

# The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

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## FT. WORTH A SHIPPING CENTER.

As a result of C. W. and J. Ogden Armour's recent visits to Fort Worth, the Armour company has announced that it is its intention to make the plant at Fort Worth the great distributing point for the southwest. Heads of departments in the big Armour plant at Kansas City are now making a tour of inspection with a view of submitting intelligent recommendations toward making the plant just as large as conditions will permit. After the superintendents submit their report, the future course of action will be determined upon.

## GALVESTON EXPORTS INCREASE.

Figures which have just been compiled show that the total foreign export of cotton from Galveston for the month of November was 457,227 bales, weighing 239,912,420 pounds, and valued at \$25,979,850. The exports of breadstuffs was as follows: Corn, 241,884 bushels, value, \$110,463. Oats, 250 bushels, value \$150. Wheat, 1,974,000 bushels, value \$1,535,907. Flour, 37,115 barrels, value, \$315,238. Total value of breadstuffs exported, \$1,959,758. During the month of November 1,678 head of cattle were exported, valued at \$31,315; 184,326 pounds of corned beef, valued at \$18,432; 39,018 pounds of tallow, valued at \$7,646, and 31,101 pounds of oleo and oleomargarine, valued at \$2,889. The total value of foreign exports from the port of Galveston for the month of November, according to custom house reports, is \$29,146,780, an increase of \$6,950,025 over the preceding month, and October was a record breaker, but November has the distinction of being the heaviest month in export values in the history of the port.

## FENCED THE PUBLIC RANGE.

At Omaha, Neb., a number of indictments have been returned against cattlemen who are accused of violating the law by fencing government lands in Cherry, Custer and other range counties in the western part of the state.

John B. Defreese, a special agent of the department of the interior, is said to have worked up 132 cases of instances where government land has been fenced. About 700 ranchmen were said to have fenced in about 6,000,000 acres. Among the largest of these was that of the Nebraska Land and Feeding company, of which Bartlett Richards was president. His range extends over more than 200,000 acres, and is about 100 miles long.

The cases have excited intense interest because of the large number of wealthy and influential ranchmen concerned and because of charges, some of which have been filed in Washington, that certain officials were in collusion with the ranchmen to prevent an indictment.

## PROBLEMS FOR WOOL GROWERS.

In connection with the meeting of the National Live Stock association at Portland, Ore., Jan. 12 to 15, there will be a convention of the National Wool Growers' association, at which the following topics of interest to the sheep raisers of the country will be discussed:

Should the Forest Reserves and all vegetation upon the public lands of the United States be placed under the control and direction of the Department of Agriculture, rather than under the control of the Department of the Interior, allowing the Interior Department to only direct such matters in relation to the public lands as concern the title of such lands?

United States be restricted to actual forest lands on water sheds and non-forest lands in existing reserves be eliminated and thrown open to settlement and grazing?

Should not sheep be entitled to the same privileges and treatment in the use of the public lands and forest reserves for grazing as cattle and other live stock?

Should the Sheep Growers of the United States favor the amendment of the present laws affecting the public lands; for the leasing of said lands to citizens; for the government control of grazing on said lands; for the repeal of the timber, stone and redemption acts?

Should the Bureau of Animal Industry be urged to extend its work of inspection for scabies in sheep to the inspection and dipping of sheep not in the interstate commerce, or should this work be left exclusively to the authorities of the different states?

Conditions attending the marketing of wool and sheep, and suggestions looking to the correction of existing evils. In this connection will be considered all matters that may be proposed relating to markets and marketing.

Should not railroads move trains carrying live stock at a minimum speed that would prevent suffering to such stock in transit, and give such trains the right of way over trains carrying dead freight?

## DEMAND FOR TEXAS FEEDERS.

The largest string of feeders brought to these yards for some time arrived at Kansas City last Friday from Oklahoma, O. T., and included 442 head of Texas steers of the CCC brand, that were the property of the Chinochaw Cattle company, whose ranches are located in Arizona and California. These steers originally came from Texas but had been brought from the ranch to Oklahoma where they had been kept for some time on pasture. The consignment, which filled 20 cars, had not been yarded but a few hours before they were purchased by a half dozen big Kansas cattlemen from Ottawa county and were shipped out to Minneapolis, Kas. The buyers were H. McMullan, A. J. Walmsley, A. Geisen, E. C. Perry, J. W. Walmsley and L. E. Carmen. The steers, which carried considerable flesh, and were of the high grade class, sold for \$3.25, and averaged 898 lbs. They will be roughed through the winter and put on grass next spring and may then be put on a corn ration later on in the summer and finished up for the short fed market.

## COLEMAN COUNTY FARMERS

There was a combination meeting of the Coleman County Farmers' Institute and the local branches of the American Society of Equity at Santa Anna recently at which W. D. Stephenson and Welton Winn urged the importance of organization for the purpose of securing uniform prices for farm products. The talks were listened to with interest and heartily applauded. After adjournment an exhibit of cattle, hogs and mules was held at which premiums were awarded for the best stock.

## SUNNYSLOPE FARM SALE.

At a public sale of Hereford cattle held on C. A. Stannard's Sunnyslope Stock Farm near Emporia, Kas., last Thursday and Friday, a general average of \$172.99 prevailed for 100 head of cattle. There were thirty bulls disposed of, which brought \$5,285, an average of \$176.16 and 70 females which brought \$17,290, an average of \$172.99. The attendance was large, many prominent breeders being present from other states. An encouraging fact was that the prices ranged higher than at any public sale held

## TEXAS WOOL ACTIVE.

Advices from Boston Monday state that Texas wools have been active in the Boston market during the last week and the feature has been the cleaning up of a large amount of twelve months stock.

One line of 300,000 pounds was sold and another smaller one was included in the week's business. In eight months' wool there has been a good business at 16c to 16½c in the grease, the scoured basis being around 48c.

Fall Texas sells steadily at 15c to 15½c, and it costs cleaned not much under 45c. Territory wools have also recovered their strength.

## NEW LIVE STOCK RULES

New rules governing the transportation of live stock, recently framed by members of the Texas Railroad Commission, are now in effect.

The reduction of limit of transportation is from twenty to fifteen days. Horses hereafter will be considered the same as any other class of live stock, and no return transportation will be given with one car.

Shippers will be required, if called upon to do so, to make an affidavit indicating the ownership of the stock shipped.

This last is considered by many to be the most important of the changes made.

The railroads have been endeavoring to get such a rule passed for some time so as to prevent being imposed upon by parties wishing to go along with a shipment of stock to another place.

## A GOOD INVESTMENT.

In pointing out the profits to be derived from "planting hogs" the Hico Review tells about a farmer living near that place who, last November, paid \$5 for a sow. On the 4th of that month she gave birth to nine pigs, five of which he sold at \$1.50 each, and the four remaining ones are ready to kill and will dress not less than 250 pounds each. He has been offered 6 cents gross for the meat. The next litter of four pigs came on March 14th and when killed in the fall dressed 200 pounds each—\$48.00 worth of meat. Another of fourteen came June 10th; twelve lived, two were sold at \$2.50 each, one was killed at five months of age and dressed 108 pounds, and the others brought about \$5.00 around in trade.

This interesting story concludes with the information that last Monday the farmer found fifteen little pigs in his pen and they are all alive and healthy.

## WANT TO KNOW ABOUT TEXAS.

Reports from Austin state that the Commissioner of Agriculture has received an unusually large number of inquiries of late in regard to some of the specialties of Texas, especially as to pecan culture, rice, tobacco, fruit and truck.

Commissioner Clay says the appropriations do not permit of his securing and printing the information desired, and asks those persons in Texas conversant with pecans, tobacco, etc., to give him all the data they have and he will take pleasure in disseminating it when requested. He says that persons having lands suitable for said industries would do well to advise him, giving price, location and record.

The Commissioner says that his mail would indicate that people in almost every State in the Union are

to know all about this State and its resources, most of the inquiries being particularly interested in some special line.

## ALFALFA A WINNER.

According to a bulletin issued by the Kansas state board of agriculture, alfalfa is rapidly distancing all other tame hays in the matter of acreage. The number of acres in Kansas devoted to the production of this crop was only 458,493 a year ago and the returns made to the board of agriculture from the county assessors show that this acreage has been increased this year to 566,592, an increase of 108,099 acres, or 24 per cent. The nearest competitor alfalfa has among the crops raised in Kansas in the matter of increased acreage is timothy and the acreage devoted to this plant is less than 200,000. Two years ago the number of acres in the state devoted to raising timothy was greater than the alfalfa acreage.

## FEEDING IN THE MUD.

Some investigations are being carried on at the Illinois Experiment Station, to determine the amount of losses sustained by feeding cattle in a muddy lot instead of on a floor or hard surface. Ten choice steers have been put in a lot without paving, and steers of a similar quality in another lot which is paved, the roof of the barn being spouted and no water falling upon the lot except the ordinary rainfall. The full results have not as yet been published, and will not be for some time, but so far the indications are that nearly fourteen per cent more beef is being made in the paved lot and the cost of the gain has been 1.5 per pound greater in the muddy lot.

## CORN NOT NECESSARY.

Alfalfa fed hogs, finished on ground rye and milo maize, which had never tasted corn, were marketed in Fort Worth last Thursday and sold at \$4.70 per hundred. There were sixty head in the bunch and they averaged 237 pounds in weight. F. Hoffman, from Canyon City raised the lot and has demonstrated that feed crops raised in the Panhandle can be made to accomplish as good results as the time honored grain, believed until lately to be indispensable. The cost of fattening by the process which Mr. Hoffman practiced was trivial and the swine compared favorably with the best shipped in from the territory during the week.

## DENTON COUNTY INSTITUTE.

Members of the Denton County Farmers' Institute held a meeting last week and listened to a number of instructive addresses. John S. Kerr of Sherman spoke on "Commercial Orcharding" and W. J. Duffel of McLennan county on "Sheep Raising." Dr. Knapp of Lake Charles, La., agent of the department of agriculture, also spoke on the latter subject, emphasizing the extent to which sheep add to the fertility of the soil. The results which would accrue to Texas by having her agricultural resources well represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were points touched upon by several of the speakers.

At a meeting of the Cooke County Farmers' Institute held in Gainesville last Wednesday, Dr. Knapp spoke on cotton culture and Mr. Duffel on Sheep Raising, while Prof. R. L. Bennett of the A. and M. College dealt with the benefits of organization, and



**TREES FOR TEXAS SOILS.**

In his capacity as an agent of the forestry division of the United States department of agriculture, Mr. J. W. Riggs of Washington has been making a tour of the State to determine what varieties of timber are best adapted to conditions here. He determined that black locust, honey locust, bois d'arc, Russian ash, Kentucky coffee nut and wild chinaberry are all adapted to the soils of the West. During the stay in the section of Paloduro Canyon, Mr. Riggs found a new mulberry tree (moms saltidifolia, or the hackberry-leaf mulberry. This new species, Mr. Riggs thinks, is worth more commercially than the Russian mulberry is, inasmuch as the tree grows smoother and larger than either the Russian or Mexican. Forest culture up through the Panhandle is proving to be quite successful, especially between Amarillo and Carlsbad, N. M., and between here and Amarillo.

For East Texas the best trees to be used are the Pinace pine and scrub cedar of the Rocky Mountains. These trees have been transplanted throughout Central Kansas and Oklahoma Territory, and are doing well. They lose their scrubbyness and become straight and tall. It has also been found out concerning them that they stand the hot summers well.

The government is very anxious to find out something about the cedars that grow in the bottoms of the Brazos and Colorado rivers. Mr. Riggs will on this trip do considerable investigating along these two rivers. He is desirous of procuring seed and small trees of a species of cedar that is found there and planting and transplanting them at the Government Forestry Experiment Station, in Kingman county, Kansas.

Concerning the culture of English walnuts and pecans in portions of this State and New Mexico, Mr. Riggs said to a Dallas News correspondent: "The experience of those who tried the experiment at Carlsbad and Roswell, N. M., proves conclusively that English walnuts and pecans can be grown successfully for a commercial value. The people are buying the nuts for next spring's planting. The government will have a trained man at those two points to show the planters how to handle and raise the trees. From the fact that irrigation is had there and the bright dry air that the English walnut requires, what can be successfully grown in that section can also be grown in portions of this state. Any one desiring to engage in forest planting may make application to the government, and an expert will be sent down to investigate, and plant out the trees and instruct the planter in the culture. The small charge of from \$1 to \$3 per thousand trees is usually charged; this is about one-half of the amount charged by the nursery. The government station for this section of the country is situated in Kingman County, Kansas."

**MULES AND HORSES COMPARED.**

It is not the part of a publication devoted to the interests of agriculture and kindred pursuits to make odious comparisons between the various types of farm animals. However, the enthusiastic advocates of each are entitled to have their say, and so long as they don't indulge in downright abuse the Journal will not object to a free presentation of their views. By many writers, the mule is regarded with contempt, but a man has at last been found who not only defends this stubborn beast, but points out how, for work on the farm, he is superior to the horse in every way.

The advantage of a mule over a horse, according to this correspondent's notion, is that he can be taught to turn shorter, thus preventing the breaking down of vegetables or other plants. He can go in rougher places, is not affected by heat as badly as the horse and requires less attention in the way of currying, rubbing, etc. His feet being smaller, he can walk closer to the growing plants. To make a good mule worth from \$50 to \$80 at weaning time, or \$140 to \$160 as a two-year-old, he should be foaled from a large mare in April or May. He should run with the dam until Oct. 1 and then

least 52 inches. Put him in a shed with plenty of light and feed oats, with clover and timothy hay. Too much corn fevers the legs and produces scratches. The next summer he should have access to pasture, with a little corn each day until cold weather, when he should be brought back to the barn. At two or two and one-half years old he should be 48 hands high, fat and ready for market. When feeding, care should be given to keep the system cool with green stuff, and keep out scratches. The following is a good cure: Take equal parts of blue stone, white vitrol and verdigris, grind together with equal parts of soapstone, mix with warm water until about as thin as paste, apply with a swab on the end of a stick about three times a week. Mule colts are no more troublesome than horse colts. The colts run with their mothers, but a separate pasture is required for two-year-old mules.

**STARTING AN APPLE ORCHARD.**

In a bulletin recently issued by the Ohio agricultural experiment station, Prof. W. J. Green offers some valuable suggestions on apple culture, which will doubtless be read with interest by horticulturists of the southwest. He recommends as the best site for the orchard elevated land above surrounding areas, such being usually well drained and more free from frost. A fairly fertile clay loam he considered best for the apple, and a rather infertile soil is better than one too rich, since the poor soil can be manured, but it is hard to check too exuberant growth in the very rich soil, so as to induce fruitfulness. As to the age of trees for planting, he remarks that a tree taken from the nursery four years old is more apt to die than a younger one, and is far harder to get to a good shape. A man who once tries the setting of the large sized trees for an orchard is not apt to repeat the mistake. Use no stunted trees, however. If one-year trees are planted, get the largest of that age. A thrifty one-year tree is better than a two-year old tree of the same size. It is thought in Ohio that budded trees are larger at same age than grafted ones and that root gall often develops in grafted trees at the point of junction. In regard to the distance of trees apart in the orchard, he says that an orchard on the Station farm planted 28 feet apart now touches branches across the spaces. The trees are in their prime, but have no more room to develop, and there will soon be a falling off in size and quality of the fruit. On such fertile soils 35 feet is near enough, and 40 feet would not be too far apart for the trees. On some soils 28 feet would not be too close, and there are lands in Southern Ohio where trees would not touch in thirty years if planted but 25 feet apart. He argues that trees need food and small grain crops allowed to mature should never be found in the orchard. To check the loss of humus and to prevent washing in winter some cover crop should be given in winter. Rye and oats are used for this purpose, but should be plowed under in the spring before maturing and taking moisture from the trees. The growing of crops to fill the soil with vegetable matter should be commenced early in the life of the trees, since the larger the trees get, the more difficult it is to grow these crops, and the moisture-retaining nature of the humus is a very important matter in an apple orchard.

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One of the most complete publications of the kind ever issued from the press is the Studebaker Farmers' Almanac and weather forecaster recently issued by the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Co., whose wagons and carriages are famous the world over. It contains much information which is almost invaluable to men engaged in agricultural pursuits, and should be kept as a book of references in every country household. Even the city dweller can obtain much useful information by scanning its pages. Indeed there is much matter not ordinarily found outside the columns of the best agricultural papers contained in the little volume, including facts relating to cattle, sheep, swine and horses, with hints about the uses of disinfectants, the care of bees, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, the best time for planting of various crops under varying conditions and in various climates, etc. Besides all these "pointers" there are dissertations on water power and irrigation, table manners, the care of jewelry, etiquette at weddings, facts about who are exempt from jury service, arrest and suit for recovery of debts, together with a table showing the principal exports from all the principal countries on the globe, degrees of cold at which various substances freeze or degrees of heat at which they will boil, the established rates of postage, a table of measurements, the origin of American geographical names and other valuable information not ordinarily available. In addition to these all the facts ordinarily set forth in an almanac are found in its pages. This excellent volume will be sent free, post paid, to all readers of the Journal who will forward their names and addresses, with request for same, to Mr. William T. Fulton, manager of Texas branch Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co., 317-319 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.

**BUYING JEWELRY BY MAIL.**

In another column appears the advertisement of F. C. Boerner, the leading jeweler of Fort Worth, whose establishment at 607 Main street is one of the most complete of its kind in the South. Those who have a horror of shopping will find the mail order department of this house most complete. Packages from which articles suitable for holiday gifts may be selected are sent out to reliable persons with the understanding that those not purchased are to be returned without expense. Goods are forwarded to any point in Texas, New Mexico or the twin territories. Manager Camp personally looks after every consignment of goods and the quality is guaranteed. Try this way of holiday buying and see how much more satisfactory it is than the old method.

