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The Texas Stock Journal

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

VOL. XXIII, No. 37. Established 1880.

DALLAS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, DECEMBER 9, 1902

SAN ANTONIO

Write Us What You Know.

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

SOME IMPORTANT FACTS

FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN EVERYWHERE.

Dr. Peters Talks in Interesting Way About Pleuro-Pneumonia, Germ Theory of Blackleg and Southern Texas Fever.

The Illinois-Live Stock Breeders invited Dr. A. T. Peters, pathologist of the Nebraska Experiment Station, to talk to them. He did so, and the Journal thinks what he said is well worthy the careful reading of its readers, as they are all directly or indirectly interested in cattle and in the diseases that afflict them. Only a few extracts from the lecture can be given at this time. Later we will print others.

Dr. Peters said:

Work With Pleuro-Pneumonia.—I shall not say anything of Jenner's discoveries of smallpox, as an Englishman has said about this disease already; but I shall immediately commence with a disease that at one time seemed to threaten the entire cattle industry of the United States, and that is contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle. This disease began to appear in the early part of the eighteenth century in Europe and was brought into the United States by imported cattle in 1843. Dr. Salmon says that the experiences with pleuro-pneumonia in the United States was almost parallel with what occurred in Australia. The disease seemed to be first introduced in the vicinity of New York. It spread rapidly in the United States.

The investigations that were made by the Bureau of Animal Industry in this disease alone and its eradication from our borders by the heroic measures inaugurated by the Bureau of Animal Industry show clearly what can be done in eradicating contagious diseases. Many breeders no doubt will remember the obstacles that were thrown in the way of the government authorities who tried to enforce these regulations. At that time many believed that this disease was not so contagious as was reported by the government officials. The backing that the government received clearly shows the wisdom of enforcing these very strict measures and spending the money that it cost to eradicate this disease. The only safe method was to immediately destroy all infected animals and to thoroughly cleanse the premises. Through the rigid quarantine regulations adopted and the inspection of cattle in the United States this disease was prevented from spreading to our Western ranges, and in a short time was eradicated from the borders of this country—the only country that can proudly say that it has not this disease within its borders.

Germ Theory of Blackleg.—The disease known as blackleg in cattle has received substantial investigation. The germ theory was established and the germ was discovered that produced this disease. After the discovery of the germ preventive measures were soon adopted and a virus to protect animals against this disease was soon manufactured. In 1859 the Bureau of Animal Industry commenced distributing a blackleg virus to the stock raisers of the United States to the extent of half a million doses a year, and where used this virus reduced the losses on infected pastures from 10, 15 or 20 per cent, which annually occurred before using, to less than 1 per cent per annum. The stock growers of the state of Nebraska have used possibly as large a quantity of vaccine, and with just as good success, as any state in the union. The Department of Animal Pathology of the Nebraska Experiment Station has for the last five years co-operated with the Bureau of Animal Industry by aiding in the distribution of this vaccine to the stock growers of the state, and this year \$3,115 doses have already been distributed through the aid of this department. This shows the progress that has been achieved in lessening the loss of animal diseases.

Southern Cattle Fever.—Much has been written on this subject, and the investigations of this disease by the Bureau of Animal Industry are invaluable. The report issued by Drs. Smith and Kilbourne conclusively shows that they discovered the true and exciting cause of this disease. When that was established it settled the controversy that surrounded the manner in which this mysterious disease attacked Northern cattle, and that discovery alone saved thousands and thousands of dollars for the stock growers of the United States. The experiment stations are showing us by their careful experiments how Northern cattle can be immunized against the Southern tick. Should the results of these experiments continue to be as promising as they have been much good will result from them and the Northern cattle may find a market in our Southern States.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING.

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

ENGLAND BARS CATTLE. Washington, Dec. 2.—Official notice of the action of the British government prohibiting the landing of live stock from the New England states was received at the department of agriculture to-day through the state department. Acting Secretary of Agriculture Moore immediately issued the following public notice:

"The board of agriculture of Great Britain, in consequence of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in New

England, has issued an order prohibiting the landing in the United Kingdom of live animals from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The British board of agriculture asks that public announcement of this fact be made in this country. Dr. Salmon is now in Boston, and in accordance with the direction of Secretary Wilson, orders have to-day been issued, sending a number of veterinary surgeons and experts to New England to report to Dr. Salmon and assist him in stamping out the disease.

It is not yet known how the epidemic originated.

GROVE'S BLACK ROOT LIVER PILLS

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping. Cure chronic constipation. Price, 25 cents.

EL PASO ROPING.

Following are the rules of the El Paso roping contest, which will be pulled off in January, during the carnival:

First prize, \$1000; second prize, \$500; third prize, \$250.

First—Limited to sixty entries. Entrance fee, \$30.

Second—Steers will be numbered; contestants will draw, and will take steer bearing number corresponding to the number they draw. Steers will be roped as they come.

Third—Contestants will be allowed to have rope in hand, but must loop after starter's flag falls.

Fourth—The rope must go over head or horns; no foot roping allowed unless head or horns are caught first.

Fifth—Cattle must be securely tied by at least three feet with a tie rope or lead, and remain securely tied by three feet for five minutes.

Sixth—Each contestant is required to rope when his number is called. No man allowed to rope more than one steer at this contest.

Seventh—Time will be taken by three timers from the time the starter's flag falls to the time the marshal's flag falls, which will fall when the steer is properly tied. Contestant will indicate to marshal when steer is tied by throwing up his hands.

Eighth—A committee of three competent judges will be appointed to decide any controversy about any such arise.

J. H. BOONE, Mgr. C. E. KELLY, Sec. P. O. Box 203, El Paso, Texas.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No case, No pay. Price 50c.

GREEN SORGHUM KILLED BUFFALO.

Readers of the Telegram remember the five buffalo brought through this city a few weeks ago over the Denver from the Goodnight ranch and taken from here to the park in San Antonio. The buffalo were captured with considerable difficulty, but finally reached San Antonio park. A dispatch from San Antonio states that one of the buffalo calves was turned into an enclosure where sorghum cane was growing, and becoming delighted with the taste of the cane, ate so much it could hardly walk. A veterinary surgeon failed to save the valuable animal's life and it died yesterday.—Fort Worth Telegram.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

The carload of two-year-old cattle fed and exhibited by the A. and M. college of Texas at the Chicago International fair was bred and raised on the Lawrence ranch near Corpus Christi, Tex. These were a fine lot of cross bred Shorthorn and Hereford cattle and were well fattened cattle from below the quarantine line, and the A. and M. college deserves great credit for the enterprise in endeavoring to show to the world what can be done in Texas with grade cattle. These cattle were handled by the students of the A. and M. college and fed in a scientific way.

FEEDING STEERS FOR MARKET

HOW FED AND THE RESULTS

Soy Beans Not Recommended. Mixed Grain and Roughage Give the Best Satisfaction.

From the Kansas Experiment Station some very interesting experiments are reported in regard to the methods and results. The report should be read with profit not only by cattlemen but as well by farmers, all of whom have or should have steers to be fed for market each year. The report is as follows:

With the old methods of feeding, the steer was fed half a bushel of corn daily and a limited amount of whatever roughness was convenient. The chief and often the only profit in fattening steers came from the gain made by the hogs that picked up the droppings. In many places in the West hogs cannot be kept with fattening steers on account of losses from hog cholera. When these conditions prevail, it is necessary to adopt some method of feeding by which the steers will digest a greater proportion of the grain eaten than they did when fed the old way. This experiment was undertaken to test the value for this purpose of grinding feed and cutting hay and roughage and grain together in fattening steers.

Eighty head of steers were used in this experiment. They were part natives and part southwestern branded cattle of fair quality.

The steers were divided into four lots of twenty each. One lot was fed shelled corn and whole alfalfa hay, one lot shelled corn and alfalfa hay cut in one-inch lengths, one lot corn meal and whole alfalfa hay and one lot corn meal and alfalfa hay cut in one-inch lengths. With all lots the hay was thrown in the bottom of the grain boxes, the grain paced on the hay and the two carefully mixed. Salt and water were kept before the steers all the time.

The experiment began Feb. 13, 1900, when the average weight of eighty cattle was 1036 pounds per steer. The steers were fed 116 days, and were then ready for market, averaging 1307 pounds each, an average gain of 271 pounds, or an average daily gain of 2.34 pounds per steer.

The gains for the different lots were as follows:

Gain per Daily gain steer, lbs. per ste. r. lb.

Shelled corn, whole hay... 282 2.26
Shelled corn, cut hay... 278 2.21
Corn meal, whole hay... 273 2.25
Corn meal, cut hay... 263 2.52

Average... 271 2.34
The feed required for 100 pounds of gain was as follows:

Grain, lbs. Hay, lbs.

Shelled corn, whole hay... 789 409
Shelled corn, cut hay... 771 387
Corn meal, whole hay... 756 401
Corn meal, cut hay... 689 345

Average... 747 385
The pounds of gain from each bushel (56 pounds) of grain eaten and the amount of hay consumed with each bushel of grain are as follows:

Gain per Hay eaten, grain summed with each bus. lbs.

Shelled corn, whole hay... 7.1 25.6
Shelled corn, cut hay... 7.3 28.0
Corn meal, whole hay... 7.4 28.7
Corn meal, cut hay... 8.2 28.4

Average... 7.5 28.8

THE SLAUGHTER TEST.

The steers were sent to the Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, for slaughter test, and their report is as follows: "The steers cost us \$5.15 per hundred alive, weighed an average of 1302 pounds each when bought, and dressed out an average of 764 pounds, or 59.3 per cent. The yield of fat was 6.7 per cent. The beef cut bright, and was of a good color on the outside. The cattle seemed to have been fed hardy long enough, but made good, clean,

bright-looking, well-covered beef. Our buyers considered that ground corn and alfalfa is the best feed for cattle.

For eleven weeks the steers ate well and gained well. At the end of that time they were getting in good flesh, and not a single steer was off or scouring. The feed eaten and the gains made for these eleven weeks are as follows:

Gain per Cwt grain per Hay per steer, cwt grain cwt grn lbs. lbs. lbs.

Shelled corn, whole alfalfa... 210 657 426
Shelled corn, alfalfa... 190 653 411
Corn meal, whole alfalfa... 199 678 453
Corn meal, cut alfalfa... 219 597 381

Average... 207 646 418

THE SOY-BEAN EPISODE.

Beginning with the twelfth week we began feeding soy-bean meal with the other grain to put on fine finish. The soy-bean is a richer feed than oil meal, has about the same characteristics as flax, gives every animal the same glossy coat as linseed meal, and can be raised on a farm at a cost of \$13.90 per ton. It is one of the best droppings, and is not touched by the chinch bug.

The soy-bean meal was scattered over the other grain in the boxes, and the steers were given one-half pound per head the first day. This was slowly increased until at the end of ten days the steers were getting four pounds per head daily, with a slight reduction in the amount of corn fed. The steers began to show excessive looseness, and the amount of soy-bean meal was dropped to one pound per day. As soon as the steers again got in proper condition the amount of soy-bean meal was slowly increased, but after a considerable increase the steers would begin to scour badly again, and again the amount of soy-bean meal would be dropped.

The attempt to feed soy-bean meal was continued twenty-six days, when it was dropped entirely. The reason the attempt was continued so long, was because in every other trial with hogs, dairy cows and other cattle, soy-beans had been found especially valuable.

During the time that the soy-bean meal was fed the weather was quite variable, and a storm seemed to increase the laxativeness of the steers. We also fed fourth cutting alfalfa, while previously we had been feeding earlier cuttings, which was less laxative. We do not know therefore to what extent the soy-beans were responsible for the steers' scouring, but we do know that a combination of soy-bean meal, fourth cutting alfalfa hay and spring rains will not secure good gains with fattening steers.

The test of soy-beans was an expensive one, as the following table shows: Average daily gain per steer, lbs., 1.18
Average gain per 100 lbs gain... 3.67
Average gain for 100 lbs gain... 78

After the soy-bean meal was dropped the weather also became better and the steers made good gains and improved rapidly in appearance. While the soy-bean meal was exceedingly detrimental to gains, it was beneficial in other directions. It induced the steers to shed early and seemed to give them new vigor, especially with the poorer animals, so that they are better and exhibited more life after the soy-bean meal had been dropped than they did before it was fed.

MIXING GRAIN AND ROUGHAGE.

The first thing that a practical feeder notices when he goes into a feed lot where steers are fed grain and roughage mixed is the absence of scouring. One of the writers of this bulletin has just inspected 270 head of year-old calves that were being forced for baby beef. These calves were eating three pounds of cottonseed meal each per day, in addition to the heavy ration of corn meal. The grain was thoroughly mixed with cut alfalfa hay when put in the feed boxes. Not a single calf was found that showed any signs of looseness, or the droppings were of the most desirable character.

An inspection of 1900 head of fattening steers that were being rapidly forced for 100 days' feeding showed the same condition of bowels—no scouring, and normal condition of the droppings.

The stockman who is feeding his fattening steers grain and roughage thoroughly mixed finds that, with ordinary care in feeding, his steers not only do not have the scours, but that an animal is seldom off feed. Why?

Average corn contains seventy-two per cent of starch. Starch in feed is not absorbed into the system and used in building up the body and sustaining life until it is changed to sugar. When changed to sugar it is readily absorbed and used in the body. The saliva of the mouth has the power to make this change while the juices of the stomach do not. It follows, then, that the method of preparing the feed that will induce the steer to chew it most thoroughly and for the longest time, will secure the greatest amount of saliva mixed with the feed and the greatest amount of starch changed to a form that will build up the steer's body.

WHAT DIGESTION MEANS.

When grain and roughage are mixed together the steer eats slowly, giving much time for the food to become saturated with the saliva and for the saliva to act on the starch. When the food is swallowed it goes from the mouth to the paunch. When the food

reaches the paunch the finer portions, such as grain fed alone, are forced directly into the third stomach and ground. The coarse food and the grain mixed with it, when the grain is thoroughly mixed with the roughage, is held for quite a while in the paunch, where the saliva and water which the steer drinks makes it very soft and moist and the saliva continues to change the starch into sugar. After the coarse feed has remained in the paunch until it is thoroughly softened, it is brought back to the mouth and re-chewed as the cud; this allows more saliva to be mixed with it, which in turn changes more starch to sugar, and the re-chewing reduces the food to a greater fineness. The second time the food is swallowed it passes to the paunch, and the fine particles go to the third and fourth stomachs, where the action of the saliva ceases.

When the grain is fed separate from the roughage the animal chews it but little, swallows it quickly, it stays but a short time in the paunch and but a small portion or none is brought up with the cud and remasticated. This allows for slight action only of the saliva. The starch which forms 72 per cent of corn is not acted on by the gastric juice of the stomach, and the large proportion, which has not been changed by the saliva, passes to the intestines undigested. Some of the juices of the intestines change the starch to sugar, but what remains unchanged irritates the intestines, producing looseness and scouring.

Mixing the grain with the roughage compels the steer to spend more time in chewing his ration than when the grain is fed alone. The mixed grain and roughage is held in the paunch, where most of the water drunk by the steer is stored; and the water thoroughly softens the mixed feed. The lengthening of the time needed to chew the feed and the holding in the stomach gives the saliva a longer time in which to change starch to sugar. The steer gains more for each bushel of grain eaten, better digestion keeps his body in better health and scouring is avoided. The result is shown in this experiment, where with the most thorough method of mixing grain and roughage tried, 100 pounds of gain were made with 680 pounds of grain, as against 1245 pounds of grain required for 100 pounds of gain at this Station when ear corn was fed separately from the roughage.

It is obvious that the best results will be obtained where the feed is so mixed that every mouthful, which the steer takes, is part grain and part roughage.

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

SHEEP PAY.

FACTS AND FIGURES AMPLY DEMONSTRATING INDUSTRY'S PROFITS AND IMPORTANCE.

Fully appreciating the profits in and importance to this section of the sheep industry on the whole, the Press has been devoting perhaps more attention and space to it than any other paper in the state. Those directly interested have fully recognized this and have given evidence thereof in the courtesies shown the Press on which follow. The facts and figures which follow, were kindly and voluntarily furnished the Press by a leading wool commission merchant of San Angelo, and one of the most extensive wool buyers in this state, and are subject to verification by business records—"the books."

Among all the stockmen of our section, none is known better as a careful, methodical business man than Mr. Stanley Turner, owner of McLaughlin ranch, of Water Valley. And his stock—cattle, horses and sheep—are above the common herd. But as the particular subject under discussion is sheep and their allied products, the Press will launch right into it by mentioning that Mr. Turner runs one herd of about 1400 Merino sheep. From this herd, alone, Mr. Turner's income for the past season was \$1992, or \$1.44 per head, for wool alone, while out of the herd he sold 450 head of fat sheep.

The Press suggests the advisability of the agitation of the subject by all the newspapers in the state, and its encouragement by all business men.

Texas, on the whole, has fallen woefully behind in wool production, and the time is ripe for a revival of the industry to the fullest extent of all its capabilities.

Incidentally the Press learns that Mr. Geo. Richardson, of San Angelo, has a flock of several thousand sheep which "pan out" fully as well as the particular flock of Mr. Turner's sheep, cited above, and from one of the gentlemen quoted, it is learned what a difference well handled wool makes. The 100,000 pound clip of D. Han, of Del Rio, sold at 15 cents, an advance over other wools of fully 1 cent per pound, due entirely to difference in methods of handling. The sheep on whose backs this wool grew were never branded with tar or paint and the "tags" buck and black wools were segregated and kept apart from the other fleeces. Too few wool-growers seem to realize the importance of these items and the Press hopes that the above showing will serve to open their eyes to it.—San Angelo (Tex.) Press.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE EPIDEMIC

IN CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND AND VERMONT.

Secretary Wilson, Who Has Issued Sweeping Quarantine Order, Says Spread of Disease West Would Be A National Calamity.

A Washington dispatch says Secretary Wilson has issued a sweeping order directed to the managers and agents of railroads and transportation companies of the United States, stockmen and others, notifying them of the establishment of a quarantine on cattle, sheep and other rural ruminants and swine in the New England states and prohibiting the exportation of such animals from the port of Boston until further orders.

