

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

Vol. 24. No. 10.

DALLAS.—FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1903.—SAN ANTONIO.

Established 1880

Read Our Gift Distribution of \$2000.00 on Page 2

GOOD MATERIAL SCARCE

The Government Bureau of Industry is having difficulty in finding material on the civil service list for cattle inspectors. The list is very short now and new examinations will have to be held soon to get more men for this work. Here is a good opening for bright young veterinarians. The cattle mange inspection will require a number of additional inspectors soon.

BEEF TRUST ENJOINED.

In the Federal court at Chicago last week, Judge Grosskey entered the final order in the so-called "beef trust" case restraining the packers from combining to regulate the trade. The order covers all the points in the previous decision and is regarded as a complete victory for the government. An appeal will be taken.

The order covers all the large packing concerns doing business in this district and in substance permanently enjoins them from doing anything in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. The name of the late G. F. Swift was eliminated from the list, though the firm of Swift & Company is still covered by the decree.

TEXAS CATTLE IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Board of Live Stock Commissioners has passed a resolution which will take effect at once, allowing cattle to enter Illinois from the counties of Childress, Cottle, Hardeman, Foard, Wilbarger, King, Knox, Haskell, Glasscock, Sterling, Irion, West Tom Green, Stonewall, Jones, Fisher, Scurry, Garza, Borden, Howard, Mitchell, Upton and Crane, in the State of Texas, and from the counties of Beaver, Woodward, Woods, Kingfisher, Garfield, Grant, Kay and Greer, in the Territory of Oklahoma, after the cattle have been inspected and found free of infection by a duly authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, provided that such cattle shall be cars free from Texas fever infection, and a copy of such permit issued by the inspector shall be forwarded promptly by mail to the secretary of the Illinois Live Stock Board at Springfield.

Such cattle may be unloaded for water and feed at the Fort Worth Stock Yards.

TEXAS STOCK IN DEMAND.

Blooded cattle and good grades, bred in Texas, meet with a ready sale among discriminating stockmen in Missouri and Kansas, where the raising of good "stuff" has been reduced to a science. The Texas bred cattle are shipped North, put into the best of condition and sold at a substantial profit to the original purchaser and more than likely many of them become the foundation of improved herds raised in localities where the stock farm has supplanted the range.

Early last week Mr. T. J. B. Sotham, president of the American Hereford Breeders' association, whose home is at Chillicothe, Mo., was in Fort Worth en route from Western Texas. At Midland and other points along the Texas and Pacific road he purchased 1700 head of Hereford yearlings and calves, which are now being shipped to Chillicothe, where they will be sold at auction to farmers in that section to be fed and finished.

Some weeks ago Mr. Sotham was in

the State and paid a visit to the famous King ranch in Southern Texas, and was amazed at the improved conditions, giving it out upon his return home that he had seen more well-bred cattle in one pasture than his eyes ever fell on before. Realizing that he can get the best stuff in Texas for the least money his operations are turned to the State.

Before leaving for the North he said: "I expect to buy in Texas from time to time well-bred Texas yearlings and calves. No State can furnish as many good ones at prices that are profitable for an outsider as Texas, and that's the reason I have decided to handle several thousand head out of your State. If a dip can be had that will destroy the ticks, and there is no doubt in my mind that this will be done within a short time, I am convinced that you will see a new order of things in Texas, and you will find buyers falling over each other to get Texas stuff. The herds are worth more money, and as fast as you can raise them you will find a market for them."

FEUDAL WAR IN OKLAHOMA.

The conviction at Guthrie, Okla., of Frank Speer, a prominent cattleman of Taloga charged with shooting at homesteaders with intent to kill is the culmination of one of the most desperate long standing feuds between the farmers of Western Oklahoma. Frank, Jim and Mert Speer, brothers; George Ivy, William Murphy and Daniel Holcomb are also indicted under the federal laws for alleged conspiracy in preventing homesteaders the peaceful possession of their claims. After Frank Speer was convicted, the federal cases were continued until the next term. A homesteader, James Kinsey, charged with shooting at cattlemen, was acquitted. The prominence of the cattlemen has made the case very important.

INDIAN TERRITORY IN LINE.

Indian Territory citizens have raised \$25,000 by private subscription for an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. This makes available a like amount appropriated by the last congress, and insures a \$50,000 exhibit at St. Louis next year. Practically all of the \$25,000 was subscribed and paid within the last two weeks.

THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

There is every indication that the livestock exhibit at the International exposition in San Antonio next October will be one of the greatest ever held in the Southwest. Five of the National cattle clubs have offered special premiums, and some of the exhibitors who will show at the Royal cattle show at Kansas City in October have applied to Secretary Vance for stalls.

The special premiums offered so far are: National Shorthorn association, \$1000; National Hereford association, \$500; Red Polled Club of America, \$200; Polled Angus Cattle Club of America, \$200, and the Polled Durham Cattle Club of America, \$100.

An effort is being made to have the executive committee of the Farmers' congress, which meets at College Station July 15, award its corn prizes at the International fair. The congress offers attractive prizes for the best specimens of varieties of corn, and as this product will not be matured in time for the meeting at College Station, it is thought that the exhibits will be made and the prizes awarded either at the Dallas or the San Antonio fair.

CATTLE SECURITY OPOSED.

At the meeting of the Kansas Bankers' association in Topeka last week C. C. K. Scoville, a banker of Seneca, opposed "cattle paper" as security for loans when other property was available, on the ground that investment in livestock was more or less of a hazardous risk. No other members of the organization publicly expressed themselves on the subject.

STRANGE CATTLE DISEASE.

Advices from Jefferson City, Mo., state that farmers living in the neighborhood of Toas, Cole county, have filed a petition with the county clerk, asking that the state veterinary surgeon to come and investigate a strange disease which has made its appearance among the cattle. Fifteen head which were attacked by it died in a few days afterwards. The malady seems to be contagious. None of the farmers in the neighborhood know what it is.

MISSOURI SHORTHORN SALE.

There was a sale of Shorthorns out of Hiram Brown's Dawn View herd at Utica, Mo., last Wednesday, which resulted in the sale of thirteen bulls for \$1000, an average of \$76.92 and 26 cows for \$1410, an average of \$54.23. The thirty-eight head brought \$2410.00, a general average of \$61.78. Nearly 200 farmers and stockmen of Caldwell and Livingston counties attended. The low prices which prevailed are due largely to the fact that the cattle offered were thin and had undergone practically no preparation for the sale.

CARLOAD EXHIBITS BARRED.

Chief Coburn of the live stock exhibition of the Louisiana Purchase exposition has announced that no carload exhibits of cattle will be permitted. The whole exhibit is to be made up of individuals and groups of cattle. The reason assigned is that there would not be room for such an exhibit and the local market would be unable to handle so many cattle.

If adhered to those rules will bar many Western exhibitors, who cannot go to the trouble and expense of shipping only a few picked individuals to the show.

OBJECT TO DIPPING.

Western Kansas cattlemen are dissatisfied with the recent order of the Kansas livestock sanitary board requiring the dipping of cattle in the itch infested district. They say there is no necessity for such an order, as comparatively few cattle are afflicted, and that the expense will be enormous.

"If the cattlemen of the quarantined section will simply obey the order of the board the cattle itch will be wiped out within two weeks," said Governor Bailey in an interview a few days ago. "Two dippings will cure the disease. The only way to get rid of the itch is to dip, and the sooner this is done the better for all concerned. The expense will be light now compared to the loss of cattle that will result from a spread of the disease."

Late advices from Topeka say that Governor Bailey has modified the cattle dipping order, made last week by the state live stock sanitary board for the

suppression of mange. For thirty days cattle approved by the sheriff of the county in which they are held will not have to be dipped. This is an extension of time sufficient to allow the cattlemen to prepare dipping vats.

A second modification of the order, exempting fat cattle, has been issued by Governor Bailey, who explained his action in the following words:

"Cattle intended for market immediately will be allowed to be shipped after a careful inspection, if found to be free from all signs of the mange. Inspected cattle will also be allowed to move from one pasture to another until the moving season is over. But of course no infected cattle will be allowed to be moved anywhere until they have been dipped, and after the moving season is over the order that all cattle must be dipped will be enforced. It is not the desire to enforce a hardship on anyone, but the only thing to be done is to stamp out the mange, and the way to stamp it out is to do it thoroughly."

ARE YOU A GOOD GUESSER?

I so, you should lose no time in forwarding estimates of the total attendance at the Texas State Fair this fall to the office of the Stock and Farm Journal company, Fort Worth, Tex., thereby sharing in the unparalleled opportunity offered to secure a valuable gift without effort. Premiums valued at \$2000 will be awarded, the most costly being a \$500 piano, fully warranted by a leading music house. A total of 535 gifts will be sent out to the lucky ones, and all it costs to participate is a yearly subscription of \$1.00, which will entitle the holder to FOUR GUESSES. Old subscribers are invited to take part, as well as new ones. Besides the piano, a gasoline engine, a Charter Oak range, two free college scholarships, three free excursions to the Louisiana Purchase exposition, five first class sewing machines, five sets of beautifully decorated china-ware, rifles, watches and other articles are offered.

Every detail will be conducted fairly and without bias. A board of judges composed of prominent citizens will review the votes cast and decide upon those entitled to the presents. There will be no appeal from their rulings. This offer is made primarily for the purpose of increasing the interest and attendance at the State Fair, but incidentally to place the Journal into thousands of farm homes, the management being confident that where the paper has once entered its weekly arrival will be awaited with interest. Besides its recognized value as an educational medium for the farmer and stock raiser, the Journal presents each week a summary of agricultural news, in condensed form, which enables the farmers and stockmen in one locality to know what their brethren in another section are doing. It is an exponent of the principles enunciated by the American Society of Equity, which seeks to accomplish reforms for the benefit of the farmers of the United States through co-operation.

This has been a prosperous season for Texas, and the Journal has enjoyed its full share of good fortune. In recognition of the support and encouragement which we have received from our patrons, it has been decided to share a portion of the profits with Journal readers.

Full details of our popular gift distribution will be found on page 2.

What Do You Guess?

What Will be the Total Attendance at the
TEXAS STATE FAIR

At Dallas, Texas, this fall, beginning Sept. 26 and ending Oct. 11?

THE TEXAS FARM JOURNAL (Dallas, Texas.) GIFT DISTRIBUTION

<p>\$2000.00 IN GIFTS To Those That Participate In This Distribution</p>	<p>538 GIFTS Will Be Awarded to the Fortunate Ones</p> <p>This Gift Distribution is Open to Anyone that Complies With the Rules Given Below.</p>
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 A Scholarship for a young lady in the Landon Conservatory of Dallas, Texas. This is where music is taught. The young lady who becomes an artist as a musician has the world at her feet.

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Gifts Nos. 9 to 13. \$50.00 Each.
 To every person successful in this Class will be given a \$50.00 Journal Sewing Machine, noted for its mechanical simplicity, durability and light running qualities. Any housekeeper will be proud of the "Journal" for it is a friend to the mother who has a great deal of sewing to do at home.

Gifts Nos. 14 to 18. \$30.00.
 To every person successful in this Class will be given a \$6.00 56 Piece Tea Set. There are few greater necessities and no other greater conveniences about the home than a liberal supply of Chinaware. The good housewife always finds a place for more, because she appreciates an abundance of decorated china.

Next Ten Awards, 19 to 28. \$50.00
 Every person successful in this Class will receive a \$5.00 Stevens Rifle; one that puts every shot where aimed. It is safe, durable and handsome. Every boy should have one. Send in your estimate early.

Next Ten Awards, 29 to 38. \$50.00
 Every person successful in this Class will receive a \$5.00 Watch—a time-piece that either man or boy should be proud to have—Guaranteed to keep accurate time for a year. Adjustable balance, patent pinion, lever action, with extra heavy crystal and dust proof.

\$500.00. The Next 500 Awards. Nos. 38 to 538. Every person successful in this Class will receive a subscription to the Journal for one year—A clean, up-to-date paper, combining valuable educational features with a weekly record of agricultural news presented in a condensed and readable form. Those of you who are already subscribers may have the extra time credited to your own subscription or you may have the paper sent to a friend.

The Following Rules Will Govern the Gift Distribution:

- This Gift distribution will close Monday, 6 p. m., Sept. 28th, 1903.
- All letters containing guesses should be addressed to Stock & Farm Journal Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
- All guesses will be numbered as received and dated.
- In case of tie for any Gift where one or more persons have guessed the same number, the Gift will be awarded to the person whose guess was first received and numbered.
- There can be no division of a Gift in this distribution.
- However, should there be a tie of guesses on one or more of the Gifts, the second, third or fourth tie guesses, as the case may be, will receive the Gifts following the one awarded to the first successful guess.
- In case any one does not guess the correct total attendance at the Texas State Fair, the Gifts will be distributed to those guessing nearest to the attendance according to the above rules.
- The awards will be made on the official report of the president and secretary of the State Fair Association of the total attendance this year.
- Guesses made by subscribers to the Texas Stock Journal and the Kansas City Farm Journal will be accepted on the same basis in this Gift Distribution as the Texas Farm Journal.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS
 Those who are now getting the paper can join the Popular Gift Distribution by sending money for the paper and having their subscription extended from time of expiration. Where subscribers are in arrears, money paying up back subscription, with One (\$1.00) Dollar additional for subscription in advance, entitles the subscriber to four (4) guesses for every dollar sent in.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION To guide and aid those who wish to make estimates, we publish below the yearly attendance of the Texas State Fair for the past 8 years as reported to us by the secretary of the Texas State Fair Association:

1895—Attendance 167,424	1897—Attendance 111,456	1899—Attendance 274,416	1901—Attendance 224,410
1896— 96,900	1898— 188,080	1900— 279,592	1902— 157,844

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SOME LATE CROPS.