**AN OPPORTUNITY.**

The M. K. & T. Railway of Texas will sell round trip tickets at very low rates between all points within the State of Texas, and from all points in Texas to all points in Louisiana, and the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, within two hundred miles of selling station account of the Holidays. Tickets on sale Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 31, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904. Limited to return Jan. 4, 1904. See Katy's agents, or write a letter to "Katy," Dallas, Texas.

**DENVER ROAD CHANGES.**

"The Denver Road," (The Ft. Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.) announces several changes in the schedule of its passenger trains, which recently took effect:

Going North—Their popular Mail and Express, No. 1, leaving Ft. Worth at 9:45 a. m., will be operated through the winter on the same schedule as heretofore, having the same equipment, namely: Through coaches, Cafe Car and Sleeper. Ft. Worth to Trinidad, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

No. 3, local accommodation, Ft. Worth to Wichita Falls, leaving Ft. Worth at 6:00 p. m., discontinued for the present.

No. 7, which formerly left Ft. Worth at 11:10 p. m., now leaves at 8:40 p. m., and is operated only as far as Amarillo, arriving there at 9:20 a. m., making close connections with the Pecos Valley lines, for Canyon City and Roswell. This train carries sleeper from Ft. Worth to Amarillo.

Going South—No. 8, formerly operated from Denver, Colo., to Ft. Worth, arriving at the latter place at 6:00 a. m., is now in service from Amarillo to Ft. Worth, ONLY, arriving at Ft. Worth 7:25 a. m., daily. This train carries sleeper Amarillo to Ft. Worth.

No. 4, local accommodation from Wichita Falls, arriving Ft. Worth 9:55 a. m., discontinued for the present.

No. 2, through mail and express from Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, is operated on the old schedule, arriving at Ft. Worth 5:10 p. m., maintaining connections with other lines for all Texas points, also for the old States.

**EVADING THE BOLL WEEVIL BY NEW SEED, VARIETIES AND BREEDING.**

The annual loss to cotton growers from the attacks of insect pests has brought about an urgent demand for cotton that will mature a crop before insects become sufficiently numerous to do serious damage. To secure seed of these early maturing cottons, Texas growers are finding it necessary to go to other states. This necessity for importing seed is due to the fact that our cotton growers have been growing late varieties, or that they have not annually selected their planting seed for early maturity. Texas can grow early varieties and can maintain them, but to get early maturing cotton at once, we are compelled to import the seed. It becomes important then to know where to go and what to buy. It is this question under the head of "New Cotton Seed" that we want to discuss and to supply information. Cotton seed that will mature earlier than Texas cotton can be had in the extreme northern edge of the cotton belt in North Carolina, Tennessee, Northeast Arkansas, Central Oklahoma and Central Indian Territory. Seed that have been grown along the northern limit for a long period of time, regardless of the variety, matures earlier than seed grown further south. The period of growth is shorter and the cotton has acquired and fixed the habit of maturing its full yield in a short period of time. Then seed may be bought of certain varieties that have been selected and bred with a careful regard to early maturity for a number of years. By selection and breeding these varieties have been made to mature early, and the habit of early maturing is now fixed. Texas purchasers, whether they buy extreme northern seed or seed of early varieties, will have different successes in yields, just as their soils and climates differ, and differ from that where the seed grew. We cannot expect imported seed to do as well for every purchaser as we may think they should and the purchased should not become discouraged if the yield is small or the bolls small. Imported seed of whatever nature, will hardly find anywhere in Texas the same soil and climate as that in which it grew, and this change will effect the yield of the plants. Then the grower failing annually to select seed, the new seed will rapidly become later in maturing and probably "run out." The grower, unless he understands the causes, will perhaps declare early seed a failure and resume his native late maturing cotton. After importing new and early seed, we cannot get full yields on all soils until the cotton becomes constitutionally inured to its new environments, and while the cottons are becoming so adapted the grower must assist by carefully selecting seed from early maturing and prolific stalks. Such being the case, we are brought to the question of cotton selection and breeding, and this question is perhaps as important as any Texas cotton growers have before them to day. But before taking up that question we will discuss and supply some well known information.

**Early Varieties.**—Early cottons begin fruiting early and rapidly, and mature the crop early. There is generally less wood growth in proportion to bolls or fruit than with many of the later maturing varieties. From the nature of the growth of early fruiting and maturing cottons, the grower must be speedy in cultivation as the plants have no time to recover from neglect or want of cultivation. Cultivation at the right time to conserve soil moisture is most important. When the soil is prepared and cultivated as advised in another paper, "Cotton Culture to Escape Boll Weevil," there will be enough moisture in the soil, together with early summer rains, to insure a full crop every year. But with late maturing varieties, a crop is less certain because of dryer soils and the extremes of weather encountered during their longer growing period. Some good extra early varieties are Peerless, Dickson, King and Shine. Each of these, except Peerless, has small bolls, smaller than Peerless. The per cent of lint and length of staple are about the same. In comparing the

yield of varieties it must be remembered that the grower of the seed or breeder of each variety, may or may not be equally skilled, and also the difference in soil and climate where each grew and of that where they are to be tested. These influences cause variation in the productiveness of the varieties. Hence variety testing of imported seed really shows, so far as total yield is concerned, only the relative adaptation of the varieties to the soil and climate where tested. From this adaptiveness and other qualities most desired in a variety the grower chooses the variety or seed that he will employ for selecting and breeding a cotton suited to his soil.

**Cotton Breeding.**—This important subject has received little attention from cotton growers in the South, and perhaps less from Texas growers because of our fertile soils. But from the foregoing it is apparent that henceforth selection and breeding should be given attention by every cotton grower, then we should have specialists in breeding just as we have specialists in breeding the different breeds of live stock. But with cotton we want breeders of early maturing varieties that will be productive and have large bolls, large seed, high per cent of lint and good length of staple. These important qualities are essential and should be common with all breeders. The length of this paper will not permit of a full discussion of the methods that cotton breeders should employ, and we will discuss only the methods of selecting planting seed that each cotton grower should annually follow on his farm. Cotton is susceptible of rapid improvement by culture and selection and in a very short time the rapid improvement will be astonishing. On the other hand, to plant seed taken promiscuously at the gin from the several pickings results in reduced yields, and later maturity, and greater cost to cultivate while young. Seed should be carefully selected from fruitful stalks and from those that are earliest in maturing and opening. Only large bolls, located above the first bottom bolls to the middle of the stalk should be picked, and then only from fruitful limbs and not from the ends of the limbs. Bolls thus located on the stalk are larger and have large and well developed seed that grow off quicker and more vigorously and mature earlier than small seed of the same variety. The young plant from large selected seed resists unfavorable weather and other influences the field crop is to be grown. The seed with the plow.

Cotton easily cross fertilizes when grown in the field. Insects fertilize fruitful stalks with pollen from unfruitful stalks. The grower therefore should, to produce the best planting seed, grow a patch some distance from the general crop, but on soil of similar character to that of the farm where the field crop is to be grown. The seed crop may be advantageously surrounded by woods or by a field of corn to partially protect from cross fertilizing. When the plant begins fruiting some breeders pull out the unfruitful stalks to further prevent crossing. This will hardly be practicable on the farm. The seed patch should, of course, be given the best of culture and proper fertilizing for best development. The picking should be done only from typical stalks of the variety and from the most fruitful and earliest maturing of these typical stalks, and from bolls of the character and location on the stalk described above. Clean the gin stand before ginning and carefully store the seed from moisture. The cotton breeder should pursue a more elaborate method than this in selecting his seed. He would pull out the unfruitful stalks and then select and mark or number the best stalks and then examine the bolls, lint, etc., and take the best of the best for planting his seed patch. He will perhaps take seed from the best stalk only. The increase in early growth, in maturity and yield are so important that the grower cannot longer neglect the selection of his planting.—R. L. Bennett, consulting cotton expert, Texas Experiment Station.

Reports about a "scarcity" of turkeys have resulted in a smaller demand than anticipated, and a consequent drop in prices.

**HEALTHY TREES** Free from disease. Nearest in quality. Grafted Apples, 50¢; Budded Peaches, 1¢; Budded Cherries, 50¢; Concord Grapes, 25¢ per 1000; 1000 Ash 1.50; B. & H. Locust, Rus. Mulberry, &c. Low price. We pay freight. Catalog free. Galbreath Nurseries, Box 24 Fairbury, Neb.

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Wheat is regarded as the best grain for laying hens and growing chicks.

Lice on the little chicks can be killed off by rubbing a mixture of lard and coal oil on their heads.

One good way to exterminate the mites is to spread crude carbolic acid on the inside of the nests.

When the comb is unusually dark, it may be taken as an indication that the feed disagrees with the fowl and has resulted in indigestion.

It is a good plan to sort out all the chickens which it is desired to fatten for market and feed them separately with a view to "finishing" as quickly as possible.

**HOW TO GET EGGS IN WINTER.**

This may be considered a threadbare subject, but when eggs are selling at 25 cents a dozen, with a prospect that this cold snap will send them soaring to 20 or 40 cents a dozen, it is a subject that will at least pay for its perusal, if its suggestions are carried out. As a rule, farmers' hens lay eggs in the summer when they are cheapest and in winter but few eggs are obtained, observes a writer in the Kansas Farmer. This is all right as far as it goes, for in summer the eggs are costing but little. It may be that the low price of eggs in summer is one reason why some farmers are not attracted to the poultry business. We would have the hens lay in winter, and to do that must see that they are fed properly to produce such results. If we reiterate some things that we have said before, please excuse us, you who have complied with our instructions; but you who have not, this is meant for you. The main essentials to getting eggs in winter are to feed a va-

**POULTRY.**

**SOME REMARKS**

About Chickens—We have for sale 1500 fine one-year-old chickens, full-blooded, guaranteed to score not less than 89 to 90 points, of 30 different varieties. Also have 500 very fine half-grown chicks of all breeds that we offer for sale now. All of the high bred stock guaranteed to give good satisfaction and safe arrival. Remember you save express charge if you order chickens now and the weather is very favorable to ship them this fall. Please send for one of our catalogues, in which you will find cuts and laying strain of every breed we offer for sale, also prices and a good many other things useful for poultry raising. Please give us a trial order; we will please you. Our stock is all farm raised and healthy. Price for catalogue is four cents. We also have geese, ducks and turkeys of all breeds for sale, young and old as preferred. Find price in catalogue. We thank the people of Texas for the many orders they give us last year, and if any of them are not well pleased, don't be afraid to call on us; we are always willing to make every shipment satisfactory. Yours respectfully—W. SEIDEL, Proprietor, Elroy, Ill.

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**FOR SALE—EGGS**  
From one Mammoth Bronze turkey, W. Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, freshwater eggs; catalogue Glenary Poultry Yard, Somerville, Tenn.

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riety of foods, the more variety the better; give the fowls plenty of exercise, and keep them warm. It is a common practice for some to throw corn out to a whole flock at once on the bare ground. One never can get a winter's egg-supply by such feeding. The fowls will simply mope around till next feeding-time comes and refuse to shell out any eggs; whereas, if the grain were fed to them in four or five inches of straw leaves, or other litter, it would give them exercise, keep them warm, and be turned into eggs.

A warm mash in the morning helps egg-production wonderfully. Get a beef's head from the butcher—you can get them for nothing in many towns—put in a large kettle and boil till the meat falls from the bones readily. Take the bones out, and to the soup and meat that is left, add corn-chops and bran, with some clover or alfalfa leaves, enough to make a crumbly mash, and you will have a food that is bound to make the hens lay, even if they contemplate a winter's strike. The soup need not be used up all in the morning, but can be kept for several days in cold weather and warmed up each morning when wanted. This, with corn, wheat and oats, alternated, for their evening feed, will give them the needed variety.

**GREEN BONE FOR POULTRY.**

It is a well recognized fact among successful poultry fanciers that a grain ration can be most successfully "rounded out" and improved in digestibility by the use of green bone. Without some itinerant huckster who travels grains, and especially corn are difficult to masticate and absorb energies that should be directed towards egg production. On this subject, E. L. Mitchell, writing in New England Farmer, says: "Poultry naturally lay at a time of year when they can get bugs, worms and vegetable matter—kinds of food that enrich the blood and tone up the system, preparing them for the extra work of laying. Green bones have the same tonic effect and egg producing value.

"Generally hens will not lay in the winter months without something of this kind. When from any cause the digestive powers are weak the feeding will aggravate the trouble and fill the blood with crude, half digested matter, unfit for egg formation.

"Green cut bone not only furnishes almost the exact material required for the egg, but it stimulates and arouses the digestive organs, rendering other kinds of food of greater value in the of excessive quantities of grain food economy of egg production.

"I began to give attention to the keeping of hens when a boy, more than thirty years ago. I fed them well and gave them good care, but I could not make them lay in the winter time.

"Discouraged, I gave it up. A number of years after I took up the business again, and secured my first profitable winter laying by feeding meat scraps to the hens. I then bought bones and meat of the butchers, cut them with a hatchet and fed them. I found it paid for the bone and the hard work of cutting.

"Meat consumers became more exacting, and the meat cutters found it expedient to cut out more bone and pieces of meat for the waste box. This was the poultryman's opportunity.

Then the introduction of bone cutters facilitated the matter of cutting. Bone cutters were imperfect in construction at first, but they sold readily, because it was an advancement. They have now become greatly improved, and are sold at a low price, and all first-class bone cutters will do good work.

"Green bone will certainly make hens lay. I have fed it for a long time and noted its effect. I have sometimes been obliged to discontinue its use and have always observed a falling off in the number of eggs laid. Green bone at a cent a pound is cheaper than grain and far more satisfying. Forms or preparations of animal food for hens put in a condition for keeping any length of time may contain all the elements necessary in a hen food, but they are not so easy to digest as the fresh article. Preserved foods are never so healthy as the fresh.



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Any good grade of piano or organ from the plain instrument of good quality at low price, to the most elegant and attractive instruments of highest quality and price, can be had at any time from the Ross-Armstrong company. Pianos of upright, cabinet grand, and concert grand styles, in all finishes, such as mahogany, walnut, antique oak, burl walnut and San Domingo mahogany, can be furnished to those who desire such, at reasonable terms and lowest prices. "The best that money can buy in all grades, and every instrument fully guaranteed," is their motto.

Pianos are not sent out on trial. When you buy a piano from Ross-Armstrong company, you get a piano fully guaranteed and do not take any chances of buying a piano that has been on trial in half a dozen houses. You get a new unused piano that is not the refused and damaged instrument from some one else. A child can buy from them with the same safety that an older person can.

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Music is said to be "the language of the soul." It is true that it inspires to higher purposes, and has a refining and elevating influence. It is an introduction to the better circles of society and makes friends with good people everywhere. In buying a musical instrument the thoughtful parent will not fail to consider these things in the best interest of their children.

A liberal plan of purchase is offered to those who bear good reputations for paying their obligations. The so-called, irresponsible "agent," who has neither character nor reputation, does not handle the instruments of the Ross-Armstrong company. These instruments are not of the inferior class that are "trafficked" around for any and all kinds of "trade" but are of that high class of instruments that appeal to those who buy fine instruments and appreciate them.

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A successful advertisement is the advertisement that reaches the buyer and tells the whole story briefly and clearly, just when he wants to buy. Frequently accidents make it necessary for a breeder to buy a herd bull or boar on short notice. Possibly he has seen your advertisement long ago and forgotten it, but just when he has no time to lose your calendar would be before him, showing pictures of your herd bull, etc. The calendar in the homes and offices the whole year costs but 10 cents and will sell your bull or boar for what he is worth. If you have a well known sire or show animal every breeder wants his picture, and even the mere fancier admires animal studies. Any calendar hanging upon the wall showing an artistic engraving of your animal will be seen by a great many people who are interested in your breed of stock. W. A. Roberts, animal artist, can furnish these calendars with your animal pictures, made from life or photo, on them. Write for sample.  
W. A. ROBERTS,  
Phone 4200. 329 10th St., Oak Cliff, Tex.

CATTLE SALES

James Gienn, from Gainesville, sold 26 steers of 374 pounds Thursday at \$3.10.

Walter Smith of Sherwood, sold to Carruthers & Noelke of that place 44 head of fat cows at \$14 each.

R. T. Baker of Sonora, sold to Oscar Cain of San Angelo, last week 35 head of fat cows at \$13, and 8 bulls at \$10.

J. D. Wulfjen of Colorado City, reports the sale of 109 head of cows to Sterling county stockmen at \$20 around per head.

Tol Cawley bought 18 head of fat cows from Chris Hazelstein and 40 head from O. C. Christian of Eldorado, all at \$12 around.

Gordon Purcell of Midland, sold 108 calves to O. B. Holt at \$8 around. Charles Davis also sold 158 head to Mr. Holt at the same price.

Charles S. Miller of Ballinger, sold 28 head of mixed fat cattle to A. M. Miller at \$13.50 around, and they were afterwards shipped to market.

Thomas Lea of Marfa, Tex., has returned from a trip to Chicago, where he accompanied a shipment of 600 head of his -X two-year-old steers, which netted him just a little more than \$12 around.

James Clamp of Brackett, has sold to M. R. Parkerson of Rock Springs, 100 Whiteface cows at \$18 per head. Mr. Clamp bought of George Ellis a bunch of twos, threes and fours at \$15, \$17 and \$19 per head.

Dave Rankin, the Tarkio, Mo., feeder, has purchased thirty-five cars of Panhandle feeders, and has taken them to his Missouri farm to go on feed. The price paid was \$3.10 per 100 pounds. Mr. Rankin will feed 3500 head this winter.