Recent investigations in the department of agriculture disclosed the fact that what is known as foot and mouth disease exists to an alarming extent in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont. The expert of the department, Dr. Mohler; Dr. Leonard Pearson of the University of Pennsylvania and James Law of Cornell University investigated the infected districts and united in a recommendation that in order to prevent the spread of the disease a quarantine should immediately be established.

Secretary Wilson said that this is the most serious matter the department has had to handle for some time, but all the resources of the department would be employed in stamping out the disease. He declared that if it should spread west of the Hudson river it would be nothing short of a national calamity.

The orders, which are dated to-day and numbered 99 and 100, respectively, are as follows:

"To the managers and agents of railroads and transportation companies, stockmen and others:

"In accordance with Section 7 of the act of congress, approved May 29, 1884, entitled an act for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domesticated animals, and with the act of congress approved June 2, 1902, making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, you are hereby notified that the contagious disease known as foot and mouth disease exists among animals in the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont, and that cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine of said states have been exposed to the contagion of said disease; therefore

"It is hereby ordered that to prevent the spread of the said disease from the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont to other states or foreign countries, and to aid in its eradication, no cattle, sheep or other ruminants, or swine shall be moved or be permitted to move from or across the territory of any one of the states named or into any other state or foreign country. Any person, company or corporation violating this order will be proceeded against as provided for in the act of congress above referred to.

"It is hoped that all transportation companies, cattle shippers and others interested in the welfare of our animal industry will co-operate with the department of agriculture in enforcing this order to the end that the restriction on traffic may have the desired effect and be removed in the shortest possible time.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

"Whereas, a highly contagious disease known as foot and mouth disease exists among cattle in the state of Massachusetts and the routes of transportation, possibly may have been contaminated, and in order to protect the export trade in live animals by preventing the exportation of animals which are diseased or which have been exposed to disease.

It is hereby ordered that no cattle, sheep or other ruminants or swine shall be permitted to be exported from the port of Boston until further orders.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

Geo. B. Peck Dry Goods Co.

Successor to Dobbett Dry Goods Co. Kansas City, Mo.

FOR OUT OF TOWN FOLKS.....

We're now sending out a most interesting booklet for mothers. A complete list of baby goods, "Wearables for Wee Ones," ready to mail to any address, free, upon request. Write for special circular on Ladies' Waists, just issued, mailed free to anyone.

"Gift Suggestions."

A booklet full of suitable presents for every one. Mailed free December 1st, to anyone. Drop a postal request to the

Geo. B. Peck Dry Goods Co. Kansas City, Mo.

Please mention the "Texas Journal" when writing.

SHORT COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

The A. & M. College will offer ten weeks' Course in Stock Farming, Dairying, and Horticulture, January 5 to March 13, 1903. No entrance examinations. Expenses need not exceed \$40. A magnificent opportunity for you to increase your knowledge of farming and also your earning capacity. Many young men who earn \$25 to \$40 per month before taking these courses are able to command positions at \$60 to \$100 per month after taking them. Send a postal card to WILLIAM D. GIBBS, Dean of Agriculture, A. & M. College, College Station, for circular giving full information concerning the courses.

PURE BRED BULLS FROM THE S. M. S. HERD

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

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

CLOSING OUT SALE JOHN R. LEWIS HEREFORDS Sweetwater Herd There will be offered for sale on the 22d day of Dec., 1902, at Union Stock Yards, Ft. Worth, Texas, 50 HEAD OF REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE, consisting of 8 Bulls and 42 Cows and Heifers. One of the Bulls being the Champion of the Hereford Breed at the San Antonio Fair, and another will be his sire. Also a Prize Winner and 6 good Bull Calves from 5 to 10 months old. The Cows are equally good; six in the lot being Prize Winners and all of them of the very best breeding, chosen out of the celebrated Sunny Slope Herd with regard to their usefulness in establishing a superior herd of Hereford Cattle south of the quarantine line. But now being compelled to raise a sum of money which I have no other means of raising, I have thought best to offer this herd of choicely bred cattle at public auction, trusting to my friends and the friends of the Hereford breed to make them bring what they are worth. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. JOHN R. LEWIS, Sweetwater, Texas.

I Can Sell Your Farm

DO YOUR OWN BALING
LITTLE GIANT HAY PRESS CO.,
Dallas, Texas.

Manufacturers of the Little Giant High Capacity Hand Power Baling Presses. For Hay, Sorg hum, Pea Vines.

Write For Full Free Particulars.

Scott & March
BELTON, MO.
Breeders of

Hereford Cattle.
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

"Sunny Slope Herefords."
150 bulls from 6 to 30 months old...
100 yearling heifers and cows from 1 to 8 years old. I will make very low prices on any of the above cattle if taken at once.

C. A. STANNARD, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

REGISTERED
HEREFORDS
700 head in herd. Young stock for sale.
GUDGELL & SIMPSON
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DROPSY CURED
Removes all swelling in 15 to 25 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. No treatment given free.

Yrite Dr. H. H. DREW'S SONS,
SPECIALISTS, BOX KK, ATLANTA, GA.

A REGULAR \$15 GUN FOR \$9.85

985

Pine laminated stocks, barrels, bar rebounding locks, shooting grip, CHOKE BORED for close, hard shooting, low hammer, extension rib, English walnut stock, 12 or 16 gauge, 26 or 32 in. barrels. Sent on receipt of wholesale price, \$2.50, or send \$1.00 and we will send by express, C. O. D. for balance, with privilege to examine and if not exactly as represented return and we will refund the \$1.00. Send leading, net, complete with cleaning rod and all accessories for Gun Catalogue. BOURKE & BOND, 318 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky.

Seeds for Fall Planting. Now in Stock: Rye, Winter Barley, Tennessee Winter Turf Oats, Dwarf Essex Rape, Hairy or Winter Vetch, Alfalfa, Berr, Crimson and other Clovers, Rescue, Brome, Orchard, Perennial Rye Grass, Bermuda, Mesquite and other Grasses. Turnip seed (all sorts except Milan 50c per lb., mail paid), Mustard, Spinach, Cabbage, Carrot, Onion and other vegetable seeds.

DAVID HARDIE SEED CO., Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Woolley's PAINLESS OPIUM AND Whiskey Cure

Dining Cars
ON
IRON
MOUNTAIN
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Meals served in a car on trains from Texas to Memphis, St. Louis and Intermediate points.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS
ON
DINING AND SLEEPING CARS.

THE ONLY LINE
FROM
TEXAS
TO THE
NORTH and EAST

WITH
DINING CAR SERVICE.

J. C. LEWIS, TRAVELING PASS'N AGENT,
AUSTIN, TEX.

H. C. TOWNSEND,
GEN'L PASS'N AND TICKET AGENT, ST. LOUIS.

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO.

STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.
A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN.

BLACK-LEG-INE

Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine ready for use. EACH DOSE SEPARATE.

Single Blacklegine (for common stock): 10 dose box, \$1.50; 20 dose box, \$2.50; 50 dose box, \$6.00. Double Blacklegine (for choice stock) \$2.00 for 10 doses, first lymph and second lymph inclusive. Blacklegine Outfit for applying Blacklegine, 50 cents.

Pasteur Vaccine Co.,
CHICAGO - NEW YORK - FT. WORTH - SAN FRANCISCO.

BLACKLEG-IDS

BEST PREVENTIVE OF BLACKLEG.
Blacklegoids afford the latest and best method of vaccination against blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. They are always ready for use; no filtering, measuring or mixing is necessary. Accuracy of dosage is always assured, because each Blacklegoid (or pill) is exactly sufficient for one inoculation.

Administration with our Blacklegoid Injector is easy. The operation need not consume more than a minute. Blacklegoids are sold by druggists, ask for them.

Our newly printed eight-page folder on "Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is of interest to stockmen. Write for it to free.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

FARM.

WINTER OATS.

Mr. William Askins of Olin county, Tennessee, recently wrote to one of the Journal editors asking for information as to winter turf oats. The particular point inquired about was explained in a private letter, but for the benefit of Mr. Askins and others who are interested in this really valuable crop, which deserves more attention than it receives, the following clipping from Home and Farm is given:

This oat is a crop that just now is attracting a great deal of attention. It evidently is at least something for the enterprising farmer to consider and experiment with. The evidence is shown in certain cases, at least, it has shown itself capable of meeting a very important need.

Some who have made actual trial of the winter turf oat say that it will yield better than spring oats. "Last fall," said one who thus made trial, "was a very dry fall, and but little grain germinated until late in the season; yet our average yield of these oats amounted to about forty bushels per acre. Wheat on similar land did not yield over twelve bushels to the acre. In the course of an experience with this crop we have secured a yield of as much as seventy-five bushels per acre."

The amount of seed sown per acre varies, ranging from one-half bushel to one and three-quarters bushels.

So far, it seems that the winter turf oat does not suffer from fly or rust. It may, therefore, be sown sooner than wheat. Then the cost of the seed is less than the cost of the wheat seed.

The grain of this oat is claimed to be of the finest quality, weighing from thirty-six to forty-two pounds to the measured bushel.

The straw is stiff, so that the crop stands up well, having been known to do so under wind tests of a severe sort.

The seed can be sown as late as Sept. 20. Sown sooner, there is, of course, the earlier growth. An important point is that this growth can be grazing during the winter and early spring so in winter as when not pastured.

We do not hesitate to recommend this as a crop that every farmer should put to the test.

Mr. P. O. Forbes of Taylor county, Texas, who has been growing turf oats, is very much pleased with them, and recommends them very highly. Mr. Askins was apprehensive that they could not be relied on to deteriorate, and that it would be necessary to change the seed from time to time. Mr. Forbes, after two years' test, says he has discovered no tendency in that direction.

NOTES ON POTATO GROWING.

The Tri-State Farmer has this to say about potato-growing:

Prof. C. D. Sells, director of the Maine Experiment station, in his talk to Wisconsin farmers at the recent convention at Oconomowoc, laid special stress on the great value of the potato crop. It is valuable because it does not exhaust land as do some other crops. Its starch is made out of carbon, and this has been gathered from the air by means of the leaves. So it does not come out of the ground at all. The man that grows potatoes is not taking from the soil a great mass of fertilizer that is to be sent away never to return. The tops are not sold off, but are permitted to lie on the ground or in the ground and decay.

There is no best way of growing potatoes. Place and circumstances must dictate methods. To grow potatoes successfully a man must be sufficiently intelligent to understand the soil and other conditions on his own farm. No man can afford to follow the methods without first finding out whether they apply to his case. The selection of seed is important because we do not plant the seeds, but cuttings from the tubers. The tubers from which the cuttings are to be made should be ripe and should have been kept over winter in a temperature of 33 to 40 degrees. It is, however, a mistake to select seed potatoes from those that have lain in the ground too long. The potatoes for this purpose should be dug while the tops are still green, so much so that the potatoes on being cooked will be what we call "watery." In the planting potatoes should be put in deeper in clay than in sandy land. This may appear unreasonable, but if the potatoes are planted near the surface in clay land, they will, as they grow, cause the clay to split open, and this

will let in the sun. The result is a sun-burned potato, which is of no value for eating.

CROPS THAT MAY SUCCESSFULLY REPLACE CORN.

The Journal has been drawing pretty freely on the reports of the various experiment stations in the West in order to furnish to its readers interesting reading. The following extract is taken from a report given out in September last by the station at Auburn, Ala. Not only farmers, but stock farmers, and even stockmen who are not engaged in farming at all, will doubtless be interested, the two classes first named for the reason that it will give them some ideas which they may be able to adopt to advantage, the stockmen, because they are directly interested in being able to secure for feeding purposes plenty of good feed, and the more that shall be produced on the farms the cheaper it will be to them if the laws of supply and demand are permitted to control. The extract referred to is as follows:

"The corn crop of most parts of Alabama has failed. To take the place of corn there is need for the planting of a larger acreage of small grains and other forage crops than ever before. These crops should be planted earlier than usual and they should be fertilized with all the stable manure and rod scrapings obtainable.

"Fall-sown oats at Auburn have yielded about 50 per cent more than those sown after Christmas, and the former can be fed several weeks before the latter are ready. It usually pays to sow oats in the fall, and to risk the danger of winter killing rather than to postpone sowing red rust proof until after Christmas. The danger of winter killing can be reduced by (1) sowing in October; (2) selecting a location protected on the north by woodland, or on a southern slope; (3) drilling the seed on well drained land in shovel furrows only half filled in covering the oats; or (4) by leaving the ground rough or ridged.

"The farmer cannot afford for smut to destroy 10 to 20 per cent of his oat crop as usual. We prevent oat smut at Auburn by wetting seed for two hours in water containing one ounce of formalin for every three gallons of water, then sowing or drying the seed; or by soaking seed oats ten minutes in water between 120 and 135 degrees, Fahrenheit, then cooling or either drying or sowing the oats.

"Turf or grazing oats are somewhat harder towards cold than red rust proof or Texas red oats, but less hardy than wheat. Turf oats require earlier sowing and richer land; are several weeks behind red rust proof oats in maturing, and are more liable to rust and for the heads to be incompletely filled. Oats cut in the milk stage make excellent hay, and the straw is more completely eaten than if the plants are allowed to ripen.

"Seedless wheat is harder and sooner ready for use than any of the above. It should be largely sown this year for either hay or grain for feeding purposes. If rust threatens, cut it early. If cut in the early milk stage the entire plant is eaten with relish. Any good seedless variety grown south of the Ohio river (or even somewhat further north) will answer. Among the well-tested varieties of this class are Purple Straw or Blue Stem, Fultz, Red May and Currell.

"Rye makes good pasturage or green feed to be cut and carried to stock. Sown in September or early October, it is the first plant ready for cutting and for feeding green, on good land reaching a sufficient height about February. It can be cut at least twice. It makes very poor hay. It never winter-kills. Sow one to one and a half bushels per acre.

All the small grains intended for cutting early for feeding purposes should be sown thickly on rich or well fertilized land. Those that are to be cut by hand and fed green should be sown in narrow drills. All require liberal fertilizing with nitrogenous material, as stable manure, cotton seed, or cotton seed meal. If these are not at hand, apply in February or March on the surface eighty pounds per acre of nitrate of soda. Phosphate in addition to any of these fertilizers will on some soils increase the yield of grain.

"Farmers having for sale seed of rye, oats or beardless wheat, should be able to sell these to advantage by promptly advertising them.

"Dwarf Essex rape has been repeatedly grown at Auburn for winter pasturage for hogs, which relish it, making good growth on rape pasture from December 15 to April 15, when supplied with a half ration of corn. Land must be as rich and as highly fertilized as for turnips, and preparation, sowing and cultivation are the same as with that crop, except that rape is not thinned. Sow three to five pounds of seed per acre in narrow drills between Sept. 20 and Oct. 20. Seed are cheap, 10 to 12 cents per pound, and they are sold by all seedsmen. We have also sown rape in March, getting hog pasturage in May and June."

COPYING HIS ELDERS.

Bobby has just finished a long story, full of terrible adventures with wild animals which he had met and vanquished while out on the common with pursue the other afternoon.

Surprised father (after waiting in consternation for the finish)—Now, you know, Bobby, there is not one word of truth in that whole story. Don't you know it is wrong to tell untruths?

Bobby—Yes, daddy.

Surprised Father—Then why have you just told me so many?

Bobby—I only wanted to—to keep up the conversation.—Punch.

REVERSED.

"A horse ran away with my brother, and he hasn't been out of doors for three weeks."

"That's nothing; my brother ran away with a horse, and he hasn't been out of doors for three years."—Baltimore American.

The Journal Institute

PEA VINE HAY.

A large majority of the readers of the Journal are stockmen and farmers and their families. Whether one or the other, they are alike interested in the settlement of the problems, how to produce and preserve a good quality of hay to feed the ranch and farm stock. In Up-to-Date Farming and Gardening appears a statement of the experience of Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Tyson, both of "the old North State."

"A neighbor's milk cow that had been in production since June, 1891, was used for this trial. She was yielding 8 1/2 quarts of milk on a daily ration of twenty-two pounds of native hay and 8.1 pounds of wheat bran. This was determined by weighing the food and product carefully for ten days. It was proposed to change the food by substituting alfalfa hay for part of the wheat bran to note the effect of this substitution on the yield of milk.

"Wheat bran and alfalfa have a very similar composition and very nearly the same amount of digestible constituents.

"The alfalfa has the advantage in protein, and wheat bran in fat. Wheat bran is well known to be a very efficient food for the production of milk. On the other hand, considerable of the relative energy of the alfalfa is used up in the extra work necessary to chew it and pass it through the system.

For the ten days next succeeding the period on which weights of food and milk were determined, the bran was reduced to three pounds and alfalfa of native grasses at night for ten days. The food consumed during this period was: Wheat bran, 3 pounds; alfalfa hay, 12.97 pounds; native hay, 11.91 pounds. This ration contained 5.1 pounds less of bran and only 3.88 pounds more hay than did the former.

"The yield of milk was gradually reduced. The lowest yield, on the several days, was 15.7 pounds, the average for ten days being 16.57 pounds, or 7 1/4 quarts. This shows nearly a quart of milk a day less than during the previous ten days. This period is not long enough to be sure that some recovery might have resulted when the cow's system had fully accommodated itself to the change of food.

During the next ten days a return was made to the original ration nearly eight pounds of wheat bran, with hay of native grasses fed ad libitum. During this period, 22.87 pounds of hay was consumed per day. The yield of milk advanced slightly, but enough to show a plain, though slight, advance to 17.10 pounds, or 7.9 quarts.

"The average cost and production of the first and third periods, when alfalfa was a part of the ration, and a small amount of wheat bran was used, the cost was only 17.44 cents per day. This produced 7 1/4 quarts of milk. The lower yield was at a lower cost of 10 1/2 cents when hay was worth \$10 a ton and wheat bran \$1.50 per cwt. on the local market at Laramie.

"The larger amount of bran produced the highest yield, but economy of protein was with the alfalfa ration."

WOMEN AS FARMERS.

Is this a new proposition? Business women are multiplying of late years. There are self-reliant women, of well-balanced minds, who are entering upon business ventures, not as employees, but as proprietors and managers of their own business. More and more the occupations in the cities, hitherto monopolized by men, are being invaded by women. Many of these enterprising women served apprenticeships as stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, cashiers and in other subordinate positions. A generation or so has already been trained as employees. But unfortunately, all this education and evolutionary process for the young woman has only opened the way for her stay in the city or in the villages.