Millet may be sown any time during May, June or even in July. About one bushel of seed should be used per acre, and it will always pay to thoroughly prepare the surface, this being specially important because of the fact that millet seed is very small. Millet is primarily a hay crop, and should be cut when the seed is in the milk condition and should be cured with as little exposure as possible, this being accomplished by shocking it in a short time after cutting.

Rape is another crop that may be classed among the late sown crops. It may be sown in feed lots or in the open fields. Five pounds of seed sown broadcast and thoroughly harrowed in will make a splendid crop if there is sufficient moisture to germinate the seed. It is primarily used for pasture and cannot be cured like sorghum, Kaffir corn or millet. It is of special value as a pasture for hogs and sheep and may be used for steers in the fall. It is not a good pasture for milch cows, owing to the fact that it is liable to taint the milk. Rape may be sown almost any time up to the first of August. It is usually ready for pasturing seven or eight weeks after germination.

EXPERT POTATO CULTURE.

For growing potatoes the soil must be thoroughly prepared and firmed. Wherever possible there should be both fall and spring plowing. The potato crop seems to demand a complete fertilizer for its best growth. Farm manures are best applied broadcast, and either plowed in or worked in with a suitable harrow. For most localities with small summer rainfall, flat culture is to be recommended.

If the seed is to be dropped by hand the furrow should be opened by a shovel plow; if the planting is done by machinery, the planter should be set so as to place the seed two to four inches below the surface. The rows should be thirty to thirty-six inches apart in the row. The light application of commercial fertilizers (five hundred to one thousand pounds to the acre) for starting the crop will in most cases prove remunerative. This should be applied in the drill, care being taken that the fertilizer does not come in contact with the seed.

The seed should be well grown and of medium size and carefully kept in the dark and in the cold until time for planting. The seed should be soaked for two hours before cutting, in a solution of corrosive sublimate or formalin; because of its less poisonous qualities, formalin is to be preferred. After being treated the seed should be spread out and carefully dried, and not allowed to come in contact with anything that has been used as a receptacle, with not less than two eyes to each piece.

A few days after planting, the field should be harrowed with a fine-toothed harrow. This is the beginning of the soil mulch which is important to keep over the land during the growing season so as to conserve the moisture. Furthermore, this first harrowing will kill the weeds which are beginning to germinate. It sometimes is practicable to harrow a second time before the potatoes are up. After the potatoes are through the ground the horse weeder can be used once to advantage. A fine-toothed cultivator should be used between the rows throughout the growing season, until the vines practically cover the ground. This can ordinarily be used to advantage as frequently as once in ten days, and should always be used after a rain of sufficient amount to compact the surface soil. It will, of course, be necessary to narrow up the cultivator as the vines begin to spread.—Dr. C. D. Woods.

CULTIVATION OF WATER MELONS
In the course of an article on the cultivation of watermelons, Bryan Tyson of Carthage, N. C., writes the Journal: It is a well known fact that melons will not thrive two years in succession on the same soil, and it is doubtless attributable to the dead vines and roots left from the previous crop. I have what may be considered positive proof of this fact, but have not space for the details. Therefore when plants, beyond the requirements of a stand, are grown the crop is unnecessarily endangered. For this reason when plants are plucked up for thinning purposes they should be carried beyond the limits of the patch and not left where they may disease the growing crop.

In proof of the above theory, if a mole kill a vine the dead vine will start a disease that may spread and ruin the entire patch. To prevent said effect remove the dead vine, and any other that may be in the same hill, at once. So much for the effects of thinning, dead vines, etc., etc.

Sprouted Seed.—Seed may be sprouted as follows: Moisten rich soil with water, but do not make it mud. Then mix the melon seed with the soil and place both in a tin can or vessel of any kind. Then place in the can a wet cloth and then invert the can in a warm room. The steam from the wet cloth being confined in the can, will soon cause the seed to sprout, when they should be planted, sprouted end down. Two sprouted seed, or at most three, will be ample for a hill where only one vine

will finally be left.

Tin cans of proper size may be placed over the seed in the hills, mouths down. The sun shining on the bottom of the cans will soon cause the seed to germinate. During warm days the cans should be raised sufficiently to give the plants air. After all danger from frost has passed the can may be removed and the plants cultivated in the usual way. Old fruit cans will answer, but cans 6 to 8 inches in diameter will be better. The cans will hasten the growth and at the same time protect the plants from insects.

Decoy Beds.—When seed are planted in the open air decoy beds will protect them from insects better than any plan that I have ever tried. Said beds may be constructed from one to two feet square at convenient places here and there in the patch and watermelon seed sown rather thickly therein.

A mixture of three parts soot and one of ashes may be applied to the hill when the dew is on; this will drive the insects to the decoy beds where they can be readily destroyed. The entire brood of insects can be thus destroyed which will prevent them from raising a brood for the next season.

PLOWING UNDER GREEN CROPS.

Heretofore the Journal has strongly advocated the plowing under of green crops as a means of increasing the fertility of the soil. Along this line Walter F. Taber writes:

I have changed a hard, compact soil, incapable of sustaining a crop in seasons of drought, to one of great fertility, on which large and paying crops have been grown. This has been accomplished by a gradual deepening of cultivation and the plowing under of heavy growths of clover and rye, thus adding large amounts of vegetable matter to the soil, which, with proper surface cultivation to prevent evaporation, has so retained and conserved the moisture in the soil as to grow magnificent, healthy crops upon it in seasons of severe drought. As we turn under this mass of matter to the depth of about twelve inches, decomposition takes place, moisture is drawn up from the subsoil and supplied to the growing crop.

A most striking instance of the value of this supply of moisture was shown where a heavy crop of rye was turned under twelve inches deep and the ground set with strawberry plants early in May. Weather conditions were favorable up to June, but from that time until September practically no rain fell. Shallow cultivation was kept up to prevent evaporation. Below where the soil was stirred there was moisture and the strawberry plants had been supplied with that moisture, so that each plant had thrown out runners and grown from fifteen to twenty new plants, all supported by the moisture supplied to the parent plant. The surface soil was so dry that not a single root had been developed upon these young plants, but they soon rooted after the rains came.

In another instance I plowed under a heavy growth of clover the last of

May and planted Evergreen corn. A slight rain fell the day after planting, wetting the ground about one inch deep. No more rain fell to a like amount in two months, yet the corn grew rapidly, maintaining a green, healthy color, when all other fields were growing yellow and drying up. The result was satisfactory, as the crop netted over \$100 per acre. This method of conserving and retaining moisture can be practiced by every cultivator of the soil. Provide plenty of vegetable matter, whether it be in the form of green crops or stable manure. Cultivate deeply and thoroughly before planting in shallow ground and often after planting.

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The Journal Institute

EXPERIMENTS WITH FORAGE CROPS.

The experiment station division of the department of agriculture has been gathering some information regarding the best time to cut forage crops, including oats, field peas, field corn, millet, sorghum, Kaffir corn and cowpeas. A description of experiments is given where analyses were made of these crops at two different stages in the growth of each. In the oats and peas grown together the first analysis was made when the pea-pods were beginning to form the second when the pod had all filled out, and at similar stages of growth for the other crops. The following tables will indicate the stages of the crops at the different analyses:

FIRST ANALYSIS.
Peas. Pods beginning to form.
Oats. Beginning to head.
Field corn. Tassels showing.
Millet. Beginning to head.
Sorghum. Beginning to head.
Kaffir corn. Beginning to head.
Cowpeas. Vines 16 inches high, no blossoms.

SECOND ANALYSIS.
Pods filled out.
In full bloom.
Corn full grown, ear forming.
Headed, seeds nearly ripe.
Headed, seeds forming.
Headed, seeds forming.
Well developed, some pods formed.

In reaching a conclusion various factors were taken into account beyond the mere amount of nutrition found, such as wholesomeness, digestibility, palatability, etc. It was developed that the mixed crop of oats and peas improves in composition as it grows older and should probably be allowed to stand so long as the pea vines remain fairly erect. The constituents in fodder obtained from oats proportion of flesh forming to fat forming and peas is very nearly the correct one for a well-balanced ration for most classes of animals, and it would probably be found unnecessary to supplement this fodder with grain or other foods.

Field corn, millet, sorghum and Kaffir corn decrease rapidly in protein content while heading out. In order to obtain a fodder from these having as narrow a ratio of flesh forming to fat forming foods as possible the crop should be cut at as early a stage as it can be well cured. For roughage to be fed in connection with highly nitrogenous foods it may well be allowed to grow until the seed forms. After that, however, the stalks rapidly become woody and the proportion of waste is greatly increased. No very significant change was found in the cowpeas, but this fodder is highly recommended on account of its large proportion of nitrogenous, strength producing material and small percentage of indigestible fiber.

SHOULD POTATOES BE SPRAYED. A bulletin of the New York Experiment station discusses some very interesting experiments to determine the extent to which blight and rot and in-

juries from beetles may be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, also the number of sprayings desirable. It was found that even where no fungous diseases nor insects were at all prevalent so that a casual observer would say that spraying was thrown away, three applications increased the yield by twenty-eight bushels per acre and seven by forty-five bushels, thus paying for the spray several times over. Where all kinds of diseases, together with flea beetles and bugs, were prevalent, there was a gain of ninety-eight bushels per acre from three sprayings and 123 bushels from seven, a most remarkable result. It was decided that the Bordeaux mixture had a decidedly tonic effect upon potato plants themselves, in addition to the opposite effect upon their enemies. It is best to begin the spraying when the plants are about eight inches high and continue once in two weeks till they stop growing. The common Bordeaux formula, six pounds of copper sulphate to fifty gallons of water, should be used, and Paris green or some other arsenical poison should be added when potato bugs are prevalent. Early and faithful applications are very necessary to entirely prevent late blight and rot. It should especially be noticed that there is never any excuse for spraying with Paris green alone. When this must be used for bugs, the other should be added for other troubles. The expense of each spray is about \$1.50 per acre.

PROFITS IN WASTE PLACES.

Every other farmer in a rolling country has his patch of marsh or swamp. This low area is of service in keeping wells and springs wet and to a certain extent in preventing nearby cultivated fields from drying out in time of drouth. Depending upon the proportion of marsh land to cultivated land in the farm, the lay of the latter in reference to the former, and the present moisture conditions of the plowed acreage, will it be profitable to bring the farm's undrained marsh into cultivation? There are other considerations, to be sure. If there is no opportunity to drain thoroughly the marsh had better go on producing hay. The writer has seen wonderful growth of Swedish and like clover on unplowed marshes, the seeds having been carried down by floods from higher clover fields. Herein lies a suggestion. However, a well-drained low area under cultivation is ordinarily very valuable.

Tile drainage is certainly the most effective and economical drainage for moving surplus water, and of course saves the land open ditches would take up. If general farming is proposed, drains should be placed every 150 feet, and twice and three times as close in truck farming. Were these drains all open, working the marsh would be very expensive and inconvenient. Besides, since handling the earth is the most expensive item of drainage and more has to be handled in open drainage than in the tile drainage, open ditching can not be much cheaper originally than tile drainage. The cost of the latter, when general farming is proposed, is \$11.43 per acre, says Prof. King, of the United States Department of agriculture. Where the farmer attempts to drain thoroughly with open ditches and pays cash for labor it is easy to approach this figure. Where cash is available to purchase tile or to have the whole job done by an engineer, decide on underdrainage.

The tiles need to be laid from three to four feet deep on a perfect grade, dropping two inches or more per 100 feet. Where altogether necessary, a slightly less drop is permissible. No tile under three inches in diameter is safely used. Avoid the vicinity of trees—rootlets have a way of choking up drains. Let the end of the drain open into its outlet above the water line, otherwise there will be clogging up with silt certain. All large undertakings should not be attempted without at least the direction of an engineer. There are engineering contractors, who with their labor-saving ditch machines are able to drain a man's farm cheaper than himself can do it.

A marsh whose chief trouble is floods may or may not need tile drainage, but it needs one or more ditches. These ought to be about three or four feet

deep, and though the grade is important, no serious results follow trifling mistakes. Plow and steel scraper do the work cheapest. When made broad and with sides sloping enough to let grass grow on them there is small expense in the way of periodical cleaning. Slanting, grassgrown sides do not wash or fall in. Straight and parallel ditches interfere least with farming operations.

A breaking plow with a three-foot mould board, a very sharp disc harrow and a slanting toothed harrow are the tools needed when the ditches and under drains are done. After burning the sour, root-matter top off of a peat marsh, plow three inches deep and seed at once to tame grass without a nurse crop. Spring seeding is preferable to fall. Buckwheat grows on peat and improves the soil. But the crops which peat grows are limited, grass-millet not included, being the most profitable, and potatoes and corn the least wisely attempted. Since peat dries out rapidly, ditches in peat marshes should be less than three feet deep. Swamp soils of muck and peat and of muck alone over subsoils of clay or sand, are well suited to general agriculture and trucking. The cultivation is that given ordinarily to low land. The results from these soils, when well-drained, are ordinarily very good, because of their richness and sub-irrigation from the high lands.—Allen E. Neilson, Lincoln, Neb.

CARE OF YOUNG ORCHARDS.

The results of a number of tests to determine the most approved method of caring for young fruit trees are outlined by Prof. R. A. Emerson in a recent bulletin of the Nebraska Experiment station. His investigations indicate that the best all-round method of culture for young orchards is thorough cultivation in early summer, followed by a over crop in fall. A mulch of straw is known to keep the soil moist during summer and it also protects tender roots in winter, but its use will surely increase winter injury to tender tops of trees by prolonging fall growth. Besides, a mulch induces shallow root development, which may result disastrously in later years, and its use is out of the question in large orchards.

