

Write Us What You Know.

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

# The Texas Stock Journal.

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

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DALLAS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, DECEMBER 23, 1902

SAN ANTONIO

Patronize Our Advertisers

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

## 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.

## 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. Young men who earn \$25 to \$40 per month before taking these courses will demand positions at \$60 to \$100 per month after taking them. Send a circular giving full information concerning the courses.

## Red Polled Cattle RIVER VIEW HERD

For the next thirty days I will offer 30 head of choice registered young stock delivered to one party, fully guaranteed, for \$100.00 per head. Good young bulls and females for sale at all times.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

C. W. FARR, Maquoketa, Iowa.

## ONE OF THE GREATEST ATTRACTIONS

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

OF IMPORTED AND AMERICAN-BRED 114—HEREFORDS—114 At Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Pavilion, Wednesday January 14 and Thursday January 15, 1903.

The choicest cattle for this sale were carefully selected and will be the choicest lot of Imported Herefords, as well as the greatest number ever offered in the auction arena. This collection includes seventy-five (75) Imported Females, well advanced in calf or with calf at foot, and a few choice young Imported Bulls. The Funkhouser offering is made up of American-bred Herefords of superior quality, consisting of promising young Bulls, each individual affording reasonable ground of hope for a record making future, and cows and heifers of unexcelled merit.

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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

CHAS. W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo. JAS. A. FUNKHOUSER, Plattsburg, Mo.

Reduced Rates on all Railroads.

PREVENTIVE FIRST, THEN CURE. Many young men invest in sheep without any practical experience in handling them, place them on good ranges, or in good pastures, in the care of ordinary herders or farm hands, pay no attention to the details necessary to insure good results, and when the investment does not "pan out," satisfactorily, lay all the blame on the sheep and declare "they are no good, anyway." That this is not good business, is plain to those who "have been there," but it is frequently the case that such unpleasant experiences are necessary to open the eyes of those who have more money and faith than judgment. Sheep are all right, if they are good sheep, but no animal requires more constant and intelligent care. The Journal has in mind one young man who lost money in sheep some years ago and was inclined to "quit them cold," as he expressed the idea. He had nerve, however, and tried again, and had better success, and then again, and his investment turned out to be a very profitable one. He has been asked to explain why he failed at first and later succeeded so well. Here is his reply: "It is not hard to explain, nor difficult to understand, by those who will look into the matter carefully and intelligently. I saw others making money out of sheep and I concluded I could do it. I thought the point was to get good sheep and give them a good chance, and I did this. I had other things to look after, and I trusted to luck. Naturally, luck went against me. Realizing that I could not afford to lose the money I had invested and not being able to sell out at good figures, I remembered the old proverb, 'if at first you don't succeed, try and try again.' I tried again, and devoted more of my personal attention to my flock. I had better success that time, but still I was not satisfied. I tried again, and it is said three is a lucky number—

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.

Each time the horse comes into the stable the feet should be lifted and cleaned out with a hook. Where this is done there will be far fewer cases of nail pricks, for it is a very common thing for a nail to lie alongside of the frog, or in the cleft, doing no harm until the horse happens to tip the nail in pawing; then it is stepped upon and the mischief is done. This practice also saves horses from becoming troubled with "thrush," for the disease is noted at its inception and is then easily cured by application of calomel and the more careful cleansing of the stable,

*E. W. Grove*  
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. The remedy that cures a cold in one day.

## THE PASSING OF THE BUFFALO

THE WESTERN PLAINS SWARMED WITH THEM BACK IN THE SEVENTIES.

Millions Killed For Their Hides and Tongues By Professional Buffalo Hunters.

A Journal man of to-day was driving in Tom Green county, Texas, about 1882. His companion was an old-time buffalo hunter who has his credit (or discredit) the lives of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of buffaloes. As they were approaching a water hole, out some distance from the North Concho river, the old hunter said: "I killed more than a hundred buffaloes at that water hole. I was hid in that mesquite thicket yonder to the right of the hole, a hundred yards, and from it I shot them. I got enough hides and tongues that year to give me a good stake."

Strange to say, he told all this in rather a boastful spirit. It seemed never to have occurred to him that he was showing himself up as a brute. Later, a man who had been gathering bones on the plains and hauling them to the railroad to be shipped to a fertilizer mill, said of this very water hole: "I found enough buffalo bones in sight of it to fill several wagons. The cattle had been shot down by the hundreds, and after they were skinned and their tongues taken out their bodies were left to feed the wolves and buzzards that never could eat half of them."

B. P. Spritley has recently given some interesting experiences of his own in regard to the passing of the buffalo to a San Antonio Express reporter. He said: "I can remember, for it is only a few years back, when the plains of Texas swarmed with that animal. In 1871, '72, '73 and '74 all that section of Texas west of Fort Griffin, in Shackelford county, was the home of the buffalo in winter. As the weather North grew cold the great herds drifted to Texas when grazing was good and when the winters were not so severe as in the Northern woods. I have seen as many as 5000 head in one herd, and as late as 1872 the animals did not appear to dread man, as they were not hunted as they were later."

"The cattlemen were by no means friendly to buffaloes, as they frequently stamped cattle and made trouble for the cowboys. Then they were a temptation to the Indians, who generally ended up a buffalo hunt with some kind of devilry, frequently murder."

"The end of the buffalo began about 1872, when organized bands of Indians began killing the animals for their hides, and from that time on until they were but few left the slaughter of buffalo went on. Guns were made especially to kill buffalo, and men were paid so much per month to do nothing but kill the animals and secure their pelts. It was a common thing along about 1873 and 1874 to see long trains of ex wagons slowly moving east over the Western prairies bound for Dallas, the end of the railroad then, loaded down with buffalo hides, a few wagons being loaded with choice parts of the buffalo meat that had been dried on the plains. There was a great traffic in buffalo pelts and meat then, both of which could be had very cheap."

"Where all the buffalo hides have gone to is a mystery to me. Only a few years ago robes of buffalo hides were used in places of rugs in sleighs and carriages. Men had overcoats made of them, the hairy side out, and it was not regarded as much of a luxury to own a buffalo robe or a buffalo overcoat. The greatest cost about them was the making of the hide into a garment."

"Now, however, I suppose a man might travel all over Texas and never see a buffalo robe of buffalo coat. Where they have all gone to I have no idea. There was never any attempt made by the government to prevent the extermination of the buffalo, and it was claimed at one time that the killing of the animals was not only permitted, but endorsed by the Interior department, because so long as the Indians could get plenty of buffalo meat they were hard to control; would leave their reservations on big hunts and play the devil generally before they could be forced back. When the buffaloes were all, or nearly all, killed, the Indians became tractable and the trouble of the cattlemen and the settlers grew less. I guess the buffaloes did help the Indians in a way and probably it is a good thing that they were killed out."

"But to a man who knows nothing of the troubles on the frontier in the '70s, it looks like useless cruelty to have exterminated the great herds that only a few short years ago roamed all over Western Texas."

"It is not necessary to tell Journal readers that as the result of such vandalism as is mentioned above the only buffaloes in the United States to-day, outside of one semi-wild herd in Yellowstone park, are in the hands of private persons. On the Goodnight ranch in the Panhandle of Texas are quite a number of full bloods and many half breeds, and there are some others, but they are very few."

DIPPING CATTLE IN HALE.

The Plainview Press says: W. B. Martine and several others are prepar-

ing to have their cattle dipped in the vat of T. J. Williams & Co. Mr. Williams says that it is sure a loose killer, as it is, but if he was going to build another he would build it just 24 feet longer, which would make it 48 feet in length, as the one he has at present is only 12 feet. He said that one of his neighbors had his cattle dipped, and a few days after killed a beef and on examination found dead lice as thick as they could stick, which goes to prove that there are lice in this part of the country, and that you should have your cattle dipped in order to kill them.

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.

STOCK ASSOCIATION NOTICE. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12. From the number of telegrams and letters received by Utah proprietors from stockmen in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Texas, South Dakota, Colorado and Arizona, requesting that accommodations be reserved, it is believed the attendance at the sixth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, which convenes on Jan. 13th, will be the largest ever assembled at a meeting of this character in the history of this country.

The national importance of the business to be disposed of is the principal incentive for a large attendance. The program for the meeting is not quite completed. While there will be addresses and papers upon leading subjects in which stockmen are interested, it is not intended to have as many of those as on previous occasions, but to allow of more open debate from the floor of the convention in which all delegates are invited to take part.

The sessions of the convention will be held in the Century theater, two blocks from headquarters, which have been established at the Coats House. The officers of the association urgently request all delegates to attend each session promptly. The evening will be given up to entertainments for which the citizens of Kansas City have raised \$20,000.

After the meeting adjourns an excursion will be run to New Orleans via Memphis. A solid train of Pullman sleepers will make up the special. The fare will not be over \$15 for the round trip. The commercial organizations at the cities where the special will stop will entertain the visitors; while at New Orleans, they will be given a southern fish dinner and a steamer will be chartered to take them to the jetty. Two hundred names must be subscribed before the train will be ordered, and it is therefore desirable that anyone wishing to go on this trip should send his name to C. F. Martin, secretary at the Coats House, Kansas City, Mo., at once.

The ladies of Kansas City will provide special entertainments for the wives and visitors who accompany the delegates, so that the time will not grow monotonous while their husbands are attending to the business of the meeting.

Kansas City will be the center of the live stock industry of the nation during the second week of January when the National Live Stock and the National Wool Growers' conventions will be in session. From a business point of view, every stockman in the country should be in attendance and especially those interested in the movement of cattle and sheep.

The Montana and Dakota ranges and many of the feeding districts of the central states have not been fully restocked this year, and it is estimated that cattle and sheep men in these states are ready to purchase something like 500,000 head of stock for this purpose. During this week, Kansas City will be the national clearing house between the breeders of Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico and Oregon, and the range men and feeders of the North and Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. It will be here that contracts for spring delivery will be made, and it is conservatively estimated that the volume of this business will not be less than \$5,000,000.

The secretary of the association has received advices from the various passenger traffic associations that special rates have been made for the annual convention of the association which meets here on Jan. 12.

From all points west of Chicago, and Deater, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., to and including Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and all of Arizona east of Williams, a round trip rate of one fare plus two dollars has been made. From Washington, Oregon and California points, a rate of \$72.50 for the round trip has been authorized.

From the territory covered by the Central Association, including Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Southeastern Illinois and part of Western Pennsylvania, a reduction of 20 per cent of the standard fare has been made. From the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river, including New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia, a rate of a fare and a third for the round trip will be in force.

Lines from Arkansas, Louisiana and Southeastern Missouri have tendered basing rates, and no doubt but through rates will be established on basis made from other territory.