It is gratifying to thoughtful and humane people who love and respect womanhood to see, of late, a like tendency to enlarge the sphere of woman in connection with the wholesome life of the country. Woman is naturally social. It is the isolation of the farm and of the frontier that has weighed so heavily upon her in the last hundred years in our country. But the farm is no longer in the wilderness. The rural free delivery of mails, the telephones and the trolley cars, added to the great extension of railway lines, have brought the rural districts in close touch with the living and breathing world. There need be no longer a dread of loneliness of a farm or of a woman seeking a livelihood or a home in the country. If a trend to the country, with its simpler and more healthful habits of life shall take the place of the drift to the city, which has been so hurtful for a generation or two, we may look for a rejuvenation of the race of American women.

One speaker of the Farmers' Congress, recently held at Macon, Ga., directed attention to this subject. He urged that women should consider farming as a life work.

"The old-fashioned farmer guided himself by tradition largely, and conducted most of his operations by man strength. Successful farming at the present day is a matter of machinery and method. Much of the work a farmer does is as easy as many industrial processes. A woman who could tend a loom or run a sewing machine can guide a harvester and be the better for it, physically." Youth's Companion thus epitomizes the address at the Farmers' Congress:

"A precedent in this field," continues this report, "was established long ago. Women have succeeded as farmers. When they have figured as fruit-growers, florists, bee-keepers or poultry raisers no one has intimated that there was not 'women's work,' and there is little disposition to belittle the achievements of widows or daughters who have made wise use of an inherited farm. In no way is the good old profession of agriculture fenced in, and it seems to offer a special welcome to the

desired by them in line with their respective pursuits. Those who are in the dairy business, whether on a large or small scale, are specially interested in knowing how to feed their cows with the view to economy, and at the same time to securing the best results in the matter of rich milk. The several experimental stations throughout the country have been making milk-feeding tests, and are now sending out bulletins giving the results. The Wyoming station, on the relative values of alfalfa and bran, reports as follows:

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self-supporting women who long for that free and wholesome life which no city can afford."

"Such women might regenerate many a rural community that seems now to be going downhill. The telephone, the trolley and free mail delivery provide them with resources that were unknown to the last generation, and with the help of these they can invigorate the social life of any region, and thus become public benefactors, probably to be recognized and honored as such. But that aside, the happiness they would find in health and independence would be their own sufficient reward."

"The race would be benefited by this living closer to nature, with purer air to breathe, with normal development of nerve and muscle, with better food and less of the hothouse and artificial conditions that are almost inevitable in the city. We might easily predict more robust children, physically, mentally and morally, and a return to the large and happy families upon which our parents and grandparents have been wont to dilate with so much satisfaction, but which of late seem to be known mainly in history."—Farm, Field and Fireside.

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ONE OF JOHN MORGAN'S MEN, NOW THE MOST FAMOUS DISTILLER WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. Geo. H. Shawhan, president of the Shawhan Distillery Company, belongs to the fourth generation of a famous family of distillers. His great-grandfather, Daniel Shawhan, having settled in Bourbon County, Ky., shortly after the revolutionary war, set up and operated there the first distillery in that state, and was the first to give to his product the name of "Bourbon" whiskey. The formula, skill and care used in making Shawhan whiskey in those early times are still used to-day.

It may be of interest to our readers to know that Mr. Shawhan was one of John Morgan's men in the civil war. Physically, he is of herculean type, well proportioned, weighing 275 pounds and standing 6 feet 4 inches. In one of Morgan's raids Mr. Shawhan rode and slept in his saddle for 18 consecutive days. He is still strong and active. He took the first prize at the Chicago World's Fair for the best butter-produce from his herd of Jersey cattle. His son, Leo, was who ever looked at the honest face of Geo. Shawhan could doubt for a moment that he makes honest whiskey.

To make a long story short and to give Shawhan Whiskey a wider introduction where its merits will be appreciated, we make the following offer:

SEND US \$3.20 and we will prepay express and send you in plain box, 4 full quarts of 10-year-old SHAWHAN WHISKEY.

A pure, unadulterated, old-fashioned, honest whiskey, made out of the best grain, with pure, soft, cold spring water from the famous Holiday Springs in Platte county, Mo. Aged in a bonded warehouse. STRAIGHT GOODS—STRAIGHT FROM AN ACTUAL DISTILLER TO YOU. No marks on box to indicate contents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write us and let us send you a beautiful calendar for 1903 and an illustrated book on Shawhan Whiskey.

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The Central Distillery of America, Distillery and Warehouse, Weston, Mo. References: Any Bank, Express Company or Business House in Kansas City or Weston, Mo. Agents wanted everywhere.

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"NOTICE TO MEN"

MEN MEN

If you are suffering from Varicocele, Stricture, or are undeveloped, or have any form of Manly Weakness, etc., etc., write to us and state your trouble. We are a reliable and reputable institution. We do not claim to cure you in a day or even two, but do know that we can positively cure any of the above afflictions in from 10 to 30 days. Ours is the only reliable and positive method that will cure in existence today. So positive are we that we can cure any of the above weaknesses that we will not accept one cent unless we do cure you permanently. We do not use Drugs or Electricity, neither do we operate upon you, but treat by the Vacuum Method with the Strenva Developer Appliance. Write us today and be sure to state your case. We will then send you our booklet free, securely sealed in perfectly plain envelope. Address

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H. BRANN & CO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
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Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

HEREFORDS.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. This herd consists of 400 head of the best strains and is from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 30 head of choice yearling heifers. All Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

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

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

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

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxity strains. Both sexes for sale. M. E. IKARD, manager, Henrietta, Texas.

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

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. None but high class bulls in service. Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Plymouth strains. Stock, both sexes, kept on Saginaw ranch, near Fort Worth, Tex. Come and see. Write your wants. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 389.

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

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

V. WEISS. Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle, (Hans) standard and (Darius) both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 87, Beaumont, Texas.

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

SHORTHORNS. **L. O. BROWN, Smithfield, Tex.** Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale.

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

J. P. DAGGETT, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. **STERLING F. CLARK, Vice-President.** **J. F. BUTZ and E. M. DAGGETT, Salesmen.**

North Texas Live Stock Commission Company,
INCORPORATED.
FOR THE SALE OF
CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.
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DALLAS Commercial College
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Medical Department of the Trinity University. Increased clinical facilities. Large faculty of stellar teachers. Third term begins October 1st.
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The Best has no Competitor
No man would buy a Windmill which he knew was inferior for the only reason that it cost a few dollars less, and yet common sense tells him that if an article was not inferior, it would command as high a price as any other similar article.

The DANDY WINDMILL
Is more expensive to manufacture than other windmills, and it will mill more flour, and will wear longer than any other windmill. The records show, however, that more people are buying the Dandy than any other make of windmill, notwithstanding its higher cost. The buyers of these do not invest these extra dollars in hot air.
A Postal Card Will Bring You Facts and Figures.
Texas Challenge Windmill Co., DALLAS, TEXAS.

CATTLE SALES

We quote only a few sales of cattle in Texas this week, merely to advise Journal readers as to the general tone of prices in different sections of the state:

Brewster County: Lawrence Haley to Nation & Slavin, 1000 4-year-old steers at \$14.00.

Devil's River Country: A. F. Clark to Chas. Blandon, 350 yearlings at \$14.50.

R. D. Winn to M. M. Pankerson, 500 stock cattle at \$10.00.

Fisher County: John Gardner to Shropshire & Lovelady, 44 fat cows at \$18.00.

Howard County: E. W. Clark to A. B. Roberts and J. M. Williams, trainload of fat O. S. cows at \$15.50.

Midland County: O. B. Hall to E. B. Dickenson of Maton county, 200 cows at \$20.00. The Scharbauer Cattle company to Winfield Scott of Fort Worth, 250 old bulls at \$25.00.

Mitchell County: J. A. Conroy to Nat Smith and others, 500 steer calves at \$11.00.

Panhandle Country: The Clarendon Banner Stockman reports several transactions in land and cattle as follows: Priddy & Turbyll sold this week to Mr. Mann the Woodward place, fourteen miles north of town, consisting of 5920. There are 1480 acres fenced, and it brought \$3 per acre. Chas. Heiler was in from Brice this week to receive some Shorthorn bulls for the J. A. ranch. The shipment came in yesterday from Kansas City, and consisted of 100 head registered bull calves. Don Guernsey, from the Owens ranch on the Kansas line in Oklahoma was here this week to buy some J. J. stuff. He secured two cars of J. J. heifers at a private price. They will be shipped from Goodnight Saturday. Mr. Guernsey is highly pleased with his purchase. R. N. McCracken was in from Whitefish Wednesday. He thinks the late rains and freeze has badly damaged grass in his section. Mr. McCracken had just returned from Kansas City, where he went with two cars of cows, which he sold to Browder Bros. The cows sold for \$2.75, which figured up \$170 less than they paid Mr. McCracken for the bunch. This is an indication of how badly shot to pieces the market is just now.

Runnels county: Morris & Hodges to M. C. McKinney, 30 fat cows at \$15.

Scurry county: Jack Elkins to J. W. Russell, 217 cows at \$17.50.

Sterling county: Mrs. Hays to B. T. Hill 45 head stock cattle at \$12.50.

The U ranch to Craig & Hudson, 60 fat cows at \$16 and \$18.

J. T. Davis to Wm. Slater a lot of bulls at \$22.50.

Tom Green county: D. K. McMullan to M. McCracken of Rock Springs a lot of feeder bulls at \$20.

Parker & Burton to C. L. Broome 175 bulls at \$24.

A. F. Smith to J. S. Dabney 20 cows at \$10.

R. W. Morris of Concho county to Tom Shan, 2 cars fat cows at \$15.

Some sales of quarantine cattle at St. Louis National Stock Yards, during week of Nov. 30, 1902:

Monday, Dec. 1—Fite & Hawkins, Adair, I. T., 51 steers, 1017 pounds, average \$4.00; L. C. Featherston, Featherstone, I. T., cows, average \$2.35; cows, average \$2.55; J. W. Warren, India Territory, 24 steers, 945 pounds, average \$4.15; 24 steers, 945 pounds, average \$4.15; 25 steers, 1122 pounds, average \$4.40; Sam Goo, Indian Territory, 25 steers, 1069 pounds, average \$4.15; S. A. Satterfield, San Marcus, Tex., 33 cows and heifers, 695 pounds, average \$2.75; 11 heifers, 495 pounds, average \$3.75; 48 calves, average \$11.00; T. B. Daniels, Blanket, Tex., 45 cows, 724 pounds, average \$2.45; 6 heifers, 646 pounds, average \$2.90; 19 calves, average \$9.75. W. A. Dugat, Clip, Tex., 135 calves, average \$10.25; 65 calves, average \$11.25; H. Von Roeder, Yorktown, Tex., 65 calves, average \$10.25; Ray Bros. & Hughes, Sweetwater, Tex., 10 bulls, 1174 pounds, average \$2.75; 224 cows, 729 pounds, average \$2.75; 21 cows, 677 pounds, average \$2.40; 25 steers, 743 pounds, average \$3.15; R. A. Jay, Sweetwater, Tex., 27 cows, 771 pounds, average \$2.70; 28 steers, 814 pounds, average \$2.90; 21 cows, 765 pounds, average \$2.25; 23 steers, 745 pounds, average \$2.15.

Tuesday, Dec. 2—J. Lovelady, Colorado, Tex., 24 bulls, 1071 pounds, average \$2.80; 29 bulls, 784 pounds, average \$2.60; W. B. Walker, Carlyle, Tex., 22 steers, 977 pounds, average \$3.90; Martin & G., Carlyle, Tex., 43 steers, 104 pounds, average \$4.10; W. J. Bryan, Abilene, Tex., 18 cows, 722 pounds, average \$2.65; 29 calves, average \$3.50; Smith & White, Colorado, Tex., 22 bulls, 1048 pounds, average \$2.70; 215 cows, 712 pounds, average \$2.75; G. W. Sutherland, Yoakum, Tex., 60 calves, average \$11.25; 72 calves, average \$5.50; J. B. & J. E. Dale, Carlyle, Tex., 88 steers, 969 pounds, average \$4.05; 88 steers, 974 pounds, average \$4.05; J. C. Whaley & Co., Shawnee,

Thursday, Dec. 4—L. P. Jones, Seymour, Tex., 50 cows, 896 pounds, average \$2.85; B. P. White, Roscoe, Tex., 25 steers, 880 pounds, average \$3.20; 30 steers, 764 pounds, average \$3; 25 steers, 923 pounds, average \$3.40; E. J. Broad, Brownwood, Tex., 17 heifers, 664 pounds, average \$2.70; 2 heifers, 470 pounds, average \$2.40; 21 cows, 667 pounds, average \$2; Rogers & Logan, Llano, Tex., 11 calves, 518 pounds, average \$2; 32 calves, 582 pounds, average \$2.60; 54 calves, 698 pounds, average \$2.50; 11 steers, 700 pounds, average \$2.85; H. Chenault, Richland, Tex., 77 steers, 612 pounds, average \$2.50; 63 steers, 742 pounds, average \$3.15; 5 steers, 644 pounds, average \$2.50; 18 steers, 623 pounds, average \$2.50; D. Sellman, Llano, Tex., 80 cows, 779 pounds, average \$2.65; 5 calves, average \$6; W. C. Cauley, San Angelo, Tex., 32 cows, 643 pounds, average \$2.60; J. B. & J. S. Dale, Bonham, Tex., 185 steers, 922 pounds, average \$4.25; J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, Tex., 58 cows, 763 pounds, average \$2.80; J. H. Probst, Good All, 32 cows, 520 pounds, average \$2; Singleton & H., Rogers, Tex., 24 bulls, average \$2.60; Robertson & Scott, Stanton, Tex., 58 cows, 753 pounds, average \$2.80; 85 cows, 679 pounds, average \$2.85; 69 ranch, San Angelo, Tex., 21 cows, 726 pounds, average \$2.70; 57 cows, 822 pounds, average \$3; 296 cows, 696 pounds, average \$2.65; 220 cows, 658 pounds, average \$2.70; S. A. Buchanan, 20 cows, 834 pounds, average \$2.70; 5 bulls, 1000 pounds, average \$2.70; 32 heifers, 618 pounds, average \$2.80; J. W. Ward, Llano, Tex., 25 cows, 730 pounds, average \$2.70; 18 cows, 704 pounds, average \$2.40; 2 bulls, 380 pounds, average \$2.55; J. C. Smith, Beggs, I. T., 2 bulls, 1109 pounds, average \$3.50; 20 bulls, 1619 pounds, average \$3.50; H. P. Seymour, Tex., 32 cows, 758 pounds, average \$2.70; 25 cows, 772 pounds, average \$2.70; Club Land and Cattle company, Denmark, Tex., 117 calves, average \$12.

Man—a machine; osteopath a machinist. When disease is present the machine needs adjustment. T. L. Ray, osteopath, Fort Worth, Tex., phone 583.

BOUGHT RANCH AND CATTLE. T. M. Cunningham this week closed a deal for the Turkey Track ranch headquarters in Hutchinson county. The deal embraces about 8000 acres of land and 500 head of thoroughbred Hereford cattle. Mr. Cunningham says it is the best bred herd of Herefords in the state. The herd has in it ten head of registered Hereford bulls and a large number of the cows are registered, and the whole bunch is strictly pure bred. The land is the pick of the county, well watered, and this place as a whole is the most ideal ranch in the Panhandle. On the place is a fine 100-acre alfalfa farm and a large area that is especially adapted to alfalfa. With the ranch goes all improvements, implements, hay machinery, etc. The ranch is to be turned over to Mr. Cunningham next May—Miami Chief.

A HAPPY HOME
Is one where health abounds. With impure blood there cannot be good health. With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

Tutt's Pills
revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.
A healthy LIVER means pure blood. Pure blood means health. Health means happiness. Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

MAVERICKS.

Bush & Tillar, who have purchased 2000 head of steer yearlings, are placing them on their Borden county ranch.

R. S. Brennan has returned to Mitchell county from the Grandfalls country, where he is ranging 800 head of sheep, and reports that section of country in fine shape.

Ellas Dawson has sold his ranch, embracing 60 sections, located on the Pecos river, to Col. D. P. Gray of Ballinger at private terms. This ranch is said to be very desirable property and sold at a good price.

W. C. Winston has sold his ranch out in the Itan county, embracing four sections of school land, to W. R. Felker for \$12,500. Mr. Felker is the lessee of the HS ranch, which belongs to the estate of the late W. T. Scott.

Harris Bros. bought 600 sheep and fall clip of wool from R. D. Palmer for \$2.25 per head. Chas. Blandon bought from A. F. Clarkson 356 yearling steers at \$14.50 per head. They were dandies; Cope & Hefflin made the trade. Devil's River News.

S. Webber was in Colorado City from his Borden county ranch and says his cattle are doing very well. Grass is a little short with him, but he hopes to get through the winter without any material loss. He always provides feed for his cattle and takes the proper care of them.

Jim Wilson is the only ranchman in Brewster county who complains of short grass. He says the good rains all missed him this year. Maybe he is neither one of the just or unjust, but his opinion is.

J. E. Davis brought and left at Dr. Terrell's drug store the other day a freak of nature. It is the foreleg and foot of a cow having three perfectly formed toes of about equal size. The formation occurs at the ankle and a full set of bones, joints, leaders and tendons run to each toe—Huskell Free Press.

Dr. J. W. Barnett and J. A. Frost of Howard county closed a deal last week by which they closed out their entire ranch and cattle interest to J. W. Allen, Joe Barnett and Gordon Stiles. The ranch consists of eleven sections, mostly patented land, and there were 510 head of high grade cattle. The deal involved a consideration of nearly \$15,000.

J. M. Coburn, general manager of the Hansford Land and Cattle company, came in from Kansas City first of the week. While here Mr. Coburn completed the deal with T. M. Cunningham, which was reported to be off in a recent issue of the Miami Chief. By this deal Mr. Cunningham becomes the possessor of the Turkey Track ranch headquarters, together with a fine body of land surrounding it, and also the company's fine herd of thoroughbred cattle. The price paid was about \$30,000—Canadian Record.

