

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

Read Our Gift Distribution of \$2000.00 on Page 16

GOOD CATTLE SELL WELL.

G. A. McClung, the well known improved stock breeder of Cleburne, Tex., was on the St. Louis market last Friday with a five-load consignment of steers, embracing 116 head, averaging 1103 pounds, that sold at \$4.95, the top of the market, to Armour & Co. They were fed cake on grass. This is the highest price obtained for cattle from quarantine in St. Louis this year except dry-lot cattle. The best previous price was obtained during May for dry-lot cattle, which sold at \$5.

PASSING OF THE RANGE.

At Abilene, Tex., recently, four leagues of land originally deeded to Guadeloupe county by the state of Texas, were sold to J. B. Dibrell and F. C. Weinert for \$90,089.62. The land is situated on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, twenty-four miles southeast of old Fort Phantom Hill, Taylor county, and it is understood that the purchasers will cut the tract into small bodies and sell for farming purposes. Thus are the pastures in West Texas gradually being placed on the market and acquired by actual settlers.

NEW LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

A livestock association has been formed at Bertram, Tex., for the purpose of arranging an exhibit during the coming fall. Officers were elected as follows at a recent meeting: B. H. Stewart, president; T. D. Vaughan, vice-president; A. J. Root, secretary and treasurer; board of directors, Col. James Elliott, J. T. Hutto, Jr., John Oliver, W. H. Ruble, W. M. Russell, H. A. Reynolds, W. C. Baker and V. M. Cox.

The association will meet again on Saturday, Aug. 15, and perfect arrangements for the proposed show.

KICK AGAINST HIGHER RATES.

The Live Stock Association of Kansas, with headquarters at Emporia, has addressed a petition to the board of railroad commissioners, protesting against the increase of cattle shipping rates to be put in effect September 1. It is set forth that no business in the state to-day is laboring under the depression found in the cattle business. Added to the increase in the price of feed and pasture is a decline of nearly two dollars per hundred in the price of fat cattle on the market, and in the face of this condition, and in view of the raise in rates of two years ago, to permit the railroads at this time to increase the present shipping rates is held to be most unreasonable and unjust.

CATTLE AND CROPS AT INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

An important feature of the San Antonio International fair in October will be the cattle exhibit, which promises to be one of the most representative ever held in the Southwest. A. H. Hardie of Dallas has placed an order for twenty stalls for his Holstein show herd. A. J. Heinen of Comfort has made arrangements for ten stalls. A. Y. Walton, Jr., of San Antonio, will have an exhibit of Devons. Harry Land of New Braunfels, who is a breeder of Shortorn, Red Polled and Aberdeen Angus cattle, has engaged eight stalls for his exhibit and sale cattle. David Harrell of Liberty Hill, breeder of Shorthorns, has forty stalls for exhibit and sale cattle. Brown & Bell of San Antonio, who are partial to whitefaces, have engaged forty stalls for their exhibit and promise to have a good show. J. O. Terrell & Sons of San Antonio have arranged for twenty stalls for the purpose of exhibiting a portion of their herd of fine Jerseys. W. R. Spann of Burr Oak ranch, Dallas, a breeder of Jerseys, will have twenty stalls. John Burriss of Columbia, Mo., who has held a number of Southern sales in San Antonio, anticipates holding a sale of Shorthorns on the fair grounds. J. W. Carey of Armstrong, I. T., who has been an exhibitor at the fair for the past three years, will return this year with two cars of representatives from his fine Shorthorn herd. Joseph F. Green & Co. of Encinal, who are breeders of Shorthorn and

Red Polled cattle, have received forty stalls for their exhibit. J. F. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth, who purchased the noted Shorthorn herd for Col. T. C. Frost of San Antonio, has engaged twenty stalls for his exhibit. W. R. Clifton of Waco, breeder of Red Polled cattle, has placed an order for ten stalls. J. H. Jennings of Martindale has engaged an entire barn of forty stalls for his show of Red Polled cattle.

The responsibility for a creditable exhibit of Bexar county products at the fair has been assumed by the Bexar County Farmers' institute. The matter was taken up by the institute with Director A. M. Pyron of the agricultural department of the fair Saturday, and the decision was reached that the institute should be the sponsor for the exhibit. Capt. Sam Rogers was appointed to canvass the farmers of Bexar county in the interest of a display. The farmers will put forth a strong effort to keep the cash premiums, aggregating \$2000, in Bexar county.

PLANS FOR DENISON FAIR.

Preparations for the fifth annual fair of the Denison Driving Park and Fair association, to be held Sept. 12 to 20, are being rapidly perfected. The Journal has just received a catalogue of the event, which announces the appropriation of \$15,000 for purses and premiums.

In the announcement, president Blackford says: "The premiums and purses of every department of the fair have been increased. Its racing card offers an entertainment in its line second to none in the Southwest, either for horsemen or those who enjoy racing and the many novel features of amusement which will be provided cannot fail to interest visitors. The exhibits promised this year in the cattle, swine, agricultural and horticultural departments will certainly make the fair instructive to those interested."

Saturday, Sept. 12, the opening day of the fair, is Editor's and Farmers' Day, and a programme of more than ordinary interest is announced, including addresses by prominent men.

In the Swine department, in addition to liberal individual premiums, there is a sweepstake herd premium of \$25 to first and \$10 to second best. A new feature is inaugurated in the cattle department, where \$300 is offered for herd prizes in three classes, Jerseys, Durhams and Herefords. This is the most liberal offering ever made in any cattle show in the South. The horse department presents an equally attractive list of premiums. The horse show feature will undoubtedly bring together the best blood and the most stylish turnouts of North Texas. In the High School class a purse of \$300 is offered. The agricultural, horticultural, poultry and pet stock, textile, art, and the several other departments offer an equally attractive list of prizes.

The racing department stands alone for liberality in the array of purses offered. There will be two harness and three running races daily.

GREATER FORT WORTH NUMBER.

During the fall festivities of Greater Fort Worth, early in October, the Texas Stock Journal will present to its readers a concise and comprehensive history of the growth and development of this city as the railway metropolis and great livestock market of the Southwest. It will contain sketches of the leading citizens identified with these great enterprises, and will be of special interest because of the fact that the occasion is to commemorate the first anniversary of the opening of Swift & Co.'s and Armour & Co.'s plants.

MERGER IN FAVOR.

The cattlemen of the Chickasaw nation held a meeting in the Fisher hotel at Tishomingo early last week to discuss merging with the Choctaw Cattlemen's organization for mutual protection.

Sentiment among the members was largely in favor of taking the step, but decisive action was deferred.

HEREFORD ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

Col. B. C. Rhome, one of the directors of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, was asked by a Journal representative regarding the differences existing among Hereford breeders resulting in a request for receivership of the association. He stated that a receiver had not been appointed, but that the case was to be heard on its merits some time this fall in Chicago. He says that there are at this time 1730 members in the association. Of these seventy-one per cent reside west of the Mississippi river and only twenty-nine per cent east. There is only twelve per cent of this membership living in the state of Illinois. Eighty-eight per cent of the revenue received by the association is paid by members living out of the state of Illinois. He states that five per cent of the membership live in the five states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Texas, and that this per cent of membership pay sixty-two per cent of the revenue of the association. He regrets the disagreement that has arisen resulting from the change of headquarters of the association from Kansas City to Chicago. This occurred at a time when the board of directors was composed of members mostly east of the Mississippi river, and whose interest were largely centered in Chicago as a market and as the most accessible place to them. He states that there are only about 300 out of the 1730 that favor Chicago so far as he can gather from inside sources. All of the balance favor Kansas City for the headquarters for the association. The differences existing between the members seems to have grown out of the competition between Chicago and Kansas City as headquarters. He stated that the management of the association's affairs had never been discredited, and that the judge before whom the application for receiver was made declined to act upon the information given, and stated that he preferred to have further testimony as to the merits of the case before he acted. Col. Rhome is a most successful breeder and a very conservative business man and expressed the hope that the matter would be adjusted in some way outside of the courts to the satisfaction of all the breeders interested.

WANT DIPPING ORDER MODIFIED.

Many complaints are being received by Governor Bailey of Kansas about the quarantine order recently issued by the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, and a modification is asked for. In an interview on the subject the governor said:

"A number of the cattlemen in the infected district appear to think that this order will compel them to dip their cattle whether they are infected or not. It was not my intention, and I do not believe that it was the intention of the board to make such an order as this and if that is what it amounts to in effect it undoubtedly will be modified. It would not be right to compel a man to dip his cattle if there were no affected cattle in his neighborhood and he could show that his stock was healthy.

"However, the order will not be modified to such an extent that the cattle in infected districts will escape dipping and if these cattle have not been dipped by September 1 the sheriff of the county will dip them and charge the cost against the stock. It will be necessary for the cattle owners to prove that there is no diseased stock in their neighborhood before they can escape the order. The object of the order is to eradicate this disease. Cattlemen in the infected districts must make up their minds to submit to the order."

LEASES ARE ILLEGAL.

Millions of acres of grazing and farming lands throughout the west, and particularly in Nebraska, Kansas and Wyoming, now held by the cattlemen on leases from soldiers' widows, have been declared to be illegally held by the commissioner of the land office, and will probably be returned to the "set of lands subject to entry by the

public. This action comes as the result of investigation into the charges made by Col. John S. Mosby.

A letter from Acting Commissioner Fimple, received in Omaha, Neb., last week by attorneys who asked for a ruling on the question, states that the widow must reside on the lands entered by her; and, further, that she can not make the entry either directly or indirectly for the benefit of another.

OTIS A RANCH MANAGER.

D. H. Otis, professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural college, has resigned his position to become manager of the Deming ranch at Oswego, Labette Co., Kan., at a salary of \$2400 per annum, with free house rent, fuel, garden, cow, chickens and horse and buggy. Prof. Otis will take up his new duties as soon as he can complete the bulletin work he has on hand.

Mr. Otis graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural college in 1892 and in September of the same year was elected as assistant in agriculture. His advancement has been a steady one. In July, 1900, he was promoted to assistant professor in dairying. In July, 1901, the agricultural work at the college was decided upon and he was given the chair of dairy husbandry and farmers' institutes. In September, 1902, his work was again enlarged and he was given the chair of animal husbandry.

For the last five years Prof. Otis has taken an active part in farmers' institute work, having given addresses at an average of nearly thirty institutes each year, and for the last two years he has been chairman of the farmers' institute committee of the agricultural college faculty and has attended to all the correspondence connected with the institute work of the state.

Prof. Otis is the author of several bulletins along dairy and stock feeding lines and has been a frequent contributor to the agricultural press.

AFTERMATH OF THE CONGRESS.

Reviewing the work of the last Texas Farmers' Congress and discussing plans for the future, President J. H. Connell writes:

"The people at the last Farmers' Congress enjoyed an instructive meeting. Between one thousand and twelve hundred people took it in. Some single counties like Brazos, Brown, Williamson and Ellis sent carloads of people and exhibits. This is the way to get the benefit of the Congress—enough go from one county to take in the Congress. One man can't see it all, and if he could, he would be unable to understand it. The Congress will get tents and cots from the State next year and provide for a much larger crowd.

"Next year's programme will open the first day with a Farmers' Institute, covering the entire day. This will be for farmers and Farmers' Institute workers. It will be a model institute. Then at night after the address of welcome and the response, Mr. W. C. McKamy of Dallas county suggests an informal reception at the Mess Hall, where there will be no speeches but everybody can get acquainted. Mr. McKamy is president of the Red Polled Cattle association and takes a deep interest in the Congress.

"The fruit and vegetable growers expect a larger and more instructive exhibit than ever before. Much of the material gathered at the Congress will be sent to the St. Louis World's Fair. The fresh fruits will be greatly needed at that place and time.

"The livestock exhibit will be largely increased next year as will the display of bees and honey. It is evident that if the Congress continues to meet at A. and M. College, an exhibition hall must be provided. The same building could be used as an armory and drill room during the College months.

"It was most gratifying to all present to note the large attendance of ladies, boys and girls. The earnest work done in all lines of agricultural development has been given to the reading citizens of the southwest by the papers, and the influence of the Congress is thus felt, not only in the rural districts of Texas, but in many counties of our sister states. May the good influence of the Congress constantly grow stronger and wider!"

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING NEARS COMPLETION.

A record in the rapid construction of big exposition buildings is being made by the contractors who are putting up the mammoth Palace of Agriculture at the World's Fair at St. Louis.

The building when completed will be 546 by 1660 feet, and will cover more than twenty-one acres. On July 15, after nineteen days of work, 1050 feet of the frame work of the giant structure had been finished and the work was progressing so satisfactorily that it was confidently predicted that the remainder would be completed in thirteen days more.

When the real work began the contractors, who personally direct the operations, put on 730 men, who work 10 hours a day. A night shift of forty men is also employed. Work started on the north end. As soon as the frame work was finished on the north end the staff workers began their task and they are closely following the builders on the journey southward of 1660 feet.

Although the Agriculture Palace is only one story high, and without galleries, the proportions are perfect and artistic. The great structure stands on Skinner Hill south of the Administration building.

REVIEW OF LIVE STOCK CONDITIONS.

The National Livestock association, from its headquarters in Denver, has issued a bulletin, under date of July 20, which reviews livestock conditions and prospects as follows:

"District reports from all over the United States relative to general conditions and prospects of the livestock industry for the first six months of this year have been gathered together, with some effort, and the following is the consensus, as well as the itemized statements:

"Western ranges have been overcrowded the past winter. The weather continued dry until May, when certain sections were visited by severe storms, resulting in heavy losses to both cattle and sheep, which were weakened by the continued drouth. There was great scurrying about for hay, and prices in some sections went up to \$20. This year is seeing more renting and fencing of state lands and more forage crops planted than ever before in the history of the stock industry of the West.

"In many sections the cattlemen are reducing their herds because of the short range, and the consequence will be fewer cattle, but a far better quality. Sheepmen are, in the main, holding on, and many of them are securing rights of some sort to their range. The nomadic herds are meeting with greater obstructions and objections, and there are signs that the settlement of the public domain question will soon be brought about.

"There is promise that the state of Kansas will feed more cattle in 1903 than ever before in the history of the state. This applies to hogs as well.

"The unusually late and wet spring delayed corn planting in Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, but at this date a good harvest is assured, and there promises to be a great demand for feeders this fall. There is plenty of money, and stock raisers, encouraged by assurances of good prices, will invest extensively in the business.

"Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and New York are in splendid condition, and good times for the livestock industry is inscribed clear across the continent from New York to the Colorado line. Even the flooded lands in the Missouri and Kaw river bottoms have had from four to ten feet of water over them, yet they are now in growing corn fields.

"In the South, particularly South Carolina and Louisiana, the livestock industry is making steady advances by the introduction of pure bred stock.

"Owing to the dry fall, the long winter and the late spring, the markets east were early crowded with shipments from the West, and there was a weakening in prices. At this date, with feed-lot stock being held close for finish, there is a firming up of prices, and a profitable trade is therefore to be expected this fall.

"The shipments north of cattle from Texas, New and Old Mexico, have been very heavy; in some instances unprecedented. In three weeks of the early part of the shipping season, 100,000 head passed through El Paso alone."

Itemized reports from the various states are also published, the facts set forth being familiar, for the most part, to readers of the Journal. It is stated that much more attention than usual is being given to the raising of good livestock in Louisiana; also to the cultivation of grain and forage crops. Improved breeds are finding a ready market, and range conditions are good, though not sufficient hay is raised to supply the demand.

Matters relating to cattle conditions in Texas are thus summarized:

"The elements were very erratic this spring. The early spring storms all over the Panhandle district caused very heavy losses, estimated at half a million head, while a continued dry spell in the southern part of the state kept the cattle extremely poor and reduced the calf crop perceptibly, fully 50 per cent below normal. From Foard and adjoining counties the movement out was exceptionally heavy in order to bring the holdings down to feed possibilities. A very fair movement

of grass cattle is expected from the Panhandle sections where late spring rains occurred.

TEXAS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

At the meeting of the Texas Farmers' congress at College Station, in July, 1902, an executive committee consisting of J. H. Connell, president; E. W. Kirkpatrick, first vice president; H. P. Attwater, second vice president, and Oswald Wilson, secretary, was appointed to organize and conduct farmers' institutes throughout the state. At the meeting of the Farmers' congress just closed the committee made the following report, which was adopted by the congress:

"Through the support financially of the Farm and Ranch and the co-operation of the railroads and the public-spirited men who have freely and willingly given their time to this work, we have been able to organize forty-four counties, in which every section of the state is represented. We have had applications for more institutes than we were able to supply speakers for. We can modestly say, too, that the work of the farmers' institutes has aroused an interest in agriculture from one end of this great old state to the other as no other movement has. Not only have the farmers felt the impetus of this great work, but all other interests in the state, commercial, as well as transportation companies, and that there is a better feeling than has ever existed before, and that there is a greater and deeper interest in the profession of agriculture than at any previous time in the history of the state. We are also pleased to state that the legislature, due to the efforts of this committee, made an appropriation of \$6000 to carry on the work of organizing the farmers' institutes for the next two years. This \$6000 will be for the salary of the superintendent and the expenses. Texas farmers' institutes have not cost Texas one cent to date, and the men who have organized the state and demonstrated the value of the farmers' institutes have given their time freely and willingly to this great cause. It certainly is a matter of gratification to every member of the farmers' congress to know that this work will immediately be taken up by the State A. and M. college and carried on to its full fruition. We respectfully recommend that the work now be turned over to Mr. W. D. Gibbs, director of experiment stations, with the request that he take up the work and carry it on until the superintendent of farmers' institutes is appointed, and that so far as it is possible that the applications now on file be filled by Mr. Gibbs and his successor when appointed, and that we stand ready and willing to aid him in every possible way in making the work a success, as we have in the past.

"In closing this report we cannot do so without expressing our sincere thanks to Mr. Frank P. Holland, manager of the Farm and Ranch, and to the Southern Pacific railroad and the other railroads of this state who have made it possible for us to hold farmers' institutes on their lines, and to the following institute workers: J. H. Connell, Dallas; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; H. P. Attwater, Houston; Oswald Wilson, Houston; J. S. Kerr, Sherman; E. S. Peters, Calvert; J. W. Melton, Troupe; Mrs. S. E. Buchanan, Dallas; H. E. Singleton, McKinney; R. E. Smith, Sherman; E. C. Green, College Station; E. Dwight Sanderson, College Station; Fred W. Mally, Garrison; E. C. Pittuck, College Station; T. V. Munson, Denison; E. J. Kyle, College Station; Geo. T. Williams, Tyler; Aaron Coffee, McKinney; F. B. McKay, Terrell; W. A. T. Murray, Myrtle Springs; J. M. McMillan, San Antonio; J. M. Howell, Weatherford; William Lomas, Dallas; Kamp McGinnis, Terrell; C. C. French, Fort Worth; J. W. Glenn, Tyler; John T. Garner, Gray Rock; J. F. Peck, Sulphur Springs; H. H. Harrington, College Station; Sam H. Dixon, Houston; D. H. L. Bonner, Omen; J. W. Carson, College Station; J. W. Tackett, Weatherford; W. D. Gibbs, College Station; J. H. Davis, Sherman.