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

## Texas as a Dairy State

ITS POSSIBILITIES AND PROSPECTS

J. B. Brooks of Aransas Pass Railway Co. Discusses Subject.

J. B. Brooks of the Aransas Pass railroad has returned from an extended trip to Illinois and Wisconsin, where he has been under instructions from Mr. E. J. Martin, general freight agent of the Aransas Pass, to investigate the dairy and creamery business in that section of the country. In an interview with an Express representative, Mr. Brooks said: "For the past year or more the officials of the Aransas Pass have been considering inaugurating some plans looking to the better and quicker development of the agricultural interests along and adjacent to the line of its road. Among other things they have had the dairy business under consideration, and desiring direct and specific information and data concerning this branch of agriculture, ordered me to make a trip into the famous section known as the Elgin district, where the dairy business has been highly developed, and glean what information I could concerning the possibilities of dairy and creamery enterprises, ascertain the best methods of promoting them and whether they could be adopted to Texas conditions."

"After considering every phase of the question while on this trip and examining into the conditions as they exist up North, I am prepared to say that I can see no insurmountable obstacles in the way of making Texas one of the leading dairy states of the union. Of course, it must follow the education of the people in this particular line, which will take time, patience, perseverance and money. There is in my opinion no doubt but that the Texas farmer ought to be encouraged to go into the business of milking cows for creameries. I found the farmers thus engaged in the North uniformly prosperous and attributing their prosperity to dairying. I talked with many farmers and found none who did not claim to make at least \$50 per head per year of each cow milked for the creamery, and some said they made as much as \$80 per head. In addition to this, those farmers who were stockholders in the creameries received their share in the profits of the business which was all the way from 15 to 25 per cent per annum. Prosperity was evident on every hand. Handsome houses, fine barns and outbuildings, farms made and kept fertile by the cattle they keep all bore testimony to the truth of the rumors as to what the dairy business had done for that country."

"I saw factories owned by the farmer and run on the co-operative plan, and some owned and run as in the usual enterprises where the farmer sold his milk outright. I do not hesitate to say that the co-operative factory gives the best satisfaction by far. In fact, so unpopular has individual ownership become that they are fast disappearing and farmers are rapidly acquiring the plants themselves. The price of land has greatly advanced in that country and in many instances the claim was made that the advance was due to the development of the dairy business. In the Elgin district land is worth from \$75 to \$125 per acre. I am told that in the dairy section of Wisconsin land in the last ten of twelve years has advanced from \$15 to \$75 per acre. The number of creameries in that country is surprising. They are often found every three or four miles apart. At one place I visited, the manager of the factory told me there were ten creameries there in a radius of nine miles and all of them successful co-operative plants. I believe that everything possible ought to be done to encourage the farmers of Texas to turn their attention to dairying and promote the building of good creameries properly equipped for the business. As I see it, there are but two conditions precedent to success of creameries here. The first one is plenty of milk and the second, good business management of a plant after it is built. In order to meet properly the first condition there should be from 200 to 300 good cows in a community, the milk from which should be sent to the factory. With this number of cows a creamery could easily be made to pay a dividend of 10 per cent upon its capital stock."

"The question of the sale of butter need not enter seriously into the matter, as that is the easiest part of the whole proposition, provided it is made up to the standard."

"We have down here some advantages over the Northern dairy and creamery men, such as climate, making it possible for us to keep our cows much more cheaply because the time we are compelled to feed heavily is short. Then our cows produce, it seems, a larger per cent of butter fat than the cows north. As an example, I found that about four and one-half pounds of butter in the Elgin district. At the two creameries now located and in successful operation on our line, namely at Lockhart and Cuero, I understand that the average yield is between five and one-half and six pounds to the hundred pounds of milk. Again, our markets are higher, and last but not least, our lands are cheaper. The principal advantages the Northern farmer enjoys are his long and successful experience in and knowledge of the business, the better-

settled condition of the country making it possible to sustain a creamery within a smaller area. As refrigeration seems to be an absolute necessity in successfully operating a creamery, I might add that they have the advantage of natural ice at a nominal cost. But to offset that, ammonia refrigerating machines are now made to do the work in place of ice, and it is my opinion that no creamery should be built in this country without such means of refrigeration, as the cost of ice to keep the cream in condition and lower the temperature of the water to make it the proper temperature for washing the butter would be quite as high and this expense of itself, when compared with the cost of operating the machine would make a nice dividend to the owners of the plant.

"I noticed that a number of the creameries I visited had recently installed the refrigerating machines and claimed that they are able to do the work more cheaply and far better than ice, as the cold is dry and dampness from melting ice frequently results in spoiling butter by starting mold. The creamery manager with whom I talked advised that owing to the length of our heated term, we would find it most expensive and unsatisfactory to operate without artificial refrigeration."

"Another advantage the farmers of the North have, but which should and will be acquired here more generally is the habit of saving in what seems to be little things. For instance, they consider the corn stalks, which our farmers never gather, as the best roughness they can feed after they have been steamed. They value their skim milk highly, both for feeding the young calves and for raising hogs. This leads me to suggest that all creameries ought to be provided with means of sterilizing the skim milk, which will keep it sweet for thirty-six hours after it is returned to the farm and it is of greater value in this condition for feeding both calves and hogs, which thrive amazingly upon it."

"There were many features of the business which impressed me so much, as easily adapted to this country and our people, that I have often wished were possible for many of our farmers to be able to go and see for themselves and return to engraft them to their present methods. I am convinced that a continuance of the present agitation of the creamery business in Texas will result in vast benefits to the state and ultimately make it one of the leading dairy states of the union. Our climate is better adapted for the dairy breed of cattle than the section I have just visited, the farmers claiming that it is too cold up there for Jerseys, Holsteins and other breeds which thrive in Texas. It would be difficult in Wisconsin to inspect a herd of milkers and say what breed predominates. As four or five years is the average of a cow's usefulness, the farmers largely use grade cows of the best breeds, which can be disposed of as beef in the end."—San Antonio Express.

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.

TEXAS A. AND M. COLLEGE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The A. and M. College offers special short courses in stock farming, dairying and horticulture, to be given during the winter term of ten weeks beginning January 5th and ending March 13, 1903. The courses are open to men of eighteen years of age or over. No entrance examinations are required. The necessary expenses of the course need not exceed forty dollars.

Instruction will be given in grasses and forage crops, breeds and breeding, feeding, stock judging, economic entomology, anatomy and physiology of domestic animals, dairying, budding, grafting, pruning, fruit culture, nursery principles and vegetable growing. This is a rare opportunity for a young farmer to learn great deal about his business and thereby greatly increase his earning power at small expense of time and money. Send a postal card to William D. Gibbs, dean of agriculture and director of experiment stations, College Station, Texas, for a circular giving full information concerning the courses.

FREE BULLETIN FOR FARMERS. The director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment station is anxious to extend the usefulness of the station to the largest possible number of farmers in the state. Until recently there have been only ten thousand names on the mailing list to receive the bulletins as they are issued from time to time. This seems an incredibly small number since there are approximately two hundred and sixty thousand farmers in the state.

It is especially desired that persons interested in farming should send in their names at this time as the mailing lists are being enlarged and reprinted. Owing to the meager appropriations for the publication of the bulletins, quite a number of them are now "out of print," and to be sure of receiving these publications a farmer should have his name on the list.

Address all requests to William D. Gibbs, director of experiment stations, College Station, Texas, stating in which of the following lines bulletins are desired: (1) Farm Crops, (2) Horticulture and (3) Live Stock.

## "SHORTAGE ON BEEF"

POPULATION INCREASING FASTER THAN PRODUCTION.

Professor Sanborn Tells Many Things That Will Interest Farmers and Stockmen.

Prof. Sanborn has been talking to the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture about beef production. He showed statistically that population is now increasing faster than the production and that land is being brought into use. The pressing of population upon reserve land is attended with a rapid rise in the value of farms in the West. These farms in the corn growing areas east of the Mississippi river worth \$100 per acre and those west of it are rapidly moving to this level. These prices prohibit old-time prices for meat. As population condenses meat consumption must either decrease or its price enhance. Here in the East on the average farm the production and pasture a steer and one and one-half acres to winter him. The growth made will not average over 300 pounds per year. One-half of this growth, according to German data, is offal and hide, of the remainder 22 pounds are bone and 73 per cent of the flesh water. This reduces the actual water and bone free of flesh to 36 2-3 pounds, or less than seven pounds per acre. American data so far as taken show a larger per cent of meat but varies the result only a few pounds. As the entire grazing area of the country is now occupied and as the ranges are decreasing in feeding power it is obvious from foregoing data that we are at the point where population presses on meat production under the old and cheap methods.

Our increase of population annually of about one and one-half millions requires over 700,000 acres of ground under low pressure farming to raise the beef it requires. It is further statistically shown that as wealth increases the consumption of meat increases. It is reasonably sure that meat in the future is to be dearer than in the past.

Beef production in New England can be made profitable but only on new lines. The dairy type must give way to the beef type in a large measure, but not wholly. The ideal beef type produces in such low quantities as to make the first cost of the calf prohibitive of profit in his meat product. The ideal dairy type, while producing a pound of live weight at substantially the same price as the beef type, retains the maximum of poor and low selling parts. On the market it sells at once to two cents less per pound than a steer of good form and drops all the profits to be hoped for. There is a compromise type well represented in the short horn of the dairy type that promises good returns.

Continuous growth from birth to the block is indispensable. Each day's failure of growth is a loss of maintenance ration and amounts to three-fifths of the food that is good for growth. The steer must be fitted to market at the earliest date that high pressure feeding will admit and should as a rule fall within 24 months, avoiding the loss of maintenance ration which aggregates two tons yearly. The steer must be put upon the market as low a weight as is required for full market price. The fat stock shows that the growth per day or year decreases with advancing age and is only about one-half as much per day for a steer of 1800 pounds as for one of 300 pounds, while it requires double the food to maintain the big steer that is used to make full daily growth in the small one. Such a growth will make pasture improvement a permanent necessity and grain feeding in pastures a requisite. The quarters in which the steer is fed must be light. Light is a foe to disease germs and maintains greater vigor of the system. In well lighted quarters more will be eaten and food will be better used as has been shown. These quarters must be well ventilated, for in ill ventilated quarters the appetite is low and the tone of the system off.

The growing steer requires exercise. I have found that more food is consumed and is better used by a steer under exercise than by one closely confined. Quarters in which the steer can come or go at pleasure is worthy of consideration. I offer no formulas for balanced rations. The good feeder who feeds with reference to farm fertility and palatableness of return will not fail to include protein enough. All should understand that a ration of timothy hay and corn will be short of protein. The same trouble will occur in any ration that does not include clover hay or corn meal as the sole source of grain. If the well worked meat that brings up prices is to be made, fattening should be continuous from early age and not cover only a brief period of the steer's final months.

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

IN A BROWN STUDY. Architect—Have you any suggestions for the study, Mr. Quickerich? Quickerich—Only that it must be brown. Great thinkers, I understand, are generally found in a brown study.



# Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

## HEREFORDS.

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

**JOHN R. LEWIS**, Sweetwater, Texas. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice yearling 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 all winter cattle. Will exchange for registered Hereford or Shorthorn Durham. J. W. STOVALL, Hico, Tex.

**W. J. STATION, BEEVILLE, TEXAS**. I have for sale for 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**, Lindon, W. Va. Red, Garfield and Ankleby strains. Both sexes for sale. M. E. TURKOV and Plymouth chickens. W. S. IKARD, manager, Henrietta, Texas.

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

**HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM**, Furs bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. None but high class bulls in service. All times registered. Red, Garfield and Ankleby strains. Sale stock, both sexes, kept on Saginaw ranch, near Fort Worth. Choice yearling heifers, both sexes, for sale. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 389.

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

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

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

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

**SHORTHORNS.**

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

**JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas.** I have 30 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

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

**J. O. HILDRETH**, Breeder of Shorthorn cattle. A number of registered bulls and young cows for sale. All reds, large and fine. Texas raised. Cattle and residence at John Station, Aledo, Texas. Railroad, Postoffice.

**POLED DURHAM and Polled Angus cattle and Cleveland Bay horses**. Young stock for sale. DICK SPLIMAN, Bothele, McCulloch county, Tex.

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

**North Texas Live Stock Commission Company**, INCORPORATED.

**FOR THE SALE OF— CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.** Write, wire or phone us. We are at your service.

**CONSIGN YOUR STOCK TO US—** PHONE 604. FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

**Men Wanted** We teach the barber trade in 8 weeks and guarantee positions. Write for particulars. Moler Barber College, Dallas or Denver.

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Make allowance for indigestion of the flesh which is purely physical. To be fatigued, body and soul, is not sin; to be "in heaviness" is not sin. Christian life is not a feeling; it is a principle; when your hearts will not fly, let them go, and if they "will neither fly nor go," be sorry for them and patient with them, and take them to Christ, as you would carry your little lame child to a tender-hearted, skillful surgeon. Does the surgeon, in such a case, upbraid the child for being lame? Elizabeth Prentiss.

Man—a machine; osteopath a machinist. When disease is present the machine needs adjustment. T. L. Ray, osteopath, Fort Worth, Tex., phone 502.

# CATTLE SALES

We give below facts and figures as to recent cattle sales in different sections of Texas that Journal readers who are interested may be advised as to the general trend of prices:

Glasscock county: Mrs. Bryan to E. D. Nicholson, 150 head stock cattle at about \$10.

Howard county: S. W. Moore to D. W. Christian, 65 head of Polled Angus stock cattle at \$91.

P. S. Morgan to G. R. Reynolds, 120 steers, yearlings, at \$16, spring delivery.

Irion county: Fayette Tankersley, from Clint Owens, W. A. Williams and others, 800 head of twos and threes at \$18 and \$20.

Jack county: Oliver Loving to Harvey Brent of the Indian Territory, 700 head of the NUG yearlings at \$11.20.

Midland county: C. C. Johnson sold to C. A. Goldsmith 12 graded bull calves at \$25 each. C. C. Johnson to A. J. Wolcott, 250 steer calves at \$12.50.

San Saba county: W. R. Doran to Son to W. Walker, 27 cows at \$16.75.

N. R. Sloan bought 61 mixed cattle from N. J. Hall, 154 steers from J. A. Smith of Rochelle, 48 steers from McCoy Bros., 92 steers from different parties. He paid from \$11 to \$14 for yearlings and \$17 and \$18 for coming threes.

A. R. Kuykendall and J. T. Evans, Jr., delivered to Tom Huffstutler 56 cows and heifers at \$15.

Sutton county: B. C. Jackson to Temp S. Currie of Sterling county for T. K. Wilson, 368 coming two-year-old steers at \$14.

Tom Green county: J. I. Huffman to Brown & Parr, 1 car cows at \$15.

Charles Colquhoun to Fred Beck, a lot of fat cows at \$16.50 and fat calves at \$18.

J. N. Farquhar, fat calves to the following parties: To J. E. Hinde 5 at 50c per pound, averaging about \$11.50 each, and 1 fat cow at \$17.50; to J. I. Huffman, 1 at \$10 and \$11.25; to L. P. Heitler and H. C. Allen about 20 calves at about 9 per head; to Hunsard Bros, one three-year-old steer for \$18.

Some sales of quarantine cattle at St. Louis National Stock Yards during week of December 14, 1902:

Monday, Dec. 15: Woods & Co., Shiner, Tex., 26 cows, 750 pounds average, \$2.50; 10 cows, 875 pounds, \$2.75; 35 calves, \$10.50 each; Anderson & Clegg, Cuervo, Tex., 66 calves, \$8.50 each; D. M. Clark, Pauls Valley, 1 T., 12 cows, 821 pounds, \$2.60, 41 calves, 298 pounds, \$4.00, 1 calf, 170 pounds, \$5.00 per hundred; F. Owen, Greenview, Tex., 27 cows, 721 pounds, \$2.40; D. C. Morris, Euflavia, I. T., 63 steers, 899 pounds, \$3.60; D. M. Trammell, Hillsboro, Tex., 27 steers, 789 pounds, \$3.70, 19 mixed, 685 pounds, \$2.35, 1 cow, 520 pounds, \$2.25, 28 calves, \$8.50 each; J. E. Denmark, Cuervo, Tex., 67 calves, \$10.00 each; J. M. Mitchell, Olivia, Tex., 120 calves, \$11.75 each, 29 cows, 762 pounds, \$2.60; W. T. Campbell, Clup, Tex., 79 calves, \$6.00 each; Fielding & Hembree, Petty, Tex., 169 steers, 902 pounds, \$3.35, 36 steers, 801 pounds, \$3.10, 12 bulls, 1026 pounds, \$3.00; J. B. Kilgore, Jasper, Ark., 12 bulls and oxen, 901 pounds, \$2.40; W. A. Graham, 49 steers, 1027 pounds, \$2.60; — bulls, 1380 pounds, \$2.75; D. C. Richardson, 19 steers, 759, \$3.15, 9 cows, 673, \$3.55; Ingram Bros., Mt. Calm, Tex., 103 steers, 1054 pounds, \$3.90; — bulls, 1340 pounds, \$3.20.

Tuesday, Dec. 16: E. B. Harrold, Waxahachie, Tex., 22 steers, 1083 pounds, \$3.90; R. L. Parsons, Santa Anna, Tex., 30 cows, 827, \$2.40; Club Land and Cattle company, Holiday, Tex., 57 calves, \$11.50 each; North & Buehrig, Cuervo, Tex., 74 calves, \$7.25 each; Hayes Bros., Edna, Tex., 67 calves, \$8.50 each, 74 calves, \$7.50 each; A. C. Butler, Holdenville, I. T., 9 steers, 855 pounds, \$2.65; — bulls, \$2.95; J. E. Denmark, Cuervo, Tex., 22 steers, 924 pounds, \$3.25; M. Pearce, Gulon, Tex., 54 cows, 734 pounds, \$2.35, 31 cows, 684 pounds, \$2.35; Huffman & Co., Little Rock, Ark., 24 cows and heifers, 682 pounds, \$2.35; J. B. & J. E. Dale, San Angelo, Tex., 217 mixed, 693 pounds, \$2.45; J. R. Taylor, Killeen, Tex., 25 cows, 740 pounds, \$2.00; 22 cows, 798 pounds, \$2.40; Club Land and Cattle company, Holiday, Tex., 67 calves, \$10.25 each, 62 cows and heifers, 662 pounds, \$2.30; 62 cows and heifers, 659 pounds, \$2.40; W. H. Francis, Seymour, Tex., 25 cows and heifers, 714 pounds, \$2.35; E. Hinde, 1215 pounds, \$2.60; G. W. Marx, Vinita, I. T., 25 steers, 1080 pounds, \$3.45; Allison & Dugerty, Ennis, Tex., 24 steers, 1094 pounds, \$3.70; 12 steers, 719 pounds, \$3.40; 11 steers, 975 pounds, \$2.75; — bulls, 1095 pounds, \$2.75; R. G. Love, Abilene, Tex., 61 calves, \$10 each, 28 cows, 761 pounds, \$2.25, 27 cows, 1049 pounds, \$2.60; — bulls, 1040 pounds, \$2.60; C. J. Pierce, Abilene, Tex., 61 cows, 726 pounds, \$2.45.

Duman & Co., Coleman, Tex., 52 cows, 761 pounds, \$2.50; C. Baumgarten, Schulenburg, Tex., 23 bulls, 928 pounds, \$2.60; Daniels & Co., Merkel, Tex., 3 bulls, 940 pounds, \$2.60; 22 cows, 678 pounds, \$2.25; 25 cows, 726 pounds, \$2.30; 55 cows, 599 pounds, \$2.35; J. S. Mann, Merkel, Tex., 38 cows, 737 pounds, \$2.45, 9 cows, 755, \$2.45; Roberts & H., Blooming Grove, Tex., 46 steers, 951 pounds, \$3.70; 23 steers, 977 pounds, \$3.70; 46 steers, 947 pounds, \$3.55; C. M. Canble, Cisco, Tex., 7 cows, \$24 pounds, \$2.70, 38 calves, \$7 each; Webb & Hill, Cisco, Tex., 39 cows, 706 pounds, \$2.30; J. F. Fancher, Ballinger, Tex., 18 cows, 732 pounds, \$2.10; H. Kapp, Jacksboro, Tex., 19 steers, 1157 pounds, \$3.10; H. C. Arndt, Cisco, Tex., 25 cows, 748 pounds, \$2.35; A. B. Edwards, Henrietta, Tex., 27 cows, 721 pounds, \$2.25, W.

# MAVERICKS.

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A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth Saturday. He reports that the Western country, which

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**SELDEN R. WILLIAMS.**

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Arthur Dixon McKinney, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex.  
James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.  
There are other officials yet to be named.

**CO-OPERATION NECESSARY.**  
The Journal published last week, and will publish again in this issue a very full statement of the objects of the Society of Equity. It is proper now to give a synopsis of the plans of the organization, with some reasons why farmers stockmen and all others interested in securing equity to the producer, should co-operate to remove the uncertainty of price. The national office of the Society has presented the points, with special reference to the farmers as follows:

**SOME REASONS WHY FARMERS CAN AND SHOULD CO-OPERATE TO REMOVE UNCERTAINTIES OF PRICE.**  
The farmer creates most of the wealth of the world.  
The American farmer is the most important factor in the world's industrial situation.  
The farmer feeds all and clothes all; yet in the past he has been the most helpless and independent of all. The person who creates wealth should enjoy many of the benefits, instead of the benefits resulting to the middleman, who puts on greedy layers of profits before it reaches the consumer.