Dr. W. K. Lewis was here for a short time yesterday, but returned to Baird, where his spraying machines are at work on a big string of cattle for Lanier Bros. of Midland, who have purchased extensively down in that section. He says that in spite of the adverse criticisms that have been made concerning his machine, he has about all the work ahead that he cares to undertake, and any man who doubts the efficiency of his work is respectfully requested to see the machine in operation and inspect the cattle after they have been cleaned—West Texas Stockman.

Receipts are now averaging about 400 head per day. It has been reported that T. S. Hutton, who has charge of the Texas division of the Strayhorn-Hutton-Evans commission house, whose headquarters are at present up town on Main street, will leave shortly for Kansas City to assist in the management of the firm's business in that city. Mr. Hutton will be succeeded by W. W. Montague of Mexico City, who will come to Fort

W. C. Powell, banker and stockman, of Baird, Tex., recently bought for \$225 two registered Hereford bull calves from A. B. Jones, Hereford breeder, at Big Springs, Tex. This sale cleans Mr. Jones up, having sold all this year's calves, both heifers and bulls.

D. B. Gardner of the Pitt-horn ranch in King county is at home in Fort Worth for a short stay, and reports his ranch in splendid condition, and all of his cattle doing well. He recently sold about 1500 cows, heifers and bulls to Frank Colison at a good round figure. It is stated that Mr. Colison will ship these cattle to the Kansas City market.

The Journal again calls attention to the John R. Lewis sale of Herefords at the Fort Worth stockyards on the 22nd of this month. Mr. Lewis will sell at that time 50 head of registered Hereford cattle the equal of any in the country. His Sweetwater herd is well known to all cattlemen, and it is an opportunity for those who contemplate engaging in the raising of thoroughbred cattle to buy something that is first class and perhaps at very reasonable last week on a carload of steers, three and under four years old. The second prize went to W. A. Briggs of Waxahachie.

Fort Worth was represented in Chicago last week by J. F. Hovenkamp, Americus Johnson, Col. Jim Wilson, B. C. Rhome and Marion Sansom.

The Chicago Drivers' Journal has the following new things to say of Texas people and products:

***Among the Texas exhibitors here**

prices, since Mr. Lewis has decided that they must all go. His purpose is to dispose of these cattle that he may raise a sum of money needed at this time.

Be sure to attend this sale, and you will find not only pleasure in mixing with the many who will be there engaged in the cattle business, but perhaps find it to your interest to make purchases.

It is the desire of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry that all persons interested in sheep shall obtain a copy of the bulletin on sheep scab, which tells in plain language how this disease affects a flock, how it can be recognized and how it can be cured. A copy of the bulletin can be obtained by applying to Dr. Louis A. Klein, United States quarantine inspector, Stock Yards station, Fort Worth, Tex.

One of the great friends of Texas cattle breeders is Mr. N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo., who has for a long time been a member of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association of America. At his suggestion Mr. Joseph F. Green of Gregory, Tex., and J. F. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth, petitioned the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association at their recent meeting in Chicago to give Texas \$2000 for an international show of registered Shorthorns somewhere below the quarantine line during the year 1903.

This was granted by the American Association of Shorthorn breeders upon condition that the city holding this show should raise the same amount of money. We also advise that through the efforts of Col. Rhome of Fort Worth an effort is being made to secure the like amount from the Hereford Association of American Breeders, and it is possible that such an amount will be secured.

Mr. L. de la Torre of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, has been visiting the stockyards and discussing with the prominent stockmen and cattle commission men the value of Triple Extract "Sarnol" Fluid a preparation for the destroying of the tick and the prevention of Texas fever. This preparation is the result of long investigation on the part of Dr. Eugart of the Argentine Republic and has been successful in the Republic for many years. This fluid is guaranteed to destroy ticks after one bath and at a very small cost. Mr. de la Torre came to Fort Worth from Quana, where he has been experimenting on Texas cattle having dipped for Mr. C. W. Hodges 114 head, for J. T. Speers 40 and for D. D. Swearingen 350 and Mr. Ledbetter 100. All of these cattle were pronounced after a short time as free from ticks, and many of them were permitted by the inspectors to go above the quarantine line. This fluid has been known over the country for a long time, but it has never been offered to the owners of cattle south of the quarantine line in America until now. Mr. de la Torre is making arrangements to manufacture this fluid in this section, and he will be glad to have all people who are interested in this preventive of the fever and the preservative of the cattle to write to the above named gentlemen and get from them an expression of their views as to the value of this fluid. It is claimed for this "Sarnol" fluid that it is absolutely harmless to the animal, and yet it will accomplish more than any other dip in that it does the work in a very short time and to the entire satisfaction of the owners of the cattle. It is claimed that this fluid not only kills the ticks, but will keep them immune from ticks for thirty days even should the animals be exposed.

Mr. De la Torre left the city of Fort Worth on Monday for Kansas City, where he goes to meet some of the representatives of the sanitary board of the United States government.

The following firms are now doing business at the yards, Fort Worth: Fort Worth Livestock Commission Company, National, North Texas, Campbell & Rosson, Thomas, Hamr & Dupree and Southwestern, with the following, who will soon be doing business: Drum-Plato, E. B. Spith, Dougherty & Lyford, G. W. Saunders, Bares Livestock Commission company, Kay Bros. & Co., Carr, Smith & Bros.

North Fort Worth is booming, and the real estate men in that suburb are at the present time the busiest residents of the place. Most of the lots for sale are 30-40 in dimension, and sell at from \$125 to \$300. There are on an average of ten lots sold each day, which bears out the statement that the town is on a boom. All of the purchasers of property are employed in or about the packing houses, and all will erect homes as soon as the weather becomes suitable. Lumber is selling at the usual rate, although there is a scarcity of carpenters.

The new yards have been almost completed, and it is expected will be opened and ready for use in a few days. Nearly 2000 people are now employed in and around the yards and packing houses, and the work on both is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily to an early completion.

James A. Campbell of the firm of Rosson & Campbell, who has been in St. Louis handling that end of the firm's business, will come to Fort Worth in the near future to make this place his permanent headquarters. This company is doing an excellent business.

The National Livestock Commission company handled the three cars of Texas prize winners at the International stock show at Chicago, and are justly elated over the victory won there by the Texas product.

The friends of the Agricultural and Mechanical college are pleased at the capture of the second prize for the two-year-old steers made by that institution at the Chicago International stock show last week.

Joe P. Farmer captured the first prize at the International stock show this week were Joe Farmer of Fort Worth and J. M. Futch of Waxahachie. Mr. Farmer is a well known shipper to this market. He had a load of fifteen choice grade Shorthorn steers in the 3-year-old class, which captured the blue ribbon. The cattle weighed about 1320 pounds, and attracted considerable attention. Mr. Futch's cattle were also high grade Shorthorns in the 3-year-old class, and took second place. His cattle were fed by W. A. Buggs. The splendid work done by these gentlemen is certainly a credit to Texas.

Texas is well represented here this year, and the class of cattle shown is remarkably good. In the car lot class of Southern cattle yesterday a load of fifteen 2-year-old Hereford steers captured first prize. This load was fed at the Agricultural and Mechanical college, at College Station, Texas. They had been fed since March on cotton seed and corn meal, being on full feed since July. Prof. J. J. Carson of the Experiment Station was in charge of the consignment. Prof. Carson says that the Texas station is doing good work along the line of feeding. It is also inoculating cattle imported from the North with great success, and is now going after the boll weevil.

Murdo McKenzie, one of the pioneer Texas cattle kings, is here attending the livestock show. Mr. MacKenzie bred the load of sweetstakes range yearling steers in the southern district, and took highly placed over the honors they have won, and the credit they have been to Texas cattle raisers. Another well-known Texas cattle man who has traveled a long way for the pleasure of seeing good cattle is Capt. John Todd of Corpus Christi. Capt. Todd is known to many cattlemen here, and is always warmly greeted.

Mr. James Farmer, second vice-president of the National Livestock Commission company, was elected mayor of North Fort Worth last Saturday. Mr. Farmer is one of the most popular and efficient cattle salesmen at the yards, and his executive ability is well known. A better selection for mayor could not have been made.

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SELDEN R. WILLIAMS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS
All correspondence and other matter for the Journal should reach us not later than Monday morning to secure prompt publication. Matter received later than this will necessarily be carried over to the issue of the succeeding week.

Communications on topics of interest to readers will be gladly received and published in these columns. Suggestions regarding the care of cattle, sheep and hogs, or fruit and vegetable culture are always welcome.

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Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed, or who please state in their communication both the old and new address.

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DATES CLAIMED FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

HEREFORDS.
Dec. 10—T. H. Pugh, Carthage, Mo., at Kansas City.

Jan. 26 and 31, 1903—T. F. B. Sotham, Kansas City, Mo.

Jan. 12 and 17, 1903—C. W. Armout and J. A. Faulkhouse, Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 10, 12 and 13, 1903—C. A. Stannard and others, Oklahoma City, O. T.

Feb. 24 and 25, 1903—A. Stannard and others, Kansas City, Mo.

SHORTHORNS.
May 6 and 7, 1903—Collin Cameron and others, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 16—F. M. Gifford, Millford, Kan.

Dec. 16—Gifford Bros., Millford, Kan., at Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 10 and 11, 1903—Col. G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo., and T. J. Womell & Son, Liberty, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 17, 1903—D. K. Kelleman & Son, Mound City, Kan., at Kansas City, Mo.

METHOD NECESSARY TO RECOVER.

The time was, and it has not been very many years ago, when the average cattle man thought and acted on the idea that all he had to do to make a big fortune, and make it quick, was to secure him a range somewhere, place on it a lot of cows and bulls, have a foreman and some cowboys to keep them from straying off, and brand the calves and round up the cattle fast enough to send to market at the proper time. As a matter of fact many large fortunes were accumulated in just that slipshod way, but the men who got the benefit never were entitled to half the credit they received from others, and in fact themselves thought they deserved. Like Topsy, they simply "grewed" to be rich, not as the result of carefully nurtured plans, worked out with deliberate, painstaking care, but in spite of the fact that they had no definite plans. All this, though, has changed, and the man who now desires to own a good ranch, stocked with a good herd of cattle, must "get down to business," plan his campaigns, and work to his plans.

So in the matter of many Western and Southern farmers. Back in the 60s, 70s and even up to the 80s, many men invested largely in farm lands, and notwithstanding the fact that they violated pretty nearly all the laws of business in their work, they succeeded in developing into rich men. Seasons were propitious, however, the demand for the things grown by them was good, and prices were satisfactory, and they, too, "grewed" into successful men. Now that competition has become strong and prices for many leading food products have dropped, such experiences are becoming rare, and the fact that seasons are frequently anything but satisfactory only adds to the percentage of failures. What is now necessary is method in the live stock business and in the business of agriculture, and the catch-words you can sort of reckless men who, now and then still try the old ways, are rapidly filling up the vacant lots in the "has been" graveyards.

The Journal is not in any sense a pessimist. On the other hand it is strongly inclined to look on the bright side of things and to hunt for things to be glad about. Its purpose in mentioning the changed conditions noted is not to discourage men from investing either in cows or other live stock, and in lands on which to run them, or in farming lands, but to suggest and emphasize the proposition, namely, that the successful stock men and farmers of the future are going to be good business men, who will bring to bear on their business the same degree of intelligent energy that has brought success to men who are the captains of industry in this great country of ours.

MOUTH AND FOOT DISEASE.

Many years ago this terrible disease was brought to this country and soon spread over a large section of it. It cost the government, national and state, many millions of dollars to stamp it out. It seems to be understood now that the only effective way for getting rid of it is to kill, and kill promptly, every animal that develops the disease. The Journal notes with much satisfaction that the government officials whose duty it is to take this important matter in charge are at work, and they promise to push their efforts to suppress the disease vigorously. We have almost no doubt

of their speedy success. We say "almost no doubt" for the reason that in such a matter there is always some room for doubt of prompt success, though it is practically certain that ultimate success will result. We are listening to hear of some grumbling at what it is going to cost the tax payers to have to pay for all animals to be killed. The Journal distinctly recognizes the fact that "Uncle Sam" is able, alone if necessary, to stand the expense and no tax payers should begrudge the small sum he will have indirectly to contribute. There is, in our opinion, no good ground for the suggestion that was made when this disease was in the land some years ago, namely: That the state governments should "bear the expense incident to stamping it out in their own borders. It is very proper for them to bear the expense when practicable, but this is very much too serious a matter to admit of any quibbling over such a proposition. The people of Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and indeed of every state outside of those where the disease has already made its appearance, are interested in never permitting it to spread, and ninety-nine per cent of them are willing to be taxed to help them in the state in which it has already appeared. We are one people, East, West, North and South, and what seriously affects cattle growers in Massachusetts Rhode Island and in other states East and North, also affects those in the West and South.

DO YOU NEED GOOD STUFF?

If so, read carefully the advertisements to be found in these columns this week, and you will have no difficulty in finding what will suit you at prices that you will know to be reasonable. If there is a "fake ad" in these columns we do not know it or even suspect it. The people who use them to advertise what they have to sell are among the best men in their respective classes, and Journal readers can deal safely with them. If you chance any one of these should not "take fair" with those who patronize them, let us know the fact and furnish us the particulars, and we will be glad to go to the bottom of the business and as far as practicable fix the blame where it belongs. Further, when ordering from our advertisers, mention the Journal.

A synopsis of the president's message to congress will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Journal. Whatever may be said of him, it must be conceded that President Roosevelt has a head of his own and is not afraid to express his views. Naturally, those who do not agree with him will declare his recommendations not worthy of adoption, while those who do agree with him will declare them "just the thing."

The Journal does not in many things agree with him, but it gives him credit for wishing to be right and as a rule he is right, in the sense that he is for the people.

Before another issue of the Journal will be given to its readers, the great Kansas City convention of cattle raisers will have been held and have become history. That its members will talk, act and vote intelligently, patriotically, unselfishly for the good of the country generally, the Journal sincerely hopes and believes. Their interests are not opposed to those of the mass of American citizens, and they can and will best subserve their own special interests by acting on the fundamental idea that it is proper to "live and let live."

The American mule is a valuable animal in spite of the fact that he is a rather naughty animal. England sent him by thousands to South Africa and found him all right. The Boers captured him in large numbers from the British and found him all right, and now that they have quit fighting, and are going back to farming, they want more of him and are going to have him.

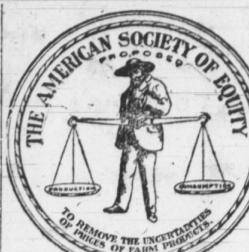
Journal readers, especially the farmers, are manifesting much interest in our efforts to encourage co-operation among them. The letters on the subject on this page of the Journal will be found suggestive and interesting.

BLOOD AS STOCK FEED.

America has been taking the lead in the matter of preparations, in condensed form, for army and navy use, but Germany is getting ahead of us in another direction. The Department of State, Washington, has issued a report on the subject of a new food for live stock being used in German army circles. It is based on a report by United States Vice Consul Benjamin F. Liefeld, at Freiburg, which says that during the last few years experiments have been made in the city of Strassburg, Alsace, Germany, with a new food for horses and cattle, called "blut-kraftfutter" (blood-strength food), consisting of steam-dried, sterilized blood, prepared under the control of a municipal veterinary surgeon, chaff or the hulls of grain, finely ground, the husks of peanut kernels, and also the inner lining or skin of the peanut shells, and molasses. A per cent of propheats is also added to the preparation.

These ingredients are thoroughly mixed and dried, and a certain portion of molasses, which has been heated to make it more liquid, is added. After this has been well mixed and dried another portion of molasses is added, and after the final mixing and drying the preparation is ready for the market, and is sold in bags of 75 kilograms (165 pounds), at a cost of 11.50 marks (\$2.75) per bag, retail.

The manager of the Strassburg slaughter house, who is also manager of the blood meal factory, informed Mr. Liefeld that the chaff, or "mais," is imported from America and the molasses is purchased in Baden, being a product of the beet-sugar factories,



and we all know that as long as we are scattered and not acting together, we are at the mercy of those who are organized about us, and that the people who organize trusts on everything the working man has to buy, are organized about us is too plain."

J. T. Glenn, from Leon county, Texas: Dear Journal: I see so much in your columns about farmers corporations, I would like to give my views on the subject. The farmers or producers, either are blind or won't see, or read on this subject, and I am utterly astonished at them, that they act as they do. Everything is in a combine against the farmer, and they are the only class of people on the face of the globe that you can't get into a co-operative association. Brother farmers, is this? Do you believe that the whole farming world are liars and thieves? Many plans of co-operation for the farmer have been offered, but they accept none. Now, brothers, I have been thinking for quite a while on a plan if we can put it in motion, that will meet every issue that comes up. This plan is in the form of a producers' and consumers' union and I will present it and see what the farmers think of it: My idea is to have minor exchanges located at every shipping point, and every town or village, for convenience to the producer. Then in every market center in each state to have what will be known as parent exchange, where every minor exchange will get the market quotations daily, so we can always sell at the best possible advantage. We should take in all merchants, for what is our interest is his. We would not be bound to sell to this exchange if we did not want to, but we all would belong to it would want to deal through our exchange, for where there is union, there is strength. One brother will say, I have to sell my cotton to the merchant; he has a mortgage on it, and I can't sell it. My brother, all the merchant wants is his money and if you will place the cotton in the exchange, you draw the money, pay the merchant, and he has to release the cotton. You and all the rest do this, who are in your fix. Then you see, the cotton is not out of the farmers' hands and we just hold our cotton on the exchange all over this fair land of ours, and we will place a price on it, for we have just as much right to price our produce as the merchant has to price his goods. As it is, he prices his goods and our produce. Then with this exchange we bring a market right to our door for all we raise of every name and nature. We meet the consumer on half way ground and knock out the middle man, who are always depressing the market, and we sell to a market made by supply and demand; we get better prices for our stuff, and the consumer gets his stuff cheaper, for he don't have to pay this middle man's profit. If you will read you will see that all those industries are fixing what they call "mergers." I don't think that I can tell you what that is, but in my humble opinion, this merger is a plan by which one man, Pierpont Morgan, and a few others, will have us, in a few years more, absolutely slaves. Now, brother farmers, producers and consumers, let us form our own exchange, let us form our own plan, or some other good plan, or let all of us join some one of these co-operative associations and then merge. Let's handle our stuff direct from the producer to the consumer and when we can't get living prices for our stuff, let's strike and hold it in our exchange until we can get it. Let's raise everything we need at home, and stay out of debt as best we can, and we won't have to throw our stuff on a market that won't pay us to raise it. I hope we will see more in the grand old Journal on this subject. Brother farmers, write what you think and what you will do if you have a chance to join the farmers' combine, and let's not only say what we will do, but let's do it. Think, brother farmers, where we are, letting these blood-sucking vampires of commerce drive us to, and act before it is too late.