"In conclusion, we feel quite sure that the farmers of Texas will give the superintendent of farmers' institutes, when appointed, their most cordial support in carrying on this great work until every county in the state is organized, and every farmer in the state is a member of the farmers' institutes. And if the Farmers' Congress should never hold another session, nor do another work for the cause of agriculture in this state, they can rest assured that they will have the lasting gratitude of every citizen of this state for the successful inauguration of farmers' institutes and its success in having the state take up and carry on the work from where we now leave it."

WILSON ON MACARONI.

In an interview at Washington last week Secretary of Agriculture Wilson spoke enthusiastically of the outlook for macaroni wheat in the West and Southwest:

"I am highly gratified with the success which has been attained so far," he said. "I am especially impressed with the success of this new wheat in Kansas and Nebraska, where it was first experimented with in this country. The Dakotas, Iowa, Minnesota and other states are also growing this wheat extensively.

"This year American farmers will

produce enough of this product to manufacture all the macaroni consumed in this country. Five mills are now grinding macaroni wheat. It is now grown from the Canadian line to Texas in the country beyond the Missouri, and has proven to be a profitable crop.

"Macaroni wheat is probably the best variety of wheat that the American farmer can grow with the greatest profit. It is an exceptionally hard-grained wheat and is famous for its resistance not only against drouth and rust, but the ravages of the Hessian fly so prevalent in the great wheat belt of the plains."

Continuing, he declared that the corn outlook was anything but promising.

EMBARGO IS REMOVED.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has issued an order removing the prohibition against the exportation of cattle, sheep and swine from the port of Boston on account of the existence of the foot and mouth disease. Shipments will be resumed as soon as the British government removes the embargo which it has had in force against the New England ports.

A FEW WEEVIL REMEDIES.

Interest in the attempted solution of the boll weevil problem has been greatly stimulated by Gov. Lanham's proclamation offering a reward of \$50,000 for a practical method of eradicating the pest. O. T. Pegues of Arlington, Tex., proposes the following:

"Take common coal oil or kerosene and use in an atomizer or spray so that it will be thrown over the plants in a fine vapor form. Walk through the cotton and keep up a continuous spraying on plants, and it will exterminate flies, bugs, etc. I experimented on a small patch and all were gone in twelve hours. Please have this given a thorough test and let me know the results."

R. M. Branson of Warren, Okla., writes:

"Take five gallons of coal oil, add one quart spirits of turpentine, add one ounce of chloroform, add one ounce camphor gum, add one-half ounce of strychnine; mix well. Dip corn stalks in the mixture; tie one under a cultivator tongue and one to each end of the single tree. You can take three rows at a time, but run twice on the row so as to oil both sides of the cotton."

It is also reported that Jesse L. Bonner of Angelina county has solved the problem by spraying with a solution of which Beaumont crude oil is the principal ingredient.

CANTS UNDER IRRIGATION.

A visit to the big cantaloupe "ranch" of A. J. Kemp, near Wichita Falls, Tex., is an incident not likely to be forgotten soon. Mr. Kemp's land is located in the irrigated belt near the big dam, and consists of 300 acres, devoted wholly to the culture of melons. They are now being shipped to market by the trainload, and command top prices, as they are of a very fine variety.

WAR ON WYOMING RANGES.

Warfare on the Wyoming ranges between the cattlemen and sheep raisers has reached the acute stage, and a pitched battle is believed to be imminent in Big Horn county. The arrest of Jim McCloud for the killing of Ben Minnick, a flockmaster, precipitated the trouble.

It is reported that a large force of cattlemen have fixed an ambushade on Cottonwood creek, twenty-five miles from Thermopolis, and will endeavor to deliver McCloud and assist him out of the country.

The state troops at Lander, Buffalo, Sheridan and other nearby points have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice.

A HARD STRUGGLE

Many a Texas Citizen Finds the Struggle Hard.

With a back constantly aching,
With distressing urinary disorders,
Daily existence is but a struggle.
No need to keep it up.
Doan's Kidney Pills will cure you.
Thousands of people endorse this claim.

Mrs. L. H. Riden, wife of L. H. Riden, stationary engineer, 313 W. Second St., Fort Worth, Texas, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have been used in my family and satisfactory results obtained from the treatment. I am more than pleased to endorse the claims made for them. No one need have the slightest hesitation in advising others to go to Weaver's Pharmacy for the remedy if they are at all subject to backache or any of the incidents which follow in the wake of that far too prevalent annoyance, kidney complaint."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

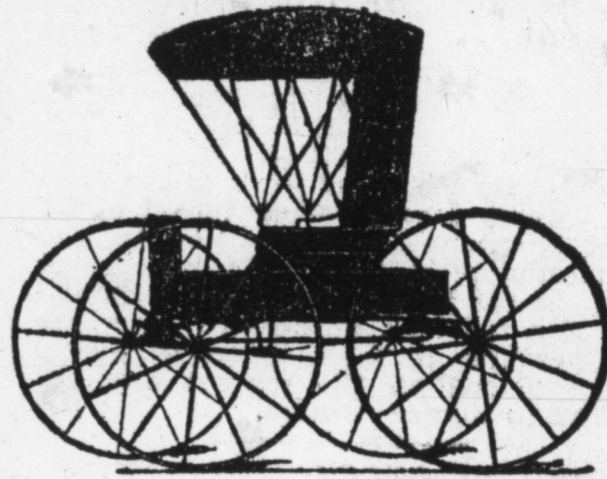
PENCILLED PARAGRAPHS

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or boil the fruit, just put it up cold. Keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in 10 minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many poor people like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars 'round home in a few days. I will mail samples of fruit and full directions to any of our readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the sample, postage, etc. Francis Casey, Dept. 13, St. Louis, Mo.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

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



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

ST. ANDREWS COLLEGE.

Fire partially destroyed St. Edwards college at Austin, Tex., on the evening of April 9, but the burned portion has since been rebuilt on a larger scale than ever before. The burned building has been replaced by two larger and more commodious structures, one of them four stories in height with a frontage of 140 feet and a depth of 50 feet. To the end that no such catastrophe may again occur, the buildings have been made absolutely fireproof and as an extra precaution an abundant water supply is now available. Rev. John T. Boland, the president, is loud in his praises of the Franklin Fireproofing company of Dallas for the energy with which the work of reconstruction has been pushed to completion. There will be accommodations for three hundred and fifty students and it is expected that all the space will be taken by September.

CAR BURDETTE COLLEGE.

Many applications have been received by the management of the Carr-Burdette college at Sherman, Texas, for young ladies who are desirous of entering the institution with the beginning of the fall term. The college is beautifully situated at the apex of a hill in the suburbs of the city and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The accommodations are of the best and the curriculum is as complete as that of any seminary in the South. The Carr-Burdette rifles, a company of young ladies splendidly drilled in the manual of arms, is noted all over the South and received an ovation at the recent Confederate reunion.

Some young lady will complete her musical education at Landon Conservatory in Dallas, Tex., on the free scholarship, which the Journal proposes to award. Read out gift distribution offer on page 16.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.

FARM.

MORE CAREFUL TILLAGE URGED.

Mr. J. H. Hale, the "peach king" of Connecticut and Georgia, stated at a recent meeting of the Niagara county farmers' club that the order he grows the less commercial fertilizers he uses and the more firmly he believes in tillage. I am in favor of till myself, but we cannot always depend on it altogether, says a horticulturist. It hinges on the condition of the soil. If the orchard is poor, impoverished by cropping with grain, hoed crops, or by the removal of hay, this condition may easily be recognized by the short wood-growth made by the trees, by the small and yellowish leaves and dwarfed fruit. In such cases plant food should be applied in addition to tillage. The Rhode Island Experiment station has used the following mixture, in the quantity given, to each acre: One hundred and twenty-five pounds of nitrate of soda, one hundred pounds of dried blood, six hundred and fifty pounds of acid phosphate and one hundred and twenty-five pounds of muriate of potash. This will make half a ton of the mixture, which will cost \$13, a comparatively small sum when we consider that a single large apple tree or two fair-sized Bartlett pear trees will often yield enough fruit to bring that amount of money. This half-ton would furnish to the land about thirty pounds of nitrogen, about ninety pounds of phosphoric acid and about sixty-three or sixty-four pounds of potash—enough to last, with tillage and cover-cropping, for a series of years and a number of full crops.

BENEFITS OF THINNING CROPS

The benefits derived from thinning fruits may be briefly summarized as follows:

First—Thinning preserves the vitality of the tree by lessening the production of seed.

Second—Thinning, if systematically and persistently done, will cause the tree to bear crops more regularly. Off years are in most cases due to the fact that the trees are allowed to overbear one year and during that year, few, if any fruit buds can be formed. Most kinds of fruit trees cannot produce a large crop and mature fruit buds at the same time.

Third—Thinning lessens the loss occasioned by rot and other fungus diseases of the fruit, by eliminating the danger of infection by contact. It also in a measure prevents appearance and spread of diseases by permitting better ventilation and drying of the fruit inside of the trees.

Fourth—Thinning will produce larger fruit.

Fifth—Thinning will produce a better colored fruit by admitting more sunlight into the tree.

Sixth—Thinning tends to ripen up the fruit more uniformly.

Seventh—Thinning will produce a more saleable and higher priced fruit by reason of the increase in size, higher color and general appearance.

Eighth—Thinning will preserve the shape of the tree and prevents the breaking of overloaded branches.—Maryland Experiment Station.

ABOUT ORCHARD CULTIVATION.

In a paper on "Tillage of Orchards" recently prepared, Professor L. H. Bailey said that the modern clean tillage movement originated in the East about ten years ago. It has been of incalculable advantage by giving us new idea and vitalizing fruit growing. Possibly the idea has been over-exploited. Tillage means stirring the land for the land's sake, not merely for the purpose of preparing a seed bed or for killing weeds. We till to make the land more productive and this in three ways, viz., (1) to make plant food more available; (2) to preserve moisture; (3) to prevent injury from insects and diseases. If we can accomplish these things better by other means, these other means should be adopted. The best for one man is not always the best for another. Tillage is a method, not an aim. Cover-cropping is a part of clean tillage. Vegetable matter must be put into the soil; tillage is most useful in saving moisture. For California orchards moisture is the great need. In Normandy and some other places orchards are not tilled, because conditions are wholly different. The objections to clean tillage are as follows: It imposes labor.

In some cases it lessens the quality of the fruit in aroma, color and flavor, but in that case something must be wrong with the clean tillage, as in other cases fruit is ordinarily improved by it. On hillsides it also produces or permits washes. The objections to sod are as follows: It wastes moisture, induces surface root growth, shields insects and disease, tempts the grower to remove a crop of hay, and, finally, it results in shiftless methods generally. There is, however, a compromise between the extremes. Under the Hitchings or sod system the land is kept rich by the use of fertilizer. Mr. Hitchings has the reputation of having the richest sod to be found anywhere. His results justify his methods. Another compromise is the mulching system, practiced years ago by Prof. Bailey's father, who mulched heavily with straw, keeping the soil loose and friable, and obtaining good results. The farmer must consult conditions and adopt the system which gives the most satisfactory results.

THE REACTION HAS BEGUN.

Heretofore the Journal has remarked the growing tendency of city-bred people to gravitate towards the country where, contrary to all expectations, they have achieved success in agriculture and kindred pursuits when the wiseacres had predicted that flat failure would result. It is no wonder that the wage earners are slowly but surely beginning to realize the advantages of country life. There's little peace of mind in working on a salary, with the constant fear of being thrown out of employment and having the source of income suddenly stopped. Many huddled together in the centers of population are beginning to realize this. Commenting upon a "reaction" against the rush towards the cities observed lately a writer in Farmers' Voice says:

"Even the casual observer must be impressed by the fact that there is a decided change going forward in the social life of the people of this country, and one which promises great things for its uplift and advance. We refer to the growing feeling of dissatisfaction of city folk with their surroundings and the noteworthy tendency to get back to rural life and the land. Go in and about Chicago and talk to her citizenry and everywhere you will hear the longing expressed to get out of the city into the country and away from the city's maddening throngs, its tumultuous noises and foul odors. The desire for contact with the soil, to grow garden crops and flowers and fruits is become a passion with the people and presages a wonderful transformation in their modes of living.

We used to say that it was the influx of new blood from the country that purified and strengthened the generations of city people and kept virtue alive in our body politic; and it was true. Soon, however, we shall see that importations of new life from the city to the farm is to carry to the latter something of the business spirit that is so needful to American agriculture at this time if it is to attain highest success, and we shall find in the change mutual benefit.

The improved social life of the farm brought about by the better facilities in the way of rural delivery of mail, by the electric railway and the marvelous telephone that connects the farm with all the rest of the world, are attracting the city man to the farm. More than that the farmer is becoming scientific in his agricultural methods and a trained business man in his handling of crops and stock on the market. This makes farming attractive, interesting and progressive. To the man in the city, housed in, breathing a gas-laden atmosphere, crowded into narrow quarters and getting his brief view of the sun through tunnels made by lofty walls holding him in like a prisoner, it is not strange that the sweet pure air of the country draws him like a magnet.

And the farmer will need to look to his laurels when the city man comes to the farm because as one writer says: "The city boy grows up in an atmosphere of bustle. With his ability to make every moment count, the city-bred man may get out of a farm immeasurably more than the average rural resident. Agricultural schools and a business instinct and training are not bad substitutes for farm breeding; and it will not be surprising if the next few years witness an exodus of city bred workmen, filled with spirit and speed, to the districts which produce the original matter for all the breakfast foods."

COMMENTS ON SWEET CORN.

While field corn is palatable enough for the table right after picking, it can not be compared with the sweet varieties as an adjunct to the meal. Many farmers have never grown any of these improved kinds in their gar-

den and do not seem to realize that any surplus can be readily sold near home at a good price. Here is what a writer in Rural New Yorker says about it:

"Of course we are not all favorably situated to make the best out of a crop of sweet corn, but for me it has been one of my best money crops. I have never sold an ear of corn on the market, but always to the private trade, and picked customers at that. Sweet corn to be at its best should never be picked and held over night, but ought to be delivered to customers as soon as taken off the stalk. Consumers soon learn to discriminate between corn or peas thus handled and that picked in the afternoon, then carted to market next day and from there to the commission houses, and thence to the customers at any time before the husks begin to rattle. By the former way I have often sold side and side with the hawkers at double the prices they were calling. Many growers are too far distant from their customers to make this method practical, but when such is the case, then the best is all any of us can do. My experience has been that most profit is in the early crop, as it always brings a better price, and a second crop of some other kind can easily be grown on the same ground. This calls for heavy manuring, but nothing is lost by this, as the second crop will show the results even more than the corn. I find that I can plant sweet corn, especially the earlier varieties, much closer together than would be safe for common field corn. The first early varieties give rather small ears, but when planted very close, say single stalks six inches apart, on rich soil, they will yield a large number of ears ready in July or August, and will sell well, as the larger ears are not yet in market. Celery, or kale, or turnips, or some other later crop may be planted to follow the early sweet corn."

BRAN AS A FERTILIZER.

So much surplus vegetation that might be profitably employed in the enrichment of the soil goes to waste every year, that suggestions pointing out how this waste may be utilized to advantage should be read with interest by farmers. It has been pointed out in the Journal heretofore that alfalfa, cow peas and other grasses, when plowed under, make excellent fertilizers and what Prof. W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin experiment station has to say about the value of bran for this purpose will doubtless be read with interest. He declares that there is \$13 worth of fertilizer in a ton of bran in addition to the feeding value of it. When wheat is ground up into flour there is a hundred dollars' worth of fertility in every carload of bran. Here is the way he puts it:

"We have been sending to New York and buying commercial fertilizers, which we had shipped a thousand miles, when there is \$100 worth of fertilizer in a carload of bran which is available near at hand." Concluding, he says:

"If you can make \$3 to \$5, or \$10 on a ton of bran; if you can have some better to sell and about \$13 worth of fertility for every ton you buy, you are ahead of the game. If some people want to go on raising wheat and taking millions of dollars' worth of fertility out of their lands, let us be wise enough to take advantage of it to enrich our lands."

FORESTRY IN NEBRASKA.

One hundred acres of land in the sand hills of the Dismal River forest reserve, Nebraska, were planted this spring by the bureau of forestry. On 80 acres 100,000 pine seedlings were set out; the other 20 acres were sowed with seed. The work will continue this summer. The nursery will be enlarged so as to cover two acres, which will hold 2,000,000 seedlings.

The bureau intends to increase the size of the nursery gradually so as to make it grow enough seedling trees every year to furnish stock for the planting. It is intended ultimately to turn the whole of the Niobrara and Dismal River reserves, which are now barren sand hills, into forest by planting. The Dismal River reserve includes 86,000 acres, the Niobrara reserves 126,000. A survey of the boundaries of the Niobrara reserve will be made this summer by E. J. S. Moore, of the bureau of forestry.

Hogs should be kept healthy and in good flesh during the period of development. They will then be in condition to withstand the plague.

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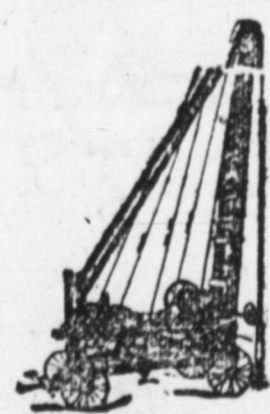
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Office and Market of E. H. DUNSON, Proprietor ELM-CITY CATTLE FARM AND MEAT MARKET.

La Grange, Ga., July 15, 1903.
Stock and Farm Journal Co:
Dear Sirs: Enclosed find post office money order for two dollars, for back subscription and renewal for one year from September. My guesses are ****. I think the JOURNAL one of the best all round stock papers published. Could not get along without same. Success to you.
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HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1868. 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 closed to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 180 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

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SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Twenty high class registered females for sale, and one and two-year-old heifers and cows, sired by Sanhedrim 46180, Ikard 6th, Warrior 80177, Wilton Alamo 9th, and Beau Brummel, Jr., the twos and cows bred to Warrior 5th, Patrolman 2nd and Patrolman 4th; also fifty high grade females 1/2 to 3/4 bred as good as any in the state. W. S. IKARD, Mgr.

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

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HEREFORD GROVE STOCK FARM, Childress, Tex., breeders of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. All Panhandle raised. Only first class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality kept in service. U. S. WEDDINGTON, manager.

V. WEISS, Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas.) Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

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CATTLE SALES

J. W. and I. W. Kuykendall of Pear-sall sold their two-year-old steers to Ceb Martin at \$16.50 per head.

John and Temp Currie of Glasscock county have sold all their three-year-old steers to Felix Mann at \$27 around.