Farmers do business now as they did in the past. Merchants, manufacturers and every other class of people have changed their methods. It is now time for farmers to act. Progress, improvement, new methods, will benefit them as well as other classes of business men.  
The cost to produce a bushel of grain remains about the same one year with another, but one time it may bring the producer \$1 or more another time 50 cents or less. No business can be successful when subject to such uncertainties, and here is the secret of lack of improvement on farms.  
The consumption of the various farm crops is very uniform year after year, whether the farmer receives a fair price or an unprofitable price. The farmers are under no legal or moral obligation to feed the balance of the world at an unfairly low price. A profitable price will not curtail consumption.

Profitable prices need not be high prices. What we want to remove is the uncertainties of prices; not one time away up, and then away down. Steady profitable prices will allow farmers to make many improvements, check speculation and benefit every consumer.  
Land is the primary source of all wealth, therefore the owners of the land can direct the affairs of the world but it must be done through co-operation.  
Without safety valve of definite values for farm crops our country will always be in danger of seasons of depression. Good times start on the farms and bad times breed there when prices get unprofitably low.  
No business may be considered healthy that yields such great profits as to induce extravagance or such small profits or none at all resulting in hardships. Particularly an element of uncertainty about any business is very deplorable.

Under the present system of farming marketing is done much on the plan of selling bankrupt stock. The farmers' crops are thrown on the market at unexpected times and in certain quantities to take their chances to find a buyer at his own figures.  
We do not propose to arbitrarily fix prices, but to recommend a minimum (lowest) price. Each person may hold for higher prices if he wishes, but should not sell for less. We propose to establish this lowest price on all staple crops and put an end to guesswork about prices. Guessing is good enough when it hits, but a certainty is a thousand per cent better.  
If ten per cent (one-tenth) of the farmers will follow out the idea of the A. S. of E. the results will be accomplished. We predict a much greater per cent will be governed by the society's recommendations.  
It is notorious that farmers get very little legislation in their favor. Through a society as strong as this they can risk for anything that will benefit their business and receive it; also, railroads, elevators, etc., will quickly consider and act favorably on their reasonable demands for transportation and storage rates.

While we will not plead agriculture as an infant industry—as it represents a capital several times as great as any other industry in the country, and that against the greatly watered canal of other industries—yet it is comparatively in its infancy, considering what can be accomplished when the farmer meets with a fair reward and when intensive farming is practiced. Therefore it will be the aim of the A. S. of E. to encourage intensive farming, which will bring the average yields of our principal cereals to three or four times what they are at present.

Farmers will co-operate when there is something to co-operate for. Co-operation through the A. S. of E. means every good thing for them. We have known thousands of farmers to hold grain for months for a possible advance of a few cents per bushel, always with the chance that it might go lower instead of higher. Who dare say that the intelligent farmer and his farm will not be amenable to the recommendation of the society, which a large increase per bushel for their grain and the value of their farms doubled the day the plan is a success.  
The American farmers co-operating will be the most powerful class on earth, and no power of trusts, corporation methods or monopolies can harm them. On the other hand co-operating in equity, he will not harm others, but the new system will benefit every man, woman and child.  
With farmers co-operating to market their goods, the consumers will get them without the layers of greedy profits so often put on them by the middleman, thus resulting to the advantage of the consumer.  
Speculation in farm commodities is one of the curses of the country. The success of the A. S. of E. means death to gambling in this form.  
Every important commodity—except those produced by the farmers—is now controlled for definite price and profit, and many of these are after they leave the farmer's hand.  
If the farmers would stop marketing for a single week, there would be distress in every direction. Who, therefore, dare maintain that it is not practicable for him to regulate prices of his products? Without them, all life would perish from the earth, and without them—the people could not be clothed.  
The farmers are the backbone of the country. Whatever weakens the farmer strikes at the very vitals of the nation. Strengthen the farmers by giving them definite and profitable prices, and you strengthen the entire country.  
When the products of our farms, gardens and orchards bring profitable prices there will be plenty of money and prosperity, but when these same products bring unprofitable prices look out for money stringencies and hard times.  
Farmers are poor as a rule, and the well-to-do are the exceptions. Merchants and manufacturers are rich, as a rule, and the more are the exceptions. The A. S. of E. proposes to make all farmers rich who have reasonable talents to acquire and accumulate.  
In promoting the A. S. of E. it is not the intention to interfere with or tear down any other society, business or institution, but to make it possible for all of them to co-operate with or through this society.  
**PLAN OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY BRIEFLY STATED.**  
The plan of the American Society of Equity is a national society at Indianapolis, Ind., and local branches at every postoffice, or as numerous as necessary to accommodate every person engaged in agricultural pursuits.  
We calculate that as fast as the people can be brought to understand the advantages of the American Society of Equity they will join, until practically all engaged in agriculture (and they number millions) will be members.  
With branches in every community a system of crop reporting will be carried on that for accuracy will surpass anything ever before accomplished or attempted.  
All values will be on an equitable basis, as production may compare with consumption. Knowing through our secretaries of the local branches the amount of any crop produced, and knowing the consumption from past experience an equitable minimum price will be fixed by the directors of the national society, and the price reported directly to all members in all parts of the country. When a price or value is placed on that crop, that price is to rule on that crop during the year and the society will not make another price, although the individual holders may use their own judgment whether they will sell at the fixed price, or hold for a higher price. By this plan the society will be free from any suspicion of working the markets, and the members will be free to exercise their own judgment as at present. There will also be a schedule of monthly advances over the minimum price accruing to holders. For instance, if the farm price of wheat is fixed at 90 cents minimum for August, it will be 91 for September, 92 for October, etc., or 1 cent per month to pay interest, etc., and farm advance will be fixed for all commodities.  
In this way all members will have the same information at the same time, and all will be in a position to act as one man in asking a price for his products. It must be admitted that this is a great improvement over the old system, where each one guessed on prices for himself, and marketed when he had to, or when he got disgusted with holding.  
If the reports of good or bad crops, drought, flood, fire, frost or other causes—frequently false—will influence farmers to hold or sell as under the old system, why will not reliable information and recommendations placed before them be accepted and influence them?  
One of the vital features of the plan will be the official paper or reporter, which will go to every member, and which, when the membership is large enough to justify, will be issued weekly. In this way the members will always

keep right up to date in the workings of the society all over the country, on crops, values, etc.; also, when the plan is in operation the city papers will print the bulletins of the society as regularly as they now print the market reports, thus giving the news the very widest distribution to non-members, as well as to members.

This is the only practical plan for the farmers. Manufacturers may form trusts and partnerships but farmers will not be bound by such agreements. They will be broken and the whole scheme be brought into disrepute. Also, with the great agricultural industry any enormous concentration of capital to control prices would prove an incentive to unusual production; an incentive to hold crops and a desire to maintain fictitious values, when the plan would fail. Also, whatever individual, company or trust attempted to better prices for the farmers by the use of money will fail, as after they buy at an advanced price they must find some other individual or company to pay them a still higher price. The largest treasure of money on earth could not permanently guarantee high prices for farmers' products.

With our plan, where price is based entirely on merit, an unusually large world's crop, whether from increased acreage, increased yield per acre or accumulations in the hands of producers or holders means lower prices in the future. This fear of lower prices to be fixed by production and consumption will of itself be sufficient incentive to keep the crops moving into consumption. The safety valve will be reliable information placed before them a fair minimum price and the intelligence and common sense of a fair portion of the American farmers. Array on our side the intelligent farmers who are amenable to facts and reason, and the results are accomplished. The balance of the farmers, at any rate, are the stubborn, ignorant portion who are either driven or led, and are not sufficient to affect the general results.

We know, with a profitable price obtainable, the temptation to hold will not be so great, and we predict crops will be marketed closer during the year and the consumption will be greater of every staple product.  
We have had some experience with human nature, and we believe enough producers can and will demand the minimum (lowest allowable) price to make the workings of the plan definite and reliable. As to controlling production, this feature will take care of itself. Consumption has overtaken production in all important lines, while the producer will not attempt to put out a whole township as he oftentimes attempts when prices are low in order to "make both ends meet."

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

**EQUITY LETTERS.**  
J. F. Hill, McLennan county, Texas. Editor Journal: I see you are about in shape to begin organizing Equity clubs. This may not be what you proposed to call the organization, but that makes no difference. The idea is to get those interested to get together, and then work together. I and some of my neighbors are ready to go to work, not as organizers, but as "high privates in the rear rank."  
Mrs. M. Bond, Greer county, O. T.—Mr. Editor: Do you really think you can exert an influence in keeping prices where they will pay the producing classes? If so, and if you and your associates will do it, the farmers' wives, "one of whom I am proud to be which," will bless you. My two boys will help. Mr. Bond is back East for the Christmas holidays, but I know he will be glad to help, too.  
James J. Fuller, Allen county, Kan.—Dear Sir: I have this hour received a copy of the Journal in which you an-

nounce that the Society of Equity has been organized, and that local organizations are to be secured in all neighborhoods in Texas. If it is going to mean co-operation on the part of the produce grower I will be ready to join, and the sooner the better. My friends and I are old-time grangers, and later Alliance members in this and other counties, and we know that organization and co-operation helps the farmers.

Willie Carr, Eastland county, Texas. Editor Journal: My pa is not well, but he is going to help get our neighbors to go into your society with him. He says tell you he has been in the Farmers' Alliance, and he thinks it pays farmers to work together in societies. He is going back to East Texas for Christmas, but will be ready to help you after he gets back.

Geo. Miller, Cherokee Nation, I. T.—Editor Journal: One of my neighbors tells me that you are ready to begin organizing Societies of Equity. I haven't been to the postoffice this week and I am out of your Journal. I am new in this county, but old in Grange work, and can be of some assistance to you. I want no pay. I only want to get my class of people to organize and work together for the good of all.

W. L. Shaw, Malakoff, Henderson county, Texas: Dear Mr. Editor—I am a subscriber of the Journal, and see many interesting letters from different farmers concerning the Society of Equity. I thought I would have a little something to say. I am generally opposed to societies for the reason that they have made the burden for the farmers harder. I am in favor of co-operation, for every industry is organized except the farmer. I will be glad to see the day when all farmers will see alike, will stand together, and be able to price their own products. I will say that I highly appreciate the letter from Mr. J. P. Glenn of Leon county, Texas. He calls us "brother farmers." But I think he calls us a little out of our names. If he had called us "the speculators' old work oxen" he would have called about right, for some of us have worn the yoke quite a while. Now, let us get in our shape and become brothers. Now is our best last-time-to-be brothers. So wake up, work oxen, and let us lift the yoke. I will have more to say later on if the cats and owls do not get this letter.