More on this subject at some future day if this does not reach the waste basket.

Buffalo, Texas, Dec. 5, 1902.

SCIENTIFIC AID FOR FARMING POPULATION.

President Roosevelt said many things of interest to Journal readers in his message to congress the other day. Among other facts stated by him are those in regard to what the national government has been doing and is trying to do for farmers. He said: "In no department of governmental work in recent years has there been greater success than in that of giving scientific aid to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There is no need of insisting upon its importance for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the welfare of the republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against animal and vegetable plagues, and warring against them when here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants specially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions existing in different portions of the country."

"New cereals have been established in the semi-arid West. For instance, the practicability of producing the best types of macaroni wheats in regions of an annual rainfall of only ten inches or thereabouts has been conclusively demonstrated. Through the introduction of new rice in Louisiana and Texas the production of rice in this country has been made to about equal the home demand. In the Southwest the possibility of regrassing overstocked range lands has been demonstrated; in the North many new forage crops have been introduced, while in the East it has been shown that some of our choicest fruits can be stored and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad."

James L. Speed, from Bell county, Texas: Mr. Editor—"Send me copy of your Constitution and By-Laws when ready, and if I shall see that in all probability it is going to help me I will help all I can to work up Society of Equity for this county. I am not selfish, but if it is a strictly business organization that I wish to go into it. God knows we working people need to work together."

F. E. L. Williams, from Laclede county, Missouri: Dear Mr. Editor—"Since I began to read in your paper about the society you recommend, I have been closely watching the miners led by President Mitchell. They have stayed with their society, and they are going to win. Maybe they won't get all the want, but they will help themselves, and in doing so, help every other working man in the United States. They are showing us that by working together for the right a great deal can be done,

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REASONS FOR EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT AND THE FARMER.

Co-Operation Absolutely Necessary, and the Stations Valuable Factors In That Direction.

The following paper is from the pen of F. S. Johnston of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college and appeared in Up-to-date Farming and Gardening. It is well worth a careful reading. Mr. Johnston says:

"The schools of agriculture and the experiment stations at our various land grant colleges are departments of those other two-thirds of the population of this country."

"The time has come when one-third the population of the United States finds itself providing food and other products for itself and supplying the other two-thirds with agricultural products and also contributing products to the rest of the world which have a money value of nearly one billion dollars, or approximately three-fourths the entire value of the exports of the United States. This and specialization of interests in agricultural affairs, as well as in the other lines of work. One century ago 97 per cent of our population found it a difficult problem to provide for themselves and the remaining three per cent the necessary agricultural products, without sending anything abroad. We now have not only a much greater variety of products, but an immensely increased amount of products."

"With these conditions before the farmer and the men of our agricultural colleges and experiment stations, it is evident that the combined efforts of both will be required to meet not only the present need, but the ever-increasing demand of the world along these lines of work. If there has in the past been any drawing apart from lack of interest, lack of understanding or lack of confidence, this must be overcome, for the need is great and all will be required to meet it."

"The men connected with our experimental stations are almost universally country born and raised, and are closely in touch with the interests of the practical farmer. On the other hand, the average practical man is not, perhaps, in as close touch with the experimental stations or schools of agriculture as his best good would warrant him in being. There are many experiments carried on at experiment stations and many points brought out in the instruction given in the schools of agriculture that would save the farmer much labor and time and no end of trouble if he were to avail himself of what is rightfully his. No good business man would hire a man to do certain work for him and then pay no attention to the work done if he expected to gain any profit from the employment of the labor. Both the practical man, then, and the scientific man have something to give, and it is well in proportion to the amount and kind given. Co-operation is absolutely necessary. The experiment station men and men in the schools of agriculture spend a great deal of time studying problems connected with the live stock industry, the soil, the crops of the farm, effects of fertilizers, dairying in all its phases, fruit-growing, market gardening, insects injurious to agricultural products, and many other lines of work of practical and scientific interest to the farmer, but which he has neither the time nor the money to deal with himself."

"On the other hand, the farmer can be particularly helpful by taking an active interest in making his neighbors acquainted with this kind of work and by reporting his success in following out suggestions made by the stations and schools. He will find that great good comes to him from making careful observations along the lines suggested. Varying conditions of soil and climate make it necessary that thought and care be given in applying results taken from different localities."

"Is it not true, then, whether the commonly accepted fact or not, that when a question of importance comes up relating to agriculture, much good comes from a conference between the two arms of the industry? One side has for its business the production of goods for the world's consumption; the other class has for its business the inquiry into the most rational methods of production. Let us join hands, then, and all pull together for a common end."

STOP LOOKING BLUE.

Yes; and stop feeling blue, even if things are not coming your way exactly. Can you control your looks and feelings? Of course you can, to a large extent. At all events, try to awhile, and in the very effort you will be certain to feel happier and then it will not be very difficult for you to feel happier. The Journal is not a faith cure lecturer or anything of that sort. It is very neutral on the much mooted question as to how far one can believe oneself all right and then be all right. It neither affirms nor denies. It simply recommends that you will try to feel more cheerful, no matter how dark the skies above you or how unsatisfactory the conditions about you may be. It will pay you in many ways to act on the Journal's advice.

There is an old song, or poem, or something that may not have any very definite literary value, but if the writer felt or thought as he or she wrote, he or she was a good deal of a philosopher. The verses were printed on the back of a Grange programme issued somewhere about one Thanks-giving day—presumably. Read them, not for their literary excellence at all,

but—read them, think over the lesson suggested in them and put on a smile. Here they are:

This rainy day, so dark and drear,
Has brought a train of woe
To those who feel no hope or cheer
To make their pulses glow.

They heard the dismal frog that croaks
In every wayside pool,
And told their melancholy folks
That death would be the rule.

They vowed their backs were grown
To moss,
—A web between each toe;
That all were bound to suffer loss
Through crops that would not grow.

No wheat, nor corn, no oats, no hay,
An empty dinner pot;
And so bemoaning day by day,
They wept their tragic lot.

And yet with fog and mist and rain,
Bland sunshine mingled, too;
The earth has yielded fruit and grain
And why should man feel blue?

Put on a smile and then rejoice
And give a rosing cheer;
Shake out your banners, tune your
voice,
And praise this goodly year.

LIVE STOCK CONVENTION.

Every farmer in the West as well as every stockman is interested in the great convention of cattle raisers to be held in Kansas City, beginning Jan. 13. The Journal earnestly recommends to all of its readers who can do so to attend the meeting. The official call for the sixth annual live stock association was issued Dec. 2 by John W. Springer, president, and Charles F. Martin, secretary of the association. In addition to growers of live stock, all allied industries may be represented at the meeting. Range associations of cattle, sheep and horses are entitled to representation at the ratio of one delegate for every 10,000 head of stock owned by members of the organization. Governors may appoint three and county commissioners one; state live stock sanitary boards three; live stock exchange and breeders' associations one delegate at large, and one for every 25 members thereof; chambers of commerce and commercial organizations one for every 100 members or part thereof; transportation companies, irrigation and dairy associations, stock yards companies, state boards of agriculture and agricultural colleges one delegate each. It is expected that 1700 delegates will attend.

WINTER WHEAT PROMISING.

A Washington dispatch of Dec. 2 says: The weather bureau has issued the following statement of crop conditions for November:

"The month was marked by exceptionally mild temperatures in all districts east of the Rocky mountains and with heavy rains over a large portion of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States."

Reports show that winter wheat is in a very promising condition. With ample moisture and exceptionally mild temperatures throughout the month, the crop made rapid advancement and to rank growth is very generally reported from the central valleys of Oklahoma and Texas."

In the early sown the Hessian fly has appeared extensively, but this pest has not affected the late sown, which constitutes much the greater part of the total acreage. In Texas some fields of early sown are from 12 to 18 inches high and liable to injury from cold.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

The Texas Stock Journal,
The Texas Farm Journal,
Kansas City Farm Journal.

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

REAL ESTATE.

220 ACRES on Interurban, 2-1/2 miles from Arlington, all in cultivation except 6 acres of two-thirds of which is in large plenty of good water on place, on rural main route, and Dallas and Fort Worth roads. W. T. ALLEN, Dallas, Texas.

LANDS—Buy and sell land on commission. Taxes and interest paid for you. Agents, School lands straightened. Nine years' experience in general land office at Austin, B. NEWCOMB, Amarillo, Texas.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

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

RANCHES.

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

11,000-ACRE ranch for sale, cheap; easy terms. Write for full description. W. J. MORAN, Breckenridge, Tex.

FOR SALE—One of the best ranches in Southwest Texas, consisting of about 5,000 acres, about two-thirds of which is rich, dark, sandy loam land susceptible of cultivation. In Live Oak county, twelve miles of Oakville. It is divided into nine pastures, fenced with four-foot live wires. About twenty thousand acres is watered by the Neuse river, which runs through it. There are seven wells and windmills on the other portion. There are three well improved ranch houses on the place. There is also a fine residence on the ranch with all necessary outside improvements. The grass on the ranch is fine, only a small amount of stock has been kept on it since the present owner has been in possession. A railroad has been surveyed through this ranch and will be built. When completed the land will sell at \$5 to \$10 per acre. The owner is sick and wants to sell. Will make a very low price and give easy terms. Write S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Tex.

FARMS.

TEXAS FARMS AND RANCHES for sale, easily accessible to Fort Worth packing houses and markets. For particulars address J. F. WELLINGTON, Jr. Fort Worth, Tex.

LAND FOR SALE—We are now cutting up and selling to actual settlers our ranch situated twelve miles south of Jackboro. We will cut this land up in blocks of 40 acres, or over, to suit purchasers and sell for a reasonable cash payment, balance on terms to be agreed upon, running from one to five years. It is as fine body of land as can be found in Jack or adjoining counties, and we feel safe in saying it will make one of the best communities. There is a good school, postoffice, store and blacksmith shop near the property. The land can be seen at any time by applying to the ranch manager at Groveland, or to us at Jackboro, Tex. JAMES W. & D. L. KNOX.

CATTLE.

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

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

FOR SALE—Three hundred steers, two and ones past Callahan county cattle, close to Baird. Write R. CORDWENT, Baird, Tex.

FOR SALE—Registered eleven-month-old Shorthorn bull, Texas quality and red color and royally bred; price \$100. GEO. P. LILLARD, Seguin, Tex.

FOR SALE—30 head of full blood Hereford bull calves, long ages. TOM HOBEN, Nocona.

FOR SALE—90 head of feeders, two and three past. W. S. KELLEY, Center, Tex.

400 CANNING four and five-year-old steers, good feed and 500 culling steers for sale by MELTON & COUCH, Brownwood, Tex., and W. T. MELTON, CO., Brady, Texas.

JAMES E. ROBINSON, Colma, Colma county, Texas, has following grand stock: Shorthorn cattle; have for sale 6 cows, some calves, not registered, bred to Lord Butterfield. Also fine breeding bulls. Three and one-half miles north of Celina, on Frisco railroad.

HORSES.

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

FOR SALE—Match team of combination horses, chestnut, 4 years old; price \$400. One dark bay road horse, 250. Others not so well broken and gaited for \$125. Address: H. H. HARRIS, 1001-1003, Dallas, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RODS for locating gold and silver, positively guaranteed. A. L. BRYANT, Box 100, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—A limited quantity of C. S. bulls. Address: H. H. HARRIS, 1001-1003, Dallas, Texas.

REGULAR \$5.00 course in Hypnotism for two 6-cent stamps. Circulars free. VICTOR BOOK CO., Victor, Tex.

PASTURAGE for 4000 cattle in Hockley county, Texas, 15 cents per month per head. F. G. OXHEAR, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Lumber yard, residence and business house for good farm or grass lands. J. H. McLAINE, Corsicana, Tex.

FACTS AND FANCIES FOR OUR LADY READERS

The Giving Of Christmas Presents

THE library in the home of Mrs. Richey might easily be mistaken for a department store. It is nearly filled with all sorts of objects from a Louis XV. miniature costing a thousand dollars to a mechanical pony for little Tom Richey and half a dozen aprons for the cook. In the midst of this confusion Mrs. Richey's secretary wanders, pencil and paper in hand, trying to bring order out of chaos. Mrs. Richey herself lounges in a chair and lazily surveys operations.

"There now," she remarks, "do you think you have them all straight? I really have a score of things to attend to and can't waste any more time over Christmas presents. What a bother Christmas is anyway! Now see that they are wrapped up nicely in that white paper and tied with pink baby ribbon. You'll find a ball of it in that piece of brown paper. And, above all, don't forget to erase the price marks and to inclose my cards."

So much for Christmas in the Richey house, a mere matter of driving around to a few shops, of having a few things charged and sent home and of making the intelligent secretary do them up and inclose the proper sentiments. It's a little different matter in Mrs. Stingybody's household. That lady, had she been of a different sex, would doubtless have been a successful financier. Christmas with her is purely a business proposition. It means the smallest outlay possible with the largest results. For weeks Mrs. Stingybody has haunted bargain sales, where things were to be found almost as good as certain other things which they resembled and which cost twice as much. All these \$1.98 and \$2.69 articles she carefully frees from all identifying marks and then sends them out beautifully done up in pink or blue cotton batting, which costs next to nothing, in boxes bearing the names of well known "swell" stores. I forget to add that one whole closet in Mrs. Stingybody's house is devoted to these boxes, which she collects during the year. She has the list of her friends carefully marked out and each one graded according to her future usefulness. The gifts are sent accordingly. This sounds pretty bad; but, take my word for it, there are a great many women who, consciously or otherwise, follow Mrs. Stingybody's method.

Mrs. Largefamily's large family has resolved itself into a committee on



LOWERS TO THOSE WHO CANNOT AFFORD THEM.

Flowers and means. Money is scarce. There is always a pair of boots or a dress to be bought when least expected, or, worse still, doctors' bills. Still family pride makes the Largefamilies give out the same number of presents every year. If they did not, they have the firm idea that their position in their little circle would be lost forever. So each of the Misses Largefamily exploits her particular talent, or, rather, the talent she fondly believes she has. Amelia paints tinselled calendars, Besse embroiders (?) impossible centerpieces, and even little Mary steals the time from her lessons to make wabbling pin cushions. These works of art cause more than one pang of anguish among the recipients, for of course they have to be placed in conspicuous positions and kept there for a couple of months at least. However, no one has the courage to acquaint the Largefamilies with the fact that their friendship would be just as much appreciated without their gifts.

Take it all in all, I think Miss Bachelorgirl's way is the best. Her income is small, and so she doesn't try to give presents to all the people she knows in town. What she does select, though, while inexpensive, is in good taste and sure to give pleasure to the one who receives it. If she has to choose between a poor and a rich friend, the poor friend gets the present every time. And it doesn't take the form of the ugly serviceable things so many women make the mistake of giving to their less fortunate sisters. No, indeed! Miss Bachelorgirl's presents are meant to be rays of sunshine. She sends a bunch of violets to the struggling typewriter who can never afford flowers and a print of some fine old painting to make beauty in the little teacher's half bedroom.

Miss Bachelorgirl's way, MAUD ROUSSEAU.

THE FASHION WORLD.

A Stylish Scotch Tweed Street Gown, New Skating Suits.

If there is any combination prettier than several shades of brown brought together in one material or gown, I have yet to find it. Today there was just finished a dress for one of our very smart young ladies. It is a street gown and is perfect in every way that makes a dress famous. The material of which it is made is rough Scotch tweed. The skirt is cut in seven gores, and they are all sewed in slot seams and stitched with extra coarse black silk. The tweed is a mixture of shades of brown, with the lightest at most white. Each breadth is scalloped, and a narrow circular dounce is set at the bottom. This is stitched on with



TWEED STREET GOWN.

three rows of the black stitches, which make a refined yet effective trimming. The jacket is a blouse shape and has a short basque at the hips, stitched also. Slot plaits are laid in the waist on each side so that the double breast-front can be lapped over. This is fastened by horn buttons, eight of them. The collar is flat and faced with dark brown velvet. The sleeves are stitched on the cuffs, and they and the middle of the back are trimmed by a couple of buttons. A vest to be worn with a suit like this should be of cream white, canary or very pale blue.

A hat was furnished which is an ideal one, especially when one remembers that there is a rich Alaska sable box to add its softness. This hat is made of dark brown fur and is in tricorne shape and trimmed only by drapery of heavy venetian point, held on the top by a fancy gilt ornament. Fur certainly is very becoming to most faces.

There are very stylish and desirable dresses made with the Norfolk blouse jacket and also the Russian blouse jacket. The materials most in vogue for those are the black, black and white and gray nub cloth, which, with its little knots of wool, is quite new and very striking and warm looking. It requires but little trimming and is really handsome. But the blouse shaped jackets look very well in this as well as tweeds.

Among the other new things I saw some skating suits, and these are also considered quite suitable for any really cold weather gown. The best color is Russian green, and the richest trimming is a band of fur. One suit of this kind had the upper part of the skirt of the green and the lower of drab. Both parts were of fine French broadcloth. Where they were joined there was a narrow band of beaver fur, and there was another around the bottom. The blouse waist was of the green, with drab facings, and all edges were bordered with the fur. It made a beautiful dress. There was a toque made of the same combination and a small muff.

Some ultra fashionable ladies have been seen walking down Broadway wearing a white gown all covered with rich lace, a large cape or loose and highly ornamented Monte Carlo coat, also of white broadcloth, and an immense white or seal brown boa. The hat, too, is made to match in that it is of fluffy white beaver felt, trimmed generally with some fine brown fur. Mink and Alaska sable are the prettiest of all the furs for this purpose, except sable, and that is almost out of the question on account of the price.

Many of the new dress skirts are gathered at the waist and are considerably shorter and less sweeping at the bottom, and another curious thing in this connection is the berth, which is set upon so many of the waists to house gowns. Where there is no berth there is a wide collar, and this often droops quite below the shoulders.

Among the novelties are hats made of glove kid. The crown or brim or both are made of this, and feathers alone are used as decoration.

