bee-keeping by the receipt of a large, handsome copy of the A B C of Bee Culture, an illustrated encyclopedia published by The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio. In this book each subject is taken up in alphabetical order, and is treated in a very able form to say the least. As a new edition is put out nearly every year, each new method is very well given, and all the obsolete plans and schemes dropped.

In this book we find that comb honey can not be manufactured, and the reason why. We find that honey is no longer squeezed out of the comb in the old fashioned way, but is thrown out by a honey extractor without injuring the comb in the least. We find that the modern bee hive is as complete and perfect as all modern appliances are, and that bees, if managed properly, can form the source of a considerable income. We remember back when our grandfathers used to tell us about their bees kept in "skeps," and how they were brimstoned to get the honey. Now not a bee ever misses the honey which is taken from the colony, because it is only what is called surplus. We find that, as in other live stock, much care has to be taken in breeding the best queen bees. The up-to-date bee men must have been which are gentle, industrious, good workers, and in some instances some breeders by careful selection are able to produce queens whose bees have longer tongues than the ordinary ones, and which can, therefore, get more honey. It is a curious fact which some of us, although knowing it, never thought what it meant, to send a queen as far as Australia or New Zealand, perhaps, and get from one to ten dollars or even more for her. Is it not possible that the bee-keeping industry has been the late rather neglected among the great many farmers? We believe that the time will come when all farmers will keep bees as they do chickens.

For any who are interested in this live subject we are sure this book will be a great help, and we are glad to recommend it to all.

## ROSEMONT HERD

of Poland-China swine and Buff Cochin chickens—Write for prices. M. STRIBLING, Gindale, Texas.

## DROUTH BEATING CORN

My corn greatly outyields your native kinds, because it matures its ears about a month before yours do. It is the best corn I have ever seen. Why does my corn do this? Tell me why in my catalogue which gives abundant proof, provided you send this paper. Write to-day.

## "\$10, A Sweep Grinder for \$10"

We manufacture Windmills, Steel Towers and Grinders. All Sizes and Styles. Write for Catalogue and Prices. CURRIE WINDMILL CO., Topeka, Kan.

## BY \$ BOOKKEEPING, MAIL SHORTHAND.

Learn to bookkeep, mail shorthand, etc. taught successfully by mail during your spare hours. Pay \$10 for tuition, \$5 for books, etc. A FREE POSTERON that pays \$10 or more per week is SECURED. Better than personal instruction. Indorse our certificate as the best. Prices and strong testimonials in our 98-page "Booklet" sent free. Address: C. P. Department, DRAGON'S P. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Box P. P. 3, Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.

## RUPTURE OF PILES

CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY WITHOUT THE KNIFE. Hemorrhoids, Piles, Fissures, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. No Cure No Pay. Permanent Cure. Address: Dr. Dickey & Dickey, 412 Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

## F. W. AXTELL,

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

It is a much better and safer plan to plow under the oat stubble and afford thoroughly harrowing and working down the surface to prepare a fine seed bed, sow the grass seed alone about September 1, and cover it only by rolling with a heavy roller. And then do not be afraid of sowing too much seed. Not one farmer in ten sows as much as would be profitable to him.

Mr. G. M. Clark of Connecticut, who claims to have grown over six tons of dry timothy hay per acre, never sows less than 30 quarts of seed. A perfect covering of grass or sod will not let as much moisture evaporate during our severe droughts as will a few inches of bare dry ground. And when a shower comes, the sod covered land will take it all in, while the bare ground, having become hard and dry, will allow the water to run off and be lost to the crop. Be sure, therefore, to get grass seedings started on every square inch of your surface for heavy sows. And don't forget that the only sure way to accomplish this is to sow an abundance of seed on a thoroughly worked and finely prepared seedbed, and with no other crop to rob the young grass seedlings of their much needed moisture. Without a doubt millions of dollars have been lost by the American farmer through his persistent attempts to save one plowing by seeding down with a grain crop. It is better to do this work in September than in early spring, because you can make a more perfect seedbed, will be less troubled with weeds, and may harvest a full hay crop the next season just the same.

SPARE THE BIRDS. There is not a child in this broad land who is not familiar with the well worn lines, "Woodman, spare that tree," and the tender sentiment evoked is because the quotation touches the love we all have for nature, and the spring of youth at the same time. How much nearer the heart of man and child should be the cry which is now going up of "spare the birds!" Leaving the broad question of sentiment entirely out of the discussion and the situation suggested, includes some points which closely affect the economic features of our daily life, and prove that the life of the bird means the death of the insect, while the life of the insect means a death to the hopes of the farmer and a source of expense and inconvenience to the world at large. The Almighty put both birds and bugs upon earth. The bugs eat everything in sight, but the birds eat the bugs, and it frequently takes a great variety of birds to disturb the serenity of a varying quantity and degree of bugs.

Whether it be fashion, foible or a natural cruelty, man slays the little feathered whirlwind of color, and hat and appetite are alike satiated and the crimson drops from a myriad of tiny warblers, and the soft down of a million rounded breasts is rumped and crushed in death. Now comes the David of science and investigation, who thunders the propaganda that the birds must be spared if the crops be saved. The boll weevil this year killed cotton squares and destroyed other vegetation to the value of over \$75,000,000 in Texas alone. What about the birds? Their job was very much in evidence. Where were they? Ask the put hunter, the trapper, and don't forget the small boy—all deadly enemies. The most common field birds are becoming scarce and the time was when they nested in your fence corners and sang in your garden. They don't now. Why?—Literary Bureau, H. & T. C., Southern Pacific.

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## THE GERMAN FOX.

Just lately our attention has been called to the subject of bee-keeping by the receipt of a large, handsome copy of the A B C of Bee Culture, an illustrated encyclopedia published by The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio. In this book each subject is taken up in alphabetical order, and is treated in a very able form to say the least. As a new edition is put out nearly every year, each new method is very well given, and all the obsolete plans and schemes dropped.

In this book we find that comb honey can not be manufactured, and the reason why. We find that honey is no longer squeezed out of the comb in the old fashioned way, but is thrown out by a honey extractor without injuring the comb in the least. We find that the modern bee hive is as complete and perfect as all modern appliances are, and that bees, if managed properly, can form the source of a considerable income. We remember back when our grandfathers used to tell us about their bees kept in "skeps," and how they were brimstoned to get the honey. Now not a bee ever misses the honey which is taken from the colony, because it is only what is called surplus. We find that, as in other live stock, much care has to be taken in breeding the best queen bees. The up-to-date bee men must have been which are gentle, industrious, good workers, and in some instances some breeders by careful selection are able to produce queens whose bees have longer tongues than the ordinary ones, and which can, therefore, get more honey. It is a curious fact which some of us, although knowing it, never thought what it meant, to send a queen as far as Australia or New Zealand, perhaps, and get from one to ten dollars or even more for her. Is it not possible that the bee-keeping industry has been the late rather neglected among the great many farmers? We believe that the time will come when all farmers will keep bees as they do chickens.

For any who are interested in this live subject we are sure this book will be a great help, and we are glad to recommend it to all.

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