Dr. J. O. Toliver of El Dorado sold recently to J. O. Broome of San Angelo 164 head of ones and twos at \$12.50 and \$18.50.

Harry Braidfoot of Silverton bought 30 head of cattle from Jewell Penn, consisting of cows, bulls and 18 yearlings. He paid \$12 per head.

H. W. Atkinson of aSn Saba sold 200 1 and 2-year-old steers to J. M. Kuykendall at \$12.50 and \$17 per head, and 100 calves to Alexander Durst at \$6.50.

A. T. Tuerpe sold to A. M. Millar 31 calves for \$6, 7 cows for \$15 and 8 steer at pt. Mr. Miller shipped one car of calves from Ballinger and one from Talpa to Kansas City.

I. M. Harkey of San Saba sold forty-three 2-year-old steers to Frank and Sam Bull at \$18. Mr. Harkey also purchased from different parties forty-seven yearling steers at from \$3 to \$12.

A good price was realized by Sam Butman on his recent shipment of cattle from Merkel, his 115 head of 1600 pounds average bringing \$4.30 to \$4.60.

R. W. Murchison and W. B. Silliman of El Dorado bought from R. T. Baker, Chris. Wyatt and Tom Baker of Sutton county 400 head of 2-year-old steers at \$17 per head.

F. M. Faulkner of Le Fors has bought 600 head of steer yearlings from different parties, to be delivered at Clarendon. He paid in the neighborhood of \$15 a head. Quite a number refused to sell at these prices.

Ho for the Exposition! The Journal will give away three round-trip tickets to St. Louis during the World's Fair. Read offer on page 16, and get in line for free transportation.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

In the quarantine division at the Kansas City live stock market the following representative sales of cattle were made last week:

B. Wilson, Vinita, I. T., 20 steers, average 1072 pounds, \$4.20; C. E. Royer, Davis, 109 steers, av. 1058, \$3.85; James Beattie & Co., Gainesville, 166 steers, av. 1067, \$3.80; Joe Moyer & Co., Davidson, Kan., 66 heifers, av. 703, \$2.80; J. H. Finch, Wortham, Tex., 51 cows, av. 820, \$2.75; A. Mansfield, Lindsay, I. T., 28 cows, av. 729, \$2.55; Hutton & Light, Chickasha, 41 cows, av. 812, \$2.60, 30 calves, av. 146, \$3.50; D. W. Hodges, Lehigh, I. T., 35 cows, av. 780, \$2.60; R. B. Williams, Coche, I. T., 54 cows, av. 816, \$2.40; W. G. Keyser, Brady, Tex., 79 calves, av. 160, \$3.65. George Phister, Odel Spur, I. T., 47 steers, average 1276 pounds, \$4.50; F. Lakowski, Henryetta, I. T., 27 steers, av. 1021, \$3.80, 12 steers, av. 890, \$3.80; W. R. Moore, Dougherty, I. T., 30 cows, av. 863, \$2.75; Armstrong & Wolfe, Henryetta, I. T., 60 cows, av. 784, \$2.75, 64 calves, av. 133, \$3.25; E. C. Heath, Ardmore, I. T., 16 cows, av. 621, \$2.50, 39 calves, av. 153, \$3.35; J. H. Knox, Addington, I. T., 112 cows, av. 795, \$2.60, 63 calves, av. 183, \$3.50; J. D. Suggs, Beggs, I. T., 46 cows, av. 870, \$2.55; Hind & Murphy, Beggs, I. T., 15 cows, av. 706, \$2.50, 61 cows, av. 740, \$2.45. W. B. Wolsey, Addington, I. T., 52

steers, average 972 pounds, \$3.75; H. A. Strong, Holdenville, Tex., 21 steers, av. 840, \$3.55; Bird & Mertz, Elgin, Kan., 111 cows, av. 813, \$2.75, 163 cows, av. 817, \$2.65; Thomson Bros., Kaw City, Ok., 29 cows, av. 846, \$2.65; T. H. Shaw & Co., Elgin, Kan., 194 cows, av. 808, \$2.55; William Eithridge, Holdenville, 23 cows, av. 763, \$2.55; Word & Word, Kaw City, Ok., 82 cows, av. 795, \$2.50; Johnson & Briggs Noble, Ok., 98 cows, av. 801, \$2.50; Ellis & Co., Elgin, Kan., 80 calves, av. 186, \$3.85; W. H. Keys, Tuttle, I. T., 53 calves, av. 140, \$3.75; L. B. Bullard, Tuttle, I. T., 24 calves, av. 175, \$3.50; J. E. Stephens, Dougherty, I. T., 25 calves, av. 164, \$3.75. J. E. Forsman, Okemah, I. T., 175 steers, average 905 pounds, \$3.55; B. Woodward, Okemah, 28 steers, av. 795, \$3.35; M. L. Elzy, Coalgate, I. T., 52 steers, av. 792 pounds, \$3.25; S. O. Wheeler, Okemah, 63 cows, av. 791, \$2.55; J. M. Cummings, Bristow, I. T., 22 cows, av. 750, \$2.55; W. F. Florence, Addington, 41 cows, av. 755, \$2.45, 70 cows, av. 740, \$2.35.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Some sales of quarantine cattle at National Stock Yards, St. Louis, during the week of July 19, were as follows:

Caney Grain Co., Caney, Kans., 11 cows and heifers, 685 pounds average, at \$2.75; 49 steers, 677 pounds av., at \$2.80; C. B. Lucas, Holdenville, I. T., 101 steers, 931 av., \$3.35, 28 steers, 802 av., \$3.35; E. Cartwright, Kaufman, Tex., 62 steers, 1130 av., \$4.30; Leslie Combs, Caney, Kans., 23 cows, 875 av., \$2.80, 24 steers, 734 av., \$3.25, 44 heifers, 575 av., \$2.35; E. Aupry, Holdenville, I. T., 158 steers, 764 av., \$3.35; W. D. Keyser, Brady, Tex., 155 calves, \$7.50; A. J. Center, Cisco, Tex., 104 steers, 926 av., \$3.40, 99 steers, 912 av., \$3.40; J. Cowhill, Cisco, Tex., 24 cows, 875 av., \$2.70; A. F. Golson, Kaw City, O. T., 5 cows, 818 av., \$2.50, 212 steers, 930 av., \$3.65; Ray Bros., Caddo, I. T., 157 steers, 908 av., \$3.35; J. H. Robertson, Fort Worth, Tex., 35 steers, 814 av., \$3.00, 19 steers, 777 av., \$3.00, 2 cows, 990 av., \$2.60; H. Boddy, Henryetta, Tex., 52 steers, 986 av., \$3.70, 30 steers, 743 av., \$2.45; R. Cardwent, Baird, Tex., 71 calves, \$7.25, 29 cows, 790 av., \$2.60; Cage Cattle Co., Red Fern, I. T., 145 steers, 815 av., \$3.40, 41 cows, 740 av., \$2.50; J. Carlisle, Roscoe, Tex., 30 cows, 816 av., \$2.65; J. W. Gibson & Co., Beggs, I. T., 72 steers, 943 av., \$4.15, 66 steers, 1050 av., \$4.25; C. T. Hunter, Marlin, Tex., 177 steers, 913 av., \$3.65; F. & D. Chittim, Beggs, I. T., 162 steers, 929 av., \$3.75; T. H. Whaley, Calvin, I. T., 57 cows, 734 av., \$2.40; Mullins & W., Waggoner, I. T., 22 steers, 1088 av., \$4.00, 24 steers, 980 av., \$3.85; B. L. Naylor, Waggoner, I. T., 145 cows, 801 av., \$2.70; G. A. McClurg, Cleburne, Tex., 116 steers, 1103 av., \$4.95; Sayer & Co., Inola, I. T., 166 calves, \$7.50; May & Burden, Scullin, I. T., 37 steers, 798 av., \$3.25, 132 steers, 1068 av., \$4.00; J. H. Dillard, Ardmore, I. T., 5 steers, 800 av., \$3.25, 66 steers, 820 av., \$3.25; W. Lawson, Scullin, I. T., 54 steers, 867 av., \$3.50; M. O'Connor, Elgin, Kans., 211 cows, 740 av., \$2.75, 370 calves, \$3.00; Gibson & N., Waggoner, I. T., 52 steers, 898 av., \$3.90; E. C. Felty, Scullin, I. T., 53 steers, 1000 av., \$3.50; C. W. B. Coljoyns, Elgin, Kans., 181 steers, 827 av., \$3.60, 45 cows, 786 av., \$2.65.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.

Chas. Schredner of Kerrville sold A. R. Cauthorn's clip of wool for 14¢ and Jim Cauthorn's for 14¢ per pound.

This would appear to dispose of the ancient theory that cattle will not thrive on pastures over which muttons have grazed.

J. W. Collins and Will Savell bought 80 head of stock horses, colts not counted from R. A. Winn, of Edwards county at \$15 per head.

W. B. Kincaid of Uvalde county has added several thousand head of sheep to his ranch believing that they will be no drawback to his cattle.

J. R. Hamilton of San Angelo sold to Joseph Curry of Paint Rock 2400 sheep at \$2.00 per head. There were 2000 grown muttons in the flock.

\$45 TO CALIFORNIA AND RETURN.

On Aug. 1st to 14th inclusive, the Rock Island system will sell tickets to California and return at rate of \$45, good going out through Denver and the Rocky Mountains, returning, through Los Angeles and El Paso. Lib-

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THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY, Breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorn and double standard Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. W. W. and J. I. BURGESS, managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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SWINE

A good, continuous pasture can be made to supply half the growth of the pigs.

Be careful not to mix the swill with dishwater containing soap. This often results in much fatality.

POTATOES AS A HOG FEED.

Whether or not potatoes are of much value when fed to swine is a subject which has been frequently discussed in the agricultural papers. Sometimes, when there is an over supply, stock farmers would appreciate the opportunity of feeding them, if assured that they could be depended upon to convert vegetable matter into pork. One authority says they should be given to the hogs cooked and mashed and relates his own experience thusly:

"My potatoes were first cleaned and boiled, then put in a barrel and mashed with either a piece of 2x4 or a masher. I first made a ring or band from iron, ten inches across, then, wove it full of wire. I then put in two buckets of hot water to every bushel of potatoes, and while hot I put in twenty-five pounds of shorts, one pint of potatoes, and three or four pounds of oil meal, mashing and stirring them all together. If the mixture appeared too thick I added more hot water.

"Some may say, oh, that's too much trouble. But some people think that anything is good enough for hogs, any place is good enough, and any time is good enough to feed them. I fed this feed to my brood sows commencing three weeks before they farrowed and kept it up until they had pigs and the pigs were weaned; then gradually worked in sweet skim milk. In that line of feeding I got twenty-eight live pigs from two old sows and one young one. They were sixty-two days' old May 1 and averaged twenty-six pounds. They are now getting plenty of sweet skim milk and oats with rye pasture.

"I find it pays to be good to the hog. Considering how many mortgages he has lifted, how many children he has sent to schools and colleges, how many times he has filled the purse when it was empty, he ought to have the best place on the farm."

FEED CHANGED INTO PORK.

It is not what the hog eats but what he digests and assimilates that brings the profit out of the food consumed.

The stomach of the hog is a laboratory containing the necessary chemical fluids to dissolve and separate the foods eaten by the pig, putting it into condition to be assimilated, transformed into flesh and growth and consequently gain, aptly observes a writer in Swineherd.

A certain portion of the food is necessary for maintenance, but more than this is needed for profit and success in growing hogs.

A skillful feeder that gets the most out of the feed given to the hog in gain is the one that understands by experience not only the value of feed but the proper mixture to enable the gastric juices of the stomach to reach the food eaten and operate on, digest it and assimilate it.

We believe that the tests in feeding cooked food have always shown up poorly, because of the fact that it places the food, for instance when the

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test of cornmeal was made, in such compact form that the gastric juices could not reach the interior particles and operate on them to extract the full value from the cornmeal that is cooked.

Our reason for this conclusion is the fact that some extra good breeders and feeders, intelligent, have made extraordinary gains by feeding cooked food where the same was mixed with cut up clover hay, thus preventing impacting of the cornmeal in the stomach of the hog and permitting of full digestion. Feed that is not properly masticated by the hog before it is swallowed is not fully digested and much loss occurs from it. It is, therefore, best to have it in shape that the hog will properly masticate before gulping it down.

There is much room for thought in feeding. It was once believed by feeders that all that was necessary was to shovel in the feed blindly and without limit, and this was thought to be good feeding.

SCIENCE IN HOG BREEDING

Can we be breeders in the true sense if we are not improvers? Are we looking to science and scientific investigation to bring about the improvements in our domestic animals which we so much desire, or are we depending on accident to accomplish these ends. Time is valuable, the field is great, the opportunities for improvement were never greater; but it will take deep scientific investigation, enterprise, skill, and stick-to-itiveness to bring about rapidly these improvements.

Beginning, not with Adam and creation, but with what we have before us, where those who have preceded us left off, pushing onward and upward in scientific research, making and leaving history behind us, finger boards for those who follow.

Breeding should be more scientific. As practiced, it is mainly an art, and is changed at fashion's whimsical decrees, and often at the expense of that force of heredity that long years of breeding have been required to produce. Not less of the dealing with the outward appearance, but more with the qualities should be employed by the breeders of to-day.

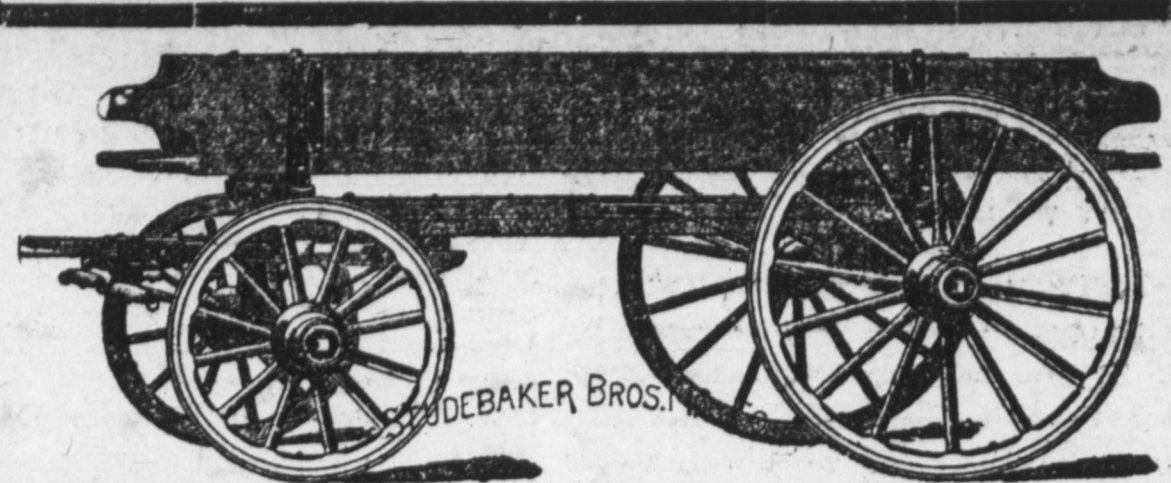
Various experiments at our experiment stations are convincing us that in digestive power our improved animals have no advantages over the veriest scrub.

The reward is for him who develops a digestion greater than that now to be found, rather than for him who can direct the tip or the angle at which the ear should hang, the curl of the tail, or paint the colors to suit fickle fancy. The intelligent breeder who can by the application of scientific research build up the power of disease resistance, combine with this the quality of the product—the marbling and texture of the meat, he who can increase the intelligence of our common farm animals, brother breeders. Had you thought of that? What an opening!

What are we breeders of swine doing to-day? Are we delving deep into these scientific problems and possibilities, or are we giving way to the fads and fancies of the amateurs, who can see no deeper than the outward conformation of the animal as it approaches the preconceived ideas of perfection, regardless of the possibilities of profit or loss?

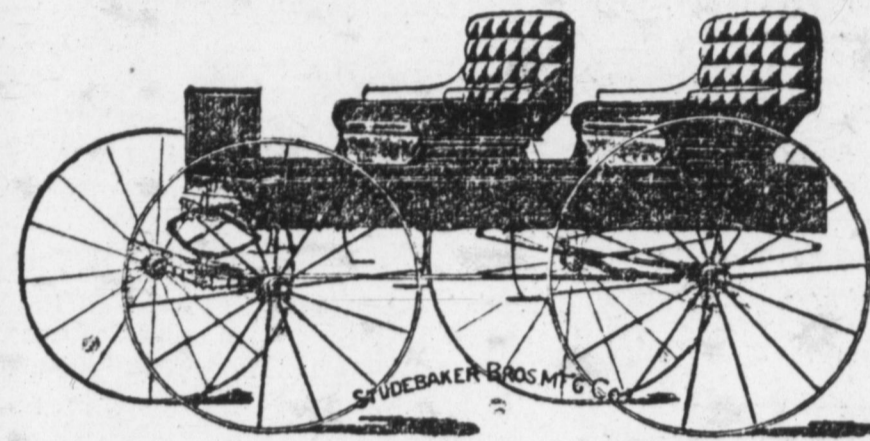
Feeding is so closely allied to breeding that it must be considered as a part of it. What has science done for the feeders? It has demonstrated that, in feeding hogs, if to each animal each day be fed two ounces of wood ashes or two tablespoonfuls of bone meal on a full ration of corn, the same growth can be attained with one-fourth less corn.

corn; that, in the absence of succulent feed, a mixture of cut alfalfa hay fed with corn meal will effect a saving of thirty per cent of grain. Cooked feed, except Irish potatoes, not only makes less grain from feed consumed but impairs the animal's health. And so we might go on down the line, profiting by knowledge, by science. Then with increased knowledge, with an object, a fixed purpose, a determination to build to the ideal let us push forward, even though we may have to delve deeper into science to prepare ourselves for the work.—H. E. Singleton, before Texas Farmers' Congress.



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TO PROMOTE WOOL INDUSTRY.

An open letter has been addressed by F. El. Warren, president, and Mortimer Levering, secretary, of the National Wool Growers' association, to the sheepmen of the United States, urging them to co-operate for the upbuilding of the industry.

That the sheepmen all over the country see the necessity of organization is evident from the increasing number of local and state organizations of wool growers, says the address. These local organizations have already accomplished much good for their membership, but, while the objects and desires of all are practically the same, their benefits are limited to purely local affairs. The National Wool Growers' Association is probably the oldest live stock organization in this country, having been organized in 1865. Until the present year it has been composed of a membership purely individual, and has been national only in the sense that its membership has been drawn from all sections of the country. Owing to the universal demand for some medium through which the scattered organizations of the country could unite their power for the general good of all, the constitution and by-laws were changed, by order of the last convention of the association, so as to admit to membership local and state associations. By this method, when all of the local and state organizations shall have united in the national organization, it will be national in every sense of the word, and may assume to speak with authority for all.