R. L. Caruthers and Will Noelke of Sherwood, purchased from Gus Thomas of Knickerbocker, 42 head of fat cows at \$14 each; from Eddie Carson of Sherwood, 41 head at \$15 each, and from J. H. Welbourn and J. D. Wagner of Knickerbocker, two carloads at \$11 and \$14. This stuff will be shipped out to market at once.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.  
From the list of sales in the Kansas City quarantine division last week the following are quoted: Jas. Lowe, Afton, I. T., 28 steers, 330 pounds average, at \$3.15; J. T. Lance, Wayne, I. T., 20 steers, 792 pounds average, at \$3.10; J. T. Lance, Wayne, I. T., 27 cows, 752 pounds average, at \$2.40; B. F. Simpson, Mangum, Okla., 516 canners, 576 pounds average, \$2.00; C. W. Henderson, Berwyn, I. T., 2 canners, 568 pounds average at \$1.90; J. S. Matthews, Chickasha, 15 canners, 714 pounds average, at \$2.00; A. S. Nottingham, Welch, I. T., 10 steers, 1196 pounds average, at \$3.75; A. S. Nottingham, Welch, I. T., 1 steer, 935 pounds average, \$3.00; A. S. Nottingham, Welch, I. T., 12 cows, 958 pounds average, at \$2.85; W. A. Day, Ballinger, Tex., 10 cows, 817 pounds average, \$2.20; W. A. Day, Ballinger, Tex., 63 cows, 703 pounds average, at \$2.00; W. A. Day, Ballinger, Tex., 50 canners, 456 pounds average, at \$1.65; Lewis Chne, Mounds, I. T., 21 steers, 1014

pounds average, at \$3.30; G. A. Rythers, Summit, I. T., 323 steers, 516 pounds average, at \$2.60; B. J. Vaughn, Chickasha, 6 cows, 908 pounds average, at \$2.40; B. J. Vaughn, Chickasha, 15 cows, 832 pounds average, at \$2.15; W. H. Driggers, Chickasha, 23 cows, 869 pounds average, at \$2.15; D. C. Bryant, Fort Worth, 21 canners, 632 pounds average, at \$1.75.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Sales in the quarantine division at St. Louis last week included the following representative transactions: J. M. Jones, Wichita Falls, Tex., 2 steers, 990 pounds average, at \$3.25; 2 steers, 1195 pounds average, at \$3.23; 84 cows, 839 pounds average, at \$2.60; 118 calves, 368 pounds average, at \$10.25 each; W. Watson, Bartlesville, I. T., 67 steers, 1061 pounds average, at \$3.50, 22 steers, 1068 pounds average, at \$3.60, 25 steers, 721 pounds average, at \$3.10, 31 cows, 785 pounds average, at \$2.25, 25 steers, 944 pounds average, at \$3.40, 24 heifers, 621 pounds average, at \$2.60; B. T. Hill & Co., Colorado, Tex., 32 mixed, 740 pounds average, \$2.25, 30 cows, 750 pounds average, at \$2.30; 30 cows, 779 pounds average, at \$2.35; C. Flippin, Coleman, Tex., 115 cows, 717 pounds average, at \$2.30, 11 cows, 130 pounds average, at \$6.00 each, 30 cows, 759 pounds average, at \$2.40; T. H. Shaw, Ballinger, Tex., 56 cows, 761 pounds average, at \$2.35; J. A. Deitz, Llano, Tex., 134 calves, 261 pounds average, at \$9.25 each, 198 calves, 246 pounds average, at \$8.75 each; W. L. Foster, Colorado, Tex., 22 bulls, 145 pounds average, at \$2.35, 27 bulls, 153 pounds average, at \$2.35, 699 cows, 658 pounds average, at \$2.35, 32 cows, 720 pounds average, at \$2.25, 28 cows, 852 pounds average, at \$2.75, 43 cows, 706 pounds average, at \$2.15; J. E. Taylor, Coleman, Tex., 70 calves, 223 pounds average, at \$7.50 each; Hill & McWharton, Baird, Tex., 24 calves, 267 pounds each, at \$9.25 each, 36 calves, 208 pounds average, \$9.25 each, Worsham & Johnson, Quanah, Tex., 54 steers, 839 pounds average, at \$3.05, 50 cows, 754 pounds average, at \$2.50, 15 cows, 760 pounds average, at \$2.50; G. A. Rythers, Summit, I. T., 303 steers, 743 pounds average, at \$2.50, 359 steers, 778 pounds average, at \$2.76; R. S. Bell, Okemah, I. T., 56 cows, 629 pounds average, at \$1.90; Kate B. Burnett, Seymour, Tex., 149 cows and heifers, 843 pounds average, at \$2.40, 30 cows, 723 pounds average, at \$2.45; Strathorn Bros., Colorado, Tex., 22 cows and heifers, 659 pounds average, at \$3.20; S. W. Grimes, Seymour, I. T., 75 steers, 813 pounds average, at \$2.80; W. C. Bryan, Stamford, Tex., 24 cows, 649 pounds average, at \$2.25, 165 steers, 751 pounds average, at \$2.30; Stein Bros., Shamrock, Tex., 112 heifers, 734 pounds average, at \$2.45; G. A. Rythers, Summit, I. T., 218 steers, 509 pounds average, at \$2.30; E. T. Nichols, Mt. Calm, Tex., 10 steers, 787 pounds average, at \$3.00, 38 cows, 882 pounds average, at \$2.35.

TO STOP BLEEDING AFTER DEHORNING.

Mr. M. L. Hornby, writing in the Breeder's Gazette, on the above subject, says that the most effective way is to tie the artery, and gives the following directions: "Be sure to have the animal's head fast so it cannot knock about; pinch the end of the artery with the thumb and finger, raising slightly, and have another person tie a thread tightly just below your thumb and finger, then clip the ends of the thread off near the knot. The animal will then not be able to get it off as it might do if the long ends were left hanging.

"I always dehorn with a saw, being careful to take a ring of hair all the way round. If you want your dehorned cattle to look as near like muleys as possible do not cut too close to the head, but be sure and get a small ring of hair all the way round; then pull the hide toward the head and cut the horn a second time, not cutting the hide, which will then come over the edges and not leave so large a scar.

"After dehorning I stop the hole in the head by placing a piece of cotton batting over the hole, tying a strip of cloth over the head to hold it in place

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until the blood dries. After a day or two cut the string that holds the cloth, leaving the batting to drop off when the wound heals."

The only successful way to treat foot rot is to cut out the diseased portion of the hoof and afterwards force the sheep to stand in a saturated solution of blue vitriol and vinegar up to the ankles.

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**THE HORSE.**

A white spot in the forehead is a star. A white face from eye to eye is a bald face. A strip between the nostrils is a snip. A white eye is a glass eye. A horse has pasterns, not ankles, and there is no such joint as a hind knee or fore shoulder. White around the top of the hoof is a white coronet. White below the pastern joint is a white pastern or above the pastern it is a white leg. A snip can not be anywhere but on the nose. Amble is a gait like pacing, but slower, in which the two legs on the same side are moved together. The crop is that part of the horse back of the saddle. The forearm is that part of the leg between the elbow and the knee, and the elbow is the joint of the foreleg next above the knee and not to the side. When the horse forges it strikes the toe of the fore foot with the toe of the hind one, and this is sometimes the result of bad shoeing. Everyone should know that the hand, a term commonly used in describing the height of a horse, is one-third of a foot, or four inches.

**QUALITY IN HORSES.**

Dr. J. C. Curryer, a well known authority on horses, speaks as follows concerning quality in horses:

Constitution, nerve force, muscular development and digestive capacity are necessary and primary elements towards the making up of good, lasting and profitable horses.

Constitution is recognized by girth measurement, depth and width of chest. Nerve force, by prompt action and vigorous movement. Muscular development by the size and density of the muscles all over the body. Digestive capacity, by the length, width and depth of the body between withers and hips. Then, is it not plain that if we only look for that matter of quality on which so much stress is laid and to be recognized by the usual points above indicated we may find them without constitution, nerve force, muscular development and digestive capacity?

Now, let us understand that quality in horses means firmness and denseness of tissue throughout the entire structure, to whatever class or breeding the animals belong; denseness of bone—not soft and spongy—fineness and denseness of muscular fibre—not large, soft and flabby muscles; elastic mellow skin—not thick and unyielding; furry, soft coat of hair—not coarse and wiry; fine, silky mane and tail—not coarse and harsh to the hand-touch, up by constitution, nerve force and vigorous digestion, and then this fineness and denseness of structure in every portion of the organization is a sufficient guaranty that the animal will be able to perform the duties for which by nature he is best adapted in a satisfactory manner to a good old age.

**TIME FOR HORSES TO DRINK.**

A veterinarian gives some facts from the results of his experiments as follows, to show the effect upon digestion of watering horses before, during and after eating.

In most of the experiments the horses were fed on oats and hay; in some cases on hay alone, and in others on oats and make with chopped straw and hay. So far as could be observed, the time of drinking did not have any effect upon the digestibility of a ration of grain and coarse feed.

It seemed probable that, when hay only was fed, there was a slight advantage in watering after feeding. The time of drinking exercised a marked effect on the amount of water excreted.

The horse drank the greatest amount of water when it was given after feeding, and the least amount when it was supplied before feeding. This was especially noticeable in the morning, when water was sometimes refused if offered before feeding.

The excretion of urine was directly proportional to the amount of water consumed. When it is desired to increase the excretion, water after feeding.

The method of watering has no effect upon the amount of qualitative composition of the feces. Body weight

varied with the amount of water consumed.

Through the methods of watering tested were regarded as equally good, circumstances may make it necessary to adopt one or the other. Thus, after severe exertion water should be supplied before the feed.

It is not desirable to change unnecessarily from one method of watering to another, as some animals do not appear to be altogether indifferent to such changes.

It was found that, whenever a change was made from watering after feeding to watering before, the appetite fell off for some days, and the ration was not as readily eaten as formerly.

A similar effect was not observed, when the change was from watering after feeding or from watering after to watering during meals, or when the change was in the opposite direction to the last.

It is possible that the method of watering before feeding, until the animal becomes accustomed to it, produces a certain feeling of satiety.

**FEEDING THE COLT.**

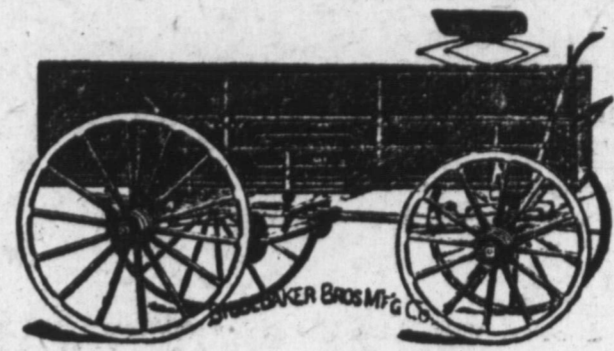
Feed as near as you can a balanced ration consisting of a variety of feeds, using oats, bran, a little corn in the winter, and roots, if you have them, advises H. A. Briggs.

I prefer clover hay, if cut early and clean, with some timothy and corn fodder, and plenty of grass in season, and always a place where they can get exercise. If fed all they can clean up and digest well they will always be ready for the market. If not sold when three years old they should be broken to drive, and put the draft colt to light farm work, and they will pay for the keeping for the next year. Then they should be fed for the market, and that means they should have about two hundred pounds more flesh than they usually have in the average farmer's care. Then they will bring from \$25 to \$50 more per head than they would if sold while still thin. In fact, there is no better business for a stock feeder or farmer than to feed draft horses for the market, as a good growthy young draft horse, if properly fed, will put on flesh at the rate of one hundred pounds per month for two or three months. When they are put up for feeding give them light rations on the start and gradually increase the ration until they get all they will eat and properly digest.

**HOW TO PROMOTE UNIFORMITY.**

Uniformity in size and type is much to be desired among the horses bred on a farm. Conditions cannot, however, always be controlled exactly and many a time and oft we find, despite our best efforts, that at the beginning of winter one or two of the youngsters are behind the others of similar ages, remarks Breeders' Gazette. When such is the case there is no time to be lost for the earlier such damage may be repaired the better it will be for all concerned. Perhaps the most particular attention should be given to the weanlings. If it so happens that one of them is quite a good deal behind his companions in the way of size and condition, though not so much so in age, he should at once be made the subject of a special appropriation. As it is he is mastered by the others and fares badly at the watering trough or manger. He must content himself with the poorest of the hay or fodder and, poor chap, he must put in a good many lively skips each day to escape the teeth or heels of his more doughty congeners. All this should be put a stop to instantly. Give the dwarf a place to feed in by himself and give him the best ration possible, also plenty of it. Let him have the choicest of the hay, a small pick at a time and many times a day. Ground oats with a little bran and oilmeal and some treacle and cut hay will be found the best food for him. The feeding of such youngsters has been discussed frequently in these columns. It will be found much easier to start him along now than at any time later. The main point is to see that the weanling gets nutritious food, enough of it, and the chance to eat it and digest it in peace and quiet.

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## SHEEP---GOATS

Ensilage is an extremely satisfactory feed for all sheep except ewes with lamb; it is too fattening for them, unless fed moderately.

Only sheep in the best of condition are suitable for breeding purposes. There is no animal in which constitutional defects are more readily transmitted.

Tanners in the East are credited with having instigated a plan for the raising of goats on a large scale to supply hides for the production of vicid kid.

The common turnip harmonizes with the sheep in fine shape; not so much as a food, for there is not much discoverable nutriment in it, but as a form of succulence it aids the grain feed in promoting digestion.

### WHY DO SHEEP BLOAT ON RAPE?

More than one sheepman has asked this question without getting a practical answer. One will say rape is like clover, another that it is like turnips, and another will give his theory, and still the sheep bloat and die, and the rape is condemned. A short time ago I wrote to Secretary Wilson, asking him why sheep bloated on rape, also if in some fields the soil had anything to do with it, as to chemicals, or when grown with different crops. I got for answer a few pamphlets on rape, which did not explain the matter.

The general belief is that it is the water or dew on the rape that causes gas to form in the first stomach, writes W. W. Bell in Wool Markets and Sheep.

Most sheepmen turn their sheep on rape after the dew or rain is off—in short, when there is no moisture on the plant in the heat of the day. All sheepmen that have studied the rape plant know that it does most of its growing in the night and on cloudy or damp days, also that the plant in the morning and on these cloudy days looks fresh and healthy; in fact, it has drunk its spongy center full of water both from the ground and atmosphere. Even then in the hot mid-day sun it wilts. The water it had stored has gone, and it lives on its own juices until it fills again with water. It is a fibrous and woody plant.

The sheep being turned in, in mid-day, when they are hot and hungry, and the rape is wilted, fill their first stomach with the rape and unadulterated rape juices containing a deadly chemical, perhaps, and some grain which they find. Stop and think a moment. Is it a mystery why sheep bloat? Out in the hot sun with the first stomach full or partly filled with a rich, dry food, with nature's limited amount of moisture in the stomach—just enough to moisten and swell and form gases, but not enough to digest and keep the mass cool and soft. Has the sheep been turned into the rape at the wrong time? I believe so. If so, try what I believe is the right time, and use sheep sense.

The old saying is that two heads are better than one, if one is a sheep's head. The more I am with sheep and study their ways and make-up, the more I think the sheep has the best head. There is one place where sheep use no more reason than does man, and that is, they will eat too much of certain kinds of food before they are used to it, if they can get at it, which

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I have for sale a few fine Shropshire Bucks, 1 and 2 years old. These bucks are from my registered buck Turner, weight 230 pounds, sheared 13 3/4 pounds of wool. W. C. McKAMY, Frankford, Tex.

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Ar. SAN ANGELO.....	12.45 P. M.
Lv. SAN ANGELO .....	3.30 P. M.
Ar. TEMPLE .....	1.30 A. M.
" FORT WORTH.....	7.20 A. M.

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shorts, three pecks of salt and one of shorts. They will eat more salt this way. Salt is cooling, a preservative and helps digestion. If sheep are off of rape for a few days or are to be turned onto a fresh field, use the same care as when first turned in. I have never lost a sheep by bloat, but last December I had three sick, and two of them died. On examination I found that death was caused by eating rape stumps.

is pretty sure to put them off their feed if nothing more. In changing the food of sheep, either dry or succulent, care must be used that they do not get too much.

Sheep that are not used to rape will fill themselves the first time they are turned, if left long enough. As my sheep and lambs are not used to rape, I do not let them at it more than fifteen or twenty minutes. This is in the morning when the dew or rain is on the rape. Then in the cool of the evening I turn them in for thirty minutes; next morning forty-five minutes; next evening one hour, and so on for four or five days. Then the gates are left open for them to go and come as they wish. Sheep that are used to it and those that are not should not be together when started on rape, for one will be on full feed when the others have just started to like it. So here is where one has to look out for them—that they do not get more than they can digest.

We all know that sheep like water. Even on grass they will take water many times a day unless the grass has dew or water on it, and they will take more on dry feed if they can get it. Water keeps the food from burning in the stomach by keeping it cool and soft. With the gastric juices and water, digestion is made easy. This is why I turn my sheep out when the rape is wet. With each bite of rape they are taking moisture which keeps the stomach cool, and if there is any poison in the rape plant, it is adulterated, and more than that, they are out in the cool of the day. Sheep that have filled up on wet rape will drink very little water in the forenoon, but will drink much more when they come in at night if the plant has wilted during the day, because it was dryer. So I believe water is the key to success with rape.

Salt is always where my sheep can get it, and with the salt I mix wheat

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WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1903.