Thorough cultivation protects trees against drouth as well as mulching and keeps the roots from forming near the surface of the ground. When cultivation is given in early summer, all that is necessary in order to furnish winter protection is to stop cultivating in mid-summer, grow a cover crop (weeds being better than nothing), which will dry the ground in the fall, causing the new wood growth to ripen early in preparation for winter and which will by holding the snow, or by matting down to form a mulch, protect the tender roots during winter. Good cultivation in early summer can often be given young trees by growing some cultivated crop in the orchard. Tender crops are best since they can not be sown so early as to dry the ground seriously in spring and are killed by fall frosts, thus preventing very late drying. Cropping with corn, for instance, insures fairly thorough early cultivation, and corn is a fair substitute for a cover crop in winter.

SORGHUM AS A FODDER CROP.

Where sorghum is grown as a fodder crop it usually proves such a notable success that interest in its cultivation is gaining rapidly. The second growth is, however, injurious and often fatal to stock. If the following directions are adhered to, the results can not be otherwise than satisfactory:

First, plant late, so that not a blade of second-growth will show itself. Then get good seed to begin with. It is dear; that has always been a drawback. If you have ever tried to clean and dry sorghum seed at home you will not think it is so dear at all. Two acres of corn ground may be devoted to the experiment.

Plant in June after plowing the ground thoroughly and harrowing it twice. By September it will be ready to cut with a mowing machine, after which it should be stacked into win rows with a horse rake and finally shocked the same day. Eight or nine tons of splendid fodder will be the result.

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\$33.50 Buys this handsome, well made and well finished Top Buggy, the finest rig you ever saw in your life sold for less than \$50. Fully guaranteed. Don't buy a Vehicle or Harness until you see our catalogue. Everything for home and farm at wholesale prices. **Manter Mercantile Co.,** 615 Wyandotte St., - KANSAS CITY, MO. "If you buy from Manter it's the best."

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HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1868. My herd consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture 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 young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

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

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Both sexes for sale. M. B. turkeys and Plymouth chickens. W. S. IKARD, manager, Henrietta, Texas.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. None but high class bulls in service. Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Sale stock, both sexes, kept on Saginaw ranch, near Fort Worth. Come and see, or write your wants. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 369.

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

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

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

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

Red Polled Cattle.

IRON ORE HERD Registered Red Polled cattle, some bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, Pittsburg, Tex.

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Tex.

L. K. HASELTINE, DORCHESTER, Greene county, Mo. Red Polls raised in Southwest Missouri, from imported stock. We are so far south there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

W. R. CLIFTON, WACO, TEXAS. I can spare a few Red Polled bulls and heifers, not akin. Also a few Angora goats and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs.

REGISTERED DEVON CATTLE, Breeder, A. Y. Walton, Jr., San Antonio, Tex. R. F. D. No. 1.

"SAN MARCOS VALLEY HERD" Registered Red Polled cattle for sale. J. L. JENNINGS & BRO., Martindale, Tex.

TEXAS raised Red Polled bulls for sale. HOWELL BROS., Bryan, Texas.

MAVERICKS.

John Young has sold to W. D. Parker the old T. K. Wilson ranch in Crockett county for \$4250.

W. C. Winston has sold his fifteen-section ranch in Iatan county to W. R. Felker for \$12,500.

At Quannah recently a deal was closed whereby C. K. Warren of Three Oaks, Mich., purchased 40,000 acres of the X. I. T. pasture for \$100,000.

Winfield Scott & Co. will deliver 1800 head of two-year-old steers to Paul Brewer at Stanton next Saturday for shipment to South Dakota.

Dr. W. K. Lewis of Colorado City, has gone to the Spur ranch, in Dickens county, where he will spay 2200 yearling heifers for the Spur owners.

Gen. R. S. Benson of Carlsbad, N. M., is shipping 2000 two-year-old steers to Wolcott, Col. These steers were recently sold to J. H. Reed of that place.

A sale of blooded Durham cattle will be held June 19 at G. A. McClung's ranch, twelve miles west of Cleburne. Twenty registered bulls and cows are to be sold.

Some thirty-five carloads of steers bought recently by Dal Driskell of Spearfish, S. D., in the Montague country, were shipped out from Clarendon last Monday.

H. B. Cunningham of Cheyenne, Wyo., shipped from Estelline 800 one and two-year-old steers bought from J. T. George of King county, at \$16 and \$21.

W. W. Watts of Crosby county, has shipped from Clarendon 3500 two-year-old steers, recently purchased by Ike Humphrey, a Montana stockman, for \$21 around.

Col. C. C. Slaughter is delivering 5000 two-year-old steers to J. M. Boardman at Hereford. They are for the Pioneer Cattle company, and will be shipped to Montana.

Frank Tomlinson, manager of the Fish ranch in Dawson county, has gone to Hereford to superintend the shipment of 1800 head of steers to South Dakota.

It is announced that the state land commissioner has advanced the price of land in Terry county to \$3.50 and \$4 per acre. Cattlemen and settlers are much dissatisfied over the move.

C. B. Smith of Fayette, Mo., ex-president of the American Hereford Breeders' association, was in Clarendon last week and bought 300 yearlings of O. H. Nelson. The prices were not made public.

A few Dakota buyers are out in the Big Springs country trying to buy steer yearlings at \$12, but are not meeting with much success. The same parties paid \$16.25 around for yearlings early in the spring.

Inspector J. H. Johnson of Kansas, has been ordered to return to Colorado City for the purpose of inspecting cat-

tle expected to be shipped to Kansas for summer pasturage. Mr. Johnson said when he left there about two weeks ago that the Kansas season had closed, but it is expected, since the pasture owners of that state have reduced the price of grazing that the movement from Texas will take on a new impetus.

Capt. John Tod, superintendent of the big Laureles pasture, sold 200 heifers in Fort Worth last week to Richard Carrow, formerly of the firm of Mand & Carrow, for shipment to South Africa.

Beal & White drove 1000 head of short two-year-old steers from Colorado City to Hereford a few weeks ago and have succeeded in selling them to Northwestern parties at \$20.75. The string will be shipped to South Dakota.

J. V. W. Holmes of Nolan county, has purchased the interest of his partner, J. H. Booth, in sixty sections of land and 2000 cattle, for the sum of \$48,000. Mr. Booth is reported to have purchased the T. E. D. ranch in Nolan county for \$10,000.

Reports from Kent county are to the effect that the spring has been so dry in that section that stock water is rapidly becoming an item. It is said, unless rain comes in a very few days a number of the ranchmen of that section will be compelled to move their herds to more favored localities.

Albert Martin, living near Minter, has a Durham calf which is believed to be a record-breaker in weight at birth. It was born last Thursday and twelve hours after its birth weighed 130 pounds. One hundred and twenty pounds is believed to have been the previous record.

The secretary of the San Saba County Stockmen's association is addressing a letter to members of the association asking an expression as to whether some new life shall be thrown into the work or the association disband. Many of the stockmen who have not become members give as their reason the non-employment of inspectors to watch the shipping points in that territory.

The drilling of wells on ranches in some parts of Texas is a new departure which promises to become general, and which will be the means of saving the lives of hundreds of cattle. On the Laird & Kelly ranch near Bovina wells are being bored, a dozen having been completed. This ranch contains 96,000 acres, and with these wells scattered over the pasture lands, stock will be greatly benefited.

Suit has been filed in the federal court at El Paso by W. H. Wren, a Kansas City cattleman, against Richard Riggs, James E. Bowen, R. D. Gage and J. W. McCutcheon of Pecos to recover the sum of \$10,825. The money sued for is a sum which was assigned to the plaintiff by the firm of brokers who recently negotiated the sale of the Riggs ranch and cattle, and the claim is made that after Riggs was forced into bankruptcy the brokers are being denied their commission.

The Hereford Grove stock farm, near Childress, is getting up quite a reputation for the quality and quantity of alfalfa grown there. It is related, in the index, how C. S. Weddington brought in a stalk of alfalfa from the Hereford Grove farm that was of last fall's sowing. It measured nearly eighteen inches. The roots were at least twenty inches long. They have a considerable acreage down there and all of it is looking nice and promises a large yield this season.

Col. Albert Dean, live stock agent of the bureau of animal industry, headquarters at Kansas City, advises the federal quarantine inspectors located at points in Texas as follows: "Pursuant to telegraphic instruction from chief of bureau you are instructed not to issue certificates for cattle affected with scabies or mange, and scabby cattle intended for shipment to Montana must be dipped twice, under official supervision, before a certificate of health may be issued. Unless other-

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade Shorthorns.

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

JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas. I have 500 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

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

POLLED DURHAM and Polled Angus cattle, and Cleveland Bay horses. Young stock for sale. DICK SELLMAN, Rochelle, McCulloch county, Tex.

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W. A. RHEA, PROPRIETOR Rhea Mill herd of Shorthorns, Durhams, has for sale choice registered young bulls, ones and twos. Also, a nice lot of cows, ones, twos and threes. Good individuals. No trouble to show stock. Phone in residence at McKinney and Rhea Mill, Texas.

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

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

CRESCENT HERD, registered Short horn cattle, young stock, both sexes, for sale. Address CHAS. MALONEY, Haslet, Texas.

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED SHORT HORNS AND POLAND CHINA HOGS FOR SALE. Young bulls by the Undeafed \$1000 bull Royal Cup No. 123993 and out of \$500 cows. Poland China Herd headed by Perfect Sunshine No. 2927 by "Perfect I Know," whose get has never known defeat in the Show Ring. Sows in here by the \$25.00 "Corrector" and the Grand Sweep Stakes winner, "Proud Perfection," sire of America's greatest prize winners. JNO. E. BROWN, Granbury, Tex.

WM. D. & GEO. H. CRAIG, Graham, Tex., on Rock Island railroad, below quarantine line, breeders of registered Shorthorns and double-standard Polled-Durhams. Young bulls and heifers of serviceable age, our own raising, for sale. All of the oldest and best Shorthorn tribes and of the choicest breeding. Correspondence invited and all inquiries answered.

WM. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville, Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

DURHAM PARK HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Herd headed by Young Alice's Prince 171111, Champion Shorthorn Bull of Texas. Imp. Count Mysie 149751, bred by Geo. Campbell, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. **DAVID HARRELL,** Liberty Hill, Texas.

Aberdeen Angus.

ALLENDALE HERD, Aberdeen Angus, the oldest and largest herd in the United States. Registered animals on hand at all times for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address THOMAS J. ANDERSON, manager, Alledale Farm, Rural Route No. 2, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, and visit the herd there; or, address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ills.

REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE, Texas raised, highest grade. Try the Daddies for market toppers. Hornless and harmless males and females for sale at all times. Prices reasonable. J. N. RUSHING, Baird, Tex.

wise ordered, lime and sulphur dip, prepared and used as directed in Farmers' Bulletin No. 152 (Scabies in Cattle), must be used for all official dippings; two weeks to elapse between dippings."

T. F. B. Sotham, the famous Hereford breeder, of Chillicothe, Mo., has just made a trip out in the Midland country, where he purchased 1600 head of high-grade cattle, consisting of twos, yearling steers and spayed heifers, for his special sale at Chillicothe. The prices paid were from \$18 to \$20 around, and the cattle were bought of Half Bros., Hendricks, Crowley, Scharbauer & Aycock and others. This is Mr. Sotham's first visit to that section of the state, he having heretofore operated in Panhandle cattle.

You may be the fortunate one to get that \$500 piano, which the Journal offers to the best guesser. Read display "ad" on another page, and forward estimates without delay.

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SWINE

In choosing a boar for the herd try to select one possessing both intelligence and a good disposition.

Lice thrive on filth, not on cleanliness. When they do appear a spray of five parts water to one part coal oil, repeated twice, will destroy the pests.

BREEDING AGE FOR SWINE.

Experience is a great teacher. For that reason the man who has learned in this great school is listened to with greater care and his statements given more thought than is the theorist. J. N. Reinhart, writing for the Swineherd on the time to breed gilts says that in his experience the most profitable time is when they are past eight months old.

This will bring them due to farrow after they are one year old. From that time to 18 months is the most profitable time in my judgment. I never expect a gilt to do her best from the first litter. We can get as much quality from the first litter, but never get the size. To make improvement in my herd I always get it from well matured sows after having their first litters. Then I get the quality combined with plenty of size, and size in a herd means rapid growth with strong constitution, which both breeders and farmers are seeking for.

DRENCHING THE HOG.

When it becomes necessary to administer medicine to the porker, in alopathic doses, the farmer will discover, if he has never realized the fact before, that the "mortgage lifter" is a rather untractable animal. In reference to dosing, a writer in Swineherd says:

A great many farmers make a mistake in the way they attempt to drench a hog. It is customary to set the hog up on end and pour the drench down into the throat with a drenching bottle, which very often strangles the hog to death, and at the best is dangerous and injurious.

There are times when it becomes necessary to drench a hog, when they are not able or will not take the necessary medicine or physic.

The proper way to drench is to have a tough stick of some kind about 1½ inches square and two feet long, with a ¾-inch groove made in it in the shape of a trough. Then use a ¼-inch rope over the upper jaw of the hog in a loop. Then let one man hold up the head just high enough without straining the hog. Then put your trough-shaped stick in the mouth just far enough for the end to touch the middle of the tongue. Hold the stick at an angle of about 45 degrees. Then pour the medicine in the trough of the stick, and I can assure you the hog will get the most of it without strangling.