**ORGANIZERS WANTED**  
The American Society of Equity is now organized at headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., and local branches must be organized at every Postoffice in the country.  
This Society promises to meet with the greatest success of anything that was ever attempted in this or any other country.  
It is of the utmost importance that the organization be pushed with the greatest energy so that the benefits will be quickly realized, therefore we call for capable organizers at once.  
\$1,000 PER YEAR  
is the pay we expect capable men or women to earn, although if very successful, this is not the limit. Territory will be assigned them at their own home, or elsewhere, if they prefer. Full instructions will be sent, and the work will be of the most pleasant, as people acquainted with the plan and objects of the Society can imagine.  
References will be required of ability and integrity. People having had similar experience, and successful in the past, preferred.  
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.,  
Or S. R. WILLIAMS, Dallas, Tex.

**PUBLIC LANDS SHOULD BE FOR HOME-BUILDERS.**  
President Roosevelt, in his message to congress, took a bold stand in favor of laws that will secure to actual settlers, home-builders, the public lands still held by the United States government. He said:  
"Few subjects of more importance have been taken up by the congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally aided irrigation for the arid regions of the far West. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that the policy of national irrigation has been adopted, the need of thorough and scientific forest protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public land states.  
"Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game, and the wild creatures generally, on the forest preserves. The senseless slaughter of game, which can, by judicious protection, be permanently preserved on our national reserves for the people as a whole should be stopped at once. It is, for instance, a serious count against our national good sense to permit the present practice of butchering off such a state and beautiful creature as the elk for its antlers or tusk."  
"So far as they are available for agriculture and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home-builder, the settler who settles on his land, and for on one else. In their actual use the desert land law, the timber and stone law and the commutation clause of the homestead law have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement. Moreover, the approaching exhaustion of the public ranges has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the West which

are suitable chiefly or only for grazing purposes.  
"The sound and steady development of the West depends on the building up of homes there. Much of our prosperity as a nation has been due to the operation of the homestead law. On the other hand, we should recognize the fact that in the grazing region the homesteader may be unable to settle permanently if only allowed to use the same amount of pasture land that his brother, the homesteader, is allowed to use for arable land. One hundred and sixty acres of fairly rich and well watered soil, or a much smaller amount of irrigated land, may keep a family in plenty, whereas, no one could get a living from 160 acres of dry pasture land capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every ten acres.

"In the past great tracts of the public domain have been fenced in by persons having no title thereto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the maintenance or construction of any such unlawful inclosures of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such inclosures in the past, but ample notice has now been given the trespassers, and all the resources at the command of the government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.  
"In view of the capital importance of these matters, I commend them to the earnest consideration of the congress, and if the congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject, I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts especially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved."

**SPECIAL NOTICES**  
Advertisements inserted in this department in the three Journals at two cents per word. This pays for publication one time in:  
The Texas Stock Journal;  
The Texas Farm Journal;  
Kansas City Farm Journal.  
The combined circulation of the three Journals exceeds by far the largest circulation in the Southwest.  
**REAL ESTATE.**  
120 ACRES on Intercom, 2 1/2 miles from Arlington, all in cultivation except acres; two houses, stables, outhouses, plenty of good water on place, on rural mail route and Dallas and Fort Worth road. T. W. TALLIAFERRO, Dallas, Tex.  
LAND-Buy and sell land on commission. Taxes and interest paid for non-residents. School land titles straddled. Nine years' experience in general land office at Austin. R. B. NEWCOMB, Amario, Tex.  
CHEAP OKLAHOMA LANDS—If you want to buy a good, cheap farm, come to C. Thomas. Prices reasonable. Write for circular and map to C. THOMAS, THE JAPP & JAPP REALTY CO., Lawton, Okla.  
**CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.**  
The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway covers 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 BARGAINS in lands and ranches in the best stock raising part of the Panhandle, write to J. H. LEISFPOON & GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.  
FOR SALE OR LEASE—35,000 acres, Coleman county. Fine grass, abundant water. Immediate possession. Would sub-divide. Part of Jay ranch. Mrs. LEA, 309 Worth street, Dallas.  
FOR SALE OR LEASE—350 acres, Coleman county. Fine grass, abundant water. Immediate possession. Would sub-divide. Part of Jay ranch. Mrs. LEA, 309 Worth street, Dallas.  
I WANT A RANCH—I will pay one-half cash if you will take one-half in black wax farms in North Texas. Want ranch to cost \$25,000 or \$30,000. Box 111, Stephenville, Tex.

FOR SALE—45,000-acre ranch in Riverside county, California; level arable land 8,000 acres, rolling land 15,000 acres, hilly land 1,000 acres, balance quite rough; houses, barns, corrals, fencing, fine water; 2000 acres under plow. Price \$3,000 per acre. Act quickly. T. B. STRONGFIELD, 92 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.  
FOR SALE—One of the best ranches in Southwest Texas, consisting of about 55,000 acres, about two-thirds of which is watered, sandy loam land susceptible of cultivation. It is located in Live Oak county, twelve miles from Oakville. It is divided into nine pastures, fenced with four or five wires—About twenty thousand head of stock can be raised on 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. For the grass on the ranch is fine, only a small amount of stock has been kept on it. When completed the land will sell for \$6 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.  
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2000 ACRES black wax farms in North Texas, the best there is; 500 acres grass land in South Texas. Write to S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Tex.  
LAND FOR SALE—We are now cutting up and selling to actual settlers our ranch situated twelve miles south of Jacksonville. We will cut this land up in blocks of 100 acres, or over, to suit purchasers and sell for a reasonable cash payment, balance on terms to be agreed upon, running from one to five years. It is a 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 L. JACKSON, Tex. JAMES W. & D. L. KNOX.

FOR RENT—Four hundred acres in fine cultivation, \$250 per acre. Six hundred acres grass, 30 cents. Part dry ranch. One to three years. Would subdivide. Good water and improvements. Money lent. MRS. LEA, 309 Worth street, Dallas.

**HORSES.**  
FOR SALE—Combination horse, Half full blood. A first class animal. MATT EADLEY, Tioga, Tex.  
HORSES and mares for sale, car lots; also a few mares. E. E. HULLBUT, Brownwood, Tex.  
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 W. LAWLEY, Knoxville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Match team of combination horses, chestnut, 4 and 6 years old. Prices \$400. One dark bay road horse, \$250. Others not so well broken and gaited for \$125 to \$175. All high bred ones. One fine black Spanish jack, 4 years old, for \$300. S. C. McREYNOLDS, Rockwall, Tex.  
HEAVEY HORSES cured under absolute guarantee. Send 2c stamp to THE SOCIETY OF ERN HEAVE CURE CO., Mansfield, Tex., for full particulars.

**MULES.**  
FOR SALE—25 mules, 15 1/4 to 16 1/2 hands high, 1500 pounds, 1 to 2 years old, in good flesh; on feed at my barn. I want to sell these mules by Jan. 1. Come and see them. Also, fine black loads horses and mares. M. M. MOSELEY, Waxahatchie, Tex.  
**CATTLE.**  
LAUREL RANCH Cattle at age of 2 years. Write for prices. J. D. FREEMAN, Lovelady, Texas.  
FOR SALE—Land and cattle, above quarantine. In lots to suit purchaser. H. O. PERKINS, Big Springs, Tex.  
FOR SALE—Three hundred steers, two and one half years old. Callahan county cattle, fine blood. Write R. COLLEWELL, Baird, Tex.  
FOR SALE—Nine registered Red Poll bulls, good individuals, ages 3 to 22 months, priced \$75 for males, \$60 for bunch. GEO. SAUNDERS, LeFlore, Texas.

400 COMING four and five-year-old steers, good feeders, and 500 coming three for sale by MELLYE & COUCH, Brownwood, Tex., and W. T. MELTON & CO., Brady, Tex.  
JAMES E. ROBINSON, Collins, Collin county, Texas, breeder of full-blooded shorthorned and pure bred Angus cows, some calves, not registered, bred to Lord Buttery 26583. Also, 6 yearling bulls, bred to Lord Buttery, and 2 calves north of Collin, on Frisco railroad.

ATTENTION, FEEDERS—For delivered prices on cotton seed meal, hulls or screened cake, also corn, oats, chops, rice-bran and other feeds, apply to W. H. BOAZ, 506 Main street, Fort Worth.

**POSITIONS.**  
I WANT smart youth sell my Chinese curios. If he catch much business he earn many cents. Apply to ZAH SAH MOO, Shanghai, China.  
WANTED—By a man of years of experience, position on a sheep ranch in Texas or New Mexico; none but those wanting a steady, reliable salary; references given and required. Write giving salary paid and length of job. W. C. KILPATRICK, Durwood, Ind. Ter.

WANTED—By a man of experience, a flock of sheep, 100 to 200 head, in Texas or New Mexico preferred. For further particulars address W. C. KILPATRICK, Durwood, Ind. Ter.  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
RODS for locating gold and silver, positively guaranteed. A. L. BRANN, Box 103, Dallas, Texas.  
REGULAR \$5.00 coupon in Hypnotism for 25 cents in stamps. Circulars free. VICTOR BARKER, Okla. City, Okla.  
THIS BEATS NEW JERSEY—Charters procured under South Dakota laws for few dollars. Write for corporation laws, blanks, by-laws and forms to HILLIARD LAWRENCE, 2000 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Huron, South Dakota.  
McKAIN'S MAGIC SALVE positively cures piles; prompt, permanent and painless. At drug stores or direct from McKAIN MFG. CO., Greenville, Tex.  
THE AUSTIN NURSERY—A hundred varieties of plants. Over a hundred of peaches. Very best of all fruits for any part of Texas and California. For prices and particulars write to 1903. F. T. RAMSEY, Austin, Texas.

I AM permanently located at Jacksonville and will be found over the Jacksonville Pharmacy. Write for prices of plants. Guaranteed. J. A. RICKLES, dentist, Jacksonville, Fla.  
THE AUSTIN NURSERY—A hundred varieties of plants. Over a hundred of peaches. Very best of all fruits for any part of Texas and California. For prices and particulars write to 1903. F. T. RAMSEY, Austin, Texas.  
GOLDFISH—Will ship f. o. b. Galveston. 1-inch globe, 3 goldfish, 1 box fish food and one bunch water plants for \$1.00. L. P. LEITCH, Okla. City, Okla.  
ENTERPRISE NURSERIES offer a full line of choice plants, shrubs, plants, grape, berries, evergreens, roses and shade trees at lowest prices. Express paid to your station. Address N. T. FIFIELD, Tyler, Tex.

TEXAS BLUE GRASS—Geo. H. Hogan, Box 333, Ennis, Tex., is ready to deliver sets of blue grass seed, with plants, in small orders. Sets by mail, prepaid, 50 cents per hundred.  
McKAIN'S MAGIC SALVE—Put up in 25 and 50 cent cans. Sold by druggists everywhere or direct from McKAIN MFG. CO., Greenville, Tex.  
HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Pianos, organs, music rolls and sheet music, mandolins and guitars, gramophones, burn and other makes; violins, banjos, music boxes, etc. Also, fine stationery and instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds. Largest stock in the South. Best values. Lowest prices. Correspondence solicited.  
THOS. GOGGAN & CO., Dallas, Tex.