It is the earnest desire of the officers of this association that before the next convention of the National Wool Growers' Association is held next January, every local and state organization of wool growers in the country shall have become a member of this organization. With this accomplished, the next convention will be one of great importance to the industry, and will put the wool grower in position to not only secure needed protection, but to develop the concentrated power necessary to settle many national questions involving needed legislation. It will provide a medium through which a national policy may be established for our industry, and through which many important questions in relation to trade, transportation, legislation and breeding may be settled.

As the work to be accomplished is for the benefit of the individual as well as the masses, it will be to the interest of every man engaged or connected in any way with the sheep-raising and wool-growing industry of this country to become identified, either through a local or state organization, or individually, with the national association. An effort has been made to divide the expense and representation as equitably as possible among the members, based upon the proportion of sheep represented.

The National Wool Growers' Association has accomplished much good in the past, but, under the broader scope permitted by the amended constitution, much more may be expected in the future. Your officers and executive board have plans for future work, which mean much to every individual engaged in the industry. These plans depend entirely for success upon the power and strength that can be given the organization that proposes them. As a sheepman and wool grower you are interested in that success, and we

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earnestly urge that you, individually, do your share towards building up this association.

This is the day of organization and evolution. Old conditions have, in a large measure, been upset by the rapid march of progress. We are confronted daily by new conditions and new problems. The modern plan is to meet these problems with a united front. Together we can overcome many difficulties that, met single-handed, must encompass disaster and loss.

LOSSES FROM INHERENT WEAKNESS.

Few men who have not proved it by experience would be ready to believe that thousands of sheep die annually from inherent weakness and poor nutrition. Any sheep will die from starvation, as for instance, when a deep fall of snow like that recently experienced in Montana makes it impossible for the sheep to scratch down to food or for shepherds to get food to the storm-bound sheep. This, however, is not the sort of starvation we allude to. The sheep we have in mind are not thought to be weak and are fairly well fed, but they require richer feeding than they get to offset inherent weakness. We saw this well illustrated the other day in a flock we visited where sheep were dying from some unknown disease. The first thing that struck us was the lambs. They were extremely puny objects, scarcely able to toddle about after their dams and most of them seemed inclined to scour. We at once asked the owner what he thought had led to such weak lambs, and he said, "bad food."

On further inquiry we learned, however, that all of the weak lambs were sired by an in-and-in bred buck that had recovered from a severe sickness just before the service season came on. He had been allowed the usual number of ewes, and while in apparently good condition himself, his progeny showed that something was wrong. During service time the ewes had not been especially fed and the ram had not received extra food to repair waste of tissue. The result was that he sired weak lambs and got few twins. On making a post-mortem examination of the dead sheep we found not a trace of the expected worms, but a complete bloodlessness that was surprising in the absence of worms. Lack of proper nutrition was the only possible explanation of the condition of the flock and the loss of these sheep, together with the fact that the ram had been overtaxed when weak from in-and-in breeding and disease.

In most any flock all of these deaths would have been put down to worms or some other actual disease, but the post-mortem proved all disease absent. The owner could not understand his losses, seeing that his sheep were going on new spring grass at the time, but forgot that new grass is washy stuff at first and could not possibly sustain or build up sheep run down in blood from winter starvation and coarse, innutritious rations. We at once put the sheep upon a generous diet of mixed crushed oats, bran, flax-seed meal and dried blood meal and in the feed mixed twice daily a teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of dried sulphate of iron salt and powdered gentian root with a small dose of powdered nux vomica, on which medicine and food the sheep are beginning to pick up nicely. This case is worth considering, as it leads us to conclude that many losses annually considered due to worms are really due to close breeding and lack of nutrition. The sheep get plenty to eat, but not the right kind of food.

Sheep, like other animals, may be practically starved upon hay when they are pregnant and have to give up a part of the food nutrients to fetus forming. Bearing this in mind, it should be understood that it pays well to feed well; to feed a mixture of foods from which the sheep will surely be able to derive all requisites for all requirements. It is poor policy to scrimp the food for pregnant ewes, and this applies equally to ewes before service and to rams also. It may be added that many of the sheep dying in the case mentioned were young ewes carrying a heavy fleece of wool. We believe that where, as in this case, clipping was long delayed, the burden and warmth of the wool would prove an aggravation of the depleting conditions present and tend to hasten the end in such sheep as had become sick and weak. It is well, therefore, to shear sheep early, for it makes them feel better, thrive better and require less food. The importance of a frequent change of breeding stock is in the above well set forth. Too long continued breeding to the same blood surely leads to degeneration and loss of strength and in such cases imperfect feeding leads to losses which would not occur in strong, robust stock. —Shepherd's Bulletin.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1903.

Announcement is made that the department of agriculture at Washington has just prepared a number of new bulletins on subjects of interest to stockmen and farmers. Methods of planting, cultivation and feeding are discussed by men who have made a careful study of the subjects treated. Uncle Sam never ceases to take an interest in his sons on the farm.

As was anticipated, the "beef trust" has taken an appeal to the United States Supreme Court for the purpose of testing the validity of an injunction to prevent restraint of trade, issued by Judge Grosscup at Chicago. The record of the case was filed in Washington last week, but the august tribunal before which it is to be taken up will not meet until October. By that time the general public will have forgotten what the litigation is all about.

In the districts which were flooded during the recent overflow of the Missouri and Kaw rivers wheat has been yielding five and six bushels to the acre—far better than was anticipated. The quality is good, despite the ordeal through which the crop passed, and the money derived from the sale will help the farmers to get a fresh start in life. The authorities should do everything possible to aid and encourage them. Kansas owes its present prosperity to the tillers of the soil to a greater degree, perhaps, than any state in the Union.

Within a few weeks Kansas City has almost fully recovered from the effects of a disastrous flood which left ruin in its wake. Nearly every evidence of the carnage wrought has disappeared and business, for a time practically suspended, has assumed the usual degree of activity for this season of the year. The packing converting their full share of livestock into meat products. This is but an example of commercial enterprise as exemplified in the Southwest.

In localities where good roads have been built, the use of wide tires, especially on wagons which carry heavy loads, should be encouraged. The only satisfactory plan is for all who use the highways in a certain county to adopt a uniform rule which prescribes the sizes of tires for vehicles of various kinds. It is then important that the regulations be faithfully adhered to. When once in a good condition the roads can be kept that way and steadily improved.

News to the effect that D. H. Otis, professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas agricultural college has resigned to become manager of a ranch, will be generally regretted among stockmen who, for several years past, have read with interest his instructive works on feeding and dairying. For half a decade past Professor Otis has been active in conducting farmers' institutes and as chairman of the institute committee of the college faculty he conducted a large correspondence. It is hoped that a man fully as competent will be found to take his place.

Conflicts with "scab" and home-stealers are given as a reason why range flockmasters have been quitting the sheep business of late. Stock farmers are, however, more or less partial to the industry and have found out that, contrary to the general impression, cattle and muttons get along pretty well together. With the introduction of more systematic methods, a marked improvement in the class of sheep sent to market may be looked for; in fact, it is already becoming apparent.

This is a good season of the year in

which to plant milo maize, kaffir corn, sorghum and other forage plants. There will, to all appearances, be plenty of home-grown corn in the Southwest this season, but this ought not to be wasted just because it is plentiful. It may be kept stored in the cribs by cultivating pastures which will become "ripe" in the fall.

REMOVING TICKS FROM CATTLE.

A few weeks ago the opinion was expressed in these columns that solution of the tick problem would eventually be found in the dipping process, and this view has been strengthened by recent experiments, conducted under government auspices, at Fort Worth. To all appearances the tests were successful, but it will require several months to fully determine the effect of the treatment. Dr. Victor E. Norgaard, formerly chief of the agricultural department, bureau of animal industry, has long been an exponent of this theory and now expresses the opinion that cattle below the quarantine line can be rendered innocuous to northern cattle, so that they may be exhibited on their merits at the Louisiana Purchase exposition next year. There has been much dissatisfaction over the expressed determination of Chief Coburn to exclude cattle from the infected districts on account of possible contamination of the other stock exhibited, but should some method be found of entirely eliminating the ticks the objections upon which Mr. Coburn's latest ruling are founded would be removed. Dr. Norgaard proposes that the range cattle which it is intended to exhibit be taken to northern pastures early in the spring and carefully treated, then removed to another non-infested pasture for further observation and treatment if necessary. Of course the remedies would have to be very carefully applied and this method would involve considerable expense, but the men who have, in the past, accomplished so much towards placing the cattle industry on a higher plane would doubtless not hesitate at the cost when such an opportunity is offered to acquaint the breeders of the older states with the progress of the live stock industry in the southwest during the past decade. The suggestion ought to receive the encouragement which it deserves.

HORTICULTURE AT THE FAIR.

The department of agriculture at the St. Louis World's Fair has just issued a circular of forty pages, which gives very complete information with regard to every possible question which may arise with relation to that department.

A part of the pamphlet is devoted to a statement as to the importance of placing a large amount of fruit in cold storage this fall in order that the space to be assigned any state may be covered at the opening of the exposition and kept covered during its entire period. Accompanying this are very full instructions for collecting, packing, wrapping and handling the fruit, in order that the best results may be obtained. Those who have given the subject no thought will be surprised when they study it to learn the great advance which has been made along this line within the past ten years. As a matter of fact the refrigeration of fruit in a commercial way may be said to have grown up within that very brief period.

The information contained in the pamphlet is all new and is brought together at a considerable expenditure of labor in order that every person interested may be able to participate in an intelligent way in the fruit exhibit at St. Louis.

Horticulture is one important branch of industry which has been neglected in Texas and the territories, but farmers are becoming aroused to the importance of fruit growing and a representative exhibit at the coming fairs will stimulate orchard developments. Much of interest and instruction is to be found in the pamphlet referred to, which may be obtained by addressing Frederic W. Taylor, chief of the department of horticulture for the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." The Journal will give away a superb piano next fall. Send in your estimates on the attendance at the Texas State Fair. The first correct guess gets it.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

DAVID AND GOLIATH.

Aug. 9. I Sam. 17:38-39.
 Golden Text—If God be for us, who can be against us. Rom. 8: 31.
 38 And Saul armed David with his armour, and he put an helmet of brass upon his head; also he armed him with a coat of mail.
 39 And David girded his sword upon his armour, and he essayed to go; for he had not proved it. And David said unto Saul, I cannot go with these; for I have not proved them. And David put them off him.
 40 And he took his staff in his hand, and chose him five smooth stones out of the brook, and put them in a shepherd's bag which he had, even in a scrip; and his sling was in his hand; and he drew near to the Philistine.
 41 And the Philistine came on and drew near unto David; and the man that bare the shield went before him.
 42 And when the Philistine looked about, and saw David he disdained him; for he was but a youth, and ruddy, and of a fair countenance.
 43 And the Philistine said unto David, Am I a dog, that thou comest to me with staves? And the Philistine cursed David by his gods.
 44 And the Philistine said unto David, Come to me, and I will give thy flesh unto the fowl of the air, and to the beasts of the field.
 45 Then said David to the Philistine, Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied.
 46 This day will the Lord deliver thee into mine hand; and I will smite thee, and take thine head from thee; and I will give the carcasses of the host of the Philistines this day unto the fowls of the air, and to the wild beasts of the earth; that all the earth may know that there is a God in Israel.
 47 And all this assembly shall know that the Lord saveth not with sword and spear; for the battle is the Lord's, and he will give you into our hands.
 48 And it came to pass, when the Philistine arose, and came and drew nigh to meet David, that David hastened, and ran toward the army to meet the Philistine.
 49 And David put his hand in his bag, and took thence a stone, and slang it, and smote the Philistine in his forehead; that the stone sunk into his forehead; and he fell upon his face to the earth.

In our last lesson we learn of David's anointment as King of Israel, coming from the field where he had been, tending his father's flocks of sheep to receive the prophet Samuel's blessing. The full import of this ceremony was seemingly not understood by his own family. We find in this lesson how, in the providence of God, David was brought to the attention of Saul and the whole of Israel. His fame as a musician had become known to some of Paul's followers, and, on occasions when Saul was greatly depressed he had been called upon to entertain him, but it was not until he appeared as a champion of his people, that he became a national character. He went into the battle with Goliath with faith in God, believing that if he could enable him to kill the lion which, at one time sought to destroy his flocks, he would crown him victor in this more important conflict. His foe was an enemy of God's people. He the champion defender of God's promises. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

GOOD CHEER.

Quaint old Thomas Fuller once said: "Make not a bosom friend of a melancholy soul; he'll be sure to aggravate thy adversity. He always goes heavy-loaded, and thou must bear half." If this is true, the melancholy are hedging themselves around with a very prickly fence, and cheerful people will be sorely tempted to give them a wide berth; but there are higher laws than those of taste and convenience, and it would seem to be the duty and privilege of the buoyant and optimistic soul to seek out his moping brother and let in upon his life sunny beams of his cheerful nature. Liveliness and Christian cheer are invaluable in unfreezing soured and crabbed people, who may have lost the true perspective of life. In a world where there are many petty and trying conditions—where there is not a little selfishness and peevishness—it is a blessed thing to chase away the somber clouds of melancholy by a good-natured and innocent laugh. At the risk of disagreeing with so good a man as Thomas Fuller, we would say, don't always avoid the company of the melancholy, for, in contact with them, you may learn a lesson of self-denial, and you may be able to drive their care away by an exercise of God's "good cheer."

An accurately constructed rifle, that can be depended up to "hit the bull's eye" every time, when aimed right, is appreciated by the rising generation of American citizens. The Stock and Farm Journal company will give away ten of these excellent guns to good guessers.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

- The Texas Stock Journal;
 - The Texas Farm Journal;
 - Kansas City Farm Journal.
- The combined circulation of the three Journals secures by far the largest circulation in the Southwest.

RANCHES.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—5000 acres in the Panhandle in tracts of 400 to 2000 acres. Write GEO. E. LUCAS, Austin, Tex.

FOR SALE—Mountain ranch, all stock, machinery and vehicles. Pery Ault, Dillon, Col.; \$4500.

FOR FINE BARGAINS in lands and ranches in the best stock farming part of the Panhandle, write to WITHERSPOON & GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.

FARMS.

I HAVE just put on sale the R. E. Brooks subdivision of the G. B. and N. survey, just west of Sour Lake; will sell acre tracts for \$75. Each is a positive bargain and will soon be sold out; title perfect. I have the largest and most exclusive list of property in the Sour Lake district. N. M. NORFLEET, Houston, Tex.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Combined farm and ranch, 850 acres, 200 acres in cultivation, balance very fine grass land, soil unsurpassed, well fenced with house and necessary out-buildings, 5 miles of Coleman, abundance of water and wood; title perfect, on terms to suit. Box 5, Coleman, Tex.

FOR SALE—We have improved farms, stock farms and stock ranches, also several large tracts of land suitable for colonization purposes in McCulloch, Brown, Coleman and Concho counties. For further particulars and prices address W. T. MELTON & CO., Brady, Tex., or MELTON & COUCH, Brownwood, Tex.

1200 ACRES in Jack county, Texas, for sale, within two miles of county seat, a flourishing railroad town. Nearly all tillable land, both timber and prairie; fenced and improved, and splendidly adapted for a fine stock ranch. For full particulars address BOX 145, Jacksboro, Texas.

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

ONE TRACT of good grass or farming land, consisting of 720 acres, to let on 5 or 10 years' lease; cheap for cash. Address BOX 88, Fort Gibson, I. T.

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

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Nicely improved section, joining Higgins, Lipscomb county. Write me for terms. A. H. TULLIS, Higgins, Tex.

MILLIONS of acres of land in the state of Texas are awaiting the heirs of early Texas settlers. Are you an heir to any part of this property? If so, write me. I will buy your interest or will recover same for you, or I will pay you for securing contracts for recovery of lands. I will purchase outright lands in any portion of South or East Texas. N. M. NORFLEET, Houston, Tex.

FOR SALE—Land \$1.50 up to \$25; healthy, cheap. For description, price, etc., write G. P. BARBER, Mineral Wells, Tex.

MILLIONS of acres in various large-size tracts of long leaf pine lands, and very fine cypress lands in Florida; 150,000 of pine land in Texas for sale by me, CAPT. J. A. H. HOSACK, the Agent, Cleburne, Tex.

FOR SALE—Farms, ranches, irrigable lands; electric light and ice plant, doing a fine business; town property. Information cheerfully given. Will pay railroad expenses from any point in Texas on purchases through us to the amount of \$5000. WALTERS & HAGAN, Lawyers and Real Estate Agents, San Saba, Tex.

640 ACRES, Lipscomb County, well watered and fenced; 100-acre feed crop; 150 graded cattle; 3-room house, farm implements, etc.; \$4200. A. C. HAMILTON, Cayote, Tex.

320 ACRES good land, no brakes, near railroad; \$2 an acre. PANHANDLE RANCH AGENCY, Hartley, Tex.

FOR SALE—Two sections land, rich loamy soil, fine grass land. Write for particulars R. L. KANE, Dalhart, Tex.

TEXAS, TEXAS, TEXAS—The state of Texas has more than 10,000,000 acres of school land for sale at from one dollar to two dollars per acre, one-fortieth of the price cash and the balance payable forty years after date at only three per cent interest. For further particulars address ASHBY S. JAMES, Special School Land Attorney, Austin, Tex.

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MULES.

FOR SALE—24 head of gentle work mules, 5 to 8 years old, 16 1/2 hands high; weight from 1100 to 1300 pounds; in fine condition. J. H. ROPER, Itasca, Texas.

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REGISTERED HEREFORDS FOR SALE—3 head, \$150 per head, as good as there is in Texas. No risk from fever. For a bargain see W. F. SULLIVAN, San Saba, Tex.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Two standard bred horses, one a roadster, one a combination trotter and saddler, both young, extra nice animals. Box 5, Coleman, Tex.

FOR SALE—Ten head of Double Standard Polled Durham cattle, acclimated, and a bargain. Address J. E. LUTZ, Vernon, Tex.

FOR SALE—Twenty Durham cows; part have calves from Lord Butterfly No. 145843, others bred. JOSEPH G. ROBINSON & SONS, Celina, Tex.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS make \$25.00 per week introducing Milkene, the great milk producer; new discovery. Write to-day. MILKENE MFG. CO., PARSONS, KAN.

SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS to good men or women. Alpha Tau Mutual Benefit Order. Home company. Cheapest life, health and accident insurance. Organizers can make \$200 to \$400 per month. Money loaned to members. For particulars address THOMAS A. POPE, Cameron, Tex.

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

BUSINESS CHANCE.

A partner in registered Hereford cattle with experience to run the same; would prefer middle-aged man. I will furnish pasture and a well equipped farm to feed and handle the same. I am obliged to quit work on account of health. Partner must have at least \$10,000. Correspondence solicited. C. T. DeGRAFFENTREID, Ceta, Tex.

FINANCIAL.