I think this will be of benefit to some of your readers. I know it would have been to me if I had known it sooner.

CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE.

When the hogs are first found to be affected with hog cholera or swine plague, the lot or pens where they have been confined should be disinfected by dusting plentifully with dry air-slaked lime, or by sprinkling with a 5 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid, if the advice of Dr. Salmon of the Bureau of Animal Industry is followed. The animals should then be moved to new quarters. If possible, the sick and apparently well should be separated before they are moved, and then put into different lots. This is not essential, but it is an aid to the treatment. The hogs should be kept in dry lots, or pens, where there is no mud, and, above all, no stagnant water. It is well to keep these lots disinfected by the free use of air-slaked lime or carbolic acid.

During this treatment the hogs gain a marked degree of immunity. No doubt this is the result of attacks of the disease from which they recover. This recovery is in spite of the continued infection of the premises, and even though the hogs which have gone through the outbreak are apparently well and thriving, new hogs added to the herd are liable to be attacked. For this reason, five or six months should be allowed to elapse before any new hogs are purchased and brought on the premises or before any are sold to be put among other lots of hogs. Young pigs born under such conditions in some circumstances are able to resist the infection, while in other cases they may suffer severely and die.

If any hogs die during the progress of the outbreak, their carcasses should

be immediately burned or buried deeply, and the places where they have lain or the ground over which they are dragged should be disinfected with carbolic acid or lime.

Hogs should not be allowed to run at large in the vicinity of railroads over which swine are being transported. Infected hogs are frequently shipped to market, and there are sufficient droppings from the cars in which they are carried to scatter contagion along the railroad for the whole distance they travel.

When these diseases appear upon a neighboring farm, precautions should be taken to prevent introduction of the contagion. No one should go upon the fields or into the pens where the sick animals are and then go to another farm where the disease has not appeared.

Experience shows that hogs kept in a pen or small lot are less subject to infection when cholera is in the neighborhood than those which are allowed to run at large or in the fields. It is consequently advisable, when there is reason to fear this disease, to keep hogs in a small enclosure, which should be as dry as possible, and disinfected once a week, with air-slaked lime or a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. A small quantity of carbolic acid (13 to 15 drops, according to age) in the drinking water tends to prevent infection and may have a beneficial influence upon the course of the disease.

MISTAKES IN WEANING.

Beginners in swine husbandry are prone to make mistakes in weaning pigs. If sows have been bred to farrow within about 8 or 10 days of each other the weaning of pigs is then a short and easy job. Sows that have nursed their pigs 12 weeks or thereabouts will readily submit to the weaning process. It is not well to feed sows all they will eat after their pigs are weaned, for the lessened flow of milk decreases the demand for food, and much of the food previously given to the sow can be fed to the pigs direct with greater advantage, says "Farm, Stock and Home."

But if one has a bunch of old sows that farrowed in May or June, one should not make the mistake of trying to wean all the pigs at the same time, as is often done to get rid of some extra work. Unless such pigs are fed separately, those from the young sows will become stunted and unprofitable, for the older pigs will be masters at the trough. Again, the same food may not be the best for both kinds. Weanlings are too often confined to small pens and filthy yards, and so place, time and occasion are fruitful of torture, and final loss and disappointment. Too often pigs lose more flesh in weaning than can be put on them in double the time.

It is far better to confine the sows, moderately feed them and leave the pigs at liberty, though we like the plan of letting the sows have the old clover pasture, with an allowance of a few ears of corn and turning the pigs into a pea field. Or if there is none, let them have roomy yards adjoining their pens. A great mistake is often made in feeding the pigs the same as when they were eating with the sows. One should carefully ascertain what they will eat clean at each meal and feed according.

We have found it better to feed three or four times a day than twice. Those who have little or no milk to feed should feed oil meal, provided it was a portion of their food while nursing the sows. If not, commence by degrees, using about 8 pounds daily for 80 pigs, dissolved and mixed with their shorts or middlings.

Another mistake often made is having the bulk of feed too sloppy, thus forcing pigs to drink so much useless water to get a certain amount of nutriment. A great amount of milk is wasted by feeding too large a bulk at a time, which only impairs digestion, which will be made manifest by the pigs rooting everything endways. Then is the time when charred corn cob will supply most of the materials the pigs root for. Salt should always be placed where they can get it at will, just as humans can.

By consulting the figures as to attendance at the Texas State Fair on previous years, it ought to be easy to arrive at a pretty good conclusion as to this year's attendance.

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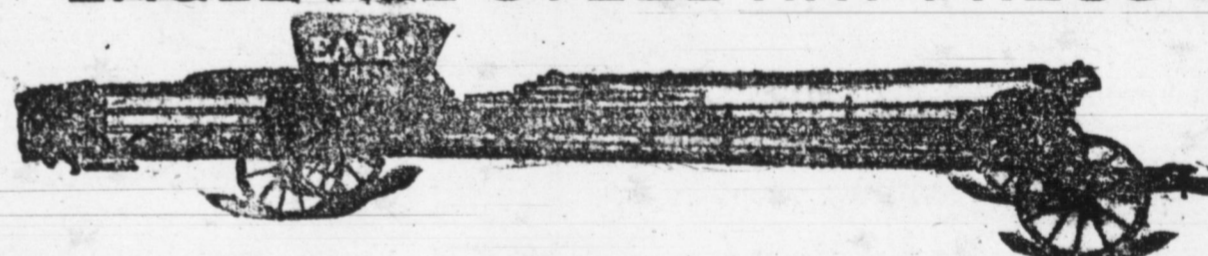
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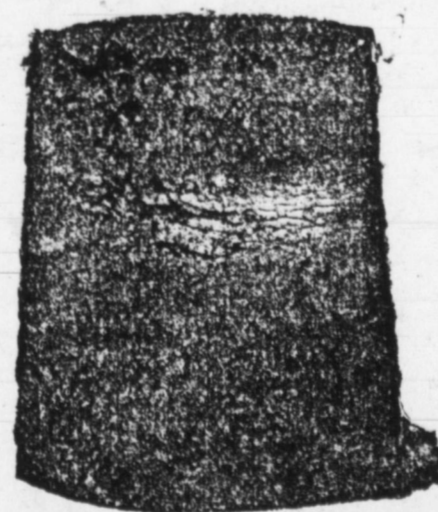
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SHEEP---GOATS

During the dry season in July and August the wise shepherd, who has planted a field of rape, will not have to worry about the possibility of short pasture. It may be planted as late as the first of August for fall feed and should be broadcasted, five pounds to the acre.

The mohair market continues strong, the consumption being unusually large. The popularity of mohair fabrics in plain and novelty weaves for women's wear is principally responsible for the big consumption of domestic and foreign mohair. Prices for lustre mohair range from 30 to 35c, according to grade.

FACTS ABOUT THE ANGORA.

None of our domestic animals have made such rapid progress into general favor so soon after it has been introduced into the country, as has the Angora goat. Only half a century ago, the first Angora was landed in this country as a curiosity, and it has been only within a few years that they have attracted any attention, first for their hair and pelts, and very recently for their meat. They have increased very rapidly within the last few years and there are now probably between 500,000 and 1,000,000 scattered through the states, Texas having the greater number.

There was a great prejudice against the meat of the Angora, and while large amounts of it was sent to market during the last year or two, it had to be sold as mutton, but soon it was discovered that it was a superior quality of mutton, and now it has come into such high favor that it can be sold for just what it is—Angora meat. The demand for it has grown to such an extent that there will soon be completed a large packing plant in Kansas City for the exclusive use of handling the Angora goats. The plant will be equipped with a tanning outfit, and the skins will be made into robes, mats, etc., the demand for which is large and constantly growing, and which now cannot be supplied.

As the Angora goat can be raised so cheaply, will live on most anything, is very hardy and is very prolific, we may now see the Angora industry come rapidly to the front, and it bids fair to be one of the most prosperous businesses in which anyone can engage.

FEEDING AND CARE OF SHEEP.

Successful sheep husbandry depends on the attention to these two essential factors, carefully carried through with the utmost regularity. It is quite as essential how feed is given to the flock, as the kind given, to realize the full benefit to the shepherd.

Sheep are not generally thought to be as intelligent as most of our domestic animals. However, they are sensitive to every minute that passes after the usual feeding hour has arrived. They will announce its arrival by restlessness, which means wear on their system and loss of flesh. Therefore, the more regular and systematic we are in feeding, the less food it will take

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to keep them in good condition. The intervals should be so divided as to secure the full digestion of the food. At each time feed no more than they can consume.

Every shepherd is cognizant of the fact that good breeding is the fundamental principle to better breeding and improvement. Its characteristics are inherited by turning the best feeds into growth and the greatest percentage of high-priced mutton of early maturity.

Neither can ignore the results of good feeding upon the fleece. Every setback of the sheep by sootily damaged or poor feeding is marked by a weak spot in the fleece, in which the fiber breaks, the growth is arrested and the wool is greatly reduced in value.

Foods vary in composition. Some consist largely of the carbohydrates, or fat-formers, as timothy hay, corn fodder, oat straw, millet and corn. Others are richer in protein, or flesh and bone formers, as clover hay, oat and pea hay, oats and bran.

As a guide in the choice of feeds in common use there are tables with the nutritive ratio given. The careful feeder will make up such a ration as will be best for the purpose fed.

In my experience I know of no feed equal to clover. But, owing to the shortage of clover hay during the last winter, I have successfully fed my sheep on oat and pea hay, early cut millet hay and corn fodder, with a light ration of bran.

Another point in the care of ewes during the winter is abundant and daily exercise. This is imperatively essential for the development of strong lambs.

To secure this give the run of a corn field, from which the corn has been removed; or they can be fed corn fodder daily when the weather permits, some distance from their barn, where they will eagerly hasten for this feed and obtain a good deal of exercise in this way. With our mutton breeds they should have ample accommodations for feeding their hay under cover.

Their barn need not be a costly structure, but should be dry and provided with an abundance of light. As a sheep is naturally provided with a warm coat that is impervious to the cold, if it is only dry, a dark, warm barn is a dungeon to them, and in such quarters they will not thrive and eat well. Cold draughts blowing through their barn are also unhealthful.

Shearing should be done previous to their being turned out to pasture, as the ewes that are sheared early rear the finest lambs by not carrying their fleece in the warm weather.

A sheep tick can never obscure himself from the eye of the true shepherd. Ticks and sheep cannot be raised together profitably. A week after shearing, the sheep and lambs should be dipped in one of the commercial sheep dips to destroy the ticks.

Sheep are especially pastoral animals and close croppers. A typical pasture is a clean pasture with a dense growth of short grass so closely covering the ground that they will not pull up the roots. An old pasture is dangerous to the flock and too costly at this advanced age of agriculture. They are more or less infected with sheep's worst enemy—internal parasites.

A good dressing of air-slaked lime on an old pasture two weeks previous to the flock being turned out will give good results for the labor, or divide the pasture and plow the land and grow clover, oats and peas, rape and other green crops and double the capacity for feeding the flock. But I urgently advise the rotation of crops to keep the land pure.

Stagnant or pond water should be guarded against, as it is liable to be contaminated with larvae of the pestilent parasites. The flock should be supplied with pure water in troughs pumped from deep wells.

A short time after the haying season is over the sheep are turned on the meadow to graze on the tender aftermath of clover and timothy.

I also sow clover or rape on all the oat fields. After the grain is harvested turn the flock on the stubble fields to pick the loose heads of grain and sweet young clover or rape. Handled in this manner the flock is in good condition for the coming winter.—Paper by R. E. Roberts, read before Wisconsin Farmers' Institute.

THE HORSE.

Where horses are employed at slow work a part corn ration will suffice.

Size in the mare should be considered as important as size in the sire.

A horse should not be overfed on hay. When given in too large quantities the digestive organs become overtaxed and indigestion results.

A new field of usefulness for the "bad acting cayuses" of the Western plains has been discovered. They are now being slaughtered, canned and sent to Japan by a firm in Portland, Oregon. The Japanese think they are getting dried beef.

AMERICAN HORSES ABROAD.

From an English exchange it is learned that a sale of horses, shipped to Europe from the United States, took place at Glasgow, Scotland, recently at which unusually good prices prevailed. Sound, heavy horses brought the equivalent of \$200 to \$350 in American money, while truck and van horses for use in the cities realized from \$250 to \$340 each. Matched drivers were eagerly sought, and sold from \$500 to \$700, in teams. All the horses offered had the advantage of size, and were peculiarly adapted to the needs of the purchasers. It is a well known fact that there are not enough special purpose horses in this country to supply the demand, consequently the expense of exportation to foreign markets need not be entailed. Conditions, however, emphasize the fact that horses of these classes are as scarce in Europe as they are in this country. Good work horses and well matched teams are sought by the trade, and these the farmers should aim to supply.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPEED.

Just how to develop the speed of horses is one of the problems that confronts every trainer of harness horses. It is highly probable that each pupil requires a little different handling, and

different lessons, from the common run of horses, but there should be some general rules for the development of speed that all trainers can follow with advantage.

All development should be gradual. Most trainers, when they see their pupil shows an improved gait are anxious to increase it too rapidly. They keep him up to the top of his speed from day to day, or every other day, until he becomes sore and sour in disposition, and hee frequently gets to going slower instead of faster. Many keep at it till they "kill the goose that would have laid the golden egg," that is, spoil the colt entirely for speed purposes.

It does not answer either to confine the pupil to jogging only. Jogging is necessary, but when the colt feels like stepping fast, give him a short brush, let him rest up a little and let him have another brush if he wants to take it—but don't give him too much fast work, not enough to tire and dishearten. It is true, the only way to develop speed is to develop it, to let the colt step at his best clip several times a week if he is well booted, so as not to strike himself.