LADIES—Use our harmless reliable remedy for delayed suppressed menstruation; it can not hurt you. Write for circular. WEALCO CO., Milwaukee, Wis.  
MANY PEOPLE suffer from tender, perspiring and scalded feet, resulting from frostbite, chilblains, etc. One of two applications of McKain's Magic Salve restores feet in almost every case. At druggists or by mail from McKAIN MFG. CO., Greenville, Tex.  
SYLLABIC SHORTHAND taught in steady days or money refunded. Sample lesson FREE; \$15 for the complete course on easy terms. Easily learned by any one in one-fourth the time required for the old systems. Only nine characters and the system is so simple that it can be learned in a few days. LE NEU SHORTHAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Lock Box 228, Houston, Tex.

WE WANT LADIES EVERYWHERE a splendid chance to work for money very easily working for us in their leisure time; the work is not hard, and any woman of 17 who has a little spare time will do well to avail themselves of this great opportunity to earn money. Send us your name and address and we will at once send you the cloth with full directions, prepaid by us anywhere in the U. S. so that you can commence work at once. Address BRILLIANTINA CO. (T-101) Roxbury, Mass.

**3 PER DAY AND MORE.** We guarantee agent for our Franchise, Portrait, Hunting, Patriotic, Religious, etc. Pictures. No risk. Write for full particulars. ART INSTITUTE, 78 S. Paul, Minn.  
**HAT AND DYE WORKS.**  
LARGEST process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue and prices on request. WOOD & EDWARDS, 34 Main street, Dallas, Tex.

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WANTED—By a man of experience, a flock of sheep, 100 to 200 head, in Texas or New Mexico preferred. For further particulars address W. C. KILPATRICK, Durwood, Ind. Ter.  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
RODS for locating gold and silver, positively guaranteed. A. L. BRANN, Box 103, Dallas, Texas.  
REGULAR \$5.00 coupon in Hypnotism for 25 cents in stamps. Circulars free. VICTOR BARKER, Okla. City, Okla.  
THIS BEATS NEW JERSEY—Charters procured under South Dakota laws for few dollars. Write for corporation laws, blanks, by-laws and forms to HILLIARD LAWRENCE, 2000 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Huron, South Dakota.  
McKAIN'S MAGIC SALVE positively cures piles; prompt, permanent and painless. At drug stores or direct from McKAIN MFG. CO., Greenville, Tex.  
THE AUSTIN NURSERY—A hundred varieties of plants. Over a hundred of peaches. Very best of all fruits for any part of Texas and California. For prices and particulars write to 1903. F. T. RAMSEY, Austin, Texas.

I AM permanently located at Jacksonville and will be found over the Jacksonville Pharmacy. Write for prices of plants. Guaranteed. J. A. RICKLES, dentist, Jacksonville, Fla.  
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GOLDFISH—Will ship f. o. b. Galveston. 1-inch globe, 3 goldfish, 1 box fish food and one bunch water plants for \$1.00. L. P. LEITCH, Okla. City, Okla.  
ENTERPRISE NURSERIES offer a full line of choice plants, shrubs, plants, grape, berries, evergreens, roses and shade trees at lowest prices. Express paid to your station. Address N. T. FIFIELD, Tyler, Tex.

TEXAS BLUE GRASS—Geo. H. Hogan, Box 333, Ennis, Tex., is ready to deliver sets of blue grass seed, with plants, in small orders. Sets by mail, prepaid, 50 cents per hundred.  
McKAIN'S MAGIC SALVE—Put up in 25 and 50 cent cans. Sold by druggists everywhere or direct from McKAIN MFG. CO., Greenville, Tex.  
HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Pianos, organs, music rolls and sheet music, mandolins and guitars, gramophones, burn and other makes; violins, banjos, music boxes, etc. Also, fine stationery and instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds. Largest stock in the South. Best values. Lowest prices. Correspondence solicited.  
THOS. GOGGAN & CO., Dallas, Tex.

LADIES—Use our harmless reliable remedy for delayed suppressed menstruation; it can not hurt you. Write for circular. WEALCO CO., Milwaukee, Wis.  
MANY PEOPLE suffer from tender, perspiring and scalded feet, resulting from frostbite, chilblains, etc. One of two applications of McKain's Magic Salve restores feet in almost every case. At druggists or by mail from McKAIN MFG. CO., Greenville, Tex.  
SYLLABIC SHORTHAND taught in steady days or money refunded. Sample lesson FREE; \$15 for the complete course on easy terms. Easily learned by any one in one-fourth the time required for the old systems. Only nine characters and the system is so simple that it can be learned in a few days. LE NEU SHORTHAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Lock Box 228, Houston, Tex.

WE WANT LADIES EVERYWHERE a splendid chance to work for money very easily working for us in their leisure time; the work is not hard, and any woman of 17 who has a little spare time will do well to avail themselves of this great opportunity to earn money. Send us your name and address and we will at once send you the cloth with full directions, prepaid by us anywhere in the U. S. so that you can commence work at once. Address BRILLIANTINA CO. (T-101) Roxbury, Mass.

**3 PER DAY AND MORE.** We guarantee agent for our Franchise, Portrait, Hunting, Patriotic, Religious, etc. Pictures. No risk. Write for full particulars. ART INSTITUTE, 78 S. Paul, Minn.  
**HAT AND DYE WORKS.**  
LARGEST process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue and prices on request. WOOD & EDWARDS, 34 Main street, Dallas, Tex.



POULTRY

57 PREMIUMS—57 in all... Breeding of high class Poultry... Single Comb White, Buff, and Black Leghorns...

THE BEST—THE BEST BULLFROG... Eggs for hatching... No stock for sale...

FINE YOUNG W. P. ROCKS... best blood, good shape, pure white; one pair yearling M. B. Turkey...

GOLDEN AND WHITE Wyandottes, White, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Brown and Buff Leghorns...

EX-BOAZ BARNBROOK, TEXAS... BARNBROOK BARNBROOK... Farm raised, free range...

I HAVE FOR SALE 1000 young and old chickens...

MAAMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS... extra fine, young birds, pairs and trios... Write for prices...

OKDALE POULTRY FARM... Eggs for hatching from Barred Plymouth Rocks, Cornish and Buff...

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS... for sale, Cockerels \$1.00 to \$2.00... and Hens \$1.50 to \$2.00...

One who has kept well up with the supply of poultry in the markets of 1932 says: The proper thing to do is to raise as much poultry as possible next season...

During damp weather the fowls will sometimes look sickly and drawn up, showing no disposition to activity...

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THREE GOOD RULES... An English contemporary, Poultry, publishes the following: "Allow me, as an old poultry keeper of over sixty years' standing, to say a word about eggs, which are really the most lucrative part of the whole concern..."

Not see the sun for the spots. To them the sun is nothing else but spots. So there are many who have been focusing their gaze upon the drawbacks in the swine industry...

SWINE Bran is a bulky, chaff-like food that is not satisfactory for young pigs, but which may be used with older animals, especially where the feed is not heavy and it is desirable to give volume to the feed.

One of the greatest enemies we have in the world is dirt. If we do not constantly fight it we are sure to suffer from our negligence. The animals around us placed in our keeping likewise suffer from dirt. Turn them out into the fields, and they will clean themselves; but when you shut them up in close winter quarters, they will inevitably breed disease through the dirt and filth that accumulates...

CLOVER FOR HOGS. One of the grasses that will prove beneficial and profitable to every farmer who can grow it, is clover. It is not only an excellent food for swine for both health and growth, but it is a land feeder and fertilizer. But few farmers understand the advantages that come from growing clover outside of its feeding value. The productivity of the farm can be maintained or improved by the growing of clover. Every farmer should exert himself to provide fields of clover. It is not only a good hog field, but it is equally as good for sheep and cattle, and the very best hay for young calves. A good many farmers have used clover hay for feeding hogs in winter season, running it through a cutter and mixing it into a thick slop as a balancer of the ration and distender of the stomach, preventing compacting of the concentrated feeds. The advantages of clover as a food are that they give the pigs that succulence that is desirable to provide the smooth coats and rapid growth that comes from feeding it. It is a balancer of the ration of grain, which cheapens the feed and lessens the cost of producing pork. It is not only good for the feed value, but because of the advantages of combining it with a grain ration which enables more to be gotten from the grain than otherwise would. Besides the growth and gain that comes from feeding it, it is the fact that it is highly relished by the swine and productive of better health. It keeps the bowels in good order, prevents constipation, and is, therefore, a very valuable hog feed.—American Swineherd.

WINTER CARE OF BROOD SOWS. We do not wish to be like the astronomer who in the course of a lecture displayed pictures of the sun which brought out the sun's spots; and he dilated upon the sun's spots more than upon the sun's virtues. The sun's spots have been the objects of close observation for many years. The keenest, strongest telescopes have been trained upon them until many astronomers can

KEEPING MEAT. Hog-killing time is naturally hailed with pleasure by families who live in the country far remote from market, says Eleanor B. Parker in Texas Stockman and Farmer. The one revelation is that it lasts such a short time, and I want to tell some of the readers of this paper how they keep bones and

POULTRY

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An exchange says, sensibly, hens can take cold like humans. The tincture of acetonite ten drops to a quart of drinking water daily is recommended for those that have a cold, but it is best to prevent colds if possible by avoiding draughts in your poultry houses. Colds lead to roup and roup is about the worst of all poultry diseases, for which we recommend but one remedy—the hutchet.

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Like every movement, the public creamery had its reaction. Creameries were built where none were needed. Large ones were built where small ones only should have been planned. Some were built where there may have been milk enough, but no dairy knowledge among the patrons sufficient to insure intelligent handling of the farm end of the business.

Now the private dairy is coming again to the front. It is more and more recognized as a very important item in agriculture.

A startling feature in the dairy world just now is the failure of public creameries. Coming at a time of great prosperity it has been a matter of comment and speculation as to its cause. From dispatches appearing in the Associated Press news it seems that these failures are attributed to good times—strange as it may seem, it is

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And it is a short-sighted policy to abandon dairying because other lines are paying so well just now. The inevitable reaction must come, and when it does, dairying will pay when every other industry is suffering from hard times. It has been so in the past, and history repeats itself.—M. A. Carson.

SOME POINTS IN CHOOSING DAIRY COWS. In an informal talk on this subject at a recent field meeting of the Connecticut Dairyman's association, J. B. Walker, who has had many years' successful experience as a dairyman, said that there were some points of a cow to look at regardless of her personal appearance. Small milk veins will indicate poor milkers, while large, tortuous veins will well indicate a good flow of milk. The hide should be thin and mellow, but some good cows have rather a thick hide. The escutcheon is not of so much importance. Some good cows have poor escutcheons, and vice versa.

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A few dollars' worth of NITRATE OF SODA (the Standard Ammonia) fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM M. MYERS, Director 19 John St., Room 152 New York

DAIRY

Make the cow stable warm and comfortable if you want milk in winter.