A FEW shares at \$100 per share for sale in the Snyder Mer. Co., of Snyder, Tex. Write BOX 41, Snyder, Tex.

24 PER CENT yearly on investment, 2 per cent dividends paid every month; no get-rich scheme; honest, legitimate business. Write for particulars. THE FIFE INVESTMENT COMPANY, San Antonio, Tex.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms and ranches by W. C. BELCHER LAND MORTGAGE CO., Board of Trade Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.

FINANCIAL—Money to lend on farms and ranches. TEXAS SECURITY COMPANY, Land Title Block, Fort Worth, Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A lady in each vicinity to handle our line of jewelry. Samples free. Write for particulars. O. L. COLEMAN & BRO., Dallas, Tex.

FOR SALE—Saloon, situated 709 Garrison avenue, Fort Smith, Ark., one of the best locations in the city. Average sales now \$37.50 per day and improving. Lunch counter in rear. Good location for club room upstairs. Reasons for selling, want to quit the business. License paid to Jan. 1, 1904. JOHN F. MOORE.

GOING to sell the best gin, mill, farm, store, here and 350 acres choice land in Archer county. I mean business. W. A. LILES, Texarkana, Tex.

WANTED—Married man to do general work on ranch; must be sober, willing and industrious. Address DEEP CREEK RANCH, Pontotoc, Tex.

EXCHANGE—For stock or property, well bred 4-year-old mouse colored jack, 14 hands high, perfect form. Box 6, Roysse, Tex.

I WANT to buy a car of good mares or horses. On answering please give description and price. T. H. LEAVERTON, Grapeland, Tex.

DEWEY Hay Press; three men and one mule can press 200 bales a day, price \$65. Manufactured by W. C. GUNLOCK, Victoria, Texas.

FOR SALE—One splendid young Great Dane brood bitch, sire Chicago Giant, ex-Capitol Lady, dark golden brindle (12 first litter); also two female puppies, cheap. J. N. DENNY, Vernon, Tex.

OPIUM AND WHISKY HABIT Cured at home in four to eight days. No pain. Address DR. B. C. THOMPSON, 624 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

BED-WETTING cured regardless of age. Package of Pen-ine, directions and booklet mailed free. MISSOURI REMEDY CO., Dept. 350, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To buy oats and wheat at ruling market price. Write WISRODT GRAIN CO., Galveston, Tex.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

Largest factory in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. WOOD & EDWARDS, 336 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

HAIR suffer with corns and bunions? I guarantee to cure them for only 50c. R. A. FOND, Putnam, Ok.



NATIONAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

Home office, Indianapolis, Ind.

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There are other officials yet to be named.

NOT A TRUST.

The American Society of Equity is not a trust. Editors who talk so should brighten up their rusty intellects. A trust is a combination of corporations to monopolize a certain line of production or utility. Not so with the American Society of Equity. It is a combination of individual producers in the interest of all; it in no sense places in restraint of trade. It places the cattle upon a thousand hills and the products of seven million farms, in easy reach to appease the hunger of an eating world, asking therefor only a just and equitable price compared with the prices fixed by the consuming millions, on articles which the farmer must take in return. This is not the work of a trust or monopolist.

WHAT EQUITY STANDS FOR.

Members of the American Society of Equity believe in organization and co-operation. They believe it is good for the manufacturers, the merchants, capitalists, wage earners, farmers, everybody. It means a smaller profit, but a steady profit; and this means benefits for the co-operator and those who deal with him. We tell you in future years people will look on our old competitive system as a barbarous practice, and the people who practiced it will be classed as only partially civilized. The competitive system induces you to do the other fellow before he gets a chance to do you. All this feeling will be absent under the co-operative system.

HOW TO END A VICIOUS SYSTEM.

Co-operation in equity by the farmers of this country would mean the end of a vicious competitive system that has been responsible for more financial loss and wretchedness than all the wars of the century. It will mean the end of slavery for many million men, women and children, representing the greatest class of citizens of our country. It will also mean the same to their brethren and sisters who labor in the same fields in foreign countries. It will mean the uplifting of the largest class of our people and the upbuilding of our greatest industry. It will mean increased prosperity for every legitimate industry and guarantee unprecedented and uninterrupted prosperity to the nation.

The success of the farmers' co-operative society means the dawn of equity for farmers, and we hope the beginning of an era of equity. All proclaim the warm rays of equity, as they shine to give new life and bring hope to millions of hearts throughout our beautiful land.

FARMERS, STAND TOGETHER.

Scarcely a paper of general circulation in the United States could live a single moon without the support of the farmers. And yet many of these papers are the first to sneer at every effort made by the farmers to improve their condition, except such efforts as rebound to the benefit of others rather than the farmers who make them. They

sneered at the Grange until that stalwart society proved the farmers' ability to organize. They sneered at the Alliance and F. M. B. A., until those organizations got so strong as to overwhelm them; then they tumbled over one another to get upper seats in the chief councils, and led them into forbidden ways. When the fruits of that misguided counsel came in decadence and disintegration, these same publications settled back upon their dignity and shrieked, "I told you so!" With characteristic inconsistency, they now declare that farmers, a class which has done more than any other class on earth cannot do what all other classes have done, place a price upon the products of their own labor! We pity the farmer who, in the face of history and the world's achievements, listens to these belittlements of his class.—Up-to-Date Farming.

OBSERVATIONS ON ORGANIZATION.

President C. A. Everitt of the American Society of Equity writes that he has been doing some organizing of local unions lately, and he knows from personal experience what organizers have to contend with and what questions farmers ask.

In the first place, they want to know if farmers CAN organize.

The question can be answered by referring to the Grange, Farmers' Alliance, Farmers' Mutual Benefit association, etc. Farmers did organize them. They had millions of members. If farmers did organize in the past, they will again, if there is good opportunity.

The second question to answer is: Can farmers co-operate after they organize?

Would you expect a large army to be weak on account of its great number of brawny, able-bodied men? Would you expect a country with millions of soldiers to say, "We cannot resist the enemy because we have too many soldiers?" No. But the country would organize the soldiers into an army, put generals, colonels, captains, etc., over them down to small bodies. This is what the American Society of Equity will do for the great army of American farmers. We will organize them into local unions until the country is saturated, and have one head, general, or board of directors, as it is called, for the entire agricultural interests of the country. The head will be in quick communication with each subordinate part or local union, and each soldier (member) constantly reporting to the head (through the local union secretary.) In this way the orders will be heard by all members all over the land, and unity of action secured.

Will farmers stick together? This is the third question, and it is pointed out that they did not in the Grange, Alliance, etc. This is very true. It would be surprising if they did, because there was nothing for them to stick for. No benefits, or, at most, not sufficient benefits. All the former farmers' societies undertook to regulate the other people's business and the politics of the country. The A. S. of E. proposes to regulate the farmers' business only, and let the other classes attend to their own. Any person who has followed our writings and understands the plan of this society will readily agree that great benefits are to be secured by farmers if they co-operate to get profitable prices for their products, and then all other good things will follow.

In conclusion: Farmers can organize because they have more than once. Farmers can co-operate according to the plan of the A. S. of E. Farmers will hold together, because in this society they will get benefits—great benefits—and it will make their business the best on earth. Under such conditions no inducement can be offered them to disorganize.

There are almost an unlimited number of reasons why farmers should co-operate, and not one good reason can be advanced why they should not.

What is better to equip a young man for the battle of life than a good commercial education? The Journal will provide a course in the Fort Worth Business College to some young man. See particulars on page 16.

Give Dobbin a good cleaning up once a day during the hot weather.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUNG MEN, why not learn telegraphy for railroad positions? Tuition reasonable, and students can earn board while attending school. Positions secured; write for catalogue. HOUSTON TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Houston, Texas.

MORPHINE, opium and liquor habits cured at home by a treatment wholly new in method, action and results; no pain, suffering or prostration; you continue your regular work every day; no dreaded last stage or substitution, but a thorough lasting cure; free trial treatment and sealed booklet sent on request. Write today to DR. PURDY, Mitchell building, Room 20, Houston, Texas.

TEXAS SECRET SERVICE BUREAU—M. N. Cure, Manager; formerly San Antonio Detective & Protective Agency. Established 1887. Furnishes reliable and experienced detectives for civil and criminal investigations. No. 912½ Congress Ave., P. O. Box 541, Houston, Texas.

HALF PRICE AND LESS THAN HALF PRICE for organs taken in exchange. Some same as new, others slightly used, embracing best makes of this country; never before have such values been offered. Write or call THOS. GOGGAN & BRO., Dallas, Tex., Largest Piano, Organ and Music House in the South.

MORPHINE, whiskey habits cured in 20 days without pain. Deposit money in bank, pay when cured. Railroad fare paid both ways in case of failure. Will place you in correspondence with patients cured. Write MATTHEWS HOME, San Antonio, Texas.

WE CAN furnish you reliable help. Man and wife for ranch or farm work or cook. Address FORT WORTH EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 1011 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex. Reference Ft. Worth National Bank.

FOR LEASE—Large livery and sale stable in heart of Houston, the great railroad center of Texas. Plenty of room, air, light; fine artesian water, over 60 stalls. Apply to GEO. L. PORTER & SON, Houston, Tex.

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

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

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

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

WANTED—From 10 to 30 sections of good smooth grass land, in Northwest Texas, with water. Will pay cash for a bargain. Don't answer unless you have one. Address Box 282, Paris, Tex.

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

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

TELEGRAPHY

Wanted young men to learn Telegraphy and Railway Business. Write J. P. TIGHE, care Santa Fe Ry., Arkansas City, Kansas.

TO A MOCKING BIRD.

The Mocking Bird awakes the morn'
With its matins, sweet and shrill;
From his 'customed perch on the old
elm tree,

'Neath my neighboring window sill,
'Arise! arise!' he seems to say,
'And greet the morning sun;
'Tis time for you to begin the day.
My morning's work is done."

'I've sung my songs to the fading stars
I've drank of the early dew—
Have chased the bees in the flower
beds

And gathered the blossoms new;
So I must off to the quiet woods
Away from the noisy throng,
And bathe my wings in the cooling
streams

Whilst you worry the day along."

"But bye and bye as the daylight fades
And the evening stars appear,

I'll come from out the forest shade
Your weary heart to cheer;
And back again in the old elm tree
When the world about is still

I'll sing my songs of melody
'Neath your neighboring window
sill."

HOWARD W. PEAK.

U S U S U S U S

Uncle Sam Knows a Good Thing



U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

When he sees it, which, is the reason he takes so much pride in the

The U. S. has many points of superiority, but the following three are sufficient to make it

The most desirable to own:

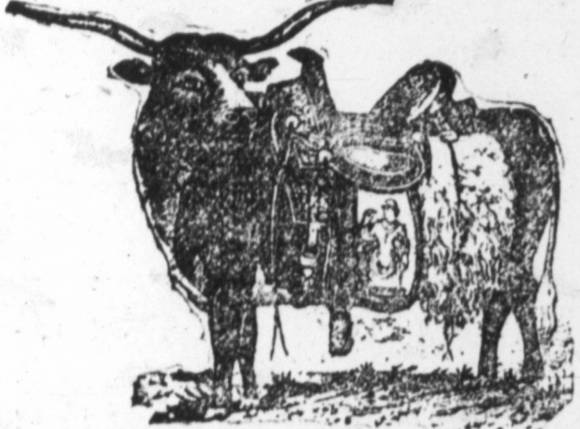
- Clean Skimming.**—Holds the World's Record.
- Safety.**—All gears entirely enclosed in iron case.
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U S U S U S U S



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Have been on the market nearly a third of a century, and are growing more popular as the years go by. Our new catalogue, showing all latest improvements and newest ideas in Saddles and Harness sent free upon application.

**The S. C. Gallup Saddlery Company,
Pueblo, Colorado.**

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Carry Nothing But

FINE VEHICLES

And can give you any style you may want. THEY CARRY IN STOCK


**Busses, Wagonettes, Coupes,
Rockaways, Landaus**

And every other kind of Vehicle known to the trade.

247-249 Elm St., Dallas. Cor. 3d & Houston Sts., FortWorth.

To out of town buyers: If you come to see us and buy a Vehicle, we will pay your R'y fare not to exceed \$5.00.

FIFE & MILLER.



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600 W. Weatherford St., Fort Worth, Texas.

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CYPRESS TANKS, TUBS AND TROUGHS.
Spool, Ball Valve and Cook Pattern Working
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PERFECTION FLOAT VALVES.

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Webster Gasoline Engines
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No trouble to make estimates or answer questions. Correspondence solicited.

Malleable Lugs on all Tanks.



There's a Way for the SUMMER TOURIST

THE KATY WAY

For information write KATY-Dallas, Tex.

DAIRY

Salt produces thirst, but it is as much a necessity to the welfare of the dairy herd as good, pure water.

One good way to keep the cows from kicking is to tie a rope or strap tightly around the body in front of the udder and hook bones. Take a three-quarter inch or inch rope and tie a loop in one end, pass around the body of the cow and put the other end through the loop and pull up tightly until the muscles of the flank and back are so gripped as to interfere with the kicking operation. This method will not only prevent kicking at the time, but if followed for a week or two will often entirely break them of this habit.

OIL MEAL FOR CALVES.

There is no more healthful feed for calves than oil meal or oil cake. It can be fed to calves as soon as they commence eating milk. It should be boiled at first and mixed with the milk—one or two tablespoonsful at first, and as soon as they have learned to eat grain, the dry meal can be mixed with the grain. A half pound a day can be fed when the calf gets to eating his grain good. Skimmed milk with the oil meal and grain, will make a good ration for the calf and it will grow and do well on it.

Two-thirds oats and one-third corn will make a good ration. It does not pay to grind feed for calves, as they masticate and digest it whole nearly as well as if it were ground.

GOLDEN RULES FOR THE DAIRY.

A set of rules adopted by the famous Blythwood dairy of Stansted, England, are good enough for use in almost any latitude or longitude. The following is a condensation of them:

Give the cows 2 lbs. to 3 lbs. of concentrated food daily when on the pastures.

See that they have access to pure water. That they are not worried by flies, nor over-driven by boys, or hunted by dogs.

Milk regularly. Insist upon the udders being wiped clean, and the milkers having clean hands and clean pails.

Never mix the milk of a newly-calved cow, or a very stale milker, with that from the others.

Keep salt in the manger. Always clean out the manger after every meal.

Treat the animals with kindness, they will amply repay it.

Never dip the fingers in the pail when milking.

In winter never use turnips, or grains, musty hay, barley straw, or an excessive quantity of oil cake.

Select such roots as carrots, parsnips and mangolds, the best hay, oat straw, sweet grass, silage, oats, bran, middlings, meal, cottonseed meal.

Carry the milk to the dairy while warm from the cow. It must not be allowed to cool before pouring into the setting vessels.

Strain it carefully.

Take care that the setting vessels and the dairy are thoroughly sweet and clean, and the latter dry free from draughts conveying foul smells, and without drains, trapped or otherwise.

Place the cream in a deep earthen vessel, and when adding subsequent skimmings, stir and mix the whole with a wooden stirrer.

FEEDING COWS IN SUMMER.

Nearly every summer along the latter part of July and during August a period of dry weather occurs and pastures become short. This affects the producer of milk more than any other class of farmers, and the production of milk in these two months is usually about half what it was the months before, observes a writer in Dairy and Creamery. When the cows fall away in their flow of milk on account of the dry feed, it is impossible to get them back to a full flow of milk again, and so the loss is carried on into winter. It will pay every producer of milk to provide green feed that he can supply his cows in late summer to make up the short pasture. Nothing will produce like corn or is so easily handled. A few acres of corn, planted thick and fed to cows in late July and August will return more value to the farmer than those acres which he allows to

grow to maturity. It is entirely practicable to increase from 15 to 30 per cent the total amount of milk the cows will give if the flow of milk can be kept up through that period of the year when pastures are dry and short. There is money in it.

Another feed stuff that may be used, either green or as cured fodder, is sorghum. It should be planted at the rate of 100 pounds per acre, so that it will grow thick and fine, and if seeded on good seed bed free from weeds will make several tons of cured fodder that is very palatable and nutritious for feeding cows and young stock. Sorghum fodder has about the same feeding value as timothy hay.

Rape is not a suitable feed for cows, since it gives the milk and butter a rank, disagreeable taste and lowers its selling value.

NEW MILK FEVER REMEDY.

The following treatment for milk fever is reported by M. Knusel, a famous veterinarian of Lucerne, Switzerland:

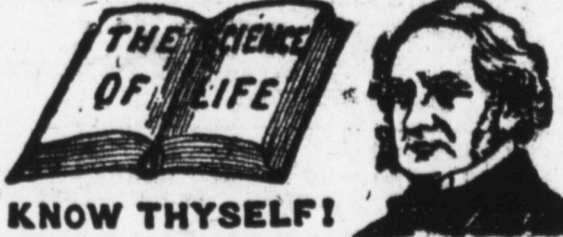
The treatment consists of the injection of pure oxygen into the udder. M Knusel had previously practiced the comparatively new treatment with iodide of potassium, administered sometimes through the mouth and at other times by injection into the udder, but had found it to fail in serious cases.

This led him to try the oxygen treatment, which he had applied in 22 cases when he reported. Some of the cows were in an extremely dangerous condition, prostrated, insensible, and with labored respiration, accelerated pulse and paralyzed tongue. Yet in 30 to 60 minutes after the injection they had so far recovered as to eat and not one of them died. From 6 to 10 litres of oxygen were injected, the gas being compressed to 25 atmospheres in an apparatus which contains a valve for regulating the pressure.

After washing and disinfecting a teat he introduced the teat probe, and slowly opened the tap to release the oxygen. When two quarters had been filled an assistant compressed the two teats, and by massage the gas was distributed through the glandular tissues. This operation was repeated with the other two quarters, the whole work occupying only about 10 minutes. Gradually the treated cow showed signs of recovery, first raising her head, next shifting into a comfortable position, and soon getting onto her feet.

In two instances a relapse occurred through the cows having been milked too soon, but another treatment quickly restored them. M. Knusel believes that if his treatment be applied soon enough it will be successful in all cases. He suggests, as the explanation of the effectiveness of oxygen, that the poison formed in the udder and passed into the general circulation of the animal is produced by micro-organism, which may be anaerobic, and therefore unable to live in the presence of oxygen.

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EDITOR'S NOTE. For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.
The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

WOMANS DEPARTMENT

PIGS OR PEOPLE.

I KATE SHARP, am of those who float and feed among the restaurants of a large city and travel to and fro upon trolley cars. Yesterday morning I slipped into one of the public eating places for my modest coffee and roll. I am not proud, but I do appreciate good table manners.

A well dressed man sat opposite me at the restaurant table and engaged in the feeding process. He looked as though he thought he was a gentleman. Well, having finished, he drew out of his waistcoat pocket a quill toothpick. Many and many a month no doubt that same tool had done duty. He proceeded to use it in the most glaring manner, clicking with his tongue meanwhile, I sitting there a dumb, suffering victim. After he had concluded the above delicate and pleasing operation, then—heaven save us!—he deliberately wiped the demonish toothpick upon the restaurant napkin, rubbing and polishing it carefully. Do you wonder that I felt queasy?