They have been so far shown in white, but the other colors would be quite as pretty and as odd. Some of the hats are being furnished with extra long streamers of lace, in some cases reaching below the waist line. All kinds of hats have streamers of some description. None is prettier than veiling.

Boleros are quite as popular as they ever were, but now none has a collar, and in place of that they are lavishly trimmed with the fancy castle braids, with the beeloques or the drop buttons like a fringe. Many of the skirts are cut so that there are two flounces or parts, one above the other like a double skirt. These worn with the bolero give the suit quite a Spanish air. HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

What the New Woman Is Doing

LATELY I had occasion to view the shows of Christmas goods in some of the great department stores. Never before have these wares been more beautiful, artistic and costly. A sum that would have served Martha Washington to dress on for a year is asked for a single dinner gown. There was the most dainty and exquisite ermine jacket over a sweet girl put upon her fair body, and its price was \$250. An ermine muff alone was valued at \$75. An exquisite carriage wrap from Worth cost \$840. An imported male blue silk muslin dinner gown with "angel" sleeves was marked \$408. Beautiful? Where they did not border on the grotesque, as some of the articles did in the effort to make them as expensive as possible, these garments were beautiful as a dream of fairyland. I looked at them and later at my desk read the most interesting and profitable page was an item telling how a dressmaker unexpectedly discharged from the employ of one of our many millioned families had killed herself by swallowing Paris green. Next I read an item in which the director of charities in a great American city reported that the average wage of working women in that city was \$1 below the actual cost of living. My sisters, put all these statements together and read the awful tragedy now enacting day by day throughout our so called civilization. Over the gorgeous garments worn by millionaire women hovers many a time the curse of the starving, ruined woman who worked on it. Brother, sister, think on these things. Know this: In the true Christ civilization the laborer will live as comfortably as the capitalist. The surplus wealth created by both will go to the giving of pleasure and improvement to both. This must happen. Let us hope the revolution that brings it will come quietly and peacefully.

Some women's minds are like their rooms, stuffed with cheap ornamentation.

The chief objection to a young wife having an old husband is that he will never let her call her soul her own. He usually will not let her out of his sight long enough to have any conversation with her old chums. He must hear it all. If she expresses an opinion counter to his prejudices, he makes such a row that she must take refuge in silence for fear of "exciting" him.

Very old people, men or women, have no opinions. They have only set prejudices which they themselves mistake for opinions.

This is the way of men and women in steam and furnace heated offices in winter: The women turn on the heat and open the windows to let in air; the men shut off the heat and close the windows.

"Fussers are generally short lived," says Eleanor Kirk.

To see a great big man coddle himself like an old male granny is a pitiable spectacle.

The champion woman shot of New Jersey is Lillian Brewer, eleven years old. She has inherited the nerve and unerring eye of her father, Captain John Brewer, who was a famous wing shot. Lillian herself has sometimes broken eight out of ten glass target balls. In hunting she never shoots at any game when it is standing still, but gives it a chance for its life.

Women are tender hearted, oh, yes, but ladies use on their carriage horses to make the animals chomp their bits and toss their heads? How would you like to wear next your skin a small pad made of horsehair cloth with the bristle ends sticking out all over it? You would toss your head, would you not? Well, carriage horses are often forced to wear that kind of pad, only worse, next the tender skin around their mouths just inside the guiding rein. The bur for a horse is made of very stiff bristles, not seldom even of screws or nails. This cruelty is so atrocious that one is sorry for the people who permit it—sorry on account of the sure punishment that will overtake them because of it. In this universe there is exact justice, and those who dodge it are only beeping it up to break in a bolt upon them in future.

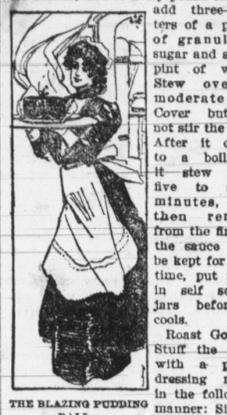
On the east side of New York city, commonly considered the slum quarter, there are 600 clubs of working girls, and the object of every one of them is something useful and improving. How is that for women's clubs? But these east side clubs do not belong to the federation.

A Brooklyn parson preached a sermon against the awful evil of the wearing of openwork hose by the ladies of his congregation. From that day the indignant women began to boycott him, quietly, but effectually. His congregation fell off to nothing, and he was forced to resign. The women decided that the real evil was in the minister's mind, not in the stockings.

Mrs. Emma A. Summers of Los Angeles is an oil dealer and handles nearly half a million barrels of petroleum a year. It was formerly a music teacher, but saved a little money and invested it in oil. That was how she began. ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

CHRISTMAS RECIPES.

Dishes Which Are Characteristic of the Greatest Holiday in the Year.
Plum Pudding.—One cup and a half of milk, one of molasses and of suet and four of flour; three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one of cloves, one of salt; raisins, currants and citron ad lib. Boil or steam two hours at least.
Cranberry Sauce.—Wash and scald the berries, and to every pound of fruit add three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar and a half pint of water. Stew over a moderate fire. Cover but do not stir the fruit. After it comes to a boil, let it stew from five to seven minutes, and then remove from the fire. If the sauce is to be kept for some time, put it up in self-sealing jars before it cools.



THE BLAZING PUDDING BALL.

Roast Goose.—Stuff the goose with a potato dressing made in the following manner: Six potatoes, boiled, pared and mashed fine and light; one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, one spoonful of sage, two tablespoonfuls of onion juice and two of butter. Truss and dredge well with salt, pepper and flour. Roast before the fire (if weighing eight pounds) one hour and a half; in the oven one hour and a quarter. Make gravy the same as for turkey. No butter is required for goose. It is so fat. Serve with apple sauce.

Old Fashioned Mince-meat.—One pound of lean beef (allow for four ounces loss in boiling), two pounds best Valencia raisins, two pounds currants, four pounds tart apples, two pounds beef kidney suet, two pounds moist sugar, one-half pound candied orange peel, one-half pound candied lemon peel, one-half pint of California sherry, one-half pint of brandy, one teaspoonful of powdered cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, and one teaspoonful of powdered sugar and one level teaspoonful of sifted salt.

THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS

Teach Them That Christ's Birthday Is Not Merely a Selfish Feast.

Is it to be all a question of gain? Is the child to grow up with the idea that Christmas means a well filled stocking, a well filled Christmas tree and often, alas, an overfilled small stomach? I am afraid that is the idea most children have of Christ's birthday. Tell the myth of Santa Claus to your children or not, just as you please, but try to instill into their young hearts a little of the true Christmas spirit. Urge them to think of the poor.

You hesitate to fill the child's mind with the sorrows of this world? Yes, but those sorrows will have to come before the little ones notice sooner or later, and why not begin right?

They have a very pretty custom in France. The children of a well to do family will have as protegee a child of their own age, or perhaps several children, belonging to a deserving poor family. Long before winter sets in the more fortunate little ones begin to put away sums of money which they have earned by denying themselves goodies or for meritorious conduct. The week before Christmas the toy bank containing this is opened, and the lump sum, saved cent by cent at the cost of so much sacrifice, is devoted



SAVED CENT BY CENT.

to buying oranges, nuts, candies and toys for the other children who otherwise would have no Christmas cheer. The elders on their part purchase warm clothes and necessities. Then the children go to the home in the tenement, accompanied by their mother or nurse, and give their presents with their own hands.

In such a manner the true spirit of Christmaside is taught to them, and they grow up, like their fathers and mothers, generous, pitiful and tender toward the poor.

HELEN CLIFTON.

As people become old their prejudices stiffen along with their joints.

A Christmas Declaration of Independence

I'M going to turn over a new leaf this year, so I am, and it's not a New Year's leaf either, but a Christmas leaf, here and now," said pretty Mrs. Perkins to herself the list of December. "This giving of Christmas presents has come to be such a load that I can't carry it any longer, and I won't. I shall cut off from the list of those to whom I have been giving yearly Christmas presents all except the ones whom I wish to make happy out of sheer love and good will, and I will not give to these any further than I can easily afford."

Pretty Polly Perkins' reflection in the mirror nodded and smiled back at her like a second person giving encouragement, and she went on talking to it.

"Christmas giving has been degraded into a mere favor buying, present swapping, charity bestowing, fatiguing, rivalrous, extravagant show bazaars, and we dread the very thought of its approach. It is going to throw the whole thing over. This year I will not strain myself to give extravagant presents even to those I love.

"And the first one I cut off will be my own husband. I love him, of course I do," she said energetically, "but I have no money of my own, not a cent. When I make him a present, I have to either have the bill sent to him six months afterward or skip the price off the housekeeping or have the store bills charged to him larger than they are to squeeze out money to buy him something handsome, when he really has all he needs now. No; John M. Perkins, Esq., we strike you off first. Then there are those four Jones cousins. They give me a bookmark or a darned up pair of slipper tops or a horrid little water color painting and expect me to return to send them each—Sarah Ann, Jennina, Maud Mary and Jane—something worth at least \$5; that makes \$20. I herewith declare my independence. I will never do it again, and I don't care what they think."

"Then there's Mrs. Bankum, whose husband was my husband's old school-



THOSE WHO EXPECT SOMETHING.

mate. Of course we are friends, intimate friends, but I know that every year Mrs. Bankum goes beyond her means to send me an expensive gift—silver, lace or fur or china or something—just to show me how much better off Bankum is than my husband. I've been fool enough to nearly beggar the Perkins household for a time only to show Mrs. Bankum how much richer my husband is than hers. I'll never do it again. I'll send her a Christmas card, not too expensive.

"Then there's the whole brood of smirking creatures with the spirit of a mental who expect something in a really blackmailing way. This year I turn them every one down. I declare my independence of them too. There's that Tom, the caretaker at the White Glove club rooms. All the rest of the year he is so lazy and grumpy he won't even bring urgent messages to the ladies, but as the 25th of December approaches he pushes himself into my presence on every trivial pretense, rubbing his hands, grinning from ear to ear, bobbing his head fairly down to the ground and saying, 'I wish you a very merry Christmas, ma'am,' so that always I've felt fairly forced to give him some money. This year I won't. I turn down the whole crew of waiters, maids, people too lazy and thriftless to earn a good living and the vulgar, greedy ones who are always trying to get something for nothing.

"Who are left? There are the children, bless them! They are the only ones who cannot pay you back, except in affection, for your gifts, the ones who are honestly selfish and have a right to be. I must be generous to them. Then I will give what I can really afford—not a cent more—in charity. Now who's left? There's dear Susie Snow, who is wearing her coat the fourth winter so that her sister Nell can have the last year in normal school. I'll give her a pretty box to make the old coat look nice, and that's all, except a few Christmas card greetings."

Mrs. Perkins did exactly what she proposed to do and had the happiest, most comfortable Christmas she had enjoyed since she was a girl.

KATH SHARP.

"SO FRIGHTENED!"

The Systematic Training of Women to Play the Coward.

Perhaps it is not necessary to recall to my women readers that thunderstorms, some of them severe ones, were rife in almost all parts of the land during the summer. Bolts from heaven shot forth in the eyes of men and women alike. Men mostly did not mind them. Women confessed with some pride that they were "frightened almost to death."

These thunderstorms were terribly beautiful. Great chasms of midnight blackness opened in the heavens, showing a crack of the light supernatural, then



"SO FRIGHTENED!"

closed again with that awesome, majestic roar which only God's own clouds and seas and winds can make. It is the music of the universe very near to one; that is all. That music and the gigantic electric telegraphing of the skies fill one with a sense of the glory and power of God as nothing else can. The soul that senses this can only stand and gaze and worship during such a storm.

But half the women on the earth are chronic cowards. They may think themselves devoutly pious and religious, but no woman is a real Christian who is afraid of the Almighty's most glorious works by land or by sea.

"Wasn't that an awful thunderstorm last night? I never was so scared to death in my life!" said one.

"Yes; I was frightened out of my seven senses too. It was daylight, but I pulled down all the blinds and lit the gas. I thought that would save me. What did you do?"

"Oh, Lizzie and I were together in our house all alone. We wanted to run into Mrs. Smith's, where there's always some man at home, but it was raining just awful, and we couldn't. So we closed the shutters and windows, pulled down the blinds and locked the door and went into the closet and held each other's hand till it was over."

"Well, I don't think you were frightened as bad as mammah and I were, anyhow," said a third woman complacently, as though the superlative degree of her terror entitled her to more consideration than the others. She called her maternal relative "mommah," though she herself was forty years old and weighed 170.

"Mommah and I were in her room, and she was telling me how to manage Tom when the thunder began to crack and the lightning to flash like I don't know what. We were so frightened that we ran and jumped into mammah's feather bed, she on one side, I on the other, and we covered up our heads and lay there just shaking till it was over. We were so frightened!"

Mommah is lean; her daughter is fat. What a picture the two must have made! The lady continued:

"The storm was so dreadful that a washout stopped the trains at the junction, and poppah couldn't get home, and there mammah and I had to stay all night without any man in the house, and we were just scared to death all night. We went up to the third story room and nailed down the windows and put a chair under the doorknob and kept a bright light burning, and we neither of us slept a wink."

The woman was not so handsome that any bold, bad man would have carried her off for her beauty; neither was she so rich that she was worth robbing along any line of plunder whatsoever. She could lift her own husband—he was a smallish man—and swing him around under her arm, yet she gasps, oh, so frightened! She had simply been brought up to think of the third story room and nailed down the windows and put a chair under the doorknob and kept a bright light burning, and we neither of us slept a wink."

It is time to stop this systematic training of the feminine sex in cowardice. A woman is not generally so strong and brave naturally as a man. What then? For that very reason she should have an education that will make her body as strong and active, her soul as fearless and self-reliant, as is possible. JENNIE WADE.

WHY?

Why do women continue to endure suffering caused by womanly diseases? There are many answers to that question. Sometimes because they have exhausted the skill of local physicians and remain un-cured. At other times it is because they shrink from submitting to obnoxious examinations which local physicians deem necessary. And to sum it all up, they endure suffering because they do not know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and makes strong and sick women well.



Favorite Prescription establishes regularity, dries disagreeable drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I enjoy good health; thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. J. J. Schuyler, of Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill. "I was taken sick and the doctors here called it 'Grip.' I lay for four weeks in bed, then what got me up was a 'displacement.' Had such aches and pains in my back and limbs could not stand any length of time. I knew that our home doctor would insist the first thing on an examination, and that I would not submit to it, unless I was dangerously sick. My son had your book, 'Common Sense Medical Advice,' and I thought from reading it that Dr. Pierce's medicine would do me more good than all the home doctors—and so it has. I can truly say I was surprised at the benefit I received. I can do all my washing and also tend my flower garden. In fact I am on my feet most all the time. An old friend of mine said to me, 'Why what is the matter with you? You are getting young again.' I told her I had taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicine and that if she would do likewise she would feel ten years younger, too."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice paper covers is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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WASH AND WHITEWASH, Now that the cold weather has come, and is likely to stay some time...

POULTRY

some carbolic acid. That will kill all lice and vermin in the place and keep others from coming there for weeks...

TO TELL THE AGE OF EGGS, Incubator people may be interested in a report that comes from Saxony of an efficient apparatus for telling...

GETTING READY FOR WINTER EGGS, Unless we make some preparations now, we need not expect to get many eggs a little later on...

GETTING READY FOR FATTENING, A writer in Michigan Farmer offers some excellent suggestions to those who did not "sell out clean" about Thanksgiving time...

DAIRY

not annoyed. The grain crop is so promising this season that young birds can be kept cheaply after the weather gets cold...

One needs only to note the numbers on the dairy wagons coming into the city of Nashville to be convinced that the dairy industry is largely followed...

COW KEEPERS VS. DAIRYMEN, A western writer says that there are many cow keepers, but few dairymen. He distinguishes between the two rather sharply...

BUTTER MAKING, There are butter makers and butter makers. Two neighbors having the same quality of milk cows...

DAIRY

Mrs. Sally Floyd of Greer county, O., has this to say for the benefit of our readers who are lovers of good butter...

There are butter makers and butter makers. Two neighbors having the same quality of milk cows, that feed on about the same character of food...

DO MILK COWS PAY?, A writer in the Tennessee Farmer gives some interesting facts for farmers in support of his proposition that it pays to keep milk cows...

NEVER USE A RUN-DOWN RAM, A wool grower friend of the Journal says: "I always read and enjoy what you publish in your paper about sheep..."

DAIRY

will demand and receive and undue proportion of the ram's attention, and one can not afford to invest money in a high class male and have him waste...

NOW AND THEN, This is the very abbreviated title at the head of a very forcible article that appeared in Wool Markets and Sheep...

BARREN EWES ARE WEEDS, This is what a writer in one of our exchanges said some time since: "In the shepherd's garden or field they feed all the same as the productive plants...

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR, After men, the animals that women take most interest in, are boys. You can't always tell from the way a girl's lips act whether she wants to kiss you or wants you to kiss her...

BERKSHIRE

WINDY FARM BERKSHIRES—ON HAND now some fine litters of pigs ready for prompt shipment...

REGISTERED, LARGE ENGLISH Berkshires, Everything sold out at present. Am looking for November...

POLAND CHINA, RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS, Herd headed by the great Guy...

DURO JERSEY, TOM FRAZIER'S MORGAN, BOB-UE county, Va., Choice registered...

AN EXPERT OPINION WANTED, "Professor, I want to ask you a question, if you please."

Money doesn't bring contentment of mind, but it keeps contentment from getting lone some.—Baltimore News.

SWINE

The pigs look well and in all probability are feeling well. The point is to see that they are kept well...

WEED OUT THE CULLS, "The Swine Breeder has a correspondent whom it mentions as 'Uncle Jake Wolf' of whom it says he 'is as sound as a dollar on everything pertaining to swine husbandry'..."

Mr. Richard Miller of Laclede, Mo., wrote to the swine editor of the Home: "I have a bunch of shoats that are now on pasture, averaging from seventy-five to 150 pounds..."

SWINE

backed up by a pedigree that would admit it to record. And we believe yet, especially for a sire, that a fairly good pig, with a good pedigree, is preferable to a grade pig of better individuality...

"The farm, or at least many farms, are beginning to realize that it is not every ear of corn or grain of wheat, or every individual grass seed that is fit or profitable to plant or sow. Much seed is sown that is never harvested..."