With older horses one of the great faults with many trainers is to give their horses too much fast work early in the season, warns Breeder and Sportsman. It really takes weeks and months to properly prepare a horse for fast work. He must be fitted by degrees. A short brush at moderate speed occasionally is a good thing, but too much fast work is ruinous. Fast trials should not be indulged until a few weeks before the horse is expected to race, and then not up to the top of his clip. Many a race has been lost by fast trials before the race was begun. Reserve the supreme effort for the race itself. We by no means say that well regulated trials are not essential to prepare the horse for races—but give them in several seconds slower time than the horse is able to show when all out. Like in everything else, the trainer with the most brains and who is most thoroughly devoted to his business will achieve the greatest success.

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A California horticulturist claims to have produced a variety of blackberry that is pure white in color. The question now arises, how can it still remain a blackberry and be so radically at variance with the original.

The kind of hogs sent to the packing centers may be "down," but fancy porkers with long pedigrees still command a pretty good price. Last week in Pekin, Ill., a Poland-China sale was held, at which a matronly looking sows with a litter of six pigs passed under the hammer for \$2000. A woman whose maternal sympathies had been aroused purchased the outfit.

Floods and tornadoes have been doing considerable damage to the growing crops in some quarters, but the vast majority of farmers have escaped losses from these causes, and ought to be thankful for a season that has been so productive as a whole. A few isolated failures cannot detract from the widespread success already attained and the promising outlook for the future.

Visitors to the Pecos valley these days are strongly impressed with the remarkable success of irrigation, and carry away with them the belief that New Mexico is fully prepared for statehood. While this may be true, it should not be forgotten that Oklahoma, by virtue of its much larger population and more advanced state of development, has a prior claim to recognition.

From now on the mule will be regarded with more respect than has usually been the lot of that useful beast heretofore, if Chief W. D. Coburn of the live stock department at the Louisiana Purchase exposition has his way. There has never been any doubt that the long-eared brother of the horse was a very valuable farm animal, but somehow he has escaped the glorification which is his due, probably because appearances were against him.

Stories about the Western farmers being so prosperous this year that they have been "buying pianos" are again being circulated through the Eastern press. It might be inferred from the "writings" that the piano is a luxury that most tillers of the soil cannot afford. As a matter of fact, many are already supplied with good instruments. Those that are not, should lose no time in qualifying for participation in the Journal's gift distribution.

From the Texas Agricultural experiment Station the Journal has received an instructive bulletin pointing out the adaptability of alfalfa, peanuts, velvet beans, millet and rape to the soils of the state and their value as forage crops. The work is well illustrated, and presents the facts in condensed form. It should prove of benefit to every farmer in Texas and the Territories. Copies may be obtained by addressing Director W. D. Gibbs at College Station.

Another milestone in the development of the Southwest will be passed next month, when much of the school land in West Texas will be thrown on the market and leased to farmers at a nominal price. These tracts have been monopolized for years by the big ranches, but will now be largely divided up and put under cultivation or devoted to stock farming. In most localities the rainfall is heavy enough to produce a good yield, when crops adapted to the soil are planted. Water may be struck less than 100 feet below the surface at many places, hence irrigation from bored wells will probably be successful where artificial moisture is re-

quired. By the terms of the agreement entered into by the lessees, they will be required to establish a water supply.

In almost every farming community there is some one who happens to get along better—raise larger crops and have finer stock than any of his neighbors. Such an one should be accepted as an exemplar, and his methods carefully studied and rigidly followed. If a man can raise 50 to 60 bushels of corn, 20 to 40 of wheat, and a bale of cotton to the acre, his neighbors, whose crop yields are not half so large, should do the same by following his practices. What is needed, and what we must have before farming can be made to yield a legitimate profit, is better farmers—farmers reduced to asystem and practiced on strictly business principles.

A LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY.

The educational feature of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, the importance of which should not be overlooked, will be the largest map of the United States ever constructed. It will cover six acres, and will represent the growing crops of each state. By reference to this unique cultivated tract, the visitor to the fair may readily become informed as to the predominating agricultural product in any locality. This will be the principal attraction of the open air exhibit, arranged by the Bureau of Plant Industry, auxiliary to the Department of Agriculture.

The several acres were fenced off early in April, and the entire tract was richly fertilized. The ground was then plowed and harrowed, the soil pulverized and the entire tract sowed to cow peas. This crop not only enriches the soil, but prevents the growth of weeds, and will render the subsequent plowing unnecessary. As the crops to be grown will be required to be planted at intervals up to a short time before the opening of the exposition, further plowing would prove impracticable. When an exhibit is ready to be installed the gardeners simply pull up the cow peas covering the space required. The ground is found to be in a receptive condition, and requires but little work upon it.

The "cow pea" hint is an important one, which will no doubt suggest possibilities to the mind of the Southern farmer. It suggests that he might profitably grow this choice hay on an undeveloped portion of his own land, and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil.

DIPPING FOR TICKS.

As the dirigible balloon is coming to be recognized as the most likely solution of the air ship problem, so the dipping process is gaining in favor as a cure for ticks on cattle and sheep. Manufacturers of several fluids now claim that their preparations are an absolute preventive of splenic fever, and offer to demonstrate the fact to the satisfaction of government inspectors without expense to the authorities. Recent experiments at Quanah, Tex., were partially successful; in fact, they proved of such material benefit to the herds treated that an exhaustive report concerning every detail of the test was forwarded to Colonel Albert Dean at Kansas City by Judge M. M. Hankins, chairman of the state sanitary board. Colonel Dean was so favorably impressed that he announced his intention of detaching a representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry to be present at another demonstration to be held shortly at a more central point. In the meantime other experiments will be carried on along the same line near North Fort Worth, where a large vat has been constructed for the purpose. Where vast herds are involved the dipping process may not prove effective in checking the progress of disease, but a dipping vat could, without great expense, be made a useful adjunct of the farm; and it is now a recognized fact that the stock farm, and not the range, means the maintenance of the livestock industry in the Southwest upon a permanent and substantial basis. Where one stockman was opposed to the maintenance of a private dipping plant at his own expense the "community of interests" idea, under which so much has been accomplished towards the development of the new country has provided it.

GALLOWAYS AS BEEF CATTLE.

Among breeders, Galloway cattle are not generally as popular for beef animals as Shorthorns and Herefords, yet there are many who maintain that the advantages of this type have been underestimated. Along this line Mr. C. B. Rowland of Iowa, says:

"I have firm faith in the pure bred Galloway cattle, and strong confidence in grade Galloway cattle, and it is possible for any painstaking breeder to be prosperous and any observing farmer or feeder successful. In frankly asserting my preference for this breed and earnestly pushing their claims for superiority, I do not ignore the fact that there are grand qualities in all the beef breeds and that pure blood is as eloquently to be praised and admired as the scrub is to be persistently fought. How many times in recent years in discussing the merits of various beef breeds have we heard a statement sometimes like this: 'Yes, the Herefords are the best cattle on the range, but on our farms the Blacks or the Shorthorns seem to be popular.' This statement is always made by a Hereford ranchman or some one that is simply guessing at the mark.

"The characteristics of the Galloway on our farms in what is called the great corn belt, are as follows: First, they are better rustlers than any cattle, being always on the hunt for something to eat, no matter what the conditions of the weather are. Second, they as sires are very prepotent; no matter what the dam is, the get will be hornless and nine-tenths of them will be black. This being the case, they are better sellers and are always sought after by breeders.

"The one great and only reason that our ranches have not more Galloways on them is, there are not enough bulls to supply the demand, as the ranchmen always buy in carload lots and our breeders are scattered all over the United States and Canada. The expense of getting them in carload lots is so great it makes the cost more than when the breeders are close together, or one breeder has a full carload. It is yet possible for the Galloway to gain supremacy on the range. The Galloway is wonderfully hardy, for its lung powers are great and its coat a magnificent robe of long black hair, which has taken the place of the buffalo robe in the markets of the world.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

The year book of the department of agriculture, at Washington, which will be published soon, will contain the official report of Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, on the epidemic of foot and mouth disease which appeared in the New England states last autumn and winter. Dr. Salmon says that 4175 cattle were affected, and that 3543 were slaughtered to prevent further spread of the contagion. The total compensation paid the owners of the cattle killed was \$120,007. He says that the outbreak was very virulent, adding:

"The disease spread with extreme facility and affected all the cattle in the infected herd within a few days, while their fever was very high, the loss of flesh extreme and the after results unfavorable."

Dr. Salmon says that the communication of the disease to the persons using the milk of animals affected has been frequently reported during the Massachusetts outbreak. They were not investigated, however, and it is not positively known that the disease affecting the people was identical with that of the cattle. "During the outbreak the sale of milk was stopped as soon as the disease was found upon a place, and for that reason there was not the opportunity for the infection of mankind which exists when an outbreak is more extended and affects practically all the milk-producing animals of the country. However, people were advised to Pasteurize the milk which they used and thus avoid any possibility of infection."

A \$500 piano, a \$250 gasoline engine and a \$100 range are a few of the "snaps" offered by the Journal, to promote interest in the Texas State Fair.

Chicks bred from weakly or sick fowls are pretty certain to be diseased from birth.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

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

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

RANCHES.

FOR SALE—If taken soon, at Canyon Ceta Stock Farm, 10 coming two-year-old registered heifers. 3 of them will go in any show herd in Texas. Also one of my herd bulls (Bright Boy), 5 years old, an Empler calf. He is by the celebrated Corrector, dam, Cherry Lass; she by Cherry Boy—two of the most noted bulls in the U. S. of A. I will give him to right parties on good notes, low interest. My reason for selling is to lessen stable room next winter. Come soon. They will be sold when seen. C. T. DeGRAFT-TEUREID, Propr.

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

IMPROVED RANCHES for sale: 14,000 acres, \$1.25; 5000 acres, \$2.00; 12,000 acres, \$2.00; 20,000 acres, \$2.50; 8,000 acres, \$2.10; 20,000 acres, \$3.00. Unimproved: 9,000 acres, \$1.00; 20,000 acres, 60 cents. Improved farms from 160 to 6,000 acres, \$10.00. All splendid investments. Liberal terms arranged; small cash payment, balance time. Address Charles Rogan, Austin, Texas.

RANCH, CATTLE AND GOATS FOR SALE—Ranch of 25 sections—16,100 acres—in Edwards county, one section deeded, balance leased land, leases run from three to six years; all fenced and divided into three pastures with small horse pasture in each; two good ranch houses with pens, corrals, etc.; four good wells with plenty of water, besides the well there is everlasting water on the ranch; land is good quality of grazing land, well covered with grass, mostly mesquite. Pasture runs up to within 9 miles of Rock Springs, the county seat. Twelve hundred head of good shearing goats, 100 head of registered Angora goats; 600 head of stock cattle, 100 head of two and three-year-old steers, 12 head of good saddle horses; cattle are well bred and in good condition. Will sell cattle or goats without ranch or stock, but will not sell ranch without the cattle. For further information and prices, address, J. D. PEPPER, Rock Springs, Tex.

RANCHES FOR SALE—1920 acres school land, improved, 3 miles Dalhart, \$5000; 4408 acres patented, heavy land, mix grass, \$13,224; 1578 acres patented, fine mesquite grass, \$3156; 3200 acres school land, improved, fine ranch, \$7000; 4480 acres patented, sage grass, \$5960; 1000 acres patented, well equipped small ranch, stock, tools and feed. Write for price. One of the best equipped ranches on North Plains, four sections school, 12 sections leased, all fenced and cross-fenced, 350 head good stock, plenty of water; situated on Rito Blanco canyon, 3 1/2 miles from Dalhart. Best bargain in 100 miles of Dalhart. Write for price and particulars. Largest list of small ranch property of any company west of Amarillo. DUNSON, FLOYD & HOFFMAN, office Dalhart Hotel Annex.

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

PASTURAGE.

PASTURE TO RENT—I have sufficient pasture with plenty of water to carry 1100 head of cattle to rent, five miles from railroad; prices very low. PRES-LIE B. COLE, Pauls Valley, I. T.

I STILL HAVE some good grass in Creek and Osage County. Terms reasonable. T. J. JORDAN, COLLINSVILLE, I. T.

STENOGRAPHERS.

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

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Four sections school land, well located for small stock farm. Box 82, Channing, Tex.

TWO MILLION acres government land in Beaver county, Oklahoma, open now for settlement; going fast. Map and full particulars 50c. WHIPPO & PERRY, Ochiltree, Tex.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—18 sections level plains land all in a solid body, six miles S. E. of Amarillo, "the Chicago of the West," all fenced and watered. This tract is every foot rich land, and will make suitable location for a small colony of industrious farmers. For further information address the owners at Meridian, Tex. LOCK BOX 24, Meridian, Tex.

FOR INFORMATION about rich black superior farm lands or ranches in Coleman county, Texas, and prices and terms, cool summers, fine water, no malaria, no boll weevil, free round trip railroad tickets, write H. A. TURNER, 911 Guaranty Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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

BLACK waxy land farms for sale, and will loan you money to help pay for you a home. ROBERSON & WATSON, Dallas, Tex.

REMEMBER, we have more choice farms listed, and are selling more than any other agent. ROBERTSON & WATSON, Dallas, Tex.

CHOICE black waxy land farms in Dallas county, in small and large tracts. If you will let us know just what you want we should be in a position to suit you. ROBERTSON & WATSON, Dallas, Tex.