Next meal was dinner at another great public feeding ground. Kate took her modest place this time at a table where only women sat. Surely now, she thought, among "females of my own sex" I shall not be made queasy.

Near her was a well dressed young lady who plainly thought herself somebody, for she criticised to her friend with withering scorn an old lady who asked for a "dish" of strawberries instead of using the up to date word "plate." Then my young lady who thought herself somebody calmly picked up from her own plate with her fingers food which well bred persons always handle with a fork and ate it thus, actually licking her fingers afterward as a dog licks his paws. But "worse remains behind." A jar of chonned pickle was upon the table. The



SHE GOUGED AND CLAWED THE ORANGE PEEL OFF.

girl who thought she was somebody shoveled out a spoonful of that pickle into the palm of her hand and in the sight of gods and men deliberately picked it up between the thumb and forefinger of the other hand and thus conveyed it, monkey-like, to her mouth, again licking her fingers afterward. At this stage Kate left.

She entered a trolley car. It was crowded, and a fat young woman squeezed in beside her. It was a stifling hot day and the fat young woman had been shopping many hours. That she was stout had not helped her appearance. Her hair was tousled, her hairpins were half tumbling out. Her face would have been a pretty one on a well groomed, tidy woman. Now it was covered with dust and perspiration, naturally, and the young woman's hands were still worse.

The stout young woman put up her hands and arranged that hair, sticking the pins in. Then she picked her teeth with a pin awhile. Then she unrolled an orange from a paper, throwing the paper upon the floor. Next, with her fingers that were not clean and her nails that were black, before all the folk, that fat girl gouged and clawed the peel off that orange, then tore the

orange itself into uncouth junks and refreshed herself therewith, the fingers leaving their trace upon them. She did not throw the fragments of peel openly upon the car floor, but, with the slyness of a woman, tucked them down beside her under the seat, where they would be difficult for the car cleaner to get at. Her own cat would have eaten more daintily.

Opposite the fat young woman was a family party. The children devoured peanuts and scattered the shells all about them till the floor was a sight to behold. To add to the decorative effect, their father spat tobacco upon the floor. It was a handsome, expensively finished car, with polished maple woodwork and beautifully woven reed seats.

In the evening Kate Sharp went to an entertainment given by a German literary society. The only American on the programme was a professor in one of the leading universities of the United States. He gave his address from the elevated platform, then sat down and, there above the heads of his audience, crossed his legs and tilted his chair far back, leaving only the bottom of the chair and the under part of his lower limbs fronting his audience. Is one surprised that they stared, nudged one another and whispered? O my country, of thee I sing! Are we pigs or people?

KATE SHARP.

BREEDING SELFISHNESS.

"What a selfish little beast that boy is!"

Every one agreed. Even his mother shook her head sadly and remarked: "It is the one fault Charley has. He never will stop to think of other people."

But what amused me and made me perhaps a trifle indignant was that every one seemed to think it was the child's fault—that it was a part of him quite as much as his stammer and the way that he walked.

What nonsense! Don't we receive the little mind fresh and fair as an unwritten page, and, if we do not actually write upon it, don't we guide or push the baby fingers which hold the recording pen? Stop and think, fond mother, and you will see how every baby fault had its start under your unwatchful eye, and in nine cases out of ten it was owing to some unwise action of yours, not the child's.

Now, take the little boy under discussion. I have seen him run into the room and take the best chair. That was only natural. But, when poor grandmamma came in, did he get up and give the old lady the comfortable seat? Not a bit of it. Now, there was her chance—there was the mother's chance. Either of them might have taught him in a nice way the doctrine of courtesy and unselfishness. Instead of that, here is what happened: Grandmamma mildly sat down in a straight cane chair quite as if it were the proper order of things.

Now, can you blame the boy? He didn't even realize he was doing anything out of the way. Why should he? Every one seemed to take it as a matter of course. It was the same way when mother deprived herself in order that he might have her dessert plus his own, when the whole feminine portion of the household gave in to his wants and inconvenienced itself for his pleasure.

There you have your selfish boy! Blame him? Blame the parents! The most generous man living, the greatest philanthropist, would be a mere selfish brute if he had been brought up in that way. HELEN CLIFTON.

THE GIRL WHO IS LOVED.

Her features may or may not be good, her complexion perhaps leaves something to be desired, but her sweet, true eyes and her kindly heart make her friends forget any physical shortcomings that she may have, and wherever she goes she is as welcome as the sunshine.

Her charm is in her freshness and her naturalness. She is sweet and wholesome herself, and, being that, she is on the lookout for the good that is in the world. Somehow she always finds it. People seem to be at their best in her presence, and, though she knows that the world has its ugly, seamy side, she escapes personal contact with it.

She is simple and honest, and people who are tired of the shams and hollowness of society, delight in her.

SELF CONSCIOUS.

I PITY her and yet I wouldn't have her around for anything—not at any merrymaking of my giving certainly," said the society woman.

"What is she like?"

"Why, don't you know? She is the girl who is always thinking of herself."

"The selfish girl, you mean?"

"Not at all. She may be the most generous hearted girl alive, but she is always, even unconsciously, painfully conscious of herself."

"But how does she show it?"

"Oh, when you tell her incidents from your life she is always mentally comparing them with her own. And when you show her your new gowns she compares them inch by inch with hers. When she goes out into society—which isn't often after people find out about her—unless she is the center of everything she sits and mopes. She calls it 'not feeling well,' and then retires early with a headache."

"Is she good at sports?"

"Not at all. She is too self conscious to do anything with grace. She is always thinking, 'What will people say?' The result is she fozzles at golf, dances stiffly, makes mistakes, is absent minded at cards and bungles at the piano. In a word, she is never spontaneous, free and natural, as a girl should be."

"She can talk about herself, I suppose?"

"Yes, but not in a conceited way. She is always excusing herself and blaming her timidity, her hard life, etc. Her life becomes one perpetual apology and one long succession of failures."

"Is she vain?"

"No, but she gets the credit of being so. There isn't a mirror she passes that she doesn't glance into on the sly—not to admire herself, but to be sure she isn't coming to pieces. If she isn't quizzing her clothes she is busy with a hand mirror seeing if her teeth are not loose or assuring herself that a mole is not coming on the end of her nose."

"But is it always the poor girl's fault?"

"No; it is primarily that of her parents. Of a naturally timid disposition, she probably had either a very accomplished and brilliant or a very timid mother. Both would be equally exacting and both would keep nagging her—



SHE LOOKS INTO EVERY MIRROR.

one timidly, the other severely. 'Mary, don't attempt to drive if you can't turn that corner properly.' 'Mary, you can't play well enough on the piano to do so before all these people.' 'Mary, don't get up and dance in the hotel ball room before all these people. I noticed a woman smiling because you jerk so.' And so forth and so on until little by little Mary develops into that most piteous object—the self conscious girl." MAUD ROBINSON.

Only care and intelligent feeding are necessary to get good sheep into the pink of condition, but they must be well attended to after they reach that stage to prevent deterioration.

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When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.

MAVERICKS.

C. L. Bloome of Ozona has a contract to put up 3500 yearling steers for Haiff Bros., and is buying them below the line.

"Mastodon," and 1800-pound steer, was recently sent to market from Merkel. This giant tipped the beam at 1800 pounds, and brought \$83.

Fires and Crews have purchased about 1000 yearling steers in Childress county during the past two weeks. They are paying \$12 per head, and need several hundred more.

A. J. Boyd left recently for Chihuahua, Mexico, with a carload of black muley bulls, which will be put on his ranch. They were bought of the C ranch, west of Midland, at \$40 around.

Agitation for the extermination of prairie dogs is being resumed in West Texas. Poisoned grain, bisulphide of carbon and other "medicines" are being used, in the hope of checking their depredations.

A deal has been closed at Llano, Tex., by which J. D. Slaton acquires the Granite Cliff ranch, together with all improvements. The tract consists of about 8000 acres, and they were paid \$46,000. It is one of the finest pastures in that section of the state.

A report from Marlow, I. T., says that but very few young cattle are changing hands, indicating that the cowmen are not parting with their stock. The prospects for a big corn crop and the abundance of other feed is said to be the reason for holding on to the cattle.

The largest steer in Oklahoma is said to be owned by H. Broadwell of Ralston. The steer is three years old, was raised exclusively on range grass, and is 19 1/2 hands high. It weighs 2889 pounds, and measures 16 feet from the end of its nose to the tip of its tail.

The Sunday livestock "special," recently inaugurated by the Texas and Pacific railway for the purpose of reaching the Fort Worth market early in the week, is proving a great benefit to shippers. The run from Colorado City is made in twelve hours, which is nearly as good as a passenger train schedule.

When in Chicago last week S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth fell afoul of the Drovers' Journal interviewer and talked as follows about Texas conditions: "I never saw conditions in Texas better. The wheat crop was fine, corn is looking good and cotton is promising. Pastures were never better and cattle are taking on flesh rapidly. I never saw prospects more flattering."

During the present term of the Mitchell county court forty-eight new damage suits against railroad companies have been filed at Colorado City, and in not one instance has the jury

POULTRY.

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

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

THE Norton Poultry Farm, Breeders of Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15, and White P. Rocks Eggs \$3.00 for 15. Fine stock for sale at reasonable prices. State agents for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Shipped from Dallas at factory prices. Send for free catalogue. Also carry in stock Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, Mica Crystal Grits, Ground Oyster Shell, Lambert's Death to Lice powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters. THE NORTON POULTRY FARM, Box 622, Dallas, Tex.

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

yet failed to find a verdict for the plaintiff. Placing the average of these suits at \$500 each, the aggregate will reach nearly \$25,000, which is a pretty heavy sum to be awarded at one term of county court to come out of the strong box of the railroad companies, and if similar conditions prevail at other shipping points, the railway companies must suffer severely.

The steamship Atlantian, which arrived in port at Galveston last Thursday, is being rapidly prepared for another cargo of cattle which will be taken to South Africa and distributed to the Boer farmers. On April 10 last this big ship sailed from that port with 2550 head of Texas cattle. This large cargo reached its destination after a voyage of thirty-five days in which a loss of less than 1 per cent was sustained. Discharging her cargo at Delagoa bay, the ship sailed for Galveston. All of her old stalls are intact, and after making a few repairs and storing food, another cargo of equal size will be taken aboard.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

Abzill & Blue of Homestead, O. T., sold 89 head of 183-pound hogs at \$5.57 1/2.

C. M. Hass, a regular shipper from Ralston, O. T., sold 60 head of hogs to Armour, which averaged 265 pounds, and brought \$5.55.

S. W. Brown of Calvert had in 60 head of hogs, which averaged 193 pounds, and brought \$5.50.

G. C. Morrison of Tulsa, I. T., marketed 80 head of hogs averaging 183 pounds, which brought \$5.50.

F. W. Hudson of Meridian sold 27 head of 752-pound cows at \$2.25 and one 240-pounder at \$3.

Gagnebin & Cox of Augusta, O. T., had in last Friday 74 head of 209-pound hogs, which brought \$5.55.

H. O. Dutton of Cordell, O. T., sold last Thursday 71 head of 211-pound hogs at \$5.62 1/2, topping the market.

Last week's receipts at the Fort Worth stockyards consisted of 5963 cattle, 560 calves, 1525 hogs and 2202 sheep.

James Crawford of Purcell, I. T., had on the market last Friday 71 head of hogs, which averaged 236 pounds, and brought \$5.55.

Ternis & Lindley of Custer City, O. T., marketed Saturday 79 head of 222-pound hogs, which brought \$5.65, and topped the market.

B. N. Gilbert of Lahoma, O. T., sold to the Houston Packing company last Friday 78 head of 188-pound hogs at \$5.62 1/2, and topped the market.

Tom Brazelton of Weatherford marketed on Saturday eight steers, averaging 675 pounds, which sold at \$2.10, and sixteen 676-pounds cows at \$1.90.

Fred R Gallion of Arapahoe, O. T., had in 77 head of hogs Saturday which averaged 210 pounds, and sold to the Houston Packing company at \$5.62 1/2.

F. L. Cofield of Wichita, Kan., was on the market Saturday with two carloads of heavy hogs. Their average weight was 382 pounds, and they sold at \$5.40.

John R. Lewis of Sweetwater was on the yards Friday of last week with a cull lot of grade Herefords, out of which he sold 25 head of 760-pound cows at \$2.35 and 4 steers at \$2.35.

M. F. Akers of Duncan, I. T., topped the cow market Friday with 11 head of 877-pounders. They brought \$2.50. He also topped the steer market at \$3 with 5 head of 858-pounders.

Mr. Hill of the firm of Cherryholmes & Hill, of Chico was on the market with 32 head of cattle, out of which he sold 18 head of cows at \$2.35, 3 steers at \$3.15, 4 steers at \$2.65 and one calf at \$2.75

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There is no better remedy for these common diseases than **DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS**, as a trial will prove. **Take No Substitute.**

Cattlemen who have been facing the serious problem of retaining leases on lands which they have been holding in the Chickasaw Nation are expecting no trouble in renewing rental contracts. It was feared by stockmen that owing to the uncertainty of land tenures and in the allotment of the lands the cattle industry would be unable to hold or renew leases, and much has been written of late concerning the situation. It is remembered that the lands are being allotted in severalty to members of the tribe and the impression has prevailed that in the rapid settlement, stockmen would be prevented from making leases with the Indians, but this is not so.

If things have gone wrong in the past, perhaps your fortunes will change after you have "guessed." At any rate, a great load will be lifted from your mind.

COLORED EXCURSION TO PINE BLUFF.

Once more we are going to have a grand time, and we want you all to join us. On Aug. 3 the Cotton Belt will run an excursion from all points on its line in Texas to Pine Bluff, the maximum rate being \$4 for the round trip.

The Arkansas Colored State Fair, Street Carnival and Emancipation Jubilee will be in progress Aug. 4, 5 and 6, 1903, and the limit of your ticket will enable you to spend the entire time in Pine Bluff. Elaborate arrangements have been made for your entertainment, including a base ball game for the championship of Arkansas and Texas; speeches by men of national reputation. Splendid bands will furnish sweet music on the train.

Pine Bluff is strictly a colored man's town, they owning many fine buildings, business houses and fine parks, which will be thrown open for your pleasure.

For details of entertainment, amusement, etc., watch for big bills or ask any Cotton Belt agent. Be sure to go to this grand jubilee. For full information write to Harry Goodloe, Kerens, Tex.; Bob Gardner, Tyler, Tex.; W. M. Stratimire, Dallas, Tex.

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PROOF POSITIVE June 18, 1902. Dr. J. B. SILVER, 12 CAUSEWAY ST., BOSTON, MASS., writes: I recommend your wonderful Face Bleach in the treatment of skin diseases and in the successful removal of all blotches and pimples. I daily receive the highest compliments of the efficacy of your Face Bleach.

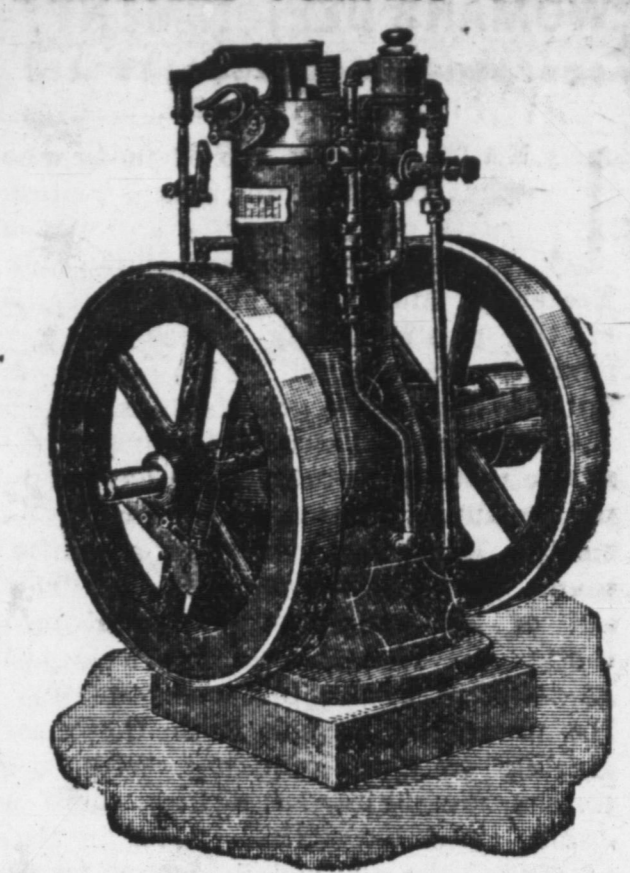
June 28, 1902. Mrs. MARY WILCOX, MT. JEW. CITY, PA., writes: I have been using your Face Bleach for some time. It has done wonders for me. I had a very oily and pimply skin; now my skin is smooth and not oily at all.

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

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We build a complete line of pumping plants for mines, irrigation, fire protection, railway supply, and install water works plants for city service. Will be pleased to furnish any additional information on request. Parties desiring to see these engines, can do so by calling on the Southern Trading Company, of Fort Worth, Texas, where a complete line of these goods is carried in stock.

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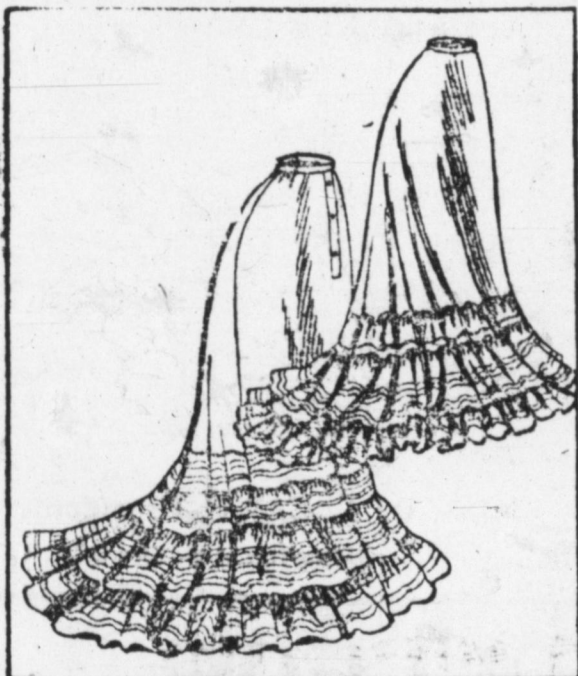
THE HOUSEHOLD

LATE SUMMER DRESSES.

Things are rather quiet in the stores just now, because the stock which was meant to be offered for sale as soon as the first of the warm weather gowns had lost their novelty has not been disposed of, owing to the belated opening of the heated season. As a result nothing of startling originality may be shown for some little time. Still the eyes do not weary altogether of the dainty creations offered to saintly woman—for dollars and cents.