"We are all surprised when we visit our farms to see so many hogs of the different breeds that so nearly measure up to our ideal animal, and yet when we visit the same herds from which they have been selected, how few of the same class have been left behind..."

SHEEP--GOATS

will demand and receive and undue proportion of the ram's attention, and one can not afford to invest money in a high class male and have him waste...

NOW AND THEN, This is the very abbreviated title at the head of a very forcible article that appeared in Wool Markets and Sheep...

BARREN EWES ARE WEEDS, This is what a writer in one of our exchanges said some time since: "In the shepherd's garden or field they feed all the same as the productive plants...

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR, After men, the animals that women take most interest in, are boys. You can't always tell from the way a girl's lips act whether she wants to kiss you or wants you to kiss her...

Some wives get comfort out of the thought that their husbands are not so very disagreeable when they are sound asleep.—New York Press.

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GOATS

W. G. HUGHES & CO., ANGORA GOATS, Pairs, trios or bucks, shipped anywhere. Hastings, Kendall county, Texas.

R. H. LOWERY, CAMP SAN JABA, Texas, Director of Registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.

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

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

and goat breeding will not prove very profitable; therefore, the less chance of the business being overdone. While the dairy side of the question of goat keeping may or may not be all right in certain sections of the country...

GOOD SADDLES, AT REASONABLE PRICES, The Famous Pueblo Saddles, MADE BY R. T. FRAZIER, PUEBLO, COLO.

Send for New Catalogue No. 4. When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.



Free Holiday Games In each pound package of Lion Coffee from now until Christmas will be found a free game, amusing and instructive—50 different kinds.

\$3 PER DAY AND MORE, We guarantee good agents for our Frisco, Portra, Hunting, Patriotic, Religious, etc. Pictures. No risk. Apply to O. S. ART INSTITUTE, J. S. St. Paul, Minn.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS, Of the best English strains. America's 40 years' experience in breeding these fine hounds for fox and wolf hunting. Send stamp for Catalogue.

AUSTRALIAN BRANDING LIQUID, This is a chemical preparation warranted to leave a permanent brand. It is an efficient substitute for the hot branding iron & cheaper, handier & more humane. Send for circulars & testimonials to the ABERDEEN CHEMICAL CO., Aberdeen, S. D.

ROUX'S Uterine Powder, Specific Against Retention in After-Birth of Cows. Prepared by L. ROUX, Veterinary Surgeon (France). All cattle farmers careful of their interests should keep a supply of this valuable remedy for use in case of emergency; it is certain and efficacious in its effects.

E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. Williams St., New York. Agents for the United States.

When you write to advertisers please mention The Journal. to which salt had been added. A little stirring in this cold brew brought the lumps together into a solid mass, and took out the last vestige of the butter, and then we spread it about and added salt, 1 1/2 to 2 ounces to the pound, and worked it together. As soon as it was cool it was ready to make into prints, which process removed all extra moisture. There may be better methods now, but we made good butter."

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal. and goat breeding will not prove very profitable; therefore, the less chance of the business being overdone. While the dairy side of the question of goat keeping may or may not be all right in certain sections of the country...



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GEO. T. REYNOLDS, President
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 V. S. WARDLAW, Sec'y & Treas.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

INCORPORATED

The Oldest Commission Company on this Market.

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

REFERENCES:
 FORT WORTH BANKS.

Consign your Stock to us at Fort Worth, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis or St. Joseph, Mo.

We are in the market for all conservative Feed Lot or Steer Loans offered. We hold the record of handling the largest volume of business on this market. We hold the record of selling the highest priced car of steers, the highest priced car of cows & highest priced cars of hogs that ever went over the scales on this market.

MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION.



The GALLUP SADDLES

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

THE S. C. GALLUP SADDLERY COMPANY,
PUEBLO, COLORADO.

Announcement, 1902-1903

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

NEW ORLEANS
 TO
PACIFIC COAST

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SUNSET LIMITED

Every day of the week. Superb Service. Compartment, Observation and Dining Cars. Day Coaches and Chair Cars.

PACIFIC COAST EXPRESS

DAILY. Day Coaches. Chair Cars. Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars, Meals a la Carte. Excursion Sleeping Cars through from Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and New Orleans.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE

M. L. ROBBINS, Gen. P. & T. A., Houston.
 T. J. ANDERSON, A. C. P. & T. A., Houston.
 A. G. NEWSUM, D. P. A., Dallas.

NOW Is the time to prepare for your

X-Mas Visits TO THE OLD HOME

The COTTON BELT will sell Round Trip Tickets TO POINTS IN

ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, LOUISIANA and THE OLD STATES

On Dec. 13, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26, 1902, with 30 days return limit AT ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00.

Lowest Rate in Three Years, and will maintain the same high standard of service that has made it known as the best and most popular line between... TEXAS and the SOUTHEAST...

For Particulars Address
 T. F. LITTLE, Pass. Agt., Corsicana, A. S. WAGNER, T. P. A., Waco.
 D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, W. H. WEEKS, G. P. & T. A., Tyler.

Don't Forget

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

Houston & Texas Central

WHEN YOU MAKE YOUR TRIP HOME DURING

Christmas Holidays

One Fare Plus \$2.00 For the Round Trip Limit 30 Days.

TICKETS ON SALE DECEMBER 13, 17, 21, 22, 23 and 26.

FOR ALL INFORMATION SEE

A. G. NEWSUM, D. P. A., IVON LEE, C. P. A., C. R. BULLOCK, C. T. A.,
 271 MAIN STREET.

BEST PASSENGER SERVICE

IN

TEXAS.

4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4



NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

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

ONLY LINE WITH fast morning and evening trains to St. Louis and the East.
 ONLY LINE WITH Pullman Sleepers and high back Scampt seat Coaches through (without change) to New Orleans, daily.
 ONLY LINE WITH handsome new Chair Cars through (without change) daily to St. Louis, Memphis and El Paso.
 ONLY LINE WITH a saving of 12 hours to California.
 ONLY LINE WITH Tourist Sleeping Cars, semi-weekly, through (without change) to San Francisco.

ASK FOR SCHEDULES OF OUR INCOMPARABLE TRAINS.

"CANNON BALL"

AND

"NIGHT EXPRESS"

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

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

Many are satisfied to live in Northwest Texas, having proved the value of the land in this region as a good Crop Belt. Not only Cotton, but Wheat, Corn, Feed Stuffs, Cattle, Horses, Garden Truck and Health Resorts are in a district where Nature is impossible and very little doing for Falls and Springs.

Land, which is being sold at really low figures—the constantly increasing demand is steadily boosting values—is still abundant, and Farms and Ranches of all sizes, very happily located, are being purchased daily.

We will gladly supply all orders with a copy of a little Book, published by the Northwest Texas Real Estate Association, which explains an interesting series of straightforward statements of what People have accomplished along the line of

"THE DENVER ROAD"

Passenger Dept., Fort Worth, Texas.

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

TELL 'EM
When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.
DON'T FORGET IT.

HAVE YOU SEEN YOUR NEIGHBOR'S NEW SEWING MACHINE?

A number of finest Five-Drawer, Drop-Head Cabinet Sewing Machines have recently been shipped to families in every town in the United States on three months' free trial. The prices are \$8.95, \$10.45, \$11.95 and \$12.95, according to make and style of machine. If you will cut this notice out and mail to us, no matter where you live, what state, city, town or country, we will immediately write you, giving you the names of a number of people in your neighborhood who are using our machines, so you can see and examine them and convince yourselves there are no better machines made at any price. We will also mail you, free, our new special sewing machine catalogue, showing handsome illustrations, descriptions and prices of an immense line of machines at \$5.00 to \$15.00, special three months' free trial offer, and most liberal sewing machine proposition ever heard of.

A sewing machine trust is said to be forming for the purpose of cutting off our supply and if accomplished you will no doubt be compelled to pay \$25.00 to \$40.00 for machines we can now furnish you at \$8.95 to \$15.00. Our stock is now complete and for catalogue, all offers and particulars you should cut this notice out and mail to us to-day.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.,
Chicago.

ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00 FOR THE HOLIDAYS VIA THE "KATY."

If you are contemplating making a Christmas holiday visit, it will pay you to see what the "Katy" has to offer. On December 13, 17, 21, 22, 23 and 26 the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway will sell round trip tickets to any point in the old states and to Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin at one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. It is needless to say that for quick service and comfort the "Katy way" cannot be equaled. For full information regarding rates and schedules, address a letter to "Katy," Dallas, Texas.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—Nine registered Red Poll bulls, good individuals, ages 3 to 22 months; price for calves, \$80 around for bunch. GEO. N. SAUNDERS, Lettors, Texas.

NOTICE—I have 600 acres of ranch twenty-two miles northwest of San Antonio that I will sell very cheap. Eight-wire fence all around it and plenty of water. Terms reasonable. Apply to B. N. HAMBRICK, Denton, Tex.

THE BEAUTIFUL Ivers & Pond Pianos are sold only by the C. H. BIRDWELL MUSIC CO., 209 Main street, Dallas, Tex. Catalogue for the asking.

DO YOU KNOW

That the best, neatest, smoothest and most durable saddle is manufactured in Fort Worth, Texas, by the Nobby Harness Co., who succeed G. E. Kellner, retail business. Their work never fails to give satisfaction. No customer is allowed to be dissatisfied. Write for photos and prices. When you ride in our saddles and harness you will live long and be happy.

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

FRISCO SYSTEM

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

To Points in the "SOUTHEAST"

Also to: ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA AND COLORADO

—AT—

ONE FARE PLUS TWO DOLLARS FOR THE ROUND TRIP

LIMITED 30 DAYS FOR RETURN

Tickets on Sale

DECEMBER 13, 17, 21, 22, 23 and 26

THROUGH CARS

To—

MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY

For Further Information Write To
W. A. TULEY, G. P. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

MARKETS

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 10, 1902.
 Editor Journal—Dear Sir: The Northern cattle market has ruled comparatively steady this week, with prices remaining practically the same as at last week's close.

In St. Louis and Kansas City good grass cows are bringing \$2.75@2.90, with some of the choice cows going at \$3.00@3.25. Medium and common at \$2.00@2.50. Receipts here this week are liberal, but the run was not so large as last. Prices remained strong on good, smooth, fat butcher cows, and several sales of 800 to 900-pound stuff were made at \$2.50@2.65. Extra fancy 900-1000-pound cows would bring \$2.75. Fair to medium kind, \$2.00@2.35, depending upon flesh and quality. The canner trade remains quiet, and sales are slow and dragsy. They are bought principally by speculators at prices from \$1.50@2.00, with some of the very kind, however, selling as low as \$1.25. This kind of stuff is hard sale at anything satisfactory, though comparatively prices here on this grade equal any market. The bull market is off fully 10 to 15 per cent. Best bulls are bringing \$2.00@2.15. Just at present they are in little demand, and few buyers are on the market. Three-year-old steers of heavy weight would find ready sale to feeders any day at from \$2.75@3.00. There is little demand for the lighter ones at \$2.25@2.50.

An improvement of 10 to 15 per cent is noted in the hog market this week. Top hogs in Kansas City to-day are \$6.25. Considering freight and shrink, you could not do better than by shipping your hogs to this market. Smooth, fat hogs, weighing 200 pounds and up, would bring here to-day \$6.00@6.10, which price you readily see, equals Kansas City quotations.

Quotations for the week—Choice fed steers, \$3.00@4.00; medium fed steers, \$2.75@3.50; good grass steers, \$2.50@3.00; light thin steers, \$2.25@2.50; choice sorted cows, \$2.40@2.75; medium-butcher cows, \$2.00@2.25; light thin cows, \$1.50@2.00; bull and oxen, \$1.50@2.25; choice sorted, 200 pound hogs and up, \$6.00@6.10; fat, smooth medium hogs, \$5.70@5.90; light hogs, \$5.20@5.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.00@4.75. Yours truly,
NATIONAL LIVESTOCK COM. CO.

GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8.—Wheat was strong throughout the entire session to-day notwithstanding a rather quiet and at times a dull market, the close being strong. May up $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢. May corn closed $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ higher, with oats $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ better. January provisions closed from $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher. Statistics in general were bullish and wheat ruled extremely firm all day. Wheat 70 cars, corn 350, oats 200; hogs 33,000 head. The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec.	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 3/4
May	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 3/4
July	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 3/4
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec.	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55
Jan.	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
May	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec., new....	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
May	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	33

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady, No. 2 spring wheat 7 1/4¢@7 1/2¢, No. 3 6 3/4¢@7¢, No. 2 red 7 1/2¢@7 3/4¢, No. 2 corn 55¢, No. 2 yellow 55¢, No. 2 oats 31 1/2¢, No. 3 white 31 3/4¢.

COTTON MARKET.

GALVESTON SPOT.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 8.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 225 bales.

Low ordinary	5 1/2
Good ordinary	7 1/2
Low middling	7 1/2
Middling	8 1/2
Good middling	8 1/2
Middling fair	8 1/2

HOUSTON SPOT.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 8.—Spot cotton market steady and unchanged. Sales 1193 bales spot and 419 f. o. b.

Ordinary	6 1/2
Good ordinary	7 1/2
Low middling	7 1/2
Middling	8 1/2
Good middling	8 1/2
Middling fair	8 1/2

NEW ORLEANS SPOT.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 8.—Spot cotton steady and 1-16¢ up. Sales 3160 bales spot and 1100 to arrive.

Ordinary	6 11-16
Good ordinary	7 9-16
Low middling	7 11-16
Middling	8 3-16
Good middling	8 7-16
Middling fair	8 9-16

LIVERPOOL SPOT.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.—Spot cotton easier and 2 points down; moderate demand. Sales 8000 bales, of which 7400 were American, and 500 went to exporters and speculators. Imports 25,000 bales, of which 7100 were American. Tenders 800 bales new.

Ordinary	4.08
Good ordinary	4.20
Low middling	4.32
Middling	4.44
Good middling	4.56
Middling fair	4.68

LIVERPOOL FUTURES.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.—Cotton futures opened quiet and 1 to 2 points down; at 2 p. m. were 1 to 3 points down; closed dull and 2 to 3 points down.

January-February	4.36-37
February-March	4.36-37
March-April	4.36-37
April-May	4.36-37
May-June	4.37
June-July	4.37
July-August	4.37
August-September	4.38
December-January	4.38-27

NEW ORLEANS FUTURES.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 8.—Cotton futures opened steady from 1 point up to down; at 12:04 p. m. were steady and 1 to 5 points up; August bid 20 down; close was steady and 4 to 10 points up.

December	7.91 b
January	8.02-04
February	8.13-14
March	8.13-14
April	8.16-18
May	8.19-20
June	8.21-23
July	8.25-26
August	8.26-26
September	7.85 a

NEW YORK FUTURES.

New York, Dec. 8.—Cotton futures opened steady from 1 point down to 3 up; at 12:04 p. m. were quiet but firm and 1 to 4 points up; closed very steady and 8 to 10 up.

January	8.27-28
February	8.15-17
March	8.18-19
April	8.15-20

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8.—Cattle receipts were 460 head, natives, 1600 Texas, 50 Texas and 450 native calves. Steady; choice export and dressed beef steers \$5.25@6.00, fair to good \$3.75@5.20, stockers and feeders \$2.00@4.00, Western

fed steers \$2.75@6.25, Texas and Indian steers \$3.75@4.50, Texas cows \$2.30@3.75, native cows \$1.50@3.00, native heifers \$2.70@4.25, canners \$1.00@2.50, bulls \$2.25@3.50, calves \$2.50@6.00. Hogs receipts were 3500 head. Market 10@15¢ lower; heavy \$6.05@6.10, mixed packers \$5.70@6.10, light \$5.85@6.02 1/2, porkers \$6.00@6.02 1/2, pigs \$5.50@5.50. Sheep receipts were 3000 head. Strong to 10¢ higher; native lambs, \$4.00@5.25, lambs \$3.75@5.20, fed ewes \$3.00@3.80, native wethers \$3.10@4.15, Western wethers \$3.05@3.95, stockers and feeders \$2.00@3.40.

MARKETS

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8.—Cattle receipts were 34,000 head. Market 15¢@25¢ lower; good to prime steers \$5.75@7.00, poor to medium \$3.00@5.05, stockers and feeders \$2.00@4.60, cows \$1.25@4.50, heifers \$2.00@5.00, canners \$1.25@2.40, bulls \$2.00@4.50, calves \$3.50@7.00. Texas fed steers \$3.25@5.40. Hog receipts were 48,000 head. Market 1¢ lower; mixed and butchers \$5.90@6.30, good to choice heavy \$6.25@6.50, rough heavy \$5.90@6.15, light \$5.65@6.10, bulks \$6.10@6.20. Sheep receipts were 35,000 head. Steady; good to choice wethers \$3.75@4.00 fair to choice mixed \$2.50@3.75, Western sheep \$2.75@4.25, native lambs \$3.50@4.55, Western lambs \$4.75@5.50.

GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO.

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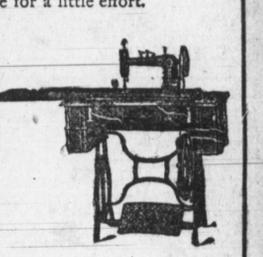
LOOK! LOOK!

A Snap For Agents

In order to add 10,000 new names to the subscription list of the JOURNAL before the 1st of January, 1903, the publishers offer unparalleled inducements to all who will aid in the work.

Why Pay \$50 For a Sewing Machine

When you can get one for a little effort.

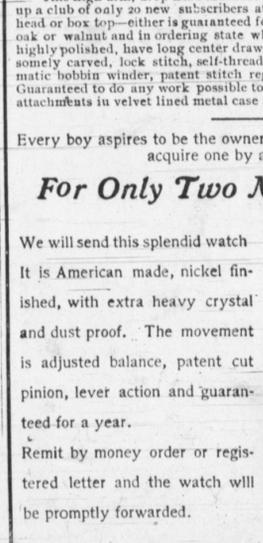



This high arm, drop head machine will be sent to any one who will get up a club of only 20 new subscribers at \$1.00 each. You may have the drop head or box top—either is guaranteed for 10 years. They are made in golden oak or walnut and in ordering state which you prefer. These machines are highly polished, have long center drawer and four swell front drawers hand-somely carved, lock stitch, self-threading shuttle, self-setting needle, automatic bobbin winder, patent stitch regulator and fine tension adjustment. Guaranteed to do any work possible to do on any machine made. Complete attachments in velvet lined metal case and instruction book free.