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

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—About 4500 head of highly graded stock cattle, in classes and quantities to suit purchasers, also about 400 stock horses, at the Las Moras ranch in Menard county. If desired, arrangement can be made to leave the cattle and horses in present pastures on excellent range until fall or next spring. Apply to Max Martin, Masonshrdlu Apply to MAX MARTIN, Mason, Tex., or WALTER TIPS, Austin, Tex.

MILCH COW wanted. Registered Durham, 2 to 6 years old, good milker, moderate price. DR. G. H. SANDIFER, Lyra, Tex.

FOR SALE—Two and three-year-old smooth South Texas steers; 100 to 1000.—L. TILLOTSON, Sealy, Tex.

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

DURHAM CATTLE FOR SALE.—I offer my herd of Durham Cattle for sale, consisting of 85 cows, 3 extra fine registered bulls, 20 yearlings and long yearling heifers, and 47 young calves. Will sell cheap if sold at once. Write for particulars. S. D. EVERETT, Kiowa, I. T.

115 HIGH GRADE stock cattle, nicely marked, 3/4 to 7/8 Hereford, one registered bull; from 6 years old down. Write or wire, T. M. HAYS, M. D., Santa Anna, Tex.

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

FOR SALE—Seven registered Red Poll bulls, good individuals, ages 13 to 23 months. Price \$75 for choice, \$60 around for bunch. GEO. H. SAUNDERS, Leefors, Gray county, Tex.

MULES—Two cars, ones to sixes, car broke mares, one jack, will pay spot cash for good stuff. State prices wanted. A. C. MIDDLETON, Muskogee, I. T.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. L. G. ADAMS, eyes, ear, nose and throat infirmary, surgical and difficult cases, practice limited to this specialty, ten years, close investigation solicited; reference banks, business men of county or call for reference from hundreds that were led to office, but now see to read. Mineral Wells, Tex.

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

DOGS FOR SALE—Hound pups. Address H. L. PRIMM, Primm, Tex.

LADY wishes position as teacher in a family. Can teach English, music, drawing, painting, elocution, etc. Address MUSIC TEACHER, care of Mrs. Davis, Iatan, Mitchell Co., Texas.



NATIONAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.
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There are other officials yet to be named.

The recent bulletin promulgated at the national headquarters of the American Society of Equity, urging farmers to hold their wheat in anticipation of a rise to \$1.00 a bushel, has attracted widespread comment from the daily press all over the country. Various opinions are expressed, but one fact is admitted on all sides, that the presentment of the argument was strong and vigorous. The society, through its authorized agents, has spoken. Now let us hear from the agriculturists themselves. What do they think of the project? Read the bulletin, as outlined in last week's issue and send in your views to the Journal, for publication.

HELP THE CAUSE ALONG.

Brother Farmer, you are looking across the fields of waving grain and grass, and wearily, but hopefully, threading the long rows of corn. Who shall fix the prices on these coming fruits of your toil? You and your fellow farmers are the only ones who can answer the question; it all depends on you.

Isn't it strange that the man who sits on a stool and holds the money bag, can control the man who sits on the meat barrel with his feet on the flour chest, holding the meal bag? The farmer in the local union must settle the question whether this strange fact shall continue to be a fact.

The meetings of the local unions must be interesting if they call the farmers from their homes after the toilsome days of this time of year. Routine work of any kind becomes irksome. Hence these are times to tax the resources of local officers. Interesting surprises, the springing of unexpected but useful questions, new plans to attract and win the masses and increase the membership—such as these, come in good play now.

"What can I do to be the greatest help to the cause." This question is in the hearts and on the lips of many progressive farmers. 1. Get as many to join the local union as possible. 2. Induce as many as possible to subscribe for Up-to-Date. This is a work of education, rather than of agitation, and the farmers who have the light must bring it to those who are still in darkness. With one million members in the A. S. of E., and another million reading Up-to-Date, we would guarantee that not another pound or bushel of farm products need be sold below a price fixed by the farmers themselves.

But how can the equitable control of farm products be brought about? Just as other combination events are brought about—by organization. But what will it cost? What have successful combinations to control other products cost? Millions. What does it cost the farmer for machinery to make his crops? Millions. What does it cost him in labor to direct that machinery to successful production? Millions. The

farmer pays it all without a murmur. But when he comes to the one more step that brings him home—that gives him a just reward for all this expenditure and toil—he hesitates, stops! The millions of Carnegie, of Morgan, of Rockefeller, are not asked for. One dollar a year, not so much as it takes to sharpen the average farmer's plows, will do it. Can a single farmer hesitate?

A distinctive difference between the A. S. of E. and other great farm organizations that a few years ago, attracted world wide attention, is that the A. S. of E. seeks only to control the farmer's own products, and fix prices upon them. What matters it to the farmer what doctor A, lawyer B, merchant C, miller D, or manufacturer E, may do? If farmers A to Z stand in line, elbows touching elbows, they can meet all these other gentlemen face to face, and in a voice which will not fail to be heard, may demand equity in price. Admitted that all the other fellows may be organized for the same purpose, to hold up the price of their products, in such a contest which must win? 1. The one who meets the other in equity—fairness. 2. The one whose products cannot be done without. 3. The one who can, if need be, provide himself with substitutes for what the other produces. Every one of these advantages is on the farmer's side. The world cannot live a month without the farmer's products. The farmer asks no exorbitant prices; he proposes to meet his fellow-producers in reason and equity; he is willing to take the prices fixed by others on their wares, and make his own conform thereto in all fairness—this is equity. Were the products of every other industry withheld, the farmer would suffer, but he could live, and would find substitutes for them as history shows he has done when occasion required. In the face of these indisputable facts, we do not see how there can be any agricultural doubting Thomases.—Arthur Dixon McKinney, Indianapolis, Ind., national secretary.

ASSETS OF THE FARMER.

In a recent address before the Sphinx Club in New York Herbert Myrick, editor of the American Agriculturist, said:

"The farmer has collectively more tangible assets, as well as vastly greater potential resources, than any other interests. The steel trust is but a pigmy, compared to the possible agricultural trust. In this country the farmer owns six million farms, less than one-third of them mortgaged, whose annual product is six billions in value, and affords home or occupations for over thirty millions of our people. While producers of most of our food and raiment, American farmers are also the greatest body of wealth consumers of manufactured products.

"Farmers and their families constitute the great consuming market. Their ability to consume is almost limitless, and the trade to be obtained by advertising through the agricultural periodicals to such a constituency, is as yet in its infancy.

"The farmers' boys and girls get the best education. I was not surprised to find through comprehensive inquiry, that the majority of college students come from the farm.

"The best of the agricultural press comes close to the highest ideals of journalism, in purity, character, reliability and circulation. The farmers' high character, rather than his material success, makes him the backbone of the nation and the chief factor in national development. He insists upon having the latest and best and is ready to pay for them, but more than this the farmer and his family are constantly attaining a higher social and ethical position, and are taking a broader part in civic life."

HOGS FOR SALE.

SHERMAN HERD—Poland China and Duroc Jersey thoroughbred hogs. In this herd is a majority of the prize winners at Dallas and San Antonio fairs 1902—125 pigs ready to ship in June and July. Write for full information. C. D. HUGHES, Sherman, Tex.

REGISTERED Poland China hogs. I have eight very fine Perfection Sunshine Poland China pigs for sale, at reasonable prices. They are good ones. Their sire is a son of Chief Perfection 2nd; their dam is an Ideal Sunshine. STUART HARRISON, Fort Worth, Tex.

POULTRY.

BARGAIN OF LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Entire breeding pen of full blooded Light Brahma chickens, consisting of 22 hens and 3 roosters at \$25.00. Choice 2s at \$5.00. Apply at once. A. C. MACHEMEL POULTRY YARDS, Bellville, Tex.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Live agents to sell Dr. White's Electric Combs, patented Jan. 1, '99. Cure dandruff, hair falling out, sick and nervous headaches, yet cost no more than any ordinary comb. Sells on sight. Agents are wild with success. Send 50c for sample (half price). Write quick. THE DR. WHITE ELECTRIC COMB CO., Decatur, Ill.

AGENTS make \$5.00 per day advertising Pond's Salve and Corn Cure. Send 4 cents stamps for particulars. E. A. POND, Putnam, O. T.

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

A FARMER'S SON OR DAUGHTER can earn a lot of money in their own town distributing the products of a large Mfg. Co. whose goods have had steady sale for 25 years, wholly by local agents (men and women) who earn from \$500 to \$1200 a year each, many of them having been with the company since its start. It requires no capital. A self-addressed return envelope sent to-day to A. LEA WADE (T-101), Roxbury, Mass., will bring you full particulars by return-mail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOLL WEEVIL EXTERMINATOR—I have got it and as it will take some money to introduce it and make the proper arrangement to put it in operation, I will give some inducements to the proper parties. Address LOCK BOX 320, Tishomingo, I. T.

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

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

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

STRAYED—Dark brown horse fifteen hands high, twelve years old, branded K cross. Reward will be given for return. E. B. DAGGETT, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

GEE WHIZZ Insect Powder. Only sure exterminator in the world. Kills instantly bedbugs, cock roaches, ants, lice, fleas, potato bugs, and all other insects. Not a bug left in the house two hours after it is applied. Large package, by mail, 25c in silver; 3 pkgs., 50c; 7 pkgs., \$1.00. Write to-day and send all orders to White Mountain Herb Co., Department 14A, Hayfield, Minn. Agents wanted.

SICK PEOPLE, let me tell you how to get well without medicine. Address DR. J. S. RICHARDSON, Mineral Wells, Tex.

ARITHMETIC SELF-TAUGHT.—Do not despair because through neglect you have forgotten what you once learned about arithmetic. Prof. Spangenberg's New Method requires no teacher. 194 pages; price 50 cts. Best book ever published. Geo. A. Zeller, Pub., room 499, 18 S. 4th, St. Louis, Mo. Established 1870.

WANTED—Expert machinist, foundry people, repairers, blacksmiths; write for particulars how to braze castiron. DR. J. S. BAILEY, Denton, Tex.

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

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

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

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

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

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

DAIRY

If the feed is continued while the cow is bearing calf, the progeny will inherit a tendency to put more cream into the milk.

Anything that adds to the comfort of the cow decreases the amount of energy and nerve force expended by her and increases her power of secreting milk.

PURIFYING THE CREAM.

During the last three years considerable effort has been made to find a means by which the odor and taste of wild onion and bitter weed may be removed from milk and cream. In the spring of 1901 the writer was requested to try a patent compound claimed to remove all kinds of weedy taste from milk, but it proved to be an absolute failure. Cooking soda (saleratus) was also given a like trial, but failed of the purpose claimed for it by some people. Having failed so far to find anything that when fed to the cows would remove weedy taste in the milk the next step was treating the milk and cream.

Bitter weed taste was removed entirely from cream by thoroughly mixing it with two or more parts of water at any temperature above 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and then running the whole through the separator. Saltpeter dissolved in water was tried an aid in removing the bitterness, but as good results were secured without it as with it. Rapidly and slowly heating milk and cream to various high temperatures did not remove bitterness, but often imparted a cooked taste.

Butter made from washed cream (as above) was pronounced free of all bitterness by the station customers. Butter made from unwashed cream was decidedly bad and was often rejected by the customers. No means were found to remove the bitter weed taste from whole milk. In the spring of 1902 milk and cream were treated for the wild onion flavor the same as in the previous year for the bitter weed taste.—Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station.

POINTS FOR THE DAIRYMAN.

Wilber J. Frazier, professor in dairy husbandry of the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, has compiled the following valuable summary of dairy suggestions:

Investigation shows that from a sanitary standpoint there is need of improvement in many dairy conditions.

No other food will absorb bad odors so quickly as will dairy products, or deteriorate more rapidly under adverse conditions.

Milk being an excellent medium for the growth of bacteria, it is of special importance that it be kept as free from germs as possible.

No other food is produced under conditions where it is so difficult to prevent contamination.

Since the largest amount of contamination comes from the udder during milking it is important that all udders be washed before milking. In the production of milk for direct consumption this is imperative.

The average weight of dirt which falls from muddy udders during milking is 90 times greater than that which falls from the same udders after washing, and when udders are but slightly soiled it averages 22 times greater.

It is essential to the production of clean milk that the cows be kept out of the mud. The barn yard should have natural surface drainage and should be covered with a coat of gravel or cinders sufficiently deep to form a hard surface at all seasons of the year.

Stables of costly construction are not necessary, but they should be provided with numerous windows and an efficient system of ventilation which will furnish a good supply of fresh air without creating a draft on the cows.

Whitewash being one of the best disinfectants, the stable should be whitewashed at least once a year. In order to accomplish this successfully

the sides and ceiling must have a firm, tight surface to which the whitewash can be applied.

The floor of the milking stable should be smooth and solid. The platform on which the cows stand should be of such length that all droppings will fall into the gutter, thus preventing the cows from becoming soiled when lying down. The stables should be cleaned regularly each day.

As soon as drawn, milk should be removed from the stable to a clean room provided for the purpose and aerated and cooled at once to 60 degrees F. or below.

All dairy utensils and everything with which the milk comes in contact should be rinsed, thoroughly washed, and sterilized after each using.

Bottles used in delivering milk for direct consumption must be thoroughly washed and sterilized after each using to avoid the danger of carrying disease from one house to another.

Every creamery, cheese factory, dairy, and milk depot should have a solid, impervious floor. The floor should be well drained by being properly pitched to a gutter which is connected with a good system of well tapped sewerage.

The walls for at least three feet above the floor should be of some smooth, impervious material; if of wood above this, they should be kept well painted to facilitate cleaning.

Milk should be conveyed through open conductors whenever possible. When a pump and closed pipes are used they should be so constructed as to be easily taken down and cleaned each day.