From two private letters from the very hatching place of new styles in Paris I learn that forms and shapes and general outlines for fall will differ but slightly from those of today, the novelties being more in the finish and trimming than in the design. This is because women have found themselves so very charming in the present styles and fashions. If any marked difference will be made it will be in the way of wearing the hair and in bonnets, both so fashioned as to give a quaint and old time air in keeping with the old English lettering now so fashionable in newspapers.

The coiffure shows a leaning toward the plain bandelettes, with side puffs and high coll at the back with a tor-



UP TO DATE SILK PETTICOATS.

toise shell comb of astonishing dimensions. That is to say, the assertion made above must be taken with the proviso that that special kind of hair-dressing is becoming to the individuals.

Otherwise there will be modifications, just as the flounced dresses with their wide bertha capes will be modified to suit the wearer. The flounced skirt is shown in one imported model, a suit of fine broadcloth in a bluish gray, the flounces being four in number, stitched twice around the edge and cut on the bias. Indeed, I think they must have been slightly shaped, they hung so perfectly. The bodice was an innovation; being a basque in shape, with two of the ruffles around the bottom, one a little longer than the other. The shoulders were long and drooping, with what in the time of the Empress Eugenie were called bretelles. These are wider at the point of the shoulder than at the bottom, back or front, and in that way add to the apparent width of the drooping shoulders. The finish of this suit was exquisite, and it is expected that it will be a leader in tailored gowns.

The blouse form in fall gowns will not be forgotten, and many of the most elegant of those very useful costumes will have the blouse, a short and natty jacket, with a vest of the same material with the edges neatly embroidered, or a shirt waist of glossy taffeta to match or else contrast vividly with the suit. Voile mesh suits with funny little Monte Carlo coats and folded boleros are among the things certain to enjoy a run of popularity during the fall as well as the late summer. This voile is strong and yet flexible, and it drapes beautifully. The recognized way of making the voile is to have tucks to shape it to the figure and have a drop skirt of silk or of the beautiful mercerized cotton satens or of one of the mercerized imitation silks, made also of cotton. Blessings on the man that invented this treatment of inexpensive goods, which has the property of making them handsome as silk and more durable! Let us hope that he has lived to reap some advantages of his invention. Few inventors do.

In some of the best stores we find that there has been an unusually intelligent movement in the way of sat-

ting undershirts so that they are adapted to show up the form of the outer dress and to give just the right amount of flare, for all the dress skirts of this and the coming season have the flared edges. These skirts are made of moreen, which is an old friend of satin, of silk, and of the many mercerized cotton goods. They are cut on the same model as the outer skirt and close in front or at the side. The necessary shape is given by having the first flounce set on high, with another gathered to this and still another added below. Sometimes two or three additional ones are set around the bottom. All these ruffles are tucked, and many have featherbone piping run in, which sets them out better, without hindering the laundering if occasion requires.

This moreen stuff is a material well known to our great-grandmothers and is rather harsh to the touch, but is so made that it looks like the best velours. It is quite extensively employed this season to make bathing dresses, as it is comparatively cheap and stands out well from the body. True, all the moire effect dissolves in the waves, but the stiff, wiry weave makes it good for this purpose. There is some diversity of opinion regarding bathing dresses, some liking wool and some preferring silk, but the very best are of a material which is a mixture of silk and wool, woven very closely. Melrose and silk warp henrietta are the next best after eudora, but as this last is so expensive few would care to buy it for this purpose. However, little is required for a bathing suit.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

WHAT WOMEN EAT.

Dietary experts who have been inquiring into the food eaten by the average woman have found that she eats four-fifths as much food as the average man, besides having an overpowering taste for sweet things and for butter.

Women eat less meat than men do, but are more fond of salads and soups.

It has been observed also that if a woman can obtain plenty of fresh fruit she will keep her craving for sweets within reasonable limits.

The use and discovery of health foods have done much more for women than for men, as they take more kindly to this nourishment, and it usurps the place of meat, which many women do not care for.

Nothing is better than fresh fruit both for the nerves and the complexion, and the wise woman will breakfast mainly on this.

Eggs are very bad for women who are troubled with delicate skins, and milk should never be an article of diet with the bilious woman.

Clear soups, rare meats, salads, fruits and cereals make the best complexions as well as figures, for it was discovered some time ago that the question of plumpness or thinness is not so much a matter of quantity as of quality. The wise woman is she who observes herself and gives her system the food it craves. J. N. W.

WEDDING ETIQUETTE.

A bride should either thank personally or write notes to all people who send wedding presents.

At present it is considered in better taste to have brown or bay horses for the bride's carriage than gray ones.

The custom of having groomsmen in equal numbers with the bridesmaids has been revived of late.

If there are any pages the bride usually gives them presents, while the bridegroom presents each bridesmaid with a present and bouquet and also gives a bouquet to the bride's mother.

Bridesmaids pay for their own dresses unless the bride's mother offers to do so. This is not usual, however, and there is not the least necessity for her to do so.

The bridegroom's mother is led down the church after the ceremony by the bride's father or whoever gave her away. The bride's mother and the bridegroom's father follow.

The bridegroom provides house and table linen as well as furniture. Years ago the linen was the bride's care, but all this is changed.

A bridegroom usually wears a very dark blue or black frock coat, light trousers, generally gray, a light or white tie, patent leather shoes and a high hat.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

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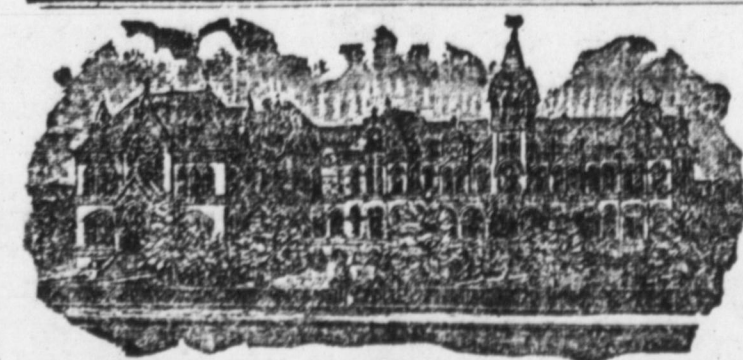
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FLESH AND FAT IN BEEF CATTLE

From the Kansas agricultural experiment station the Journal has received a valuable article on "Flesh and Fat in Beef Cattle," from which the following, on the relation of breeder, feeder, butcher and consumer is taken:

The Breeder: As improved cattle take the place of our common stock, the problem of feeding for lean meat will become more and more important. To have high grade or pure bred cattle show excessive fat on the block does not always inspire the man who raises cattle for the feed lots to improve his stock by purchasing pure bred cattle.

One of our best judges of beef cattle, both alive and on the block, is quoted as saying: "Our improved breeds of beef cattle were getting to contain so large a per cent of fat they were not as profitable from the butcher's standpoint as a plainer bred steer, and so far as quality is concerned, a plainer bred steer's carcass would have sufficient quality if the steer has been properly fed and ripened."

It would undoubtedly be a better advertisement to a pure breed to have its slaughtered animals show as nearly the ideal condition as possible on the block. Unfortunately fat in excess is frequently upheld as the standard of excellence. In the public sales of to-day it is the fat animal that brings the highest price, even though there is by its side a better-framed animal that is in far better breeding condition. Fat and fecundity are more or less antagonistic, as is shown by the fact that barrenness is more common with fat animals than with those of lean or moderate flesh. For breeding purposes fat is a hindrance rather than a help. Breeding stock fitted for the show ring must have its fat reduced after the show season is over. It taxes the skill of the feeder to the utmost to reduce this fat, as a mistake at this time may ruin an animal for future usefulness as a breeder.

The farmer or amateur breeder visits the fairs and stock shows and sees stock in plump, fat condition, and as this condition is pleasing to the eye he holds up these animals as his standard and demands animals in fat condition when he buys. As long as the demand is for fat animals the breeder will supply this demand, even though it is a detriment and useless expense both to the seller and buyer. When we are able to recognize merit without its being padded with fat, it will mean a saving of thousands of dollars to breeders of live stock. Utility, not excessive fat, should be our standard of excellence.

Fat, or the fat tendency, that would be condemned by the butchers may have its place in bulls that are to be crossed upon scrub or common cows that are deficient in the fat element, but all such crosses should be made intelligently by the breeder.

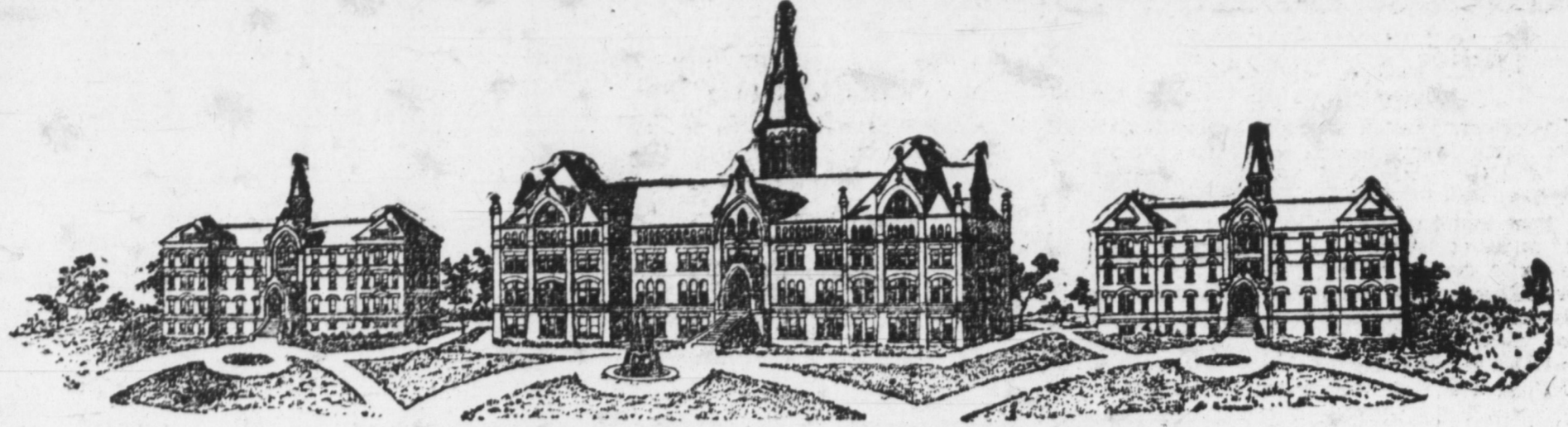
The Feeder: The average feeder may not be guilty of getting his cattle too fat. For this reason it is sometimes suggested that he be encouraged to get his cattle as fat as possible, in order not to fall below the market requirements. While it is doubtless true that many feeders fail to get the proper finish to their cattle, this is no reason why they should remain in ignorance of what constitutes a proper finish. The feeder should be taught as to what is meant by an ideal beef and encouraged to reach that ideal whenever it is possible, and to be able to recognize it when it is reached. Such knowledge will inspire a feeder to do better feeding and will undoubtedly result in the marketing of better cattle.

Another class of feeders may market their cattle in a finished condition, but, not being able to recognize this condition, may be led by unscrupulous buyers to imagine their cattle are not fat enough, and sell them accordingly. Feeders need to know what they have and what their cattle will show upon the block. The more knowledge feeders have along these lines the more certain they are to be respected and to get their just dues.

The Butcher: The butcher buys a beef animal for the amount of lean meat he is able to cut from it, and especially for the amount of lean in the high-priced cuts. He wants just as little waste as possible. It is his business to cater to the desires of the consumer, and whatever the consumer demands he tries to secure in the purchase of a beef animal.

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The REV. JOHN T. BOLAND, C. S. C. President.

The Consumer: Then consumer dictates to the butcher, the butcher to the feeder, and the feeder to the breeder; in other words, the consumer is the supreme judge as to what constitutes good beef, and all others must bow to his judgment. There is no question but that the consumer is demanding more lean and less fat. As indicated in the cooking tests, there must be enough fat distributed among the fibers of lean to make the meat tender and well flavored, but the heavy layers of fat are now relegated to the tallow box, and not served on the meat latter. If this be true, it behooves both the breeder and feeder to produce animals that will furnish the largest amount of well-marbled meat in the highest-priced cuts, with the least amount of extraneous fat.

APPEARANCES COUNT FOR MUCH

In most of the older states the thrift of a farmer is measured by the appearance of his houses, barns and fences, and the degree of cultivation maintained in his fields and pastures. The man whose residence is neatly painted, whose outbuildings and hedgerows are kept in a good state of repair and whose land is free from weeds is looked up to by his neighbors as a progressive citizen and a credit to the community, while the owner who takes no pride in the appearance of his place and permits rank growths to sap the life of his crops is regarded with contempt. Before long the farmers of the West and South will be measured by the same standards. Pioneer methods are rapidly being relegated to the rear and forgotten. He who expects to keep abreast of the times must be wide-awake and enterprising—ready to beautify and improve his surroundings.

In the fight against weeds, a careful preparation of the seed bed is an essential consideration, while uninterrupted cultivation until the crop appears above ground is fully as important. In this way hundreds of embryonic weeds are eliminated and the much needed moisture preserved in the soil. When a victory has been won in the warfare against weeds at the outset, the farmer will have more time to devote to needed improvements on his place. A farm home, made artistic and attractive by attention to the little details which do not call for much effort or expense is the ideal state of existence. On the other hand, slipshod methods have done much to make farm life unattractive.

HOW TO SHIP YOUNG CHICKENS.

If sending away a hen and chickens by rail, only in the case of the hen being quiet and tame of disposition should they travel with her. A nervous hen is likely to kill some of them. It is better to divide the box in two, and keep the inmates separate. Chickens by themselves can travel in warm weather as soon as dry, but if they have begun to eat, it is best to wait till they are a week old and eating well. The boxes they travel in should be lined with felt, and the chicks bedded on hay. They should go in dozens. A box to hold a dozen should be eight to ten inches square and four to six inches high. Day-old chickens need no food on the journey; week-old chickens should have a wire bag hung from the top of the box containing dough made



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with milk and squeezed fairly dry. The business of selling chicks is not yet in general practice, but a few breeders are finding it a very successful method of introducing their stock, while the purchasers avoid the uncertainty of buying eggs and the heavy expense of the purchase of grown stock.

Trickham, Tex, July, 23, 1903.
Stock and Farm Journal Co.

Please find check inclosed for \$4.00 for past due subscription and one dollar on another year. If I understand your notice I will be entitled to 16 guesses, which are as follows: *****

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MARKETS

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

FORT WORTH.
The Fort Worth market opened this week with fairly liberal receipts. A total of 1950 cattle and 540 hogs arrived the first day. In the former the quality was varied the bulk being medium fat butcher stuff. On finished cattle the bids were strong, steady and active. There was a limited supply of calves, but the receipts were mostly of good quality. Hog receipts were of the kind demanded by packers and prices ruled steady. Quotations: Steers \$4.15 @ 2.25, bulk \$4.00 @ 3.25, cows and heifers \$3.00 @ 2.00, calves \$3.25 @ 2.50, hogs \$5.65 @ 5.40.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 24.
To The Journal:
The supply of cattle, hogs and sheep this week has not been equal to the demand, and we have had a good, active market all the week, and is closing steady to stronger. Calves have advanced 25 to 50 per cent per hundred this week as receipts of calves were very light. We expect a good active market the coming week, and would advise shipment of anything good and fat.
GEORGE W. SAUNDERS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 25.
Lighter receipts have prevailed during the entire week, the total receipts of cattle for the entire week being 6253, against 7734 head for last week, and 9035 head for the week before, which you will notice is a very marked decrease. The market has rallied accordingly to the extent of 20c to 25c, and in some cases 30c on cows; 25c to 30c on the best fed steers. The packers are to-day without anything for Saturday's killing, and nothing to start in on Monday morning. We expect larger receipts next week, but see no occasion for them to be heavy enough to lower the market until we get into August far enough to see the Western cattle move freely, which, of course, will prevent any further advance. Veal calves are still very low, selling at from \$2 to \$3, bulls \$1.50 to \$2. Common light steers sell like common cows, around \$2 per 100 pounds. Yearling steers of common quality are almost unsalable at any price.

We have experienced another week of very light hog receipts on this market, being 1563 head. Notwithstanding these light receipts, our market has declined from 10c to 15c on good hogs, but is about steady on the medium kinds. We think we have about got our hog market on a steady basis, and do not look for any lower market, but think we will have a steady advance for the next 40 to 60 days of possibly 25c to 50c. Our best hogs are bringing from \$5.50 to \$5.60. Medium hogs from \$5.25 to \$5.50.
There have not been enough sheep here of the killing kind to test the market this week, and we are unable to give definite quotations, but think that something good would sell at about last week's quotations.
FORT WORTH LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 25.
To The Journal:
The market on all cattle has been active and prices steady to a little higher for the past week. There has been no slow day on good steers, and the demand has been good. We have not had a slow day on good steers, the packers offering good prices and the sales made early. Good grass steers of heavy weight sold readily at \$3.10 to \$3.50, and caked steers from \$3.40 to \$4.10, according to quality and condition. The grass steers not strictly fat, are selling from \$2.40 to \$3, and not in demand.
Cows were easy to sell at a little advance over last week. We had several loads which we disposed of at \$2.35 to \$2.55, and medium classes at \$2 to \$2.25. There have been quite a number of the best butcher cows bought up by outside butchers and order buyers. Canners sold about steady at \$1.25 to \$2. Bulls bring \$1.50 to \$2.
As we predicted, the calf market advanced this week from \$2.25 for best veals, to \$2.75. The run of veals has been light. We sold one load of 200 pounds at \$2.70. These calves would not have brought over \$2 the previous week.
The run of sheep has been light and the sales show this place to be the best market for a limited number of Texas sheep. Good Texas muttons, averaging 80 pounds, sell for \$3 to \$3.60.
The run of hogs has been light and the demand good, and prices have been much higher than Kansas City or St. Louis. The top hogs now sell for \$5.65 to \$5.65.
J. R. SE LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

KANSAS CITY.
Kansas City, Mo., July 27.—Cattle receipts 5500 natives and 4500 Texans, 400 calves, 700 natives. Dry fed steers 10 @ 15c lower; quarantine lower; cows and heifers steady to 40c lower. Stockers and feeders lower; choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.65 @ \$3.0, fair to good \$4.20 @ 4.65, stockers

and feeders \$2.25 @ 4.25, Western fed steers \$3.00 @ 4.65, Texas and Indian steers \$3.45 @ 4.75, Texas cows \$2.25 @ 2.90, native cows \$4.50 @ 4.00, native heifers \$2.25 @ 4.75, canners \$1.50 @ 2.25, bulls \$2.40 @ 3.50, calves \$2.50 @ 5.00. Hog receipts 30,000; 10 @ 20c lower; heavy \$5.00 @ 5.15, light \$5.12 1/2 @ 5.25, yorkers \$5.20 @ 5.25, pigs \$5.20 @ 5.30. Sheep receipts 4400. Market strong to 10c higher; native lambs \$5.15 @ 5.85, Western lambs \$4.00 @ 5.50, fed ewes \$2.90 @ 4.70, Texas clipped sheep \$2.75 @ 3.00 @ 4.95, Texas clipped sheep \$2.75 @ 4.70, stockers and feeders \$2.75 @ 3.65.