Winter dairying is the proper kind of dairying. It is good business policy to have butter to sell when your neighbor has not.

If you have room to spare and do not keep a large herd of cows, try a few box stalls. They are comfortable, and cow comfort pays.

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The ribs should be well spaced. A large, prominent eye is a good sign, and indicates whether she will stand up to her feed. It is also desirable to have her wedge shaped, but the wedge should start from the right end. The cow should broaden out from the shoulders backwards and not from the head. She should also broaden out from the rear forehead, and in this way will have a large, capacious barrel.

What fate imposes, that must needs abide; it boots not to resist both wind and tide.—Shakespeare.

YOUR SUGAR CROP depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonites it has to feed upon, Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of NITRATE OF SODA (the Standard Ammonia) fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM M. MYERS, Director 19 John St., Room 152 New York

POULTRY

If you have a house specially built or arranged for your fowls, remember that they need sunlight and there should be large windows on the south side of the scratching room to admit plenty of sunlight which will help to keep them warm, and it is also a splendid tonic.

A western farmer says that on account of the drouth throughout the corn belt in the season of 1901, thousands of farmers gathered up and sold everything that would eat corn and was salable, and the hens did not escape the sacrifice. In the scarcity of poultry at the present time, and also the good prices.

An exchange says, sensibly, hens can take cold like humans. The tincture of acetonite ten drops to a quart of drinking water daily is recommended for those that have a cold, but it is best to prevent colds if possible by avoiding draughts in your poultry houses. Colds lead to roup and roup is about the worst of all poultry diseases, for which we recommend but one remedy—the hutchet.

HOW TO FEED FOR EGGS. A writer who has had much experience in feeding hens with the view to getting them to lay well through the winter months says: "One of my neighbors who grows many peanuts, fed to his hens, as a part of the ration, peanuts, and all through the winter of 1901 he had an abundance of eggs. Good, bright clover hay is also an excellent addition to the ration. In should be cut in one-half-inch lengths, a palful to about four inches. Scald it, and then give it moist, not wet, and add a little bran to the moist hay. My favorite way is: To one pound of hay, add one pound of bran, four ounces of lean meat (scraps from the butcher shop are excellent); this chopped fine, and if it be cooked, so much the better, and four ounces of linseed meal. At evening give wheat and corn, or cowpeas and corn. Occasionally we change off with one quart of cooked beans or peas, thickened with bran and middlings. Sunflower seed-given twice in one day out of a week is a splendid substitute. Rotted potatoes twice a week is not to be despised."

Mrs. M. A. Lowery of Eastland county, Texas, thinks that one of the most important reasons for not crowding poultry is that when bunched up together they are more apt than otherwise to communicate disease to each other. She says: "I once had a model of a fowl house put up and it was no good looking at it. I thought I ought to let all my fowls occupy it; so I crowded them into it, and it was not long before the place was pretty much of a pesthouse. I saw where I had erred, so I took more than half of the lousy fowls out, and after drouthing them, turned them loose to rustle for shelter with the cows. Still the crowd in my poultry house was too large, and the result was the 'out-casts,' and one of the boys called them, 'thrived better, kept in better health and paid me better than the pampered lot. I believe in good houses for poultry, but I know it is not wise to crowd them."

FEEDING COWPEAS TO HENS... The peas, after maturity, were harvested and stored in dry flats and given to the fowls in scratching pens, where they were scratched over and searched for during the whole day. After a few days the egg supply very visibly increased, and within a few weeks almost doubled that from an equal number of hens kept in separate quarters and fed on other grains. The hens seemed to like the small branches and leaves and would eat every particle except the hard, stiff stems. The general health of the flock was excellent, and not a single hen showed the least symptom of ailment during the winter season. Considering the ease

with which cowpeas may be raised, it seems that every one should give them as a test food for the poultry.—Home and Farmer.

EGGS ARE SENSITIVE. "An egg in the process of hatching," says an expert, "is remarkably sensitive to vibration. Half the failures that amateurs encounter in hatching out chicks by the incubator method are due to lack of precaution in providing against the effect of vibration on the eggs. The rumble of a train or the passage of a wagon along the street will spoil a whole incubator full of eggs if the faintest vibration waves reaches the apparatus. Even such a little thing as the banging of a door in some other part of the house will destroy the chances of hatching out a brood where care has not been taken to place the incubator beyond the reach of such disturbances. A thunder storm will cause eggs to be spoiled by a sudden heavy thunder clap. To sneeze or cough in the vicinity of the incubators will sometimes work a disastrous result."

can be reckoned as a prolific layer. You must keep pullets and one-year-old hens hatched so as to lay in succession. 2. Never cross sitting and non-sitting breeds. You spoil the laying qualities of the latter and never get a reliable sitter. 3. Keep your hens dry. Cold does not affect them as damp does. You must provide shelter from a drenching (even summer) shower if you want to keep up your eggs in number. I have kept fowls in the cold, dry east coast climate, and in the milder but damp climate of the west coast, and these were the places where eggs were scarcest, but by keeping my birds dry I had eggs when my neighbors had not."

PRIVATE DAIRYMEN. In a recent issue, Hoard's Dairyman points out two possible dangers of the farm separator system, one of which is the liability of large capitalized concerns getting hold of the creamery business to the injury of the individual farmer, claiming that this is already being done in some instances. While it is apparently true that the creameries, like many other manufacturing enterprises, are being consolidated, we fall to see that the farm separator is in any way responsible for it. Is the farmer any more bound to the creamery by having his own separator than before? By being able to convey his cream greater distances than he could his milk, or even ship to the cities, his separator is generally a thorn in the side of his creamery rather than the means of binding him helplessly to it. A small investment in a combined churn, and a knowledge of butter making, will complete his independence of any creamery, but we doubt if this extreme will ever be necessary.

FAIRM DAIRYING. It has been very noticeable for late that the papers are giving a great deal of space to the subject of farm dairying, whereas a few years ago they filled their columns with articles in favor of the public creamery, if, in fact, they did not, as was frequently the case, slander private dairying.

Like every movement, the public creamery had its reaction. Creameries were built where none were needed. Large ones were built where small ones only should have been planned. Some were built where there may have been milk enough, but no dairy knowledge among the patrons sufficient to insure intelligent handling of the farm end of the business.

Now the private dairy is coming again to the front. It is more and more recognized as a very important item in agriculture.

A startling feature in the dairy world just now is the failure of public creameries. Coming at a time of great prosperity it has been a matter of comment and speculation as to its cause. From dispatches appearing in the Associated Press news it seems that these failures are attributed to good times—strange as it may seem, it is

claimed that high prices for grain and beef have enticed so many away from dairy work that the milk supply has no longer run at a profit. The same dispatch adds that farmers who are in dairying and are thus left with closed creameries in their neighborhoods are urged to organize co-operative creameries.

We fall to see just the point here. Conditions will be much the same, whether a creamery is co-operative or otherwise, so far as supply of milk and economy of operation is concerned. It will be much better for these dairymen to go into private dairying and be at once independent of the public creamery.

And it is a short-sighted policy to abandon dairying because other lines are paying so well just now. The inevitable reaction must come, and when it does, dairying will pay when every other industry is suffering from hard times. It has been so in the past, and history repeats itself.—M. A. Carson.

SOME POINTS IN CHOOSING DAIRY COWS. In an informal talk on this subject at a recent field meeting of the Connecticut Dairyman's association, J. B. Walker, who has had many years' successful experience as a dairyman, said that there were some points of a cow to look at regardless of her personal appearance. Small milk veins will indicate poor milkers, while large, tortuous veins will well indicate a good flow of milk. The hide should be thin and mellow, but some good cows have rather a thick hide. The



**FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER THE TWIN TERRITORIES**



WITH TENDERS FREE WEARING...  
 The Creek Townsite commission is in session at Checotah this week hearing contests.  
 The Dawes Commission will be in session at South McAlester commencing Dec. 20 for the purpose of adding names to the final rolls.

South McAlester's new flour mill is in operation.  
 The Choctaw townsite surveyors are laying out the boundary line of Phillips.  
 The Choctaw Townsite commission is in session at Checotah this week hearing contests.  
 The Dawes Commission will be in session at South McAlester commencing Dec. 20 for the purpose of adding names to the final rolls.

**RUPTURE AND PILES CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.**

Fluoride, Fissure, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. No Cure No Pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free.  
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**DROUTH BEATING CORN**  
 My corn greatly outyields your native kinds, because it matures its ears about a month before your early drouth ruins your native corn. Why does my corn do this? I tell you why in my catalogue which gives abundant proof, provided you mention this paper. Write to-day.  
**SUFFERN, The Seed Grower, Decatur, Ill.**  
**"\$10, A Sweep Grinder for \$10"**  
 We manufacture Windmills, Steel Towers and Grinders. All Sizes and Styles.  
 Write for Catalogue and Prices.  
**CURRIE WINDMILL CO., Topeka, Kan.**

**\$ BY \$ BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, MAIL SHORTHAND.**

etc. taught successfully by mail, during your spare hours. Pay \$10 for tuition, books, etc. **AFTER POSITION** that pays \$10 or more per week is secured. **HOME STUDY** Indorse our office at half the cost of any other method. **BOOKS** sent free. Address Cor. Department, **DELAUGHON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Box P. P. 3, Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.**

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References: T. W. House, Banker, Houston; Commercial National Bank, Houston; Yards: Houston Stock Yards and Houston Packing Co.'s Yards.  
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 Advice furnished by mail or telegraph free.  
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 The farmer's genius is shown and his prosperity measured by what he works with.  
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 The Line Includes: Up-to-Date Disc Plows, Sulky & Gang Plows, Stalk Cutters, Subsoilers, Planters, Cultivators, Etc.  
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**30 Years' Experience**  
 I have a copyright, given me by the Government, on a remedy for wanting and lost vitality which never fails to cure. I offer \$1000 for any case I can not cure where my directions and treatment are followed.  
 Enables me after a thorough personal examination, free of charge, to tell you if your case is curable. If it is not I will tell you so, if curable and I take your case I will give you a written legal guaranty of a positive cure. Send for my pamphlet and new book on diseases of men.  
**DR. J. H. TERRILL, Dallas, Tex.**  
 255 Main St.



**Get Quick Action!** Will ship you, express prepaid, 4 FULL QUARTS 8 year old Roseale Rye 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.

**WRITE A LETTER TO—**  
**"KATY" DALLAS, TEXAS.**  
**AND RECEIVE FULL INFORMATION REGARDING ANY CONTEMPLATED JOURNEY. THE "KATY" FLYER**

**BUSINESS BRIEFS.**

**NOTICE.**  
 I have 6000 (six thousand) acres of ranch twenty-two miles northeast of San Antonio, that I will sell very cheap. Eight-wire fence all around it, and plenty of water. Well improved and good grass. Terms reasonable. Apply to **B. H. HAMBRICK, Henderson, Texas.**

On another page will be found the advertisement of the Currie Windmill company of Topeka, Kan. This company manufactures windmills, feed mills, windmill towers, etc., and the testimonials of the purchasers of this make of wind and feed mills that come from all over the West, from Wisconsin to Texas, give the manufacturers the highest possible praise. If you happen to need anything in their line it would be well for you to drop them a card asking for catalogue and prices, which they will be pleased to furnish you.