Many of the Institutes held thus far this season have not been attended as well as they should have been, which is probably due to the fact that the farmers have been extremely busy marketing their late crops. These have nearly all been disposed of now and nothing should interfere with their presence at these instructive meetings.

Gradually the old idea that the Panhandle country is distinctively a cattle country and nothing else is becoming dissipated. The agricultural development of that section has begun to attract attention all over the country. Farmers up there are raising some good hogs, too, as is shown by the fact that some of the best swine marketed at Fort Worth last week came from near Canyon City.

An easy way to obtain the reputation of being a public benefactor nowadays is to become interested in some project for supplying the farmers of Texas with early maturing cotton seed. Shrewd business men in the large cities of the state were not slow in realizing this fact, which accounts in some measure for the deep interest which is being taken in the matter. They fully understand that prosperity of the producers is the fabric upon which business activity rests; in other words that good agricultural conditions insure a brisk demand in every line of trade.

There has just been forwarded to President Roosevelt a unique petition urging his endorsement of the Brownlow bill for national aid to road improvement. It is from residents of Prince George county, Maryland, and after reciting that improved highways are an inducement to city people to locate in the country, goes on to prove that rural surroundings are an incentive to the raising of large families. On account of the president's well known views respecting this subject, the last argument is regarded as a "clincher."

The department of agriculture at Washington has succeeded in discovering that much of the alleged mutton supplied by the packers and sold by the retail marketmen is, in reality, goat meat. This has been an open secret for some time past and official announcement of the fact does not cause any surprise. Inasmuch as the venison of the Angora is fully as palatable as the flesh of the sheep no damage is done by this trifling deception, and it encourages the sale of a meat product that otherwise would be discriminated against by people whose prejudices are acute.

Prospective cattle buyers in the Northwest are, at this early date, announcing that \$18 per head will be the limit for Texas "twos" next spring. Considering present conditions, this price is not so bad, but the stockmen may object to having the prices fixed by outsiders. When grass is good, as it has been during the past season, the "boys" can be powerfully independent, as the owners of pasturage in Kansas, who sought to impose exorbitant grazing charges last summer, found out to their sorrow. When next season arrives, Texas cattlemen will insist upon a fair deal, based upon conditions as they then exist.

Fear of long winded oratory resulted in the failure of the good roads convention which was scheduled to meet in Beaumont last week. One of the leading promoters of the conference, a well meaning man who, however, has attained a widespread reputation for making lengthy speeches was among the very few who "showed up"

and the discussion had to be called off. Since the fiasco a call has been issued for a meeting of delegates from East Texas counties at Tyler, Dec. 30, when it is expected that a plan of highway improvement will be presented and endorsed. It is to be hoped that those invited to deliver addresses will confine themselves to the subject in hand without irrelevant references to George Washington and Andrew Jackson.

A CHICAGO "HOLD-UP."

There is something decidedly queer about the manner in which announcement of the winner of the Spoor trophy at the International show in Chicago was held up. This prize is awarded to the agricultural college team which displays the most proficiency in the stock judging contests. It was expected that this feature would become a permanent fixture of the exposition, but this year's disagreement between the judges and delay in making the award has probably put an end to it for all time. Whenever a disagreement of this kind occurs, the contestants become disgusted and it is suspected by many that undue influences are being brought to bear which are likely to change the original decision. It were much better that the arbitrators should make a mistake of judgment than that the faintest breath of scandal should be heard. The Texas students who entered for the first time this year, will not be favorably impressed and it is unlikely that they will take part next fall even if a contest is held then, which now seems a remote possibility.

THE PRAIRIE DOG LAW.

Those who have regarded the prairie dog law of Texas, engrafted on the statute books through the influence of Representative Claud Hudspeth, the "cowboy statesman" as a doubtful piece of legislation, are respectfully referred to the annual report of Prof. D. E. Lantz, who has had charge of the work of extermination in Kansas for the state board of agriculture. As a result of the passage by the legislature of that state of such a law in 1901, 600,000 acres of land in Western Kansas formerly infested with dogs, and made useless for agricultural or grazing purposes have been entirely reclaimed. Prof. Lantz, who has supervised the manufacture of the prairie dog poison for the farmers and stockmen of the state for the last two years, says that a partial destruction of the animals over a much larger area was accomplished but as a total extinction is desired this can be hardly regarded as satisfactory. He declares that there has been a steady increase in the demand for the poison and that it is also being used for the destruction of pocket gophers.

If, after a few years of operation, the Hudspeth law is able to accomplish as much for Texas as the Kansas statute has brought about for that state, its efficacy will be unanimously acknowledged.

HERE AND THERE.

A farmers' institute for Waller county will be held at Hempstead, Dec. 19.

A farmers' institute is being held in Fort Worth to-day, under direction of the A. and M. College.

Fred Smith of Utopia sold to W. E. Dickinson 98 three and four-year-old mules at around \$76 per head. Mr. Dickinson will ship the mules to Talladega, Ala.

Texas' unique star-shaped building at the World's Fair is receiving its staff ornamentation. Its peculiar shape and its great dome render it conspicuous among the state structures.

The Fruit and Truck Growers' association of Nacogdoches county held a meeting recently and started a fund to be used in raising an exhibit for the St. Louis World's fair.

The Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce has appropriated \$2,500 to be expended in making the livestock show there during the cattlemen's convention, Feb. 23 to 25, a success. A sale of thoroughbred cattle is being arranged for.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

December 27. Read Psalm 103.

Golden Text—The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him. Psa. 103: 17.

Lesson I.—David Brings up the Ark. What is the Golden Text? What was the ark? Where had it been for twenty years? How did it happen to be in the house of Abinadab? How was its removal celebrated? Who was struck dead for touching it? Why? How long was the ark left in the house of Obed-edom?

Lesson II.—God's Covenant with David. What is the golden-text? Who was Nathan? To whom was he called to bear a message? What was said about the tent and tabernacle? What building enterprise was David urged to consider? What was said about David's life before he became a king? How had the Lord honored David?

Lesson III.—David's Confession. What is the golden text? In what book of the Bible do we find David's confession? Who had told him very plainly about his great sin? What does he first ask for in his confession? Against whom had he sinned? What cleansing does he ask for? To whom are the joys of salvation restored?

Lesson IV.—David's Joy Over Forgiveness. What is the golden text? What was the occasion of David's joy? Who is the blessed man? How does sin make life unhappy? How may we get rid of the burden of sin? Upon whose guidance may we depend?

Lesson V.—David and Absalom. What is the golden text? Why had Absalom been sent into exile? What do you know about his personal appearance? How was his vanity shown? What did he say about his father? How did he win the hearts of the people? Why? For what purpose did he ask permission to visit Hebron? What did he really do?

Lesson VI.—David's Grief Over Absalom. What is the golden text? What was the result of Absalom's rebellion? To what place did David flee? After driving David out of Jerusalem, what did Absalom undertake next? What orders had David given his generals in reference to Absalom? For what news was David waiting? What news reached him?

Lesson VII.—David's Trust in God. What is the Golden text? What is this psalm called? Can you repeat it? Who is the Shepherd? How does he provide for all our wants? How does he lead us? What are the paths of righteousness in which the Shepherd leads us? What may those who follow the Shepherd expect all their lives? Where will they dwell forever?

Lesson VIII.—The Curse of Strong Drink. What is the golden text? In what sense is wine a "mockery"? In what sense is strong drink "raging"? What is said of those who are deceived by wine and strong drink? What are some of the afflictions of the drunkard? What is the difference between the drunkard and the "modern drinker"?

Lesson IX.—David's Charge to Solomon. What is the golden text? At what time in his life did David deliver his charge to Solomon? Whom did he bring together in Jerusalem to hear his charge? What great work was David thinking much about? Why had David been prevented from doing this work? Who had been chosen to do this work?

Lesson X.—Solomon's Wise Choice. What is the golden text? How old was Solomon when he became king? Why did he go to Gibeon? Where was Gibeon? What happened as he slept? For what did the young king ask? Why was that a wise choice? Why was the thing for which he asked better than riches and power? What promise was made to Solomon?

Lesson XI.—The Dedication of the Temple. What is the golden text? How much time had been consumed in building the temple? What can you say of its magnificence? What preparation was made for its dedication? What sacred things were brought into it? How was the presence of the Lord manifested?

Lesson XII.—The Queen of Sheba Visits Solomon. What is the golden text? What report went abroad in reference to Solomon? Where did the Queen of Sheba live? What is the country in which she lived called now? Why did she wish to visit Solomon? What did she talk to him about?

Whether or not the pigs are to grow and thrive is a question usually determined during the first two or three months of their lives. Care and feeding have much to do with settling it right.

Very Low Holiday Rates to Tennessee and the Southeast via Memphis and N. C. & St. L. Ry. On December 19, 20, 21 and 26, round trip tickets will be sold to Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and the Southeast via Memphis and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Rv. at HALF RATES plus two dollars (\$2.00.) limit 30 days. For information write to R. C. COWARDIN, Pass. Agent, Dallas, Texas.

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

RANCHES.

LAND TO EXCHANGE—Will exchange splendid unimproved rice or farm land for cattle, or small ranch in West or Northwest Texas. L. TILLOTSON, Sealy, Tex.

FOR SALE—Cattle and ranches in Southwest New Mexico. J. C. CURTIS, Silver City, N. M.

FOR SALE—1861-acre farm and ranch, situated in Wichita county, 4 miles from Red River, well improved, with good 6-room frame house, barn and granaries; fenced into four pastures, all fencing good; 230 acres in cultivation; at least 1000 acres of finest quality land can be placed in cultivation. All farming implements and wheat crop goes with place. This is the greatest bargain we have ever offered. Price \$9 per acre. For full description write ANDERSON & BEAN, Wichita Falls, Tex.

PANHANDLE LAND—3-section improved place or 2-section unimproved place, both 8 miles from good railway town and county site and only 3 miles from railway station, postoffice and school. Rich prairie land, with good crop this year. One or both cheap for cash. Box 308, Channing, Tex.

RANCH FOR SALE—Eight sections school land, one and one-half section patented land, with alternate sections leased and fenced in 12-section pasture; 11 1/2 miles wire fence; good well, windmill, tank, etc.; one 4-room house, one 2-room house, sheds, corrals, etc.; 120-acre farm in cultivation, produced fine crop this year. This would make ideal stock ranch or farm. Price \$10,000, \$6000 cash, balance in two yearly payments. Address J. M. TERRELL, Channing, Tex.

THE OLD RAY RANCH—This ranch, consisting of 27,347 acres of land, is situated on the Nueces river, in the eastern part of McMullen county, Texas, the eastern line of the county making the east line of the ranch, its entire length. The ranch is about fourteen miles long north and south, by about six miles wide, east and west, and the Nueces river runs through it in a northeasterly direction, about one-third of the average distance from the north to the south line. All its outside fencing is very good, and in good repair, the eastern or "County Line" fence being new and particularly well built. There is a fairly good ranch house, sheds, etc., and all the inside fencing is in good repair. The Nueces river, a never failing source, is the principal water supply, but there are two large tanks in the southern part of the ranch, which, though partially broken by the heavy rains during last winter, still hold a considerable amount of water and could be repaired at very little expense. The ranch is fenced into convenient pastures and "traps" for gathering cattle, is all fine grass land, and at least one-third of it is as fertile as the celebrated black waxy lands of North and Central Texas and is of the same color and adhesive nature. The bottom lands, along the Nueces, are as fertile as any in the world, and what is known as "Sincajo Flats" is a large tract of excellent, level, black land, besides various wide, flat fertile valleys along Live Oak creek and the various ravines draining the ranch. There is, at present, a luxuriant growth of mesquite, and the various gamma grasses in the valleys and on the bottoms and mesa lands, and the hills are covered with guajillo, wraha and other brush and shrubs, so valuable for winter browsing. This ranch is that part of what is known, or was formerly known, as the West & Pant ranch, which lies in McMullen county, and take its name from a man named Ray, who first settled on it. It lies adjoining the ranch of Dr. C. F. Simmons, of liver medicine fame, his ranch lying directly east of it. It is one among the best small ranches in Southwest Texas and is a bargain, and can be had on easy terms. Write for information to Box 775, Fort Worth, Tex.

ONE SECTION SCHOOL LAND—Near two railroads. \$300 bonus. PANHANDLE RANCH AGENCY, Hartley, Texas.

MULES.

MULES—17 big Rice mules for sale. KING HOWARD, Sealy, Tex.

PERSONAL.

ASTHMA CURE—Best remedy on earth for asthma. Address J. B. JONES, Milburn, Tex.

2300 ACRES—Red River bottom land in Miller County, Arkansas, sixteen miles east of Texarkana, six miles south of Fulton on Iron Mountain Railroad; 230 acres in cultivation, good tenant houses, 700 acres cane, 250 head of (mostly) graded cattle; land \$5 per acre; cattle as agreed on. Write O. P. TAYLOR, Texarkana, Tex.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—400 head of high grade Angora stock goats. Address MACLIN ROBERTSON, Salado, Bell county, Tex.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Captain Rhea, registered stallion, 0636, trotter, steps 3-minute clip, bay, 15 1-2 hands high, 3 years old, handsome and very stylish, sired by George Campbell, 2117; his dam by William M. Hill. Here's your chance for a race horse cheap and very fancy breeder; price \$300. Don't write unless you mean business. GORDON DUNN, Bonham, Tex.

HONEY, guaranteed pure, 50-lb. cans, 8c per pound. W. B. GEHRELS, R. R. No. 4, San Antonio, Tex.



CATTLE

**RANCH, CATTLE AND GOATS FOR SALE**—Twelve section ranch in Edwards county, nine miles from county seat, all fenced, one good ranch house, pens, small horse pasture, two good wells, plenty of water and grass, 800 head of stock cattle, 50 head 2-year-old steers, well bred and in good condition; 200 head registered Angora goats, 1500 head of Angora goats. **D. PEPPER, Rock Springs, Tex.**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**—The finest herd of thoroughbreds in Texas. About 30 head, located near Fort Worth. If you want to buy something highly bred in that line, come and see them, or address **J. E. MITCHELL, Fort Worth.**

**HEREFORDS FOR SALE**—I have for sale an extra fine registered Hereford bull, three years old. Also registered bulls and heifers, well bred and fine individuals, from 2 to 24 months old, bred and raised here, two miles south of Austin. **Dr. E. W. HERNDON, Austin, Tex.**

**CALIFORNIA Stock Ranch for sale**—17,000 acres at \$10.00 an acre; terms, richest and best paying stock ranch in California, or any other state; fenced; 3000 acres valley land, fine for alfalfa, grain, fruits, etc.; 3000 well timbered with pine, large quantity different varieties oak timber; water abundant; ranch thoroughly equipped for stock raising and general farming; climate unsurpassed; will carry 4000 cattle and 1200 hogs year round; 1200 cattle and 500 hogs now on ranch, can be purchased; vendor made fortune on this ranch and wishes to retire. For further particulars write **F. S. PHILLIPS, 1110 South Grand ave., Los Angeles, Cal.**

**THOROUGHBRED** Poland China pigs ready to ship at prices to move them. **R. A. ROGERS, Naples, Tex.**

**FOR SALE**—400 steers, 200 coming threes, 200 coming twos; Callahan Co. cattle. **R. CORDERONT BANA.**

**SPECIAL STOCK SALE**—At Marlin, Texas, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 15 and 16. Mules of all grades and saddle and driving horses will be in this sale. A splendid opportunity for securing stock of any description, **FANNIN & FOUNTAIN.**

**FOR SALE**—Poland China pigs; write **W. H. WRIGHT, Omaha, Tex.**

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

FARMS.

**OKLAHOMA FARMS**—For sale in Comanche County. Write for lists and prices. **SHERMAN & WERT, Lawton, Okla.**

**LAND FOR SALE**—Improved farms from \$5 to \$5 per acre, owing to improvements. For particulars write **W. T. RICHARDSON, Brashear, Hopkins Co., Tex.**

BUSINESS CHANCES.

**OWN your homes. Work for yourself. Be somebody.** The best place to do this is in the Abilene county, the best part of Texas. For particulars apply to or write **WILL STITH & CO., Abilene, Tex.**

REAL ESTATE.

**CHEAP HOMES**—Fine land, stock farms, healthy climate, Jones and Haskell counties. **F. G. STANFORD, Stamford, Tex.**

**FOR SALE**—570 acres of land 8 miles from town, cheap if sold at once. This is a great bargain. **W. ISBELL, Jacksboro, Tex.**

**1200 ACRES of land; over 600 acres of black sandy land in fine state of cultivation, balance good grass, over 100 acres fine pecan grove; abundance of timber for farm, pecan, oak, cedar, etc.; plenty of fine building stone on land; good church house, good school near by; three flowing artesian wells on farm, plenty to irrigate a large portion of the farm, and Brazos river runs three-fourths of the way around it; one rock house, two rooms 16x16 each, with hall, side rooms and front gallery; large gin house for barn, and eight tenant houses; good peach orchard; several springs of fine water; a fine fruit and vegetable farm combined with good ranch. Price \$12,000; half down, balance to suit purchaser. We have a great number of farms from \$500 to \$30,000 for sale, as fine fruit and vegetable country and as healthy as there is in Texas. Write or come and see. **GLEN ROSE REAL ESTATE CO., Glen Rose, Tex.****

**TO TRADE**—Choice residence lots at spot cash prices. Unincumbered, perfect title, some located convenient to Texas Christian University (Add-Ran), some near St. Basil's (Catholic) College, some near Sixth St. First Ward Public School, all near electric car line; are supplied with city water; in fact, all conveniences of city, such as telephones, electric lights, free delivery of mail, groceries, ice, etc., can be had; all in city limits and in one of the most desirable growing sections of Waco, Texas, the Central City of Texas, with 25,000 inhabitants. The average price of lots \$300.00. Will exchange for a herd of registered or graded milk cows, including young cattle. References as to reliability and statement, any bank, banker or merchant in Waco. **J. H. MACKAY, Waco, Texas.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CANCER MEDICINE**—Deposit in bank \$10, to be paid when you are well; I send you a safe, sure medicine to cure cancer; will not injure sound flesh or bone; no acids, caustics or chloride of zinc; reference furnished. **G. H. MOODY, Evant, Tex.**

**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.



NATIONAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

Home office, Indianapolis, Ind.