CHICAGO.
Chicago, Ill., July 27.—Cattle receipts 28,000. Good steady; others 10 @ 15c lower; Texans 700, Western 100; good to prime steers \$5.20 @ 5.55, poor to medium \$4.00 @ 5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.50 @ 4.35, cows \$1.50 @ 4.50, heifers \$2.25 @ 5.00, canners \$1.50 @ 2.60, bulls \$2.25 @ 4.35, calves \$3.00 @ 6.60, Texas fed steers \$3.50 @ 4.75, Western steers \$4.60. Hog receipts 43,000; 10 @ 20c lower; good to choice heavy \$5.40 @ 5.55, light \$5.30 @ 5.75, bulk of sales \$5.35 @ 5.60. Sheep receipts 28,000. Sheep steady; lambs steady to 20c lower; good to choice wethers \$3.75 @ 4.00, fair to choice mixed \$3.00 @ 3.60, Western sheep \$3.25 @ 4.00, native lambs \$3.25 @ 6.25, Western lambs \$5.40 @ 6.25.

ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., July 27.—Cattle receipts 10,000, including 7000 Texans; dull and slower; native shipping and export steers \$4.50 @ 5.50; dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.00 @ 5.10, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.75 @ 4.85, stockers and feeders \$2.50 @ 4.00, cows and heifers \$2.25 @ 3.00. Hog receipts 5500. Market 5c lower; pigs and lights \$5.25 @ 5.70, butchers and best heavy \$5.40 @ 5.65. Natives \$3.50 @ 5.00, lambs \$4.00 @ 5.60, culls and bucks \$2.00 @ 4.00, stockers \$2.00 @ 3.50, Texans \$4.00 @ 5.00.

GALVESTON.
Galveston, Tex., July 25.
To The Journal:
With dressed beef selling at 3 and 4 cents per pound net by competing packing houses, we have had a hard time to maintain prices for live stock. Receipts have been ample to meet the demand for the past week.
Quotations: Beeves, good to choice \$2.75 @ 3.00 per 100 pounds, common to fair \$2.25 @ 2.50 per 100; cows, good to choice \$2.50 @ 2.75 per 100, common to fair 2.00 @ 2.25 per 100; yearlings, good to choice \$2.75 @ 3.00 per 100, common to fair \$2.25 @ 2.50 per 100; calves, good to choice, \$3.25 @ 3.75 per 100, common to fair \$2.50 @ 3.00 per 100.



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CORN HARVESTERS. It cuts and throws it in pile. One man and one horse cuts equal to a corn binder. Price \$12.00. Circulars free.
NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Lincoln, Kansas.

and feeders \$2.25 @ 4.25, Western fed steers \$3.00 @ 4.65, Texas and Indian steers \$3.45 @ 4.75, Texas cows \$2.25 @ 2.90, native cows \$4.50 @ 4.00, native heifers \$2.25 @ 4.75, canners \$1.50 @ 2.25, bulls \$2.40 @ 3.50, calves \$2.50 @ 5.00. Hog receipts 30,000; 10 @ 20c lower; heavy \$5.00 @ 5.15, light \$5.12 1/2 @ 5.25, yorkers \$5.20 @ 5.25, pigs \$5.20 @ 5.30. Sheep receipts 4400. Market strong to 10c higher; native lambs \$5.15 @ 5.85, Western lambs \$4.00 @ 5.50, fed ewes \$2.90 @ 4.70, Texas clipped sheep \$2.75 @ 3.00 @ 4.95, Texas clipped sheep \$2.75 @ 4.70, stockers and feeders \$2.75 @ 3.65.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 23, 1903.
Special to The Journal:
Quarantine market at Kansas City opened Monday of this week 10 cents higher than last week's close, and there has been a steady advance each day since. Steers have probably gained more than cows, as there are comparatively few strictly good steers, with good weights coming in now. Prices on these are 25 to 40 cents higher than a week ago. Cows advanced 20 to 25 cents, but received a check Wednesday. To-day, however, prices have recovered and, trade in cows was active.

JNO. M. HAZELTON,
Live Stock Correspondent.

CHICAGO.
Chicago, Ill., July 27.—Cattle receipts 28,000. Good steady; others 10 @ 15c lower; Texans 700, Western 100; good to prime steers \$5.20 @ 5.55, poor to medium \$4.00 @ 5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.50 @ 4.35, cows \$1.50 @ 4.50, heifers \$2.25 @ 5.00, canners \$1.50 @ 2.60, bulls \$2.25 @ 4.35, calves \$3.00 @ 6.60, Texas fed steers \$3.50 @ 4.75, Western steers \$4.60. Hog receipts 43,000; 10 @ 20c lower; good to choice heavy \$5.40 @ 5.55, light \$5.30 @ 5.75, bulk of sales \$5.35 @ 5.60. Sheep receipts 28,000. Sheep steady; lambs steady to 20c lower; good to choice wethers \$3.75 @ 4.00, fair to choice mixed \$3.00 @ 3.60, Western sheep \$3.25 @ 4.00, native lambs \$3.25 @ 6.25, Western lambs \$5.40 @ 6.25.

ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., July 27.—Cattle receipts 10,000, including 7000 Texans; dull and slower; native shipping and export steers \$4.50 @ 5.50; dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.00 @ 5.10, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.75 @ 4.85, stockers and feeders \$2.50 @ 4.00, cows and heifers \$2.25 @ 3.00. Hog receipts 5500. Market 5c lower; pigs and lights \$5.25 @ 5.70, butchers and best heavy \$5.40 @ 5.65. Natives \$3.50 @ 5.00, lambs \$4.00 @ 5.60, culls and bucks \$2.00 @ 4.00, stockers \$2.00 @ 3.50, Texans \$4.00 @ 5.00.

GALVESTON.
Galveston, Tex., July 25.
To The Journal:
With dressed beef selling at 3 and 4 cents per pound net by competing packing houses, we have had a hard time to maintain prices for live stock. Receipts have been ample to meet the demand for the past week.
Quotations: Beeves, good to choice \$2.75 @ 3.00 per 100 pounds, common to fair \$2.25 @ 2.50 per 100; cows, good to choice \$2.50 @ 2.75 per 100, common to fair 2.00 @ 2.25 per 100; yearlings, good to choice \$2.75 @ 3.00 per 100, common to fair \$2.25 @ 2.50 per 100; calves, good to choice, \$3.25 @ 3.75 per 100, common to fair \$2.50 @ 3.00 per 100.

PRODUCE MARKET.

GRAIN AND HAY.
Johnson grass \$7.50 @ \$8.50, prairie \$8.00 @ 9.00. Bran—95c @ 1.00. Corn chops—\$1.15 @ 1.20 per 100 lbs. Shelled corn—58 @ 60c bu. Oats—33 @ 37c bu. Wheat—From wagons, No. 2 68c, No. 3 67c, No. 4 65c, rejected 63 @ 65c bu. Alfalfa—\$14.00 @ 16.00.

FRUITS.
Prices from store: Blackberries—\$1.50. Apples—New \$1.00 @ 1.25 per bu., Kan. 50 @ 65c third bu., Ark. \$1.25 @ 1.50 per bu. crate, \$4.50 @ 5.00 per bbl. Bananas—Fancy, \$2.00 @ 2.25 bch., Jumbo \$2.50 @ 3.00. Cherries—Cal. \$2.00 @ 2.25 per 10-lb. crate. Plums—75c @ 1.00 per crate. Cal. \$1.75 per 4-basket crate, Jap. 40 @ 60c per 4-basket crate. Peaches—Elber-

There Will be an Auction Sale of Town Lots

At Egan, Johnson Co., Texas, on the M. K. & T. R. R., at the Junction of the Dallas, Cleburne & Southwestern R. R. on Wednesday, July 29, 1903.

The location and surroundings are good and the soil, water and health fine. Don't miss this sale, if you want to make some money. Only one business house in Egan. Terms of sale 1/3 cash, balance in 6 and 12 months, with only 8 per cent. interest on time payments. For information call on or write to

CAPT. J. A. H. HOSACK,
Cleburne, Texas. THE AUCTIONEER.

The Unanimously Adopted Vacation Spot of THE INITIATED is

COOL COLORADO

With its Numerous Resorts, Superb Climate, Matchless Scenic Grandeur and Reasonable Accommodations.

'THE DENVER ROAD'

Is the Shortest Route by more than 150 miles, and offers Double Daily Solid Trains with Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers on each; Quickest time by Hours; All Meals in Handsomely equipped Cafe Cars—a la carte—at Reasonable Prices, and more Valuable Stop-Over Privileges than any other line.

Write us for "the proofs," also for Beautifully Illustrated Books of Information. They are free.

A. A. GLISSON, General Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

ta 85c @ \$1.00 per 4-basket crate, others 40 @ 60c half bu. basket.

VEGETABLES.
Prices from store: Parsley—30c per doz. Cabbage—1 @ 1 1/2c per lb. Turnips—20c. Radishes—25 @ 30c per doz. Green onions—25 @ 30c per doz. Potatoes—New 75 @ 90c per bu. Carrots—30c per doz. Squash—15 @ 25c per half-bu. crate. Tomatoes—Texas 25 @ 30c third-bu. basket. Egg Plant—50 @ 60c per doz. Green beans—20 @ 25c per half bu. box, wax 20 @ 35c. Butterbeans—75c per third-bu. Green peppers—50c half-bu. box. Cucumbers—25c half-bu. box. Rhubarb—2 @ 3c lb. Okra—50c third-bu. basket. Beets—25 @ 30c doz. Cauliflower—8c. Corn—8 @ 10c per doz.

RAPE FOR FALL PASTURE.

Where a good fall pasture is desired, the farmer or stockman cannot do better than to plant an acre of rape. There is still plenty of time to secure a good crop, as this grass will mature within less than two months after sowing. A fertile soil and careful preparation are essential. When conditions are favorable a yield of over twenty tons of green forage to the acre may be depended upon. Rape and especially that of the Dwarf Essex variety will thrive well on "black waxey" soil—the deeper the better. It shows the best results on land that retains moisture during the season of dry weather. Drill the seed in rows two feet part, using about two pounds of seed to the acre. It is better for sheep and hogs than for cattle, though cows and calves grow fond of it in time, and fed with grain it is very satisfactory. When sheep are first turned into a field of rape they are apt to overfeed and splot. It is wise to give them a feed of hay or oats first. It is estimated that an acre of rape will fatten twenty wethers in two months, or thirty hogs, with a grain ration in addition. Among the advantages of drilling over sowing broadcast are the greater yield, especially if the weather be dry, and the smaller damage done by the tramping of the sheep or hogs. The stock in feeding follow the rows and thus will not injure the stalks they do not eat, as they would, to a great extent, if the plants grew in mass. In drills the crop can be cultivated and frequent light stirring of the soil counteracts the effects of drought.

PETERS
LOADED SHELLS
THE HUNTER'S PRIDE
"LEAGUE"—Black Powder
"REFEREE"—Semi-Smokeless
"IDEAL," "NEW VICTOR," Bulk Smokeless
"PREMIER," "HIGH GUN," Dense Smokeless
Once Used, Always Preferred
Peters Rifle and Pistol Cartridges hold the World's Record
Ask Your Dealer

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THEY ARE POURING IN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND GUESSES CONTINUE TO BE RECEIVED BY HUNDREDS.

The Journal's Popular Offer.

It Has Met With Remarkable Favor Among Farmers and Stockmen of the Southwest.

Still they come! Not in ones and twos, but in **SCORES** and **HUNDREDS**. Every mail brings in the dollars, accompanied by guesses in the most popular gift distribution offer ever inaugurated by a newspaper in the Southwest. When a publication with the prestige and standing of the Journal makes a bid of this kind for the purpose of increasing its circulation there is pretty certain to be "something doing" among those who know a good thing when they see it. Besides getting the best and most instructive paper of its kind printed in this part of the country, all readers who keep their names on our list, and all new subscribers, are assured of an opportunity to obtain a valuable premium. Such a combination as this is certain to bring **RESULTS**, and it is needless to remark that these results are gratifying to the management. There is nothing of exaggeration in the statement that this profit-sharing policy which the Journal has put into practice is the most popular move of its kind ever devised and carried out west of the Mississippi river. The paper itself, as a disseminator of news and educational matter peculiarly interesting to farmers and stockmen, is well worth the subscription price, \$1.00 per annum, while the **FOUR GUESSES** to which every new subscriber is entitled, and of which every subscriber in arrears may avail himself upon payment of the amount overdue and \$1.00 for the **CURRENT YEAR**, makes the proposition doubly attractive. Is it any wonder that money orders are rolling in? One man last week sent in a check for \$5.00 accompanied by twenty different estimates on the attendance at the Texas State Fair. Several others sent in nearly as large amounts, and all had a good word to say for the Journal. Expressions of gratification for the opportunity offered to obtain these valuable gifts without effort came from half a dozen different states and territories.

There is no time like the present for getting into the band wagon. Our \$100 Charter Oak steel range proposition is virtually a closed incident, but during the entire month of August a special inducement in the shape of a \$250 gasoline engine is offered. This will be presented to the person from whom the most accurate estimate on the total attendance at the Fair is received, before the first of September. If more than one correct guess is made, preference will be given to that **FIRST RECEIVED**. Thus it will be seen that the **EARLY BIRD** stands the best chance. The engine is one of the best on the market, made and guaranteed by the White-Blakeslee Manufacturing company of Birmingham, Ala. Its many uses on farm or ranch where power is needed are so apparent that comment is unnecessary.

This "special" is first mentioned because it is of paramount interest during August, but readers should not lose sight of the fact that our \$500 piano offer is still in force this month. This magnificent instrument, made by the Jesse French Piano and Organ company of Dallas, will be presented to the person sending in the most accurate estimate. **FIRST RECEIVED**, the result to be determined by the official figures, as published at the close of the Fair.

The second correct guess received, or the one next nearest to the actual attendance, will secure a \$60 scholarship for a young man in the Fort Worth Business college; the third a \$60 scholarship for a young lady in the Landon Conservatory of Music at Dallas; the third, fourth and fifth, round-trip tickets to St. Louis during

the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the sixth to tenth, Journal sewing machines, noted for their beauty, durability and light running qualities. The five next in order will receive a fifty-six piece decorated china tea set, while ten Stevens rifles—light, safe and handsome—will be distributed among those whose estimates follow in order of correctness. The next ten awards will be watches valued at \$5 each, with guaranteed movements and

dust proof cases. To 500 others whose estimates are "within range" the Journal will be sent for one year, or those that are already subscribers will have their accounts extended.

In order that the public may know what the attendance has been in the past, the following figures are appended:

In 1898, 16 days' Fair, total attendance, 180,080, an average of 11,755 daily.

In 1899, 21 days' Fair, total attendance 274,416, and average of 13,067 daily.

In 1900, 16 days' Fair, total attendance, 279,592, an average of 14,034 daily.

In 1901, 16 days' Fair, total attendance, 224,540, an average of 14,034 daily.

In 1902, 16 days' Fair, total attendance 157,884, an average of 9240 daily.

1900, you will note, was our big crop year, 10-cent cotton and a big attendance; 1902, you will note small attendance—drouth and poor crops.

It figures a daily average for the past five (5) years of 13,168, and 16 days' Fair would make an attendance of 16 times 13,168, which equals 210,688.

To avoid confusion, and in order that all guesses may be recorded promptly,

they should be forwarded to the Fort Worth (Tex.) office of the Stock and Farm Journal company. Fill in the attached blank and send it in, accompanied by remittance, without delay:

My guesses are:

1
2
3
4
Name
Town
State

OPPOSE CHANGE OF RATES.
The Cattlemen's association of Lyon county, Kas., held a meeting at Emporia last Wednesday to take action on the proposed new rates which the railroads will put in effect September 1. They are satisfied with the present rates and will fight the railroad companies. They decided to ask the cooperation of the cattlemen of the state in their effort to defeat the proposed change.

I MAKE MEN STRONG.



J. H. TERRILL, M. D., Master Specialist in Diseases of Men.

Persons coming to Dallas for medical treatment are respectfully requested to interview bank officials and leading business men in reference to the best and most reliable Specialist in the City.

My success in curing all forms of Blood Poison, Stricture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Piles, Nervo-Sexual, Debility, Prematurity, Lost Vitality and Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Prostrate Gland, has brought to me hundreds of cases which I have treated successfully after complete failures have been made by other noted Specialists and Physicians.

I Cure Quickly, Surely and Safely.

Thirty Years Experience enables me, after a thorough examination, free of charge, to tell if your case is curable. If it is not I will tell you so; if curable, and I take your case, I will give you a written legal guaranty of a positive cure.

\$5000.00 to Charity if every testimonial I use from the banks and business men of Dallas are not genuine. Write for

New Book on Diseases of Men with Symptom Blank, also work on Chronic Diseases Free.

Consultation Free, Confidential and Invited.

I charge nothing for consultation either by mail or in person, and every man suffering from any of the diseases I treat is at liberty to call or write, when he will receive courteous attention. Those living at a distance are requested to write, giving symptoms, duration and origin of their diseases, and particular pains will be taken in promptly and privately answering. Every one who writes to me may feel assured that they will receive no mail from me except in answer to theirs, which will be personal, and in a plain, sealed envelope.

DR. J. H. TERRILL

285 MAIN STREET,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Men who appeal to you in life, are men in strength of manhood, strong and powerful, because they have not by weakness or otherwise, lost their vitality and are what they were intended to be. Now, if you do not possess this power and are hampered by weakness, you need relief and need to be made strong.

My cure for feeble men stops every loss of vigor and builds up the muscular and nervous system, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses and heals the bladder and kidneys, invigorates the liver, revives the spirits, and, above and beyond all, restores wasted power.

Prematurity

This term indicates a lack of self-control and a prostrate insufficiency, which may be due to several causes. Of all the sexual disorders this is the most distressing, as it causes much unhappiness and occurs in persons otherwise in perfect health and physical condition. It is fortunate that, considering the amount of distress and disappointment this condition causes, the disorder is always removable.

Lost Vitality

In young men, middle-aged men or old men means nervous debility, drains on the vitality, dizziness, gloom, despondency, a poor memory and a tendency of the mind to wander. It is the result of indiscretions in youth or excesses in mature years.

I have a copyright given me by the Government on a remedy for Lost Vitality and Drains on the System which never fails to cure. Will give a thousand dollars for any case I take and fail to cure if patient will follow my instructions.