**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 \$9.95, \$10.45, \$11.95 and \$12.55, according to make and style of machine. If you will mention the name of this paper or ma magazine 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 \$12.50, 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 \$12.50. Our stock is now complete, and for catalogue, all offers and particulars you should cut this out and mail to us to-day. **Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.**

**FOR AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.**  
 The Southern Correspondence Schools, located at 306 Main street, Dallas, is meeting with splendid success. And well it may, for it furnishes to the ambitious young man or woman an opportunity to secure at a nominal cost a business education at home, that otherwise would take several months to secure in a distant city, with its increased cost, as well as the necessary time that can under this school's system of teaching, be applied to other duties. This school is the leading one in Texas, and with its experienced corps of assistants, furnish an unrivaled opportunity to secure an education in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, and Penmanship that is eminently practical, and will be worth an untold amount to the person securing it. **Dacus & Day**, the proprietors, are teachers, with years of experience, and their testimonials from merchants, lawyers, ministers, etc., are of the strongest. You might write them and put in the rest of these long winter nights getting a valuable education that no misfortune can deprive you of.

**EXHIBIT OF GUINEA PIGS.**  
 Unique Contribution to the International Livestock Exposition.  
 One of the most interesting exhibitions at the Livestock exposition at Chicago was that of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. This firm occupied a booth in the Livestock Record building, and the unusual character of its display served to attract a great many visitors during the progress of the meeting. The livestock portion of the exhibit consisted of fifty guinea pigs—fat, sleek specimens that were quite as interesting in their way as the grand champion carload of Angus steers which commanded such universal admiration.  
 Parke, Davis & Co., whose head offices and laboratories are at Detroit, Mich., manufacture a vaccine for the prevention of blackleg in cattle. The preparation which is in pill form, is marketed by the firm under the name of "Blacklegoids." One Blacklegoid is a dose, and by a very simple method is injected under the skin of the animal. By vaccination with a reliable blackleg vaccine the stockman secures for his cattle an immunity from blackleg, just as we prevent smallpox in the human family by inoculation with the virus of cowpox.  
 The guinea pigs, which were on exhibition, were only a handful from about four thousand which the company maintains for experimental purposes at its great laboratories at Detroit. The house is very particular that its blackleg vaccine shall measure up to the highest possible standard of efficiency. It must be free from impurities, and it must be active. Every lot of Blacklegoids which is placed upon the market must be shown to possess these virtues. The question of efficacy or lack of efficacy can be determined but in one way—by actual test of the vaccine upon living animals. This is what Parke Davis & Co. call the "physiological test." And it is a most rigid one as applied to their Blacklegoids, the efficiency of which must be demonstrated by tests, not only upon the calves, but also upon guinea pigs, and every consignment carries with it this double proof of its efficacy. If we mistake not, these are the only manufacturers of blackleg vaccine who sub-

**THE INDIAN TERRITORY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION** will meet in South McAlester Dec. 26 and 27. All teachers and friends of education in the territory are urged to attend this meeting.  
 There is a movement now being made to ask congress to divide the southern district of the Indian Territory into two districts and establish two United States district courts, one at Duncan and one at Chickasha.

The delegate convention in session in Guthrie, O. T., Dec. 18 and 19 for the purpose of organizing a state board of agriculture finished its work by electing E. J. Murphy of Lone Star and Rudolph Kleiner of Oklahoma City as members of the board to serve for three years; Evers White of Shawnee and J. O. Thomas of Newkirk to serve two years; J. H. Seaman of Grimes and H. J. Newberry of Hobart, one year. Evers White was elected president of the board, J. H. Seaman vice president, J. O. Thomas treasurer, and J. B. Thornburn of Oklahoma City secretary.

The only woman applicant for a member of the board failed of election.  
 Judge Felix A. Gill has issued an order fixing the terms for holding court in the Northern District of the Indian Territory, effective at once: Vinita, second Monday in September; Tahlequah, first Monday in October; Miami, third Monday in October; Pryor Creek, fourth Monday in October; Sallisaw, first Monday in November; Claremore, third Monday in November; Nowata, fourth Monday in November; Vinita, first Monday after the first Tuesday in December; Miami, second Monday in January; Vinita, fourth Monday in January; Sallisaw, first Monday in March; Nowata, third Monday in March; Claremore, first Monday in April; Tahlequah, third Monday in April.

J. A. Taylor of Wynnewood, chairman of the single statehood executive committee, has issued the following: To all parties favoring single statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, especially in towns not represented by delegates in the single statehood convention at Claremore, I. T.: I would especially urge that you call a mass meeting of your citizens at once and adopt resolutions endorsing the Claremore Convention, and also if possible select one or more delegates to Washington and send them on as soon as possible, sending a copy of your resolutions to Senator Beveridge at Washington, D. C., and a copy to me. If we can get united action on the part of the people we can possibly get statehood at this session of congress.

**WITH THE BREEDERS.**  
**HEREFORDS FOR THE TERRITORY.**  
 Mr. Chas. Owens of Caney, Kan., has bought five choice Hereford heifers from Mr. Chas. W. Armour of Meadow Park farm for his ranch south of Caney, Kan. Mr. Owens, though a young breeder, his purpose is more to the building up of the Hereford cattle than any other man in the Territory. We can only congratulate him on his selection of the above cattle, as they are of the best strains in this country.

**ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN HEREFORDS AT PUBLIC SALE.**  
 Considerable interest is being manifested in the Southwest in the coming public sale of the Armour-Funkhouser Herefords. Breeders from all over the country are manifesting a great interest in this sale, and will come from far and near to be on hand during its progress.

The Herefords offered in this sale comprise some of the finest of Mr. Armour's importations, and Funkhouser's offering is a large number of his most promising young bulls, cows and heifers. Stockmen realize this as a rare opportunity to secure new blood and foundation stock. A great many breeders have been waiting to see what was offered in this sale before they would buy.

Out of town buyers attending the above sale Jan. 14 and 15, 1903, arriving at the Union depot can reach the fine stock pavilion at the Kansas City stockyards by taking the observation car going east on St. Louis avenue and transferring west at Twelfth and Broadway on the Twelfth street car line, which will take them direct to the stockyards.

One pint of granulated sugar is one pound.

**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 6:10 p. m., Birmingham 11:15 p. m., arriving at Atlanta at 6:30 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 points in 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, 25th and 26th; good to return within thirty days from date of sale.  
 Further information regarding rates through service, sleepers, 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.

**ROUND TRIP RATES TO THE OLD STATES LOWER THAN EVER VIA HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.**  
 Round trip tickets will be sold Dec. 13th, 17th, 21st, 23rd, 25th and 26th at rate of one fare plus \$2 with limit for return thirty days from date of sale. A trip via this route to the north, east, or southeast, will take you through the oil, rice and sugar belts of Texas and Louisiana. Direct connection at Houston with the Southern Pacific, which line also makes direct connection at New Orleans with all lines.  
 On Dec. 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 31st, 1902, and Jan. 1st, 1903, round trip tickets will be sold at reduced rates to all points in Texas and to certain points in Louisiana, limited to Jan. 3d for return.  
 Write for descriptive literature and rates to **M. L. ROBBINS, T. J. ANDERSON, G. P. & T. A., A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas.**

**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 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.

**SANTA FE NOTICES.**  
 All points in Texas—Account holidays, convention rates, Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 31 and Jan. 1, limited Jan. 2.  
 Austin—Account state meeting Superintendents' and State Treasurers' association convention rates, Dec. 28 and 29, limited Jan. 2.  
 Kansas City—Account annual convention Livestock association one fare plus \$2, Jan. 12 and 13, limited Jan. 17.  
 Dallas—Account I. O. O. F. grand encampment, convention rates, Feb. 1 and 2, limited Feb. 7.  
 Kansas City—Account annual convention Western Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' association, one fare plus \$2, Jan. 15, 19 and 20, limited Jan. 26.  
 For further information, see any agent, or write W. S. Keenan, G. P. A., Galveston, Tex.

**DURING THE HOLIDAYS.**  
 For holiday excursionists, to the usual territory in the Southeast, "The Old States," to a number of points in Old Mexico, to Colorado, to Denver, and delightful all the year also to all points in Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, "The Denver Road" has on sale first class, limited, round-trip tickets at rate of one fare plus two dollars. Dates of sale: Dec. 13, 17, 22, 23 and 26, allowing thirty days for return.  
 To all points in Texas special rates of about a fare and a tenth for the round trip apply to tickets sold Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 31, also Jan. 1, limited to return Jan. 2.  
 A number of people are interested in these rates who want to investigate the splendid conditions in Northwest Texas, where the prospects are magnificent, now, for fine crops. Those who wish to make a longer stay by the home-seekers' tickets "The Denver Road" sells.

**THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO.**

(Incorporated)  
 STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.  
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**\$3.00 WE PAY THE FREIGHT \$3.00**  
 And deliver anywhere in the United States 4 full quart bottles of the celebrated  
**CANEY CREEK WHISKEY** 6 years old  
 Upon receipt of THREE DOLLARS—cash or money order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Refer you to any bank or merchant. Established in 1881.  
**H. BRANN & CO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.**

**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 if windmill users were not willing to pay more for it, then its manufacture would cease. The records show, however, that more people are buying the Dandy than any other make of windmill, notwithstanding its higher cost. The buyers of them do not invest these extra dollars in hot air.  
 A Postal Card Will Bring You Facts and Figures.  
**Texas Challenge Windmill Co., DALLAS, TEXAS.**

**Armour and Swift will formally open Dec. 15 to Jan. 1**  
**Remember: OUR SERVICE THE BEST.**  
**NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. FORT WORTH, TEX.**  
**START RIGHT—Send us your first shipment.**  
 We will help YOU KEEP RIGHT.

**TONIC STOCK SALT, SUREST SAFEST AND BEST.**

**TONIC STOCK SALT, TRADE MARK REGISTERED.**  
 CONTAINS NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS.  
 PURIFIES THE BLOOD, REGULATES THE BOWELS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.  
 EXPELLS WORMS AND GRUBS, KEEPS CATTLE FREE FROM TICKS.  
 A SIMPLE VEGETABLE AND SALT-LINE COMPOUND.  
 IT PRODUCES BONE, MUSCLE AND FLESH, AND INSURES PERFECT DIGESTION.  
 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.

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

**Great Rock Island Route HOLIDAY RATES**  
**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.**

**NOW Is the time to prepare for your X-Mas Visit..**  
**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. P. 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.**