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**James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.,** president.

**Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex.,** vice president.

**Arthur Dixon McKinney, Indianapolis, Ind.,** secretary.

**Hiram Miller, Indianapolis, treasurer.**

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**Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex.,**  
**James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.,**

There are other officials yet to be named.

STATE SOCIETY

The American Society of Equity  
**Selden R. Williams, president; George B. Latham, secretary.**

HOW TO ORGANIZE A LOCAL UNION.

The organization of a local union is very simple and easily accomplished. It is not necessary to wait for an organizer. Call a meeting, explain the objects and purposes of the society, discuss the necessity of organization, if need be, take the names, addresses, and membership fees of those who propose to join, elect a president, secretary and treasurer, and vice president if desired, make report thereof to the National Union, with names and addresses carefully written, with required membership fees and \$1 for charter, and send same to National Union A. S. of E., Indianapolis, Ind., and the work is done.

Order of Business.

1. Call to order by the president.
  2. Call the roll of officers, and note those present. The president will fill any vacancies.
  3. Call the roll of members, noting those present.
  4. Reading and disposing of the minutes of the preceding meeting.
  5. Call for applications for membership. Members are admitted, on payment of fee, by a majority vote.
  6. Reports of committees.
  7. Does any member know of a case of sickness or distress in the neighborhood that needs especial attention?
  8. Has any member anything that he wishes to sell?
  9. Does any member wish to buy something which might be obtained in the neighborhood?
  10. Does any member wish to employ a hand to work?
  11. Does any member wish a job of work or know of a person who does?
  12. Have any communications been received of interest to the members?
  13. Discussion of the markets affecting farm products.
  14. Discussion of crop prospects in season.
  15. What can be done for the general benefit of the community.
  16. How may our homes be beautified and made more attractive and comfortable?
  17. How may woman's work be made less burdensome and more elevating?
  18. How may the young people be enlisted in agricultural progress?
  19. How may we make the local union the greatest possible power for good in the neighborhood?
  20. Is there any unfinished business to be attended to?
  21. Is there any new business to be taken up at this meeting?
  22. Discussion of special topics for the good of the farmer and the society.
  23. Readings, recitations, etc.
  24. Adjournment.
- It would be difficult indeed to arrange a more instructive and enter-

taining program than the above, as outlined by the National President.

THE FARMER BOY AND GIRL.

In these two centers the hope of the farm, of agriculture, of civilization; for civilization, the crystallization of morality and virtue into a higher manhood and womanhood, must be a product of the farm. That rural society, therefore, which does not take the boy and girl into account, is but cultivating the shallow surface of the present, and must not expect a crop of future greatness.

Happily the American Society of Equity in its very inception, looked ahead and made this important factor the object of its greatest solicitude. Any local union program which leaves out the boy and girl falls short of its privilege and its duty. We who write and print these lines for others to read, may have advanced far from the plodding paths of our fathers and mothers, good and earnest people though they were, but we have just reached a point where the beauties beyond begin to be seen. Our race is nearly run; the grave must soon close over us, though possibly in the sight of victory.

Then the boy and girl! No longer a boy and girl, but a stalwart man and woman with destinies united, and each imbued with the spirit of progress, aglow with enthusiasm and love for each other, inured to the labor that has ceased to be drudgery, the race moves up the hill of Equity, and grasps the standard of victory.

Can there be a farmer in all this land that can look with indifference upon the growing boys and girls of the farm? What a destiny is theirs! And can there be a boy and girl on the farm who is unable to see the great possibilities that lie just ahead in their pathway? Grandfather's lot may have been a hard one, but he hewed down a forest and wrote an honored name on many a broad acre rescued from the wilderness. Father's lot may have had much of drudgery, and his back may be bent beneath a load of disadvantages, but he sees and is pointing out the better way. What read the youth upon the banner he displays? Equity and progress greater than the chasm which yawns between grandfather and father's day. Can the farmer boy and girl sigh for something else in the brilliance of the dawn which is breaking? Can the shop with its ceaseless grind amid poisoned breaths and aching brain, can so-called business with its never ending struggle and constant fears, can the city with its merciless din and fatal abysses of sin, have any attraction for the boy and girl of the farm? The heart which has beat in happy unison with the song of birds, the eye which has feasted on the sparkling dew and the smiling flowers, the soul which has been refreshed and filled with the unfolding glories of nature as seen on the farm, cannot long for the harsh sounds, the cruel sights, and the dwarfed environment of the city. Let the local union tenderly take in its fostering arms the farmer boy and girl, and hopefully, surely, direct them to the bright future which awaits agriculture.—Up-To-Date.

The real friends of the horse will not shed any tears because the barbarous, unnatural practice of docking tails has gone out of fashion.

AN INVITATION

To take advantage of the very low rate made by the M. K. & T. Railway to the North and Southeast for the holidays.

Tickets will be sold on December 19th, 20th, 21st and 26th, 1903, at rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip. Tickets will be good returning thirty days from date of sale.

If you are contemplating making a holiday trip you should see one of "Katy's" agents, or write a letter to "Katy," Dallas, Texas, and learn of the many inducements offered the holiday traveler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**WANTED**—Two traveling salesmen in each state, permanent position, \$60 and expenses. **CENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO., Penicks, Va.**

**CANCERS** cured without the knife. My treatment purifies the blood; no relapse; cure guaranteed; reference, any bank here. **P. K. WORTHAM, M. D., Waco, Tex.**

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** and Brown Leghorns at \$1.00, by **J. T. GRAHAM, Kennedale, Tex.**

**FOR SALE**—One hundred fine Barred Rocks, Hawkins and Lefel strains, magnificent birds. **D. T. WEDDINGTON, Lewisville, Texas.**

**THE BOAZ GRAIN & FEED CO., GRAIN AND RICE BRAN; COTTON SEED PRODUCTS, FORT WORTH, TEX.**

**TEXAS** souvenir with calendar, a dainty pamphlet, with 21 illustrations and 33 poems of Texas scenery and historical events. The very gift for the holidays. Will be sent to any address postpaid upon receipt of \$1. Address the publisher, **C. F. RUMPEL, Austin, Tex.**

**A CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT.** Mrs. M. Hall, 3006 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use is gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to anyone enclosing stamped envelope.

**CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT.** Mrs. M. Hall, 3305-11 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days, after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use is gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to anyone enclosing stamped envelope.

**FOR ONE DOLLAR**—I will send recipe to prevent rabbits from gnawing trees. Keeps away borers and other insects; 10 cents per year does the work for 500 trees. Address **J. A. HART, Carpenter, Okla.**

**PLANT** orchard now. Enterprise Nurseries are offering choice trees and plants very low. Write us a list of what you want to plant and get prices. Catalogue free. **N. T. PIRTLE, Tyler, Tex.**

**HOME SEEKERS SPECIAL**—For the next 40 days I have decided to offer my ranch of 3000 acres in blocks of 140 to 200 acres; land in cultivation making three-quarter bale of cotton this year; home tract of 530 acres, nearly all fine valley land; 10 acres under irrigation; 200 acres practically irrigated by damming up small creek, turning water over valley, which is too level to wash; and this will insure full crop dryest years; most completed thing of its kind in the state. Would not sell this tract without selling the balance of the ranch. Good new two-story 8-room house; good barns and lots, etc. This is the best property of its size in the country; 100 acre in cultivation; has some post oak and mesquite timber, also elm and live oak; wood enough on land to almost pay for it, yet not heavily timbered; good demand for wood. This land has fine red clay subsoil; fine fruit and truck land. To one or more parties who would buy the entire property will give a fine bargain or will sell in small lots at figures well worth the money. Come at once and see the land, or write me at Santa Anna, Tex. **WELTON WINN.**

**HOWARD PAYNE** Business College, Brownwood, Tex., best shorthand teachers, best equipment, best inducements, literary course without additional charge. Catalogue prepaid.

**EXTENSION AXLE NUTS**—Make an old buggy run like a new one. Quick sellers; profitable. Agents wanted. **HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO., Box 156, Pontiac, Mich.**

**WE PAY \$22 a week** and expenses to men with rig to introduce Egyptian poultry compound to farmers. **EGYPTIAN CO., Dept. H, Parsons, Kan.**

**LADIES**—When in need send for free trial of our never failing remedy. Reliable and certain. **PARIS CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 24, Milwaukee, Wis.**

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—Four horse power steam engine and six horse power boiler; almost new and in perfect condition. **F. H. CAMPBELL & CO., Fort Worth, Tex.**

**FOR SALE**—Greyhound pups from registered stock, \$5 each. **CARL REESE, Josephine, Tex.**

**SEND** one dollar for fistula recipe that will cure any case in the world. Address **Box 45, Munday, Tex.**

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

**COW BOYS' BOOTS SPECIALTY**—We make anything in the line of Boots and are strictly up-to-date; nothing but the best stock used, and put up in first-class shoemaking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. **A. H. BOGEMAN, Hillsboro, Tex.**

**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.**

**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. 9124 Congress Ave., P. O. Box 541, Houston, Texas.

**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.**

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## SWINE

For the first few days after farrowing only a small quantity of soft or sloppy food should be given the sow.

When raising fall pigs, be sure they get good and strong before weaning; this is more important when cold weather is at hand than it is with spring litters that can be turned on pasture after they are weaned.

Avoid feeding decayed vegetables or food of any kind in a putrid state to swine. They will generally eat it, but ill effects are almost certain to result.

If a hog dies of any disease whatever, it is always the part of wisdom to destroy the carcass by fire or bury it deep under the ground. Never leave the body where other swine can feed upon it.

### MORE VITALITY, LESS CORN.

Swine breeders are becoming more and more imbued with the evils of too much corn feeding, says Dr. A. S. Alexander, as a consequence of the constant hammering of the agricultural and live stock press, but the average farmer is still too apt to follow the old-time methods of swine production, which were largely pardonable before swine had been so much "improved." It is time to inject more vitality and less corn, so as to bring swine back to original prolificacy and stamina while at the same time endeavoring by every sensible method possible to continue the improvement of swine for profitable purposes. In buying a boar we therefore consider it as important to become conversant with the feeding and management practiced by the breeder as with the breeding lines of his stock and the record they have made at the State fairs.

### MANAGEMENT OF THE BOAR.

The boar should not be purchased until he is four or five months old, as he does not show his form fully before that time. His service is more sure and he can be handled with less trouble if he has been on the place a few weeks before he is needed for use.

The boar should never be allowed to run with the sows, and it is much better to keep him in a lot where he can neither see nor hear other hogs. He should be kept as quiet as possible, and his food should be nutritious but

### POLAND CHINA.

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**SPRINGDALE HERD** of Poland-Chinas; nice lot of sows, granddaughters of the big boar, Catcher, the great St. Louis Fair winner; bred to a grandson of Perfect, I Know and Short Stop. C. W. THOMAS, Pottsboro, Tex.

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**FOR SALE**—Choice Poland-China pigs by best boars in the United States. Write for prices. A. B. JOHNSON & CO., Cisco, Tex.

**GRAYSON COUNTY** Poland Chinas for sale. Bred Gilts: 1 January and 4 February males; also a choice lot of May pigs ready to ship. A. MILLER, Box 235, Sherman, Tex.

**FOR SALE**—Blooded Poland China pigs eligible to registry. Address J. T. JACKSON, Richardson, Tex.

**FINEST TYPE REGISTERED** Poland China pigs, \$5 per pair; grown hogs higher. J. H. CATS, Decatur, Tex.

**SHERMAN HERD** Poland China and Duroc Jersey thoroughbred hogs. In this herd is a majority of the prize winners at Dallas and San Antonio fairs 1922. 125 pigs ready to ship in June and July. Write for full information. C. D. HUGHES, Sherman, Tex.

**HOGS! HOGS! HOGS!** The new type of Hogs—Guinea-Essex. I now have an established breed, all solid black; short, thin ears; short head; long, low, broad backs; matures early; can be fattened any age—in fact, are always fat; very prolific. Pigs and young hogs for sale. WELTON WINN, Santa Anna, Tex.

not fattening. Have his pen arranged to adjoin a pasture lot, which will afford him sufficient grazing and exercise.

At one year old moderate service will not injure him and with proper care he is at his best as a sire when from 18 months to five years old. Be quiet, but occasionally scratch him on his back, taking care to keep away from his head, no matter how kind you think he is. There should be a strong door between the pen and yard, so he can see the sow some time before being turned to her. With one service she will have as many and as fine pigs as if the boar were with her for three or four days. Be sure to carry the sow to the boar's yard for service.

### WINTER CARE FOR SWINE.

The idea that is all too common that hogs are able to "rough it" without any particular care-taking from their owners, is one that very often reduces the profits that properly belong to the business of swine production. Raising swine profitably means more than throwing them so much corn per diem without regard to where the corn falls; and allowing them to find such shelter as they may against the hardships of winter weather and forcing them to drink from filthy ponds or muddy holes, truthfully declares a writer in Farmers' Sentinel.

Perhaps when pork is high on the market and corn plentiful and cheap, carelessness in the smaller economies of feeding and sheltering may not so affect profits as to place the balance on the wrong side of the account, but prices do not always remain high. They go up and down and are more often down than up, and profits that are easy and good for the short, infrequent up times are uncertain and often lost at others.

The life of the hog is as much maintained by the food eaten as fat and growth are produced. Animal heat must be furnished by the food. If the heat is saved from wasting by proper shelter it is evident there must be a corresponding saving of feed.

### MOLASSES FOR HORSES.

A department of agriculture bulletin contains the following on feeding molasses to horses:

"G. H. Berns reports the successful feeding of molasses to 100 draft horses, working 10 hours a day, hauling very heavy loads, usually at a walk. The horses averaged 1700 pounds in weight and were fed per head, night and morning, 1 quart of molasses diluted with 3 quarts of water and thoroughly mixed with 6 pounds of cut hay of good quality, 1.5 quarts of corn meal, and 2.5 quarts of coarse bran. In addition they were fed 5 quarts dry oats in the middle of the day and 11 pounds of long hay at night. It is stated that the horses gradually improved in condition and gained in weight during the 14 months covered by the test, their coats becoming sleek and glossy, while the amount of work performed was the same as before the molasses ration was adopted. In the meantime their general health is said to have been excellent, and cases of acute indigestion or spasmodic colic very rare, although formerly quite frequent. The molasses ration was decided upon after its value had been demonstrated in a test with two horses. A ration similar to the above was also fed with success to a number of driving horses.

"In general no disturbances were observed in changing from an ordinary to a molasses ration. As part of a mixed ration, the author calculates that 1 quart of molasses will replace 3 to 4 quarts of oats of good quality. He believes that molasses of a good quality is a most nutritious food for horses, easily digested and assimilated, and that they will do fully as much work and at the same time remain, as a rule, in much better general condition than animals fed on dry food, while the cost of feeding is reduced from 25 to 33 per cent."

"As an outgrowth of this work Dr. Berns states that molasses has been successfully fed, under his direction, to 2500 or 3000 horses."

The farmer should begin the education of his colt before it approaches maturity. This will make the "breaking" process less difficult.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

A PERTINENT QUERY.

WHEN a sweet girl is a bride she cannot do enough to prove her capacity for sinking her existence into that of her bridegroom. She is all devotion; she lays her life at his feet. He, of course, manlike, generally likes it, and the mors she blots herself out the better he likes it. Then is the time when, partly to show her devotion, partly to be fashionable as well, she prints her visiting cards with only the husband's name thereon. She has lost even her own name; there is nobody in that family but the husband, and she glories in it. The husband, of course, again likes it and encourages her in every way to obliterate herself. He would scarcely be a man if he did not.

Let me illustrate: Suppose Mamie Smith marries Robert Livingston Billjones, it being an aggravated case of love's young dream on both sides. Of course Mamie Smith is not at all Mamie Smith Billjones now, but merely Mrs. Robert Livingston Billjones.

Everything is sweet with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston Billjones awhile. Mr. Billjones starts out well. Then suddenly he seems not to be able to meet the family expenses. Mamie is not yet disillusioned. She will help dear Robbie. She begins, let us say, to make cake and crullers for the Woman's exchange, quite secretly at first, then more openly. She is so successful that somebody says:

"Why don't you open a tea room?"

Mamie does, in the pureness of her wifely devotion naming the establishment the "Mrs. Robert Livingston Billjones Tea Room."

The establishment prospers and wins renown among fashionables. Mrs. Billjones is shrewd, capable and a lady. She gets Persian rugs, old tapestries and rare china for the Mrs. Robert Livingston Billjones tea room, and its fame spreads over a dozen states. Mrs. Billjones is laying up money. Then gradually dear Robbie ceases to make any more exertion laborward. He lives off Mrs. Robert Livingston Billjones' tea room and lives on the fat of the land. He amuses himself.

The habit of living on the fat of the land and of amusing himself grows on



WHICH IS MRS. ROBERT LIVINGSTON BILLJONES?

him. By and by he becomes so expensive that it does seem to Mrs. B. that she can no longer afford the luxury of a husband. He may or may not be so very bad. That is as it happens. But ere long Mrs. Mamie, now an independent woman, an individual taking care of herself, and of him, too, begins to wonder what she ever saw in that Billjones anyhow. Being lazy, knowing he is not a manly man, Billjones becomes grouchy and hard to live with. Likewise does she become grouchy and hard to live with.