Milk cans should be washed, and sterilized with steam at the factory, and some other receptacle should be used to return the skim or whey to the farm. If the cans are used for this purpose they should, by all means, be emptied as soon as they reach the farm, thoroughly washed and scalded, and placed on a rack in an inverted position with the covers off.

Dairy markets should be developed by selling products of known standards put up in such forms that the consumer will get the original package and know its grade or quality.

COWS DURING THE DROUTH.

The necessity of maintaining a normal flow of milk during a summer drouth will be conceded by all who feed for profit, observes a writer in Successful Farming.

In complete soiling one acre of soiling crops equals two and one-half acres of good blue grass pasture for feeding dairy cows. Partial soiling is an economy that no dairy farm can afford to neglect. Supposing the drouth was to come about the 25th of June. Your first substitute would be red clover, if you have it. Don't use rye; it will taint the milk. If clover is not on hand, sow Canada peas and oats, each 1½ bushels of seed per acre; for a succession, fifteen or twenty days later sow again.

If the season proves wet, your first sowing will be a failure as far as the peas are concerned, for they will lodge and rot off. When cured before ripe enough to shell this makes excellent feed, being rich in protein. Millet, sown one bushel to the acre about the middle of May, will be ready to succeed the peas and oats in sixty days.

By this time King Corn has elevated his banner, and is entitled to right-of-way. A plot of some of the early varieties of sweet corn, followed by another of Stowell's Evergreen, will carry you through until the field corn is right, and no waste land, for everyone of these varieties make good winter feed when cured in proper condition.

The silo is said to be the panacea for dry spells, but as I cannot speak from experience, "silence is golden."

Hoping the star of alfalfa will soon rise, meanwhile experimenting a little in that direction, we rely on the method above set forth. Use brains; they are as important as feed. Weed out. Don't feed a cow that only returns seventy-five cents for a dollar's worth of rations. In your selections for mating in your herd, be an artist. Produce your ideal, and future generations will bless you for any progress made.

POULTRY

Clean water should be served to the chickens in clean vessels twice daily.

Give the poultry as much attention as the calves and pigs receive. They are no better able to shift for themselves.

It is as important to keep the coops in a dry place as it is that the chickens, when roosting, should have an abundance of fresh air.

Scaly legs in chickens are produced by a parasite that burrows into the skin. The treatment consists of applying lard and coal oil in equal parts, the second application being made ten days after the first.

AGE OF BREEDING STOCK.

The question, "What is the proper age for breeders," may be rather a puzzle for some but to be concise in answering it I will say nothing but mature stock should be used. Although some may have success in the mating of cockerels, I would advise the mating of two-year-old cock birds to hens of the same age, if vigor and stamina are to be had in the young stock. For birds at this age are matured according to the laws of nature and large, vigorous, healthy young stock can come only from fowls in their prime and such that possess all their faculties. Although cockerels are used by a multitude of breeders, I think it a mistake not to use well matured male birds.

It is the old and tried breeders that are to be relied upon. And the experienced breeder knows the value of such birds, while in the mating of cockerels or pullets their breeding value is not so well known.

Your selection of all breeding stock should be always with a well defined purpose. Do not have a hobby, it is one of the set-backs in the breeding of fancy poultry. Remember there is a great difference in the breeding value on an intelligently bred bird and a chance bird. Do you not think the carefully bred bird will uplift your flock to a higher standard of perfection than the chance bird that is apt to upset years of careful and judicious breeding? Therefore breed from your best, year after year, remembering that quality is better than quantity, and in these days of close competition the best, and they only, run a chance of getting the prize. Go slow and be

POULTRY.

57 PREMIUMS—57 in three shows in 1901. Breeders of high class Poultry. Single Comb White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15, and White P. Rocks Eggs \$3.00 for 15. Fine stock for sale at reasonable prices. State agents for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Shipped from Dallas at factory prices. Send for free catalogue. Also carry in stock Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, Mica Crystal Grits, Ground Oyster Shell, Lambert's Death to Lice, powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters. **THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS, 439 Cole Ave., Dallas, Texas.**

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

GOLDEN WHITE AND BUFF

Wyandottes, Barred, Buff and White P. Rocks, White, Buff and Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, C. I. Games, eggs \$1.25 for 13. Brown and Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Silver Hamburg, eggs \$1.00 for 13 eggs. Pekin ducks, \$1.50 for 10 eggs. M. Bronze and White Holland turkey eggs, \$1.50 for 10. **E. EDWARDS, Pittsburg, Texas.**

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

I HAVE FOR SALE

1000 young and old chickens now ready to ship, such as Light and Dark Brahmas, Barred White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Golden, Silver and White Wyandottes, Single and Rose Combed Minorcas, Leghorns of all breeds, Partridge, White and Buff Cochins, all varieties of Bantams; also all varieties of Games and Polish ducks and turkeys and geese. I will guarantee every bird sent out to be as represented. If you don't find it so, send them back and I will refund money promptly. Please send 2-cent stamp for one of my 1902 catalogues, which will give description of every bird I advertise, also prices, which are very low. Eggs for sale any time after March 1 at \$1.40 per setting, delivered anywhere in the United States and guaranteed to reach you in good order. Would be pleased if you will send for catalogue; am sure that it will interest you.—Address **W. SEIDEL, Elroy, Ill., Box T.**

FOR SALE—EGGS

from fine Mammoth Bronze turkeys, W. Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, incubator eggs; catalogue Glengary Poultry Yard, Somerville, Tenn.

EGGS! EGGS! FOR HATCHING.

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

on your lookout for many things will, like the bursting of a bubble, turn your day dreams of a glorious success, abruptly into a gloomy disappointment. **F. L. PRATT.**



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Because we are close to you—you get your goods next day, no weeks delay. If your order reaches us to-day you get it to-morrow.

We have a reputation to maintain, we are a home Co. and do business with a home people, therefore our Whiskies are Pure and we want more than one order from you. We are reliable and honest and if our whiskey is not as represented send it back and get your money back.

Our special offer of One Quart of 8-year-old Rosedale Rye Whiskey for \$1.00, express prepaid, will convince you that you should have a gallon at \$3.00.

You cannot buy anything purer, better or more satisfactory than Rosedale Rye—no matter how much you pay.

Try this Special Offer, one quart for \$1.00 and you will add your testimony, with thousands of others, it is the best you ever drank.

Harvest is Coming—Trade with a house that will give you the best whiskey and quickest service.

As a Special Inducement to each one who will out this "ad" out and inclose with order for four quarts of Rosedale Rye at \$3.00 per gallon, we will SEND FREE ONE BOTTLE OF PORT WINE.

Packed in plain boxes—No marks to indicate contents. This is 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 whiskey anywhere in Texas by railroad in two days. Address all orders to

\$1.00 SOUTHERN LIQUOR COMPANY, \$1.00
378 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.
PATRONIZE A TEXAS INSTITUTION.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

What would the world be without variety? Soon half would die from sameness or satiety.

That is what the poet says, and it is true of things to have in one's house as well as of the clothes we wear. We would soon weary of ourselves if we were obliged to appear always in exactly the same kind of garments, and fortunately for us and our reason we are permitted to have changes in the fashions of our home decorations and furnishings too. I can remember when white marseilles bedspreads and ruffled pillow shams were considered absolutely necessary to the peace and happiness of the woman of the house,



NEW STYLES IN JARDINIÈRES.

and now see what has entirely displaced them. A round roll has made the old pillow hide in some forgotten closet, while a lace spread lined with satin of some preferred color covers the bed. This lace cover is not very strong and is everlastingly being sewed up, but it is the style. When one has a country house rooms are furnished with hangings of cretonne or chintz, and the bedspread and pillow roll and the cushions, bureau covers and dressing table covers—in fact, everything which in times gone by was furnished with other fancies is now made to match with beruffled and lace edged chintz or whatever the material is. Each room is done in one tone, and to assist in carrying out this color scheme there are handsome fiber rugs of the different hues. Red and white, blue and white, green and, in fact, all the colors are represented. Table covers are shown to match the rugs.

In bedrooms, parlors, dining rooms and libraries there are from two to half a dozen jardinières, some on small tables and some on their own stands. There is less effort made to cultivate flowers around country houses than heretofore, so plants are set in these to lend their grace and freshness to the rooms. I do not know but this is a good plan for some reasons, but—well, I love to fuss around flowers too well to be a dispassionate counselor.

There is a new thing in jardinières and such things made of pottery. They are now oxidized with a silver finish and are particularly cool looking and pleasing when filled with green things. Ferns, which are set close and so planted that they hang over the outer edge a little, make beautiful ornaments for the table, the dark silver harmonizing admirably with the tender green of the ferns. The jardinières are made in many sizes, so that they may be filled with any preferred plant. They may be left outside also without injury. Some of the jardinières are so large that, with the pedestal, they can almost make a shade—with the proper plant, that is—and thus they are just what women have been wanting for porches. Some are bronzed, others are painted and still others are glazed. There is something for every one. But all are marked by soft and harmonious colors.

It is unprofitable to speak of the china for these luncheons, for each woman has her own, but I may say a word about the unusual amount of glassware that is added to all country

services, to say nothing of the city requirements. Glassware has had two drawbacks—the cut glass is so very dear and, unfortunately, so fragile, and the pressed glass has been so clumsy and ugly. There is a new process of annealing and working the glass, so that now the pressed glass is as handsome as the finest cut glass and has a tougher quality, which makes it desirable from every point of view, and some of it is quite as elegant and artistic as cut glass, like tall vases for cut roses, great lemonade bowls and so many other things that I cannot mention them. But it seems to me a move in the right direction that fashionable women have taken to the general use of this glassware in view of the fact that it is so superior from the hygienic view point. Glass cups and other vessels do not crack like china to admit the dreaded microbes. Clear glass is beautiful to set out a luncheon, tea or dinner table, but colored side dishes for small matters are too pretty to leave aside.

There are fan, strawberry, chrysanthemum and thistle designs in annealed pressed glass, besides spoon trays, punch cups, coffee mugs (quite new these), nappies and drinking glasses of every kind, and as they cost little in comparison with the cut glass we can see why women have seized upon them for country use.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

THE SUMMER PIAZZA.

No matter how small the piazza is it can be made into a delightful little nook for warm evenings so that when the man of the family comes home he will find a cool spot in which to sit and doze or enjoy his paper.

One family I know has transformed the rather wide piazza into an ideal summer living room. The house is part wood and part stone and the lower half—what would be the railing of the veranda—is of stone. On the top of this has been placed a long, narrow row of boxing painted a dull green and filled with flowers of the hardy variety—geraniums, heliotrope, nasturtiums, etc. The spaces between the pillars are fitted with shades of split bamboo, which may be raised and lowered at will. This is very convenient in case of rain, and it keeps the piazza always partially shady. A rug or two cover the floor, and wicker chairs painted green or red are scattered here and there. There are a couple of rustic tables bearing books and magazines and two or three lamps hung for safety on wrought iron brackets.

If in a mosquito district it would be well to inclose the veranda with



AN OUT OF DOOR LIVING ROOM.

screens and to have a screen door. These screens may be partially covered by climbing vines.

If wicker furniture is not desired the plain wood mission furniture may be used.

A hammock, a tea table and a lot of linen covered pillows are necessities.

If a piazza is fitted up in this fashion its uses are without number. At any rate, the rest of the house will be pretty sure to be deserted in its favor.

HELEN OLIFTON.

NOVELTIES IN LIGHTING.

More than half of the beauty of a room consists in its artistic lighting. The hard light of gas or electric globes has done more than a little to spoil otherwise artistic effects.

When first electric light was introduced it was unwelcome on account of its harsh white glare. Now, however, manufacturers have invented new and soft tones in glass which allow a mellow pleasant light to filter through, and the greatest ingenuity has been devoted to designing bulb holders.

The illustration shows two of the most recent. One is a bunch of flowers and is done in green bronze and tinted glass. The other is an artistic hall lantern of ruby glass and wrought iron. Muffled glass is toned in every color and may be bought in the most attractive opalescent tints, in the soft gray green of ancient vitrified glass, or it will show the strange glint of mica.

Even the humblest gas jet or electric light bulb may be made soft and beautiful by the addition of a crape paper flower which will give dainty tints to the light which it veils.

Just now the approved fixture for a hall is a polished iron lantern of Flemish shape, its panels filled with green or amber muffled glass, the whole hanging from an arm fixed in the wall. Old flat bottomed Venetian lanterns, as well as empire torches, are also used on stairways.

For the table elaborate flower-pieces in glass or silver are made. The light shed through the flowers reflects the exact shade of the petals. When the floral centerpiece is not adopted electric candles with floral shades of muffled glass often take their place.

BEATRICE MILLER.

Since the close of the Boer war there has been a great call for breeding sheep from South Africa.



BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment,

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

It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair,

Held in Dallas, 1895.

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

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors.

GEO. E. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.



I AM THE MAN TO GIVE YOU THE BEST BUSINESS EDUCATION MONEY WILL PURCHASE

BOOK-KEEPING, BANKING, STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, PENMANSHIP, PREPARATORY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. Best Methods, Best Buildings, Best Teachers. SEND FOR HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Address: Conrad J. Tobey, President, Tobey's Business College, Waco, Texas; Tobey's Institute of Accounts, New York City.

Stevens Ideal Rifle.
No. 44.

Price Only \$10.00.

Made in all the standard calibers both Rim and Center Fire. Weight about 7 pounds. Standard barrel for rim fire cartridges, 24 inches. For center-fire cartridges, 26 inches.

If these rifles are not carried in stock by your dealer, send price and we will send it to you express prepaid.

Send stamp for catalog describing complete line and containing valuable information to shooters.