Every boy aspires to be the owner of a good time piece and he may acquire one by an hour's work.

For Only Two New Subscribers

We will send this splendid watch



It is American made, nickel finished, with extra heavy crystal and dust proof. The movement is adjusted balance, patent cut pinion, lever action and guaranteed for a year. Remit by money order or registered letter and the watch will be promptly forwarded.

And There Are Others

Including a complete Shaving Outfit or a Set of Six Triple Silver Plated Knives and Forks for three new subscribers.

LOW HOLIDAY RATES TO THE OLD STATES

COTTON BELT ROUTE

Will sell tickets at one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, Dec. 13, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26. Limit 30 days. Cotton Belt trains carry Pullman Sleepers at night, Parlor Cafe Cars during the day, and Through Coaches and Free Reclining Chair Cars both day and night. The service compares favorably with that of any road in the country. Write and tell us where you are going and when you will leave, and we will tell you what your ticket will cost and what train to take to make the best time and connections.

A. S. WAGNER, T. P. A., Waco, Tex.
 T. F. LITTLE, P. A., Corsicana, Tex.
 D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Tex.
 W. H. WEEKS, G. P. & T. A., Tyler, Tex.

Christmas HOLIDAY RATES

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP PLUS \$2.00

VIA MEMPHIS AND THE N., C. & ST. L. RY.

TO TENNESSEE, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA AND NORTH ALABAMA

Tickets sold December 13, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26, 1902. 30 DAYS LIMIT.

FINE FAST TRAINS.

For Information Apply to your Local Agent

J. W. BOTTORFF,
TRAVELING PASSENGER AGENT,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

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tion and you can then make your plans A. K. Ragsdale, P. and T. A., 239 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

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CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.
Fishes, Fistulas, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. No Cure No Pay.
Famphlets of testimonials free.
DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Linz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

BED-WETTING KIDNEY & BLADDER CURE FREE!

A package of a remarkable discovery that positively cures Bed-Wetting, Kidney, Bladder and all Urinary Troubles, will be mailed absolutely free to anyone sending their name and address to the Missouri REMEDY CO., 834 Calem Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

A NEW STAR FOR THE FLAG.
Washington, Dec. 3.—The senate committee on territories to-day agreed to report a substitute for the house omnibus statehood bill. The substitute provides for the admission of one new state to comprise the territory now included in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, the new state to take the name of Oklahoma. The bill as reported makes no reference to New Mexico nor Arizona.

remain unextinguished or to limit or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any law or regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights which it would have been competent to make if this act had not passed.

PRIVILEGES CONFERRED.
As usual in the admission of states, all male citizens are authorized to vote for delegates to the constitution congress, and there is a provision extending this privilege to Indians who are members of any of the tribes located in Indian Territory. These Indians are also made eligible to become delegates to the convention. The total number of such delegates is limited to 120—sixty each from Oklahoma and Indian Territory. In Oklahoma the delegates are to be appointed to the various counties by the territorial officers, and in Indian Territory to the districts by the judges of the United States courts. The federal judges in Indian Territory are also made to constitute the final canvassing board for the vote in that territory. The statehood convention is to be held at the seat of government of Oklahoma Territory. Among the declarations prescribed for the proposed states is one "forever prohibiting polygamous or plural marriages." There is also a provision requiring the state to assume the debts of the Territory of Oklahoma. The constitution adopted is to be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for ratification or rejection, as usual in such cases. In case of acceptance a proclamation of the president will be the final act necessary to admit to complete statehood.

in the years 1891 and 1892 and took three gold medals, as the best stallion showing four or more of his colts besides he and his colts won eleven cash premiums. This demonstrates his ability as a show horse and sire of show horses. For the spring of 1895 Mr. McReynolds thought best to again change his stud, and here digressed to some extent from his original plans by the purchase of Blawett 10352, a very high-bred trotting horse. Blawett is an Inbred Hambletonian 10 and American Star 14. His dam was by Minden's Tom More by Hambletonian 10. She is in the great brood mare list, having five colts with records of 2:30 and better to her credit, and two great producing daughters without records. One of them, Jenette, being the dam of the sensational Cheyenne 2:09 1/2, Newbold 2:27 1/2 and Gean Wilks 2:29 1/4. His second dam is Lady Sanford, the dam of Jay Gould 2:21 1/2, by American Star 14. Jay Gould held the stallion record in his day, and was sire of Prikley 2:06 3/4, and the dam of Robert J 2:01 1/2.

During all these years of adversity in the horse industry, Mr. McReynolds showed his faith in the returning days of the horse, by purchasing at different times some very high-bred trotting mares, all the time breeding up his stock.

He now has colts and fillies with from fifteen to sixteen producing dams in their pedigrees, and he feels fully assured that he now has in his harem of brood mares, colts and fillies as good as the best to be found anywhere. The horses he advertises in this number of the Journal, as well as many others for sale on the farm, were sired by Blawett 10352, and their dams were by Rockwall Success 0141. Mr. McReynolds informs us that while Blawett is an intensely trotting bred horse, still he possesses saddle qualities in a high degree, and goes all the saddle gait under the halter.

Any one wanting further information in regard to this stock can obtain it by addressing Mr. S. C. McReynolds, Rockwall, Texas.

STOCK FOODS AND FEEDING.
"An Omaha reader of Nebraska Farmer, under date of Oct. 13, wrote the editor of this Journal a personal letter on 'Stock Foods and Feeding,' which seems to us so fair in its discussion of the question of using condimental foods that we deem it a valuable addition to the current literature on stock feeding. The editor is not personally acquainted with the writer and publishes the letter without permission. Hence the name of the writer is withheld.

"The letter is as follows:
"Have just been looking over your issue of Oct. 9, 1902, and note your editorial headed 'Cattle Feeding,' which is composed of comments on the Odell cattle feeding test. We write to express our appreciation for the honest, sincere position you have taken in this matter. The best reason why we appreciate it is because editors generally hold themselves ready, all the time, to jump at unfavorable conclusions in connection with anything pertaining to the stock food feeding proposition. The articles they write show their absolute ignorance of what the stock food feeding proposition is. They all seem to regard foods as concentrated feeds. No sane man, after due consideration of the proposition, could consider them concentrated feeds, and it is not the purpose of a stock food to take the place of any food nutrients of any kind. A stock food is intended to help the animal system to deal more successfully with the abnormal, forced conditions constantly existing during the feeding, fattening or crowding process, and to help the system to utilize to better advantage the nutrients contained in the feed whether these nutrients contained in corn, wheat, oats, bran, oil meal, cotton seed meal or anything else.

"A very sensible article and a very reasonable explanation of the stock food proposition was written by P. V. Collins, president and manager of the Northwestern Agriculturist, in his issue of Oct. 15, 1901. His article reads as follows: 'Prepared stock foods have sometimes been over-praised as substitutes for corn, oats and hay. That is because their purpose has been misunderstood through ignorance or misrepresented through unscrupulousness. On the other hand, some pretense has been made by so-called chemists of analyzing stock foods, and in learned language declaring they have small nutritive values and that, therefore, they are of no use to the feeder.

"Both attitudes are foolish. A chemist might as well declare that salt and pepper, catsup and Worcestershire sauce are hamburgs because they have small nutritive values. What of that? If sauces act as tonics to the digestive organs and cause the system to digest and assimilate the food better than it would otherwise, all the analyses in the world would not take away their value in proper feeding. The object of scientific feeding of cattle and hogs now is to fatten the animal as quickly as possible; keep the animal right up in tone and assist nature to digest and turn feed into flesh and it will be ready for market more quickly than if its feed palis on it for lack of seasoning. The child's definition of salt was, 'It is what makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put any on them.' And so stock food may be what makes hay and grain lose their taste when there is no stock food mixed in occasionally. It may not add nutritive qualities to the feed, but it will make available what are already there. The value of any food is not the percentage of nutritive elements the chemist finds there, but what nutrition the animal's power of assimilation through active digestive organs find available.

"I believe Mr. Collins' explanation to be a sensible and fair one. I also find that Prof. Jordan, who is one of the best authorities on cattle feeding, says: 'The chemical changes and phenomena constituting digestion, which have been described as occurring in the alimentary

canal, are practically outside the control of the one who feeds the animal. They proceed in accordance with fixed chemical and physiological laws, it is, however, within the power of the feeder to so manipulate the feed or vary the conditions under which it is fed that the extent or completeness of digestion is modified, and this must be regarded as an important matter when we remember that only the digested portion of the food is useful. It is entirely reasonable to believe that a thorough relish for food is conducive to good digestion. The secretion of digestive juices is not a mechanical process, but is under the control of the nervous system. With man at least, the enjoyment of eating, even its anticipation, stimulates the secretory power of the salivary glands and those in the mucous linings of the stomach and it is evident that this holds true with animals. Palatableness is therefore an important factor in successful feeding, for it tends to promote a state of vigorous activity on the part of the digestive organs. The experienced feeder knows well the value of stimulating the appetite by means of attractive mixtures. An agreeable flavor or taste adds nothing to the energy or building capacity of a food, but it does tend to secure a thorough appropriation of the nutrients which enter the alimentary canal. Without doubt, the success of one feeder as compared with the failure of another may sometimes be due in part to a superior manner of presenting a ration to the animal's attention and to manipulations that add to the agreeableness of its flavors.

"My personal experience and the experience of many large feeders who have tested matters carefully and repeatedly proves that the prejudiced position of different agricultural writers misleads stock feeders. I believe it is only justice to consider matters of this kind from an impartial, rational standpoint. I think it is only a matter of time until feeders generally will consider it advisable to co-operate with the animal's system in its heavy work and give to it just such assistance as is given through a meritorious stock food."

For a book on this subject address International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

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

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

By this means passengers will be able to start from Dallas, Texas, at 9 p. m., Greenville 11 p. m., arrive at Shreveport 6 a. m., Meridian at 8:10 p. m., Birmingham 11:15 p. m., arriving at Atlanta at 8:30 a. m. Corresponding close connections can be returning. Pullman sleepers and chair cars Dallas to Shreveport and Birmingham to Atlanta.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RATES.
The territory to which excursion tickets for the holidays will be sold has been considerably widened. In addition to the usual sale of tickets to the Southeastern states the T. & P. Railway company will also sell round trip tickets to principal points in Mexico, Colorado, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The rate will be one first-class fare plus \$2 for the round trip and tickets may be purchased Dec. 13th, 17th, 21st, 23rd and 26th; goods to return within thirty days from date of sale.

Further information regarding rates through service, sleeper, free seats in chair cars, etc., may be had from any railroad ticket agent, or through correspondence with H. P. Hughes, traveling passenger agent, Fort Worth, Tex., or E. P. Turner, G. P. & T. A., Texas and Pacific Railway Company, Dallas, Texas.

SANTA FE NOTICES.
Galveston—Account Seawall Carnival, convention rates, Dec. 14 to 19, limited Dec. 21.
Palestine—Account annual meeting Independent Knights of Liberty. Convention rates, Dec. 15 and 16, limited Dec. 21.
For further information see any agent or write W. S. Keenan, G. P. A., Galveston, Texas.

Sarnol Fluid Cattle Dip

KILL TICKS WITHOUT INJURING THE CATTLE.
Officially tried at Quanah, Texas, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. The Cattle dipped ONCE were found 10 days after clear of ticks and allowed to cross the quarantine line. Dipped at Quanah, 10000 one thousand head of cattle from Messrs. J. T. Spears, D. D. Swearingen, M. M. Hankins, Dr. C. H. Hodges and Mr. Ledbetter to whom can be asked reference.
QUANAH, TEXAS, Dec. 5th, 1902.—This is to certify that I have used the Sarnol Fluid Dip on 400 head of mixed cattle. Dipped them Nov. 10th. Have examined them three different times, the last time today; I can find no ticks. The dip does not injure the cattle in the least and I cheerfully recommend it. J. T. SPEARS.
QUANAH, TEXAS, Dec. 5th, 1902.—This is to certify that I dipped on Nov. 16 and 17, 1902, (114) one hundred and fourteen head of steers and cows in the Sarnol Fluid at a ratio of one part of fluid to ninety parts of water. The dipping did not injure the cattle, the effect was as if driven through a pond of water. The second day after dipping we had continuous rain for three or four days, the cattle were exposed to the rain. The cattle were ticky, and ten days after dipping were inspected and found clear of ticks. DR. C. H. HODGES.

Remember: **OUR SERVICE THE BEST.**

Armour and Swift will formally open Dec. 15 to Jan. 1

TONIC STOCK SALT

START RIGHT—Send us your first shipment. We will help YOU KEEP RIGHT.

TONIC STOCK SALT, SUREST SAFEST AND BEST.

TONIC STOCK SALT

CONTAINS NO POISONOUS CHEMICALS. PURIFIES THE BLOOD, REGULATES THE HEART AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS. EXPELS WORMS AND GRUBS. HELPS CATTLE FREE FROM TICKS.

PACKED IN 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 AND 200 LB. BAGS. IT HAS MERIT AND DOES THE BUSINESS. INDISPENSABLE TO CALVES AND GROWING CATTLE. FOR RANGE ANIMALS AND FEEDERS IT HAS NO EQUAL. MAKES A PERFECTLY HEALTHY ANIMAL. YOUR DEALER HANDLES IT. ASK FOR IT.

FOR HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP.

MADE BY **THE INLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.**

Wabash Route

FOLLOW THE FLAG TO New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and all Eastern Cities.

The shortest and only line from Kansas City or St. Louis running over its own tracks to Niagara Falls or Buffalo. Time and equipment unexcelled.

THREE SOLID FAST THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

Leaving St. Louis.....	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.	11:32 p. m.
Arriving in Buffalo.....	4:05 a. m.	6:50 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
Arriving in New York.....	3:15 p. m.	7:40 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
Arriving in Boston.....	5:20 p. m.	10:05 a. m.	10:30 a. m.

Unequaled Service Between St. Louis and Chicago.

Leave St. Louis.....	9:22 a. m.	9:05 p. m.	11:32 p. m.
Arrive Chicago.....	5:20 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.

Stop-over allowed on all tickets via Niagara Falls. Meals served in Wabash Palace Dining Cars.

Hours of Valuable Time
Are saved by purchasing tickets via Wabash Route. Consult ticket agents of connecting lines, or address
W. F. CONNER, S. W. P. A. 353 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Something good for Christmas

During the holiday season, when good cheer everywhere prevails, there is nothing nicer to have in the house than a little good whiskey, and besides, your physician will tell you it is excellent in many cases of sickness. But you must have good whiskey, pure whiskey. You don't want to drink poor whiskey yourself, much less offer it to your friends, while as a medicine, poor whiskey, adulterated whiskey, may do you good harm.

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL \$3.20 EXPRESS QUARTS \$3 PREPAID

We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$3.20, express charges paid by us. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever drank or can buy from anybody else at any price, send it back at our expense and the next mail will bring you your \$3.20. Could any offer be fairer? This offer is backed by a company with a capital of \$500,000, paid in full, and the proud reputation of 26 years of continuous success. We are over a quarter of a million satisfied customers, proving conclusively that our whiskey is all right and that we do exactly as we say. Shipment made in a plain sealed case, with no marks or brands in indelible contents.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo., must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid or \$0 Quarts for \$1.00 by Freight Prepaid.

FREE With each four quart order we will send free one gold-tipped whiskey glass and one corker. If you wish to send an order to a friend, as a Christmas present, we will enclose with the shipment an elegant souvenir card, with both your names neatly printed thereon.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MO. DAYTON, OHIO ST. PAUL, MINN.
31 DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED 1868.

Men Wanted



Get Quick Action! Will ship you express prepaid 4 FULL QUARTS 8-year-old Rose Valley Whiskey for \$3.00. Packed in plain boxes—no marks to indicate contents. This is a pure old mellow whiskey. Upon receipt of same taste it, and if not perfectly satisfied, return at our expense and your money will be refunded. Can ship anywhere in Texas by railroad in two days. Address all orders to SOUTHERN LIQUOR CO., 378 Main St., Dallas, Texas. Patronize a Texas Institution.

Private Diseases of Men

In the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES OF MEN, to which my practice is limited and to which my exclusive thought and experience have been devoted for more than 30 years, I GIVE A LEGAL WRITTEN GUARANTEE TO CURE PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY. If troubled with VARICOCELE, LOST VITALITY, BLOOD POISON or REFLEX DISORDERS, it will pay you to consult me at office or by letter. Consultation free, and if you take treatment charges will be entirely satisfactory to you. EVERYTHING STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

NEW BOOK FREE.

DR. J. H. TERRILL, Dallas, Texas.

BLOOD POISON Cured to Stay Cured Forever

Blood Poison is commonly called the King of all diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted. Once the system is tainted with it, it runs its regular course, and can only be cured thoroughly by the administration of medicine internally. The disease may manifest itself in the form of sores, ulcers, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, eruptions or copper colored spots on the face and body, little ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, swollen tonsils, falling out of the hair or eyebrows and finally a cyprus-like decay of the flesh and bones.

Thousands have been cured of Blood Poison by this treatment, after having tried Mount Clemens, Mich., and Hot Springs, Ark., without success. If you have blood poison and contemplate getting married, or have had it, be sure you are cured. This treatment is practically the result of a life work. It contains no dangerous drugs or poisonous medicines of any kind. It goes to the bottom of the disease and forces out every particle of impurity. Soon every sign and symptom disappears forever. I can cure you permanently and in a very short time. If you have any doubt whether you have had it, you had better take a course of treatment. It will not cost you much, and then you are sure you are cured and prepared anew for the pleasures and duties of life.

Full Treatment, \$10.00, C.O.D. All communications confidential. Write me about your case. Send for Confidential Talk. DR. BROWN, Dept. B., 935 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Great Rock Island Route

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NEBRASKA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, ILLINOIS, IOWA, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA AND COLORADO.

ONE FARE PLUS TWO DOLLARS

Sale December 13, 17, 21, 22, 23 and 26, Limit 30 Days.

Write us for Exact Figures to Your Destination. Quick Time. Through Service.

W. H. FIRTH, G. P. & T. Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.