The upshot is that she gets a divorce. But she is in such bondage to fashion that not for a pearl necklace would she call herself anything but Mrs. Robert Livingston Billjones. Besides that, the now famous and profitable chocolate and cruller place is known wherever it

is known as the Mrs. Robert Livingston Billjones tea room. If she named it anything else, who would know it? New customers could not find her, and old ones would think the place had changed hands. So it stays as it was.

But now let us see: Billjones, deprived of his accustomed support, has to hustle for his own living. He shakes himself up, pulls himself together and goes to work. He really is not a bad sort of fellow now that he has to bestir himself. He becomes comparatively manly and manlike, falls in love with another lady, who, womanlike, loves him for himself alone and would love him though he had shown an incompatibility with a dozen previous wives. This trusting, angelic girl is not afraid.

The new love and Billjones are married.

Now, which is really, truly Mrs. Robert Livingston Billjones? That is the query which I meant to spring upon you when I started out. Shall the first wife hurt at once her pride and her business by altering her name, or shall the second one heroically resist issuing her cards as Mrs. Robert Livingston Billjones, or what?

The case is not at all uncommon. This moment there are three women, all estimable ladies, entitled to the name of a well known actor. Plainly the style of married women's names ought to be readjusted to meet modern requirements. KATE SHARP.

BROWN DRESSES THE VOGUE.

The latest street costumes recall those that were the fashion when women spun, wove and dyed the material they made up into dresses, which they generally dyed with a color popularly called "but'nut brown," the shade that is the prevailing tint now. It is a pretty shade of brown, and almost anything in the way of accessory or trimming seems to look well with it. A fetching touch of color is obtained by having a tie or some other arrangement of a rich dark red near the face, not scarlet nor any of the magenta shades, but a red color like fresh blood. This is the only red shade that brings out the best of the brown and gives the face the fairness that comes from wearing the red beneath the chin, for it is, or should be, well known that red above the face adds apparent rosininess, while red below the chin makes the face appear fair and clear.

Black braids, narrow bands of fur or tucks and fine stitching are all in vogue for the garnishing of brown suits. Much depends on the kind of material. If, for instance, the stuff is zibeline, the trimming may be scanty, but effective, and should consist of straps, lines of fancy castle braid in black or perhaps round pipings of astrakhan fur. This last is naturally expensive, but is it not elegant enough to balance the cost?

If the suit is of fine broadcloth or some similar material, a strict tailor finish is to be desired in the finest work and with all seams and edges very neatly stitched. Several rows of this always popular kind of ornamentation may be set around or only two. I saw one handsome brown cloth suit where there was a shaped founce with a strapped band at the joining, while on the founce all around were three rows of oval medallions made of taffeta edged with the picot finish on some of the braids. The largest ones were at the bottom and the others above. There was a blouse coat with a long skirt, and the waist had the same design of ovals. The hat to wear with this was of shirred velvet, with a little fur of some brown color and a gold buckle. The gloves and hand satchel were also brown in different shades, and at the neck was a high stock of the dress material, with a dainty turnover lace collar, beneath which was the rich red tie that has called forth so much admiration on my part.

The belt that held the bloused basque coat in at the waist was thick and heavy and made of the shoestring cords. These make very fine and suitable belts for outdoor suits and sometimes indoors too.

The stocks are made to match in color and shape and general design as far as is possible. There were some dainty little silk mull scarfs shown last season for outdoor wear; but, strangely enough, in spite of their beauty they were not much liked. Now,

however, we see them tied around pretty necks as regular stocks, but with the long ends hanging down to the waist in front after having been tied in two or three loops.

Ermine boas long and wide are seen, ermine all through and unlined. The muffs are large and nearly all quite plain. There are other beautiful boas, some of them of tulle, gathered closely; others of silk mull edged with ribbon or in one or two cases with narrow curled ostrich fues. These when gathered up are very fine and very becoming. The boas for evening wear are mostly long and fluffy, whatever the material of which they are made. Pink, blue and white chiffon are among the prettiest. In one instance all three of these delicate shades were employed, and all mingled together in such a way as to present the evening sky in its soft hues. Evening boas are generally very long, but one finds some just long enough to reach the knees.

Evening gowns and cloaks and wraps of every description are more in evidence just now than anything else, as the social whirl has begun with the horse show and the opening of the opera. I recently saw one gown of white satin in a princess shape trimmed with tulle festoons, these being held up by fairy roses made of chiffon, with spangles for dewdrops. The waist was very low off the shoulders, with straps made of the chiffon roses to hold the waist up. Jewels were to be placed in many of the gathers to add to the effect. A long loose coat of French gray was to be worn with this gown. HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

CHRISTMAS FEASTING.

Housekeepers who are not bound by tradition are recommended to try braised turkey, which an old writer declares is the ne plus ultra of gastronomic art. Fill the turkey with the best forcemeat you can command. The most elegant is a chicken forcemeat mixed with sweetbreads and mushrooms or truffles, but an ordinary bread or celery or chestnut stuffing may be used. After the bird is picked, singed and drawn hold it breast down for a few moments over a bright fire to stiffen it and lard the breast alone with shreds of fat, salt dried pork. Place it in a large saucepan, one without the ordinary long handle, laying it breast uppermost. Add sliced onion, celery, carrot and some sprigs of parsley, with veal broth almost sufficient to cover. Cover the saucepan tightly, set in a moderate oven, and cook slowly. When half done add seasonings of salt and pepper, and when tender take it out, lay in the roasting-pan and brown quickly, basting with butter. Strain the gravy, thicken and serve in a boat.

The Christmas dinner of the descendant of the Knickerbockers would be incomplete without a chicken pie. It is baked in a pan, the sides only of which are lined with crust. Only the breasts and boned first and second joints are used. These tidbits are seasoned and laid in the pan with alternate layers of a very delicate forcemeat, the whole covered with a rich broth made from the rest of the chicken with a delicate flavoring of onion, celery and parsley. The top crust is laid on, a hole cut in the top for a vent and the pie cooked for two hours in a slow oven. Brown paper must be kept over it until fifteen minutes before serving, when the crust must be delicately browned. This is a feast in itself, and it is a pity to serve it midway at any dinner, but it is as good if not better cold.

In Germany the goose holds the same place as the turkey on American tables. It is either stuffed with chestnuts or a dish of boiled kale garnished with boiled chestnuts is served with it. The poor man stuffs his bird with apples and garnishes the kale with fried potatoes.—Table Talk.

MINCE PIE MEAT.

Boil until tender about four pounds of lean beef, remove all gristle and bone while warm. When cold chop fine and add chopped apples in the proportion of two bowls to one of meat, one and a half cupsful of molasses, one cupful of sugar, two dessertspoonfuls each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg, half a pound of suet chopped fine, one quart of boiled cider, one pound each of raisins and currants, a quarter of a pound of citron chopped fine and a small piece of butter.

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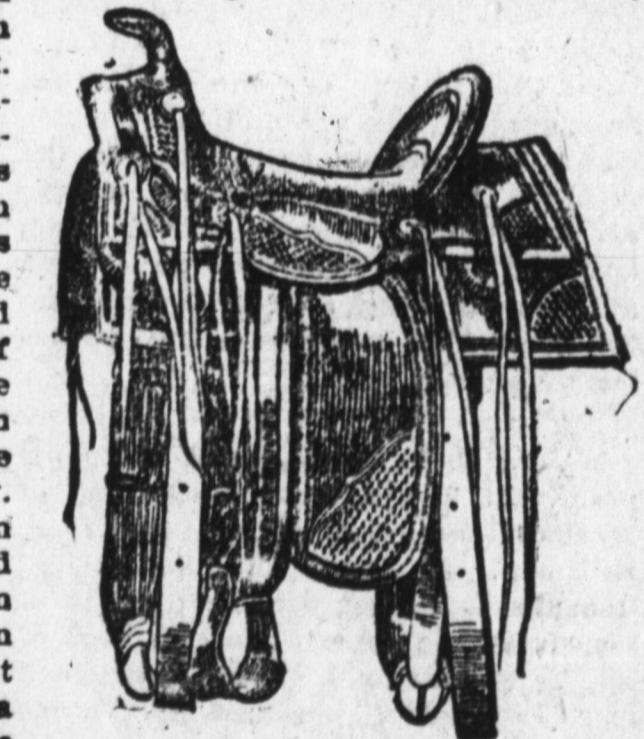
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**MAVERICKS.**

D. Mays of Maysville, I. T., transferred to T. P. French & Son at the Fort Worth Stock Yards last Friday 55 steers, averaging 1018 pounds, which will be put on feed at Temple.

Four thousand head of Mexican cattle entered the United States Saturday and were assessed at the Columbus, N. M., custom house. They were driven overland from the ranch of the Victoria Cattle company and are destined for Bakersfield, Cal.

Wolf trappers, operating on the Half Circle Six ranch and W. J. Carson's ranch in Irion county, are meeting with much success in trapping and killing the animals. Wolves have been quite numerous in that section and the trappers are instituting a vigorous campaign against them.

Swift & Co., which is incorporated for \$25,000,000, will increase its capital stock to \$35,000,000 with the beginning of the new year. The company's net profits for the year amount to something over \$3,000,000 and will enable it to declare a dividend of 7 per cent and pass \$1,250,000 to the surplus fund.

At the ranch of J. B. Slaughter, near Colorado City, Tex., there were branded this season over 6000 head of calves, and in addition to these there are on the ranch 3000 head of steers of the feeder size, all of the high-grade class that will be turned onto the market in the early spring.

The noted Greenfield ranch, the property of J. J. Hagerman, near Roswell, N. M., was sold last week to M. C. Cartwright and R. L. Warren, both of Terrell, Texas. The ranch is located about sixteen miles south of Roswell and but a short distance from Hagerman. On the ranch there is a house worth in the neighborhood of \$2000 and an artesian well flowing a good volume of water. There are 640 acres in the ranch and it is all in cultivation.

Col. "Zach" Mulhall of wild west show fame, who has been acting as live stock agent for the Frisco for several years, has accepted an appointment to a similar position with the Rock Island system and will enter upon his new duties the first of the year.

An illustration of the point that high grade steers are still in good demand at strong prices is found in the fact that the sale was made a few days ago of 200 head of calves on the ranch of H. M. Porter, near Springer, N. M., at a straight price of \$17 per head. Mr. Porter has the reputation of raising high grade stock.

Messrs. P. P. Barriaga and F. Luchy, prominent and wealthy cattlemen of Mexico, accompanied by Mr. J. P. Hickman, of San Antonio, visited Gonzales last week for the purpose of inspecting the superb Holstein herd of Mr. T. P. Harwood. These gentlemen recently made a purchase of \$30,500 worth of registered Holstein cattle of Chicago parties, which are intended for their Mexican ranches and they desired to familiarize themselves with the characteristics of the breed.

H. C. Harding, manager of the L X ranch, has delivered to Chase Bros. at Pampa, the three thousand four-year-old steers the sale of which took place some time ago. This is without doubt the largest delivery of four-year-olds ever made in the Amarillo country. They were all big fine looking animals and made a string five miles long from the leaders to the stragglers, reports the Champion of that city.

By mutual agreement J. G. McGannon, of Seneca, Mo., will on the first Monday in January, 1904, foreclose a mortgage against what is known as the Vermont ranch and cattle in Schleicher county, Texas, owned by H. B. Spaulding, of Muskogee, I. T., to satisfy a claim of about \$60,000. G. H.

Garland, of San Angelo, as attorney, and Judge Whitten of Eldorado, as substitute trustee, represent Mr. McGannon in the transaction. The claim is secured by 26,000 acres of patented land and about 5000 head of cattle.

**STOCK YARD NOTES.**

Top steers, \$1.70; top hogs, \$9.92 1-2.

A. Puchs sold 25 steers, sent in from Page, at \$3.10. They averaged 1033 pounds.

J. H. Cox from Skeedee, O. T., marketed 71 232-pound hogs at \$4.72 1/2 Thursday.

J. B. Wilson of Maysville, I. T., marketed Friday 35 1007-pound steers, which sold at \$3.07 1/2.

D. B. Jones had in Thursday from Perry, O. T., 75 hogs averaging 213 pounds, which sold at \$4.70.

Joyce & Smith sent in from Mt. Vernon 80 hogs averaging 224 pounds, which sold to Swift & Co. at \$4.70.

W. H. Montgomery of Comanche, I. T., had in Saturday 51 steers averaging 934 pounds, which sold at \$2.80.

J. D. Jackson was in Thursday with a shipment of calves from Alpine that averaged 261 pounds and sold at \$3.25.

John White of Tarrant county, drove in last Thursday 14 head of sheep that averaged 84 pounds and sold at \$3.25.

Donohue Bros. last Wednesday, from Mulhall, O. T., had in 69 hogs averaging 260 pounds which sold to Armour & Co. at \$4.70.

A. D. Hotchkiss of San Antonio, was in Saturday with 78 head of choice veals, 176 pounds average, which sold to Armour at \$4.25.

Jeff Taylor of Choctaw, O. T., marketed Saturday seventy-eight hogs averaging 218 pounds, which topped the market at \$4.92 1/2.

F. W. Scott of Chickasha, I. T., had in last Thursday 77 hogs averaging 206 pounds, and 15 pigs of 127 pounds average, which sold at \$4.75.

Noelke & Carruthers had cows on the market from San Angelo. They sold 87 head of 818 pounds average at \$2.05, and 29 of 786 at \$1.75.

Oscar Cain of Brady, Tex., had in Saturday three loads of good cows. Twenty-eight head averaging 890 sold at \$2.30, with 51 averaging 785 at \$2.20.

Baldrige Bros. had in from their feed pens at Waxahachie 42 steers of 1092 pounds average that sold at \$3.55. They were taken by W. R. Bingham of New Orleans.

A. G. Hamilton from Rogers had fed steers on the market last Wednesday. Fourteen head of 1062 pounds sold at \$3.50, and 7 of 793 pounds at \$3.

Wm. Van Helmer was in last Thursday from Hereford, Tex., with his first consignment of hogs, 40 light averaging 157 pounds, and 35 pigs averaging 79 pounds, selling at \$1.50.

A. G. Hamilton of Rogers, Tex., had in a load of hogs last Wednesday. Seventeen heavy packers, averaging 278 pounds, sold at \$4.62 1/2, with 52 lights averaging 177 pounds at \$4.65.

C. Casstephens brought in a bull that weighed 1960 pounds and sold at \$2.35. O. C. Thomas was the purchaser. This was a well-graded Shorthorn, and Mr. Thomas will use him for breeding. The gross price for this animal was \$46.06.

A. G. McClure of Veto, Tex., was represented Thursday by 50 steers of 906 pounds average that sold at \$3.10. Mr. McClure raised and fed these steers. He has about two more loads on feed, which when marketed will about clean up fed stuff in Jack county near where he lives.

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Anything you need to furnish your home. Call and see us

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Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scree Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

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**First Premium at Texas State Fair,**

Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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Leaving St. Louis	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
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Arriving in New York	3:15 p. m.	7:40 a. m.	7:20 a. m.
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**The KATY FLYER**



WOMANS DEPARTMENT

THE SLOW GIRL.

THE bachelor gave a cynical little laugh.

"Well, the slow girl is better than the rapid girl," he remarked.

"Why, the idea!" cried the worldly wise woman. "But let me tell you, that while there are undoubtedly some—er— young ladies who would do well to slow down there are even larger numbers who need the spur rather than the checkrein."

"Most women would rather be comfortable than anything else," remarked the bachelor sententiously.

"Um! That sounds as if it had come from a book; but, even so, much depends on the meaning of the word 'comfortable.' Most of the slow girls I know are not even comfortable in the sense of being at ease in their minds. They simply lay the trouble to bad luck, that patron saint of the lazy. In nine cases out of ten (we will leave that tenth case for real hard luck) they have themselves to blame. Any girl who is alive has no business to stand dolefully at the window with 'lonely' written all over her and watch the fun of the rest of the world. Let her sit down and make out a list of the women she knows and why they don't call or invite her any more and of the men she knows or might easily know and the reason why they don't come around. Perhaps she hasn't asked them! Well, if she waits for men to ask permission to call in this busy, overrushed world I am afraid the dear girl will sit alone in her studio, parlor, reception room or whatever it may be more than one evening in the week. There is a way of doing things that is not bold or sentimental—a frank look in the eyes, like a nice boy's; a cordial intonation in the voice and a 'How would you like to run up some evening next week and take dinner with me, Mr. Smith?' And she doesn't need to make any fuss for him—Men hate fuss and formality."

"It's the same way with a girl's friends. She is worse than silly to confine her attentions to one or two, merely contenting herself with paying for calls on the others. She must circulate among them, introduce those whom she thinks will be congenial, bring around the men and make them meet her girl friends or, better still, plan little foursomes in which she will bring a man for the other girl and the other girl will bring one for her. If she is selfish and stuffy and poky, she never, never will have friends. And why are some girls afraid to make

if your lack of means cramps you, find some way of augmenting those means, and it not infrequently happens that your very work will bring you friends. But move along. Get ahead, whatever you do. Let only one thing worry you—the thought that you are idle, that you are not making the most of life, that you are not advancing. That ought to worry you to death if you are frittering your time.

"And for goodness' sake, whatever you do, keep your eyes open. Look straight ahead. Don't live in the past, and don't believe that stupid saying of old women, 'It will all come right somehow.' In won't come right unless you make it so.

"I don't believe in planning for the future. It will all come right somehow," murmured one of these feminine weaklings as she dropped a few gentle tears over a faded packet of love letters. Not that she cared particularly, but there being nothing else to do that afternoon she beguiled the tedium of her lonely life by taking out of her trunk the almost forgotten love letters and crying over them. Great pity she couldn't better her condition by doing something practical.

"Upon the whole," murmured the bachelor, "I don't think I should care to be the slow girl."

"There is such a thing as a happy medium," the worldly wise woman answered, with dignity.

A KENTUCKY AUTHOR.

"I would rather have written 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch' than any other book I know of," said a literary gentleman not long since. "It's so cheery and optimistic and so pleasant and good natured all through."

And, come to think of it, nobody would be apt after reading either "Mrs. Wiggs" or "Lovey Mary" to get up and go and commit suicide. Rather would he, though he were in the depths of the dumps and of hard luck, laugh, pull himself together and say:

"There's a chance for us still, O soul! Let us pick up and go in and try it again. We'll win out yet."

And an author who can write a book which gives that impression in these days has a clear mission. It is not any wonder that children in England and America delight in the simple story of Mrs. Wiggs. Wise teachers in many schools use it as a supplementary reading book. As Frances C. Simpson writes, "Familiarizing the homely, sweethearted scenes in the young lives of the cabbage patch to those who do not live so humbly makes all the world akin."

The veritable, actual cabbage patch is in Louisville, just as described. Miss Simpson, who lives in Louisville, says of it: "Mrs. Wiggs' wonderful garden is there, with its varieties of broken crockery, old pots, a piece of a cart wheel and a glass globe as decorations. It all fits in exactly, even the pump where Mrs. Wiggs met Lovey Mary, and the 'commons,' and Miss Vinney's denominational garden."

As a matter of fact, the celebrated cabbage patch is less than half a mile from the red brick house in which the girl author wrote of it in the unpretentious tale which, like Dickens' "Christmas Carol," the mind of one who has read it especially reverts to at Christmastide. The patch itself is so very plain and humble that the hundreds of people who now make pilgrimages to it are often disappointed and inclined to exclaim:

"Is that all there is of it?"

Just so. It is the highest tribute one could pay to the exquisite literary art of Alice Hegan Rice. Anybody could see that patch and the queer, scrambling, hand to mouth life of its inhabitants, but it required a genius to see the possibilities for literature that lay therein. Common people see there only the not always clean, not always agreeable life of the poor quarter of a city, but Mrs. Rice says, "The cabbage patch is full of stories." She herself has a way of making quaint, humorous, philosophical cabbage patch observations to her familiars in everyday life, they say. What a delightfully jolly companion she must be!

Socially Mrs. Rice is extremely popular. On the return from her honeymoon journey to Europe the doorbell of the Hegan home in Louisville was broken down by the multitudinous jerks of old friends who called and insisted on seeing her. She was born and brought up

in Louisville. Her friend, Miss Simpson, writes of her:

"Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice is a woman of about twenty-eight, with beautiful dark eyes and hair and a face that is interesting beyond the ordinary, as there beams from it a genial kindness and a hidden laugh in the brown eyes. She is of medium height and graceful figure, a real Kentucky girl in speech and manner. She has always shown to her friends the inclination to wit and humor, picking up and using in everyday conversation remarks similar to those she puts in the mouth of Mrs. Wiggs. These bits of fun often were sent to newspapers and magazines and found a ready market."

It was as a humorist in conversation that Miss Hegan became noted first among her friends. It is as a humorist

in print that she is best known to the public, but one endowed with that true mirth provoking power whose source is always infinite human sympathy.

It is especially interesting to note that Miss Hegan's earliest successes were achieved in a women's club which met regularly for literary work at the girl's own home. Charming women are cultivated Louisville ladies, with their unconventional, frankly expressed kindness and sprightliness, and that club was a typical assemblage of such women. They wrote and read aloud in meeting essays, stories, poems and every manner of literary sketch.

The hopeful, sunny atmosphere that pervades Mrs. Rice's stories is the reflection of her own happy childhood and girlhood. The Hegan's were a hospitable family who knew well how to enjoy life. They owned extensive woodlands near Louisville. In the impressionable years of the future author an old Kentucky cabin was maintained in these woods, and there "week end parties" assembled summer after summer to live the life of nature. There mirth, liberty and joy, likewise good will and affection, reigned supreme.

JANE STORY.

HOLIDAY COOKERY.

Two cups of raised bread dough, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, nutmeg and salt, one-half cup of butter, one

cup of sugar, one cup of milk, one cup of raisins, three eggs, six cups of flour. Let raise; pour into one large and one small tin. When done, arrange as illustrated. Roughly ice. Circle with holly.—Delineator.

A POINT ABOUT SAUCES.

In sauces where the flavor of bitter is desired, as in egg sauce served with fish, do not add the full amount at first, as cooking dissipates the flavor, while a little butter slowly melted and beaten into the sauce just before it is sent to the table will give it the buttery flavor so highly esteemed by the epicure. So advises an exchange.

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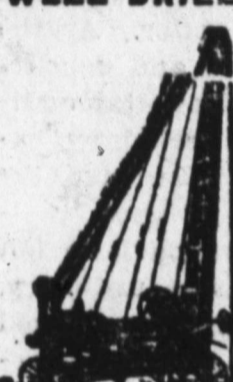
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Before you buy, write and let us send you FREE Catalogue No. 18; or better still, come and let us show you the Machines. We have a full line in stock at DALLAS and can fit you out with something especially adapted for your requirements. Experienced men to show you, and our prices are sure to please you.  
**AMERICAN WELL WORKS DALLAS, TEXAS**



**A BARGAIN IN ENGINES!**  
A 3½ Horse-Power Junior Wolverine Stationary Engine.  
This is positively the best Power Engine of this horse power that money can buy. We are now offering it for \$155.00 direct from our factory to you. Agents would ask \$220.00. Buy of us and save agent's profit. Made expressly for farm work—grinding feed, shelling corn, pumping water, sawing wood, cutting ensilage, shredding fodder, etc., also running small machine in shop. Guaranteed one year against defective material and workmanship. Is safe, compact, powerful—a high-grade engine at a low price. Uses 1-10th of a gallon of gasoline per hour actual horse power. Easy to operate and keep in perfect order. Freight prepaid to your nearest railroad station. Write for our descriptive folder.



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



LOVELY.

friends with influential people—people who can help them along in the world? They are just as easy to entertain as ordinary folk if a girl can make herself interesting, and if she doesn't know how to do that let her study how.

"I should like to say to every girl who is slow: If your surroundings swamp you, change your surroundings;



THOUGHTS OF EXPERIENCE.

This department is designed as a forum for the free interchange of ideas between farmers and stockmen. The Journal desires to hear from its friends at any time and will publish all communications of general interest under this head.

ABOUT INFLAMED UDDERS.

Granbury, Tex., Dec. 12, 1903.

Editor of The Journal:

We hear many complaints about inflamed udders among dairy cows at this season of the year, and, I thought I would write and give my ideas as to how this trouble may be avoided. Experience in my own barn-yard has demonstrated to my satisfaction that this disease is more often the result of exposure than any other cause. Cows properly cared for at this season of the year rarely ever suffer. As the udder is a very sensitive and delicate part of the bovine anatomy, its condition is nearly always affected by extremes of temperature. In case the ailment has already developed it is best to bathe the affected parts in hot water, rubbing them briskly until dry, and afterwards applying some good ointment. Vaseline, preferably, carbolated, will be found very useful for this purpose. When cows are fresh they take cold very easily and they should be especially guarded in winter. Care should be taken to give salt regularly, so that the cows will not eat an excess of it at one time and seek relief by drinking large quantities of cold water, thereby contracting colds. Hoping that these suggestions will benefit some of your readers, I remain, yours respectfully,

J. F.

WORDS ON THE NECK.

Bremond, Tex., Dec. 11,

Texas Farm Journal:

I have a fine Jersey calf which developed a growth of warts on the neck. They extend from the head down on both sides and are very unsightly. The growths first appeared nearly two months ago and have been getting continually larger. Can any of your readers advise me what to do? I am becoming alarmed. Very truly,

F. S. C.

MARE CRIPPLED BY LAMENESS.

Tyler, Tex., Dec. 13, 1903.

Stock and Farm Journal:

For some weeks past I have been reading with interest your new Experience department and now have a few questions to ask myself, which I hope some practical farmer will answer. The condition of my family mare is causing me considerable anxiety. I worked her in the fields all season and perhaps overtaxed her powers of endurance. At first she began lifting her left hind leg. Now she can scarcely bare to place her foot on the ground, even standing, and in walking, she limps painfully along on three legs. I hope that some one of your readers will tell me what the trouble is and suggest a remedy.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

COMMERCIAL POULTRY RAISING.

Homer, La., Dec. 11, 1903.

Texas Farm Journal:

In a recent issue of the Journal I noticed a letter from a "town farmer," at Troupe, Tex., in which he asks for some advice about marketing poultry. It would hardly pay to market only a dozen fowls a week, as he suggests, as the expense of getting that number

Tutt's Pills

stimulate the TORPID LIVER, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequalled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

BETTER THAN UNITED STATES BONDS

ARE GOOD COWS AND A U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

They bring an owner an annual dividend of 100 per cent. on each cow.

Try the Combination and Prove It!

A \$40 Cow and a U. S. Separator will earn \$40 in one year

Our catalogues will explain why the U. S. is the best; write for one.

For Western Customers, we transfer our separators from Chicago, La Crosse, Minneapolis, Sioux City, and Omaha. Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.



328A

ready and the trouble of feeding and preparation would be as great as the raising of fifty or a hundred with the right kind of equipment. I would not advise your correspondent to start out as he suggests unless he has the time and inclination to devote to the work, and I believe, that if he aims to be a commercial poultryman, he will be the more successful if he hatches his chickens out by the incubator method. A little capital, careful management and a determination to succeed will be all that is required, and if he practices skill and economy in feeding the results can not help but be satisfactory. Sincerely,

S. A. H.

A PROFITABLE COMBINATION.

An old farmer and cotton grower of Centerville, Miss., writes:

"We have a neighbor who last year raised \$1000 worth of rice on 16 acres of land with about three hours' labor each day from the time of planting until ready for harvesting. The preparation of land and harvesting was done with improved machinery at the minimum cost. After terracing his land he had only to turn a creek into his ditches to irrigate the whole plot. The keeping up of these terraces and changing water gates was all the labor needed in growing the crop this year as prospects are finer than last, with the additional satisfaction that the cost of labor has been still further reduced, and the original area enlarged. The same party raises hogs for market at a cost that would astonish an old cotton veteran. You had as much an old cotton veteran. You had as much to try to induce him to grow cotton. He is sharp enough to see how cheaply he can grow these crops, and he has easily figured what it cost to grow cotton. By growing these crops he finds time to improve and beautify his farm and home, and he is not rushed to death twelve months of the year like every cotton farmer."

CURE FOR TUMORS.

Kingfisher, Okla., Dec. 13, 1903.

To The Journal:

I notice that a correspondent to your paper from Louisiana who has just begun raising hogs for market tells of trouble which has developed after operating upon some members of his herd. These complications are not uncommon and are likely to occur at almost any time unless proper precautions are taken. In all such matters, prevention is infinitely better than cure. Acting on advice obtained from a veterinary surgeon I succeeded in curing some of my hogs which were thus afflicted and have prevented a recurrence of the trouble. My method is to make a clear cut well downward so that the blood which flows may readily escape. To heal the sore after cutting a solution of a half ounce of carbolic acid to a quart of water should be used for bathing the parts. The tumors which he says have formed on some of his hogs may be opened with a knife or other sharp instrument and afterwards treated with the above, injecting it into parts of the tumor which cannot be easily reached. Should this fail to accomplish the desired result, there still remains the

When you want GARDEN SEEDS that will produce Finest Specimens of Vegetables sow

BUIST'S PRIZE MEDAL GARDEN SEEDS

Descriptive Garden Guide, with prices, FREE.

ROBERT BUIST COMPANY, SEED GROWERS, Philadelphia.

DACUS' BUSINESS COLLEGES and Southern School of Correspondence.

325 Elm St., Dallas; Greenville, Corsicana, Texas, and South McAlistar, I. T. Bookkeeping or Shorthand taught in 8 weeks or money refunded; \$22.50 each. Penmanship \$10; all 45. Books included. Special rates on English Branches. Why pay more? Our courses are thorough. Diploma free. Our motto: "Best courses, shortest time, least money." Highest endorsements. Attend in Person, or take By Mail. Write either place, and mention the Journal.

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Prof. Garnett B. Hall, president of the Gregg Shorthand Association of America, and the foremost shorthand teacher in the United States, now has charge of our Gregg Shorthand Department. The Bliss System of Bookkeeping, Gregg Shorthand, Pitman Shorthand and Touch Typewriting taught by the largest and ablest faculty in the south. The M. B. C. leads in utility and quality. Positions secured free of charge. Our students succeed where others fail. Write for a copy of the finest catalogue ever printed in Texas.

Iodine treatment which is more painful to the animal but even more certain in its results. This drug may be injected into the affected parts twice or three times each day and will, as a rule, effect a radical cure within a short time. There are other important rules to be observed in performing this necessary operation and in order that your correspondent may make no other mistakes in the future I would suggest that he consult some reliable work on the raising and care of swine. Yours etc.,

A VETERAN SWINE BREEDER.

Steps are being taken towards the re-establishment of the stockyards and packing house industry on the Missouri side of the Mississippi river at St. Louis by an independent corporation with a capital stock of \$100,000.

LOW RATES TO THE EAST.

As Christmas time approaches, the railroads are preparing to handle large crowds of those going back to their old homes in the East, and the Southern Pacific will place on sale December 19, 20, 21 and 22 a rate of one fare, plus \$2 to New Orleans and points in Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Tickets are good for return in thirty days, and Christmas turkeys will be eaten by many Texans visiting their old home places. Southern Pacific agents will be glad to supply all information.

T. J. ANDERSON, G. P. & T. A. JOS. HELLEN, A. G. P. & T. A.

LOW RATES FOR CHRISTMAS

The Texas & Pacific Railway Company, as heretofore, affords the opportunity to visit the old home during the Christmas Holidays at cheap rates. For full information ask any Ticket Agent, or write E. P. Turner, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

Holiday Rates of the Rock Island System.

The Rock Island System announces that it will sell holiday tickets to points in the southeast and also to Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado at rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip on December 19, 20, 21 and 26, limited 30 days. This rate is an extremely low one and gives opportunity for all to spend Christmas and New Years at the old home. The 26th was made a date of sale to accommodate those who will be compelled to remain at their work until the Christmas rush is over.

The Rock Island has one route to Memphis via the Katy to South McAlistar, one each via Paris and Denison in connection with the Frisco, one via Ardmore via the Santa Fe and Choctaw, and one via El Reno and the Choctaw.

To the north it has its own rails to all the states mentioned, and runs through sleepers and chair cars to Kansas City and Chicago daily, connecting at gateways with diverging lines.

Local holiday tickets will be sold December 23, 24, 25, 26 and 31, and January 1, limit January 4, at rate of one and one-third fare for distances of one hundred miles, and a fare plus ten per cent. beyond.

Full information regarding rates, routes, schedules, etc., can be secured by writing Mr. W. H. Firth, G. P. & T. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

The Shortest Way out of an attack of

Rheumatism or Neuralgia



Is to use

St. Jacobs Oil

Which affords not only sure relief, but a prompt cure. It soothes, subdues, and ends the suffering.

Price, 25c. and 50c.



MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

This week opened with a tremendous rush of cattle to the Fort Worth market and receipts, for the most part, were good. On Monday a total of 5695 head arrived, the largest on record. One bunch of Hereford and Durham's and another of Polled Angus cattle, fed by D. F. Sansom & Co., were the best marketed for some time. The steers averaged 1266 pounds and sold at \$4.00, while the cows averaged 1030 pounds and brought \$2.90. In spite of the enormous receipts the market was generally active and prices steady. Hog receipts were the largest for several months, the greater number being territory fed stock with several loads of Texans. Most of the day trading was active, but the market closed weaker in sympathy with the Northern packing centers. Tops are bringing about 12 cents more than at Kansas City. Sheep are steady, a load of 14 head averaging 80 pounds selling at \$3.35. Quotations:

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers	\$4.00	\$3.25@2.50
Cows	2.90	2.20@2.00
Hogs	4.90	4.85@4.75

Alfred Harkness of Canyon City has sold 1219 head of two-year-old steers to Eastern parties at \$14 around, and expresses himself as well satisfied with the transaction.

Reviewing the market at close of last week, the Barse Commission Co. points out that conditions have been discouraging for the man that was prepared to market fat cattle. At times even the best kinds have sold slow. All good killing calves, however, have been steady to strong and the bull market steady. The demand for feeders keeps up and hogs show some improvement. Sheep are too scarce to base an estimate upon. There is apparently no reason why the market should be any lower and a turn for the better is considered about due.

The National estimates that the decline in cows and fed steers has been about 10 cents since a week ago, but holds out hope of strong prices for good feeder steers. Veal calves of best quality are steady to strong. The packers could use one or two loads of good muttons any day and will pay good prices for them. Hogs closed about 20 cents in advance of the opening.