THE J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
P. O. Box 3438 CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

\$25
TO
CALIFORNIA

Every Day Until June 15th the

will sell one-way tourist tickets to California Common Points with privilege of stopover at many points in California...

For descriptive literature and further particulars see agents, or address
W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston.

TONIC STOCK SALT
SAFEST, SUREST AND BEST.

A New Letter Will Appear in This Space Each Month. You Can Write Any of Them Direct.

HALLETSVILLE, TEX., Dec. 27, 1902.
Inland Mfg. Co., San Antonio, Tex.

Dear Sirs: It is with great pleasure that we can recommend your "Tonic Stock Salt" as the best purifier we have ever had for stock.

All cattlemen who have used it are greatly pleased.

Yours truly,
J. H. APPELT.

FOR CATTLE, HORSES AND SHEEP.
M'fd by INLAND MFG. CO. SAN ANTONIO TEXAS.
PACKED IN BAGS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS WE SELL PURE BONE MEAL.

CATTLE SALES

Charles Quinn of Midland has sold to E. T. Soper fifty head of muley yearlings at \$16.

Reynolds Bros. have sold to Ash Bros., at Pecos 2000 two-year-old steers at \$19.50.

Roberts Bros. of Howard county have sold 1500 yearling steers to South Dakota parties at \$16.25.

Felix Mann of San Angelo sold to J. S. Dabney 270 head of stock cattle at \$11 and \$12 per head.

Fred Wilkins of the San Angelo country sold to John Hassard 600 head of steers at \$20 around.

Mark Oliver of Sonora has sold out his herd at \$10 per head to J. E. Kay, and will return to San Saba.

Ben Mayes of San Angelo has sold to George Weber twenty-seven two-year-old heifers at \$15.50 per head.

Webster Rouse of Llano county has purchased of David Stewart twenty-five yearling steers at \$10 per head.

Z. T. Brown of Midland has disposed of 450 head of yearlings to E. S. Aiken of St. Joseph, Mo., at \$16 around.

James Cushney has bought 2500 twos from Thomas Montgomery of Blanco at \$20 per head, delivered at Clarendon.

A. J. Long sold 800 two-year-old steers at Hereford to C. C. Bradford at \$20 around. They will be shipped to Montana.

F. Collinson has delivered to James Cushney at Clarendon 2000 head of twos, with a few threes thrown in, at \$22 around.

Marsh Larker of Omaha, Neb., purchased in Deaf Smith county recently, 1200 steers, including 1050 twos and 150 threes, at \$20.

Burnett & Geeslin of Mills county bought from Dick Murray seventy-five stock cattle at \$11; from W. N. Ryländer twelve stock cattle at \$10.

E. D. Harrington has purchased from Baker & Camp at Midland 375 yearling steers and spayed heifers at \$15 average per head.

Lake, Tombs & Co and C. Lemons, ranching near Lubbock, have purchased from Oscar Smith 3000 two-year-old cattle at \$20 per head.

Captain Thomas Montgomery of Crosby county has sold to Clay Robinson & Co. 2500 two-year-old steers at \$20 average.

Jack Ferruys and John Molesworth have bought 1600 yearlings and twos from various parties in the Matador section, paying prices ranging from \$15 to \$20.

W. E. Barrow, a prominent Nolan county ranchman, who has extensive ranch and cattle interests in Stonewall county, has returned from Hereford, where he sold 1500 two-year-old steers at \$21 around.

Lee Shuler of Concho county has purchased the Ranbarger stock of cattle, brought up from Kimble county, at \$10 per head. Yearling steers are selling in that section, which is below the quarantine line, at \$10 around.

Ignasio Benavides, Regeno Flores

Tutt's Pills

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

SICK HEADACHE,

cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite,

DEVELOP FLESH

and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

and D. Ochoa, prominent Mexican ranchmen of Webb county were in Beeville a few days ago and purchased from V. Kohler a carload of grade bulls at \$30 per head.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Some representative sales of quarantine cattle at St. Louis last week were as follows:

Hootsell & Weir, Torras, La., 85 steers, 847 pounds average, at \$3.75; 133 stags, 876 lbs. av., at \$3.75; J.-P. Reed, Hebronville, Tex., 29 cows, 657 lbs. av., at \$2.75; 2 steers, 660 lbs. av., at \$2.90; J. R. Rich, Mathis, Tex., 71 mixed, 576 lbs. av., at \$2.50; C. F. Bunkley, Millett, Tex., 31 mixed, 588 lbs. av., at \$2.70; H. W. Earnest, Millett, Tex., 40 steers, 718 lbs. av., at \$3.25; 22 cows, 675 lbs. av., at \$3.00; B. A. Ryman, Widsworth, Tex., 145 calves, \$9.75; J. F. Mitchell, Kaufman, Tex., 20 yearlings, 258 lbs. av., at \$2.25; 18 calves, \$8.50; 39 mixed, 502 lbs. av., at \$2.05; C. B. Lucas, Berclair, Tex., 216 steers, 1026 lbs. av., at \$4.25; 22 steers, 1025 lbs. av., at \$4.25; 96 steers, 987 lbs. av., at \$4.35; O. G. Hugo, Dilley, Tex., 111 cows, 740 lbs. av., at \$2.95; 38 heifers, 455 lbs. av., at \$2.50; Moore & Allen, Cline, Tex., 144 steers, 910 lbs. av., at \$3.75; 94 steers, 908 lbs. av., at \$3.75; 142 steers, 917 lbs. av., at \$3.75; Joe Cotulla, Cotulla, Tex., 37 heifers, 602 lbs. av., at \$3.10; 92 steers, 662 lbs. av., \$3.25; 26 cows, 903 lbs. av., at \$3.35; T. Dewes, Inez, Tex., 52 steers, 965 lbs. av., at \$3.85; O. G. Hugo, Dilley, Tex., 38 heifers, 481 lbs. av., at \$2.35; D. W. Wright, Alice, Tex., 27 cows, 654 lbs. av., at \$2.40; C. Branch, Edna, Tex., 69 steers, 941 lbs. av., at \$3.85; 23 steers, 921 lbs. av., at \$3.90; 20 mixed, 737 lbs. av., at \$2.55; 23 steers, 947 lbs. av., at \$3.90; 199 calves, \$9.00; R. E. Caperton, Austin, Tex., 7 mixed, 1272 lbs. av., at \$2.00; 1 bull, 1160 lbs., \$2.50; 35 steers, 1083 lbs. av., at \$4.20; Mitchell Bros., Uvalde, Tex., 26 steers, 848 lbs. av., at \$3.85; 107 steers, 867 lbs. av., at \$3.80; C. Gilman, Cotulla, Tex., 14 mixed, 474 lbs. av., at \$2.60; 17 cows, 822 lbs. av., at \$2.90; Davis, George & Davis, Rosenberg, Tex., 123 steers, 913 lbs. av., at \$4.00; R. F. Darst, Rosenberg, Tex., 94 steers, 842 lbs. av., at \$3.70; 8 steers, 721 lbs. av., at \$3.25; J. M. Dobie & Co., Driscoll, Tex., 16 cows, 773 lbs. av., \$3.00; 42 steers, 800 lbs. av., at \$3.30; J. M. Dobie, Driscoll, Tex., 116 steers, 908 lbs. av., at \$3.80; 22 steers, 1054 lbs. av., at \$4.05; 133 steers, 920 lbs. av., at \$3.80; Richard King, Driscoll, Tex., 90 steers, 707 lbs. av., at \$3.40; 55 cows, 826 lbs. av., at \$2.95; 1 cow 1070 lbs., \$3.55; J. M. Dobie, Beeville, Tex., 400 steers, 924 lbs. av., at \$3.90; 1 steer, 1210 lbs. av., at \$4.25; R. G. Love, Pearsall, Tex., 28 cows, 827 lbs. av., \$3.20; 28 steers, 831 lbs. av., at \$3.40; Moore & Allen, Cline, Tex., 229 steers, 929 lbs. av., \$3.75; 162 steers, 946 lbs. av., at \$3.75; 1 stag, 1130 lbs. av., \$3.25; J. Crutchfield, Inola, I. T., 75 calves, \$10.00; G. A. Mabry, Talala, I. T., 107 steers, 807 lbs. av., \$3.65; 1 bull, 1050 lbs., \$2.65; Billhartz & Thompson, Pearsall, Tex., 54 cows, 726 lbs. av., \$3.00; 6 steers, 875 lbs. av., \$3.75; Beaver H. Hinds, Pearsall, Tex., 114 cows, 721 lbs. av., at \$2.85; 1 bull, 1020 lbs. at \$3.50; Fowler Bros., Bartlett, Tex., 37 steers, 1051 lbs. av., at \$4.15; 34 steers, 1084 lbs. av., at \$4.25; 15 calves, 860 lbs. av., at \$3.70.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Among the representative sales in the quarantine division at the Kansas City live stock market last week were the following:

M. Dillon, Valley Mills, Tex., 48 steers, 1060 pounds, \$4.15; 51 steers, 900 lbs., \$3.75; C. M. Cauble, Aquilla, Tex., 25 steers, 1032 lbs., \$4.10; 31 steers 836 lbs., \$3.75; 10 bulls, 1408 lbs. \$3.35; 2 bulls, 1385 lbs., \$3; S. A. Ambertson, Norman, O. T., 82 steers, 892 lbs., \$4.05; G. R. Casey, Ballinger, Tex., 220 steers, 1070 lbs., \$3.95; M. Haiff, Pearsall, Tex., 252 steers, 841 lbs., \$3.85; R. P. Etter, Lone Oak, Tex., 10 cows, 856 lbs., \$3; 16 cows, 816 lbs., \$2.80; 17 steers, 789 lbs., \$3.35; 2 bulls, 1060 lbs., \$2.90; J. W. Mosely, LaCoste, Tex., 19 cows, 830 lbs., \$2.85; W. W. Grant, St. Joe, Tex., 28 cows, 759 lbs., \$2.75; R. C. Parker, Ft. Smith, Ark., 87 cows, 764 lbs., \$2.90; R. A. Riddles, Caddo, I. T., 22 cows, 832 lbs., \$2.85; 24 cows, 729 lbs., \$2.40; Tuanner Bros., Dallas, Tex., 55 cows, 791 lbs., \$3.45; J. W. Crump, Rockdale, Tex., 30 cows, 751 lbs., \$3.15; G. R. Casey, Ballinger, Tex., 23 steers, 1058 lbs., \$4.10; W. S. Edwards, Caney Kan., 45 steers, 1116 lbs., \$4.15; Sam Russell, Hico, Tex., 24 steers, 937 lbs., \$3.90; A. J. Russell, Hico, Tex., 45 steers, 752 lbs., \$3.15; 7 cows, 838 lbs., \$2.85; Blackwell & Thomas, Hebronville, Tex., 25 stags, 883 lbs., \$2.85; W. C. Hoffman, Talala, I. T., 19 steers, 1137 lbs., \$4.15; M. Mayer, Coalgate, I. T., 45 steers, 1123 lbs., \$4.20; Henry Burns, Elgin, Kan., 25 steers, 959 lbs., \$3.90; Lassater & Smith, Helen, I. T., 74 steers, 1053 lbs., \$3.90; 9 cows, 813 lbs., \$2.90; 17 cows, 828 lbs., \$2.65; H. L. Howard, Falls City, Tex., 80 steers, 800 lbs., \$3.10; 22 cows, 850 lbs., \$3.10; 32 cows, 760 lbs., \$2.75; U. H. Bray, Valley View, Tex., 30 steers, 882 lbs., \$3.55; E. R. Rachall, Ochelata, I. T., 74 calves, 154 lbs., \$5.40; 6 calves, 206 lbs., \$3; H. Taylor Bliss, O. T., 37 calves, 146 lbs., \$5.25; 6 heifers, 656 lbs., \$3.40; J. L. Barringer, Ada, I. T., 75 steers, 977 lbs., \$3.75; W. L. Reed, Warren, I. T., 13 mixed, 661 lbs., \$3.50.

Read the Journal's special offer on page 2, then try for a prize.

A \$100 range will be the pride of some good housewives' kitchen after the Texas State Fair. See particulars on page 2.

A special from El Paso says: The movement of Mexican cattle to Canada and the Northwest, begun a week ago, has been stopped because of storms in the North. The Colorado and California markets are not affected, and thousands of cattle are now going through this port of entry en route to those states.

Sewing machines don't grow on trees, but they are plentiful, nevertheless. The Journal will send out a few after the Texas State Fair.

S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth arrived home Sunday from a trip to his Figure 8 ranch, from which he moved 6500 head of cattle to his Dixon creek pasture. "The Mexican itch is doing more damage to cattle in the Panhandle than the ticks," he said in an interview. "It is a very serious proposition now. It was introduced by bulls from Kansas brought into that section. It has the same effect on cattle that mange has on dogs, and the cattle get up against posts and rub themselves until they are raw, and the results are fatal. Something must be done, and that at once. I learn that a large number of cattle have already died of disease. The very state that introduced it in Texas is now seeking to have itself quarantined against it being brought into that state—Kansas. Some of the cattlemen are dipping cattle infected with the disease and have had favorable results."

Attention has been called by the Hereford Brand to the importance of providing water for the numerous herds of cattle that now trail to that

CANCER OF FIFTEEN YEARS' STANDING ABSORBED BY SOOTHING, BALMY OILS.

Rural Route, No. 3, Dallas, Tex., March 20, 1902. Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Dallas, Texas:

Dear Sirs—I wish to say to you, for the information of all cancerous sufferers, that I had something on the right side of my face, close to my right eye, in the form and appearance of a cancer. It