The Cassidy-Southwestern Co. attributes the increased receipts last week to an increased number of cars available for transportation to market and argues that this does not necessarily imply continued enlarged runs. Grass cattle declined ten cents during the middle of the week, but closed steady on all kinds except fed steers, which are 15 to 20 cents lower, but which net better when shipped here than if sent to northern markets. Hogs also net better here than at any of the northern markets, everything considered.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 14.—Cattle receipts were 1000 head, including 200 Southern. Market closed weak. Export and dressed beef steers steady \$4.40@5.30, fair to good \$3.50@4.30. Western fed steers steady \$3.30@4.15, stockers and feeders \$2.50@3.90. Southern steers \$2.80@3.65. Southern cows \$1.70@2.40, native cows \$1.50@4.25, native heifers weak, \$2.00@4.50, bulls steady \$2.00@3.15, calves \$2.50@6.00. Hog receipts were 8000 head; weak to 5c lower. Top \$4.75, bulk \$4.55@4.75, heavy \$4.55@4.75, packers \$4.55@4.62½, pigs and lights \$4.50@4.70. Sheep receipts were 3000 head; strong to 10c higher. Native lambs \$4.25@5.25. Western lambs \$4.00@5.15, fed ewes \$3.00@3.35, stockers and feeders \$2.00@3.65.

Prices in the quarantine division at close of last week were reported steady with the week preceding, and receipts light, consisting largely of canners and thin grass steers from localities where the range is in bad shape. Hog quotations fluctuated considerably, but some strength was ap-

parent towards the end, when bids advanced 10 to 15 cents above the early part of the week. The sheep market is firm with an upward tendency, killers being at the highest point this season. There are not enough sheep and lambs to supply the demand.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 14.—Cattle receipts were 4000 head, including 1000 Texans; market steady. Native shipping and export steers \$4.00@5.40, dressed beef and butcher steers \$3.50@5.25, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.25@5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.00@3.90, cows and heifers \$2.25@4.25, canners \$1.75@2.10, bulls \$2.00@4.00, calves \$2.50@6.75, Texas and Indian steers \$2.20@4.00, cows and heifers \$2.00@3.25. Hog receipts were 5500 head; strong to steady. Pigs and lights \$4.30@4.60, packers \$4.40@4.65, butchers and best heavy \$4.50@4.70. Sheep receipts were 3000 head; steady. Native muttons \$3.10@3.85, lambs \$4.00@5.35, culs and bucks \$2.00@4.00, stockers \$2.00@3.00.

Last week's quarantine market at St. Louis closed about ten cents lower on cows and steers, steady on choice calves and 50 cents per head lower calves and 50c per head lower on steady. Conditions are unsettled and not much improvement is looked for until after the holidays.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 14.—Cattle receipts were 24,000 head; steady. Good to prime steers \$4.90@5.75, poor to medium \$3.00@4.75, stockers and feeders \$1.75@4.00, cows \$1.50@3.90, heifers \$1.75@5.00, canners \$1.50@3.25, bulls \$1.75@4.00, calves \$2.00@5.25. Hog receipts were 48,000 head; steady to 5c lower. Good to choice heavy \$4.60@4.70, light \$4.35@4.65, bulk \$4.45@4.60. Sheep receipts were 4500 head; steady to 10c higher. Good to choice wethers \$3.50@4.00, fair to choice mixed \$2.50@3.40. Western sheep \$2.75@3.75, native lambs \$4.00@5.75, Western lambs \$3.75@3.50.

ST. JOSEPH.

Late advices from St. Joseph state that conditions there have been very satisfactory for the shippers, the cattle demand being strong and trend of prices upward, with a gain of 10 to 15 cents for heavy, light and medium grades, though plain offerings are of slow sale at a decline of 10 to 15 cents. There is a good demand for hogs at a higher range of prices in spite of liberal receipts. Sheep show a good advance, with good wethers and yearlings selling steady.

DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 14.—The week opened with only moderate receipts at the Union Stock Yards. Two loads of hogs were in early, and one load came in later in the day. The bulk were medium packers, and sold around \$4.60. There were no strictly finished hogs on the yards. Cattle receipts were confined to drive-ins and were of various grades, ranging from the typical canner to choice heifers. The market all round was very strong, and everything offered brought the limit of the quotations in its particular class. Following were closing quotations: Finished hogs, 200 to 250 pounds, \$4.70@4.80; mixed packers \$4.40@4.50, rough heavy hogs \$4.30@4.40, choice steers \$2.75@3.25, strictly good steers (around 900 pounds) \$2.35@2.60, choice cows and heifers \$2.15@2.40, medium cows and heifers \$2.00@2.15, bulls and stags \$1.40@1.75, good choice muttons \$2.75@3.25.

GALVESTON.

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

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 12.

To The Journal: Receipts of cattle and calves fully equal to the demand. Corn fed hogs 150 to 200 pounds weight, wanted. Quotations:

Beeves, good to choice, \$2.75@3.00; common to fair, \$2.25@2.50. Cows, good to choice, \$2.50@2.75; common to fair, \$2.00@2.25. Yearlings, good to choice, \$2.75@3.00; common to fair, \$2.25@2.50. Calves, good to choice,

RANCH and FARM LOANS

We make loans for large amounts on deeded ranches, and on large tracts of land in the Black Belt. Terms and rates reasonable.

Trust Company of Dallas

CAPITAL (paid up) \$100,000-00.  
TRUST BUILDING, DALLAS, TEXAS.

\$3.25@3.50; common to fair, \$2.50@3.00. Hogs, corn fed, \$5.00@5.50; mast fed, \$3.50@4.00. Sheep, good to choice, \$3.75@4.00; common to fair, \$1.50@2.00.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 10. To The Journal:

The week just past was one of active trading on all classes of fat cattle, particularly choice steers and fat calves which are strong at quotations and the outlook is as favorable as could possibly be desired.

There were plenty of poor cows and calves on the market and they were not only dull, but prices weak.

The market closed bare of all classes of fat cattle and the outlook is very favorable for everything good.

We particularly urge shipment of choice heavy steers and fat calves.

CROWLEY, PERRIN CO. Ltd.

PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 14.—Wheat receipts: 62,400 bushels, exports 26,000 bushels; spot firm; No. 2 red 90½c elevator and 91½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 90½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard nominal f. o. b. afloat; options firm. Hay and hides steady. Lead and wool firm. Rice firm. Cotton seed oil and molasses firm. Coffee, spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 6½c; mild firm. Sugar, raw and refined steady. Coffee futures closed steady at a decline of 5@15 points; sales 131,000 bags, including December at 6.25c, February 6.45@6.50c, May 6.90@7c, June 6.95c, August 7.15c, October 7.30@7.35c. Egg receipts 4088 packages; market strong; State and Pennsylvania nearby average best 34c, State and Pennsylvania seconds to firsts 28@32c, Western seconds 28@30c, Western firsts 31@32c, refrigerated 23@27c.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 14.—Hog products quiet. Pork, standard mess \$13. Lard, refined tierce 6c, pure lard 7c. Boxed meats, dry salt shoulders 6½c, sides 7½c. Bacon, clear rib sides 8½c. Hams, choice sugar cured 11½@14¼c. Coffee, Rio ordinary to fair 6½@8c. Rice steady; screenings 2½@3¼c, head 4¼@5c, extra fancy 5¼@5½c. Flour, extra fancy \$4.10@4.20, patents \$4.60@4.70. Cornmeal \$2.25. Bran .85c. Hay, prime \$13.50@14.50, choice \$15.00@16.00. Corn, No. 2 bulk white 49c, mixed 48c, yellow 49c. Oats, No. 2 bulk 39c.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 14.—Close: Wheat, December 68½@68¾c, cash No. 2 hard 71@72c, No. 3 67@70c, No. 4 61@66c, rejected 59@61c, No. 2 red 83@84c, No. 3 80@82c. Corn, December 37½c, May 37¼@37½c, cash No. 2 mixed 38½c, No. 2 white 39½c, No. 3 39c. Oats, No. 2 white 26@28c, No. 2 mixed 34½@35c. Butter, creamery 21@22c, dairy 20c. Eggs, fresh, 28c. Receipts: Wheat 136,000 bushels, corn 8000, oats 15,000. Shipments: Wheat 49,000 bushels, corn 16,800, oats 9000.

Writing under date of Dec. 12, O. W. Clapp of the Chicago board of trade, sizes up the wheat situation as follows:

"Primary receipts to date are strong evidence the 1903 crop was not much over an average crop. The State and Government reports are strong evidence the promise for a 1904 winter wheat crop is 100,000,000 bushels less than grown this season. Then Argentine and Russian crop reports predicted about as large a crop as now. I think it as wise to be friendly to wheat as it has been since I championed the bull side last April, facing a prospec-

tive billion bushel crop to be grown in North America and price 70c. Dec. 11th, 1902, May wheat was 77½c; it declined to 74½c, January 5th and January 26th sold at 82½c. What reasonable reasoning exists to prevent a large advance this season? Cotton and all eatables are now selling on a basis of \$1.40 to \$1.50 for wheat, and the butt end of the crop marketed.

Fruits.

Prices from store: Persimmons—Japanese 85c per 4-basket crate. Apples—Fancy \$4.25@5.50 bbl., Russet \$4.50 bbl., greenings \$4.25 bbl., Cal. Red Permalis \$1.75 box. Colo. Ben Davis \$1.45 box.

Country Produce.

Prices paid shippers: Poultry—Old hens \$2.75@3.00 doz., roosters \$1.50@1.75, large fryers \$2.50@3.00, medium \$2.00@2.50. Turkeys—9@10c. Geese—\$5.00@6.00 doz. Guinea—\$1.50 doz. Ducks—\$3.50@3.75 doz. Country butter—15@18c. Eggs—Country 23@30c doz. Honey—Strained 12¼@15c, comb 15c.

Dairy Products.

Prices from store: Butter—Creamery 24@27c lb., country 18@25c. Cheese—Daisies, single and full cream 14½c; Longsorns, single cream 15c; Swiss 25@26c. Imitation Swiss 16c; brick cheese 10@15c.

Feedstuffs.

Prices paid in car lots—Prices from store 5@10c more per 100 lbs., on bran, 2@3c on corn and oats per bu. and 10@15c on hay. Hay—Johnson grass \$8.50@9.00, prairie \$9.10@10.50. Bran—95c. Corn Chop—\$1.05 per 100 lbs. Corn—shelled 60c, ear 55c. Oats—48@50c bu. Wheat—From wagons, No. 2 85c, No. 3 84c, No. 4 82c, rejected 78@81c. Alfalfa—\$14.50@16.00. Cotton Seed Meal—\$21.00 ton.

December 21 and 22 a combination sale of 140 head of registered cattle will be held at the Fort Worth stock yards under the direction of the Texas Shorthorn Breeders' association and the Texas Hereford Breeders' association. The following prominent breeders of Shorthorn cattle will contribute to the sale: J. W. Burgess & Co., Fort Worth; L. B. Brown, Smithfield, Tex.; Chas. Maloney, Haslett, Tex.; Morton Bros., Saginaw, Tex.; T. B. White, Watauga, Tex.; L. T. Day, Rhome, Tex.; R. H. Brown, Chico, Tex.; Harrington Bros., Estelle, Tex.; George Craig, Graham, Tex.; Col. P. B. Hunt, Dallas, Tex.; J. C. Washington, Marietta, I. T.; C. W. Martin, Decatur, Tex.; J. L. Chadwick, Cresson, Tex.; Herm Specht, Iowa Park; B. C. Rhome & Sons, Fort Worth; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta; W. H. Myers, Blue Grove; W. M. Hovenkamp, Keller, Tex.; Whaley & Jones, Gainesville; Ed B. Beck, Sulphur Springs.

All of these cattle are immune and represent the best herds in Texas. Do not fail to attend, for a bargain will be given.

FARM TELEPHONES.

The day is not far distant when the rural districts of this country will be as completely covered with telephone systems as are the cities to-day. Progressive farmers, ranchmen and fruit growers are taking an active interest in telephones and they are eagerly seeking knowledge on the subject. The Julius Andrae & Sons Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., one of the largest manufacturers of telephones in the world, have just issued a book containing full and complete information on telephones. They advise us that a copy of this book will be sent free of any charge to those of our readers who are interested in the subject. The book can be secured by addressing the Julius Andrae & Sons Co., at their Milwaukee office, 442 West Water St.

CAMPBELL & ROSSON LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.

A STRONG COMBINATION TO DO BUSINESS WITH.

JOHN K. ROSSON, Manager. MARK N. FRENCH, Cattle Salesman  
W. C. BANNAARD Hog and Sheep Salesman. J. W. CONWAY, Office

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Cattle Salesman, Kansas City Stock Yards, Mo.  
JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Manager and Salesman, Nat'l. Stock Yards, Ia.

DO YOU NEED MONEY?

Have you feeders to prepare for market? Do you want feeders to prepare for market? Can you make more money sending your farm products to market on foot in stock, than in the raw material? Write us will give you full particulars.

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Than you are getting for your stock? If you do, try our way—it is the new way—you get the advantage of our 25 year experience in selling stock in the commission business. Is our experience worth anything to you? Write today and have daily market reports sent you FREE.

It is a pleasure to furnish you any information regarding marketing your stock and we will tell you the truth. Write, wire or phone us. Bill your stock to: CAMPBELL & ROSSON, National Stock Yards, Ill., or Kansas City, Mo., with privileges of the Fort Worth market. This will assure you the advantage of through rates if the stock are forwarded. Write us and we will tell you how this will benefit you.

Reference any Bank or Commercial Agency in Fort Worth.  
CAMPBELL & ROSSON, Livestock Commission Co. Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex.



JAMES H. CAMPBELL



JOHN K. ROSSON



# Forest Fortunes

More Capital can be Profitably Used Buying Timber Lands, Building Mills, Etc. for

## The National Timber Co.

Operating in the State of Washington.

### 7 per cent Guaranteed to Investors

this company should fail to market any finished lumber for years. Stock in operating lumber companies in Washington is good collateral at any bank.

Owing to the rapidly increasing value of standing timber and lands, the assets behind this preferred stock will grow in value every day even if

### Preferred Stock 7 per cent

tions. The sale of the stock will enable the company to extend its operations with great profit to present and future stockholders.

Is as safe as a government bond. The National Timber Company has no debts, bonds, salaries or directors, etc., or expenses beyond that of actual lumbering operations.

#### Rich Timber Region.

The State of Washington now leads the world in lumbering. The richest timber regions in the United States are found within its borders.

Douglas fir, spruce and the red cedar of Washington forests bring the highest market prices and have penetrated every portion of the globe.

#### Access to the World's Markets.

Washington is the gateway to the Philippines, Alaska and the Orient, being nearer to the Far East than any other. Great rafts and coast trade vessels carry dressed lumber to the Eastern markets by water. Railroads furnish an overland route to the East.

1902 was the best year ever experienced by the lumbermen of Washington. Mills were generally operated day and night. The railroads were simply swamped with business. Shipments were 64,140 cars, against 47,000 cars in 1901.

There is practically no limit to this market. Some mills and factories have orders ahead for nearly a year's output. There has never been a time when the demand was so strong or the lumber business so remunerative as it is at the present time; and we are just on the threshold of a wonderful advance in the lumber manufacturing industry of Washington.

The National Timber Co. has secured advantageous locations for new mills equipped with the latest money-saving machinery. Has options on and will purchase more choice tracts of timber at cash bargain prices. It will be necessary to pay three to five times as much for the same property,

at the present rate of advance, in 10 years. This company can use additional capital to protect itself from all competition in such a way as to insure its stockholders large profits for the next 20 years.

Lumber experts agree that more money will be made in the lumber business in Washington the next decade than ever before in the history of the lumber business of the United States. To-day there is less risk, little or no waste, manufacturers' profits, widest markets, less competition, greatest demand and highest prices.

#### Statement of the Company's President.

With three large coal mines opening within a few rods of where our new mills are to be located, we will have a splendid opportunity for disposing of our slabs and common lumber at prices fully up to wholesale list or possibly better, and for all our better grades we can find a ready market in the East, as we will have our trade already established, since we are handling the product of other mills at the present time.

M. W. MILES,  
Vice-President People's Savings Bank,  
Sioux Falls, S. D.

#### Statement of the Vice-President.

The officers of this company, of which I am a director and stockholder, are men of sterling worth and ability. This company will be second to none within a few years. I believe its 7 per cent guaranteed preferred stock is as good an investment as any I know of.

W. J. STEARNS,  
President People's Savings Bank,  
Sioux Falls, S. D.

#### Purpose of Selling Stock.

Every share of stock held by the officers and directors has been paid for in full, and every dollar realized from the sale of stock to those who join them now will be used in purchasing timber and timber lands, erecting mills and manufacturing plants and furnishing these with a working cash capital. It is easy to acquire a fortune if you have an interest in those industries in which fortunes are made.

I will send to any investor who will mail me name and address, lumber statistics vouched for by government experts, railroad presidents, timber men, bankers and business men of the Pacific coast.

The preferred stock is secured by the earnings from all the company's properties, including that which may be acquired by purchase in the future.

The capital of the National Timber Company is \$5,000,000, divided into \$2,500,000 preferred stock, \$2,500,000 common stock, which can share in the dividends of this company only after 7 per cent has been paid upon the preferred stock.

The 7 per cent preferred stock is sold strictly and in all cases at \$10 per share (par value.) This is the first and only allotment ever offered the public.

This company particularly desires stockholders who are owners of retail lumber yards, and manufacturers who are large consumers of dressed lumber; builders and contractors, or those connected with industries that give them insight into the conditions confronting the "lumber market." Don't wait—but send to-day for prospectus and full details of the National Timber Company.

### I Recommended

and sold Alaska Central Railroad Stock to hundreds of my clients throughout the Northwest, which now sells in the open market at five times the price I first offered it. My clients are my best indorsers.

### "Forest Fortunes"

An illustrated book of the great lumber industries of Washington will be mailed free until the edition is exhausted to persons interested in the development of the Pacific Coast States.

# Victor H. Smalley,

## FISCAL AGENT

Department 704

Real Estate Board Building,

Chicago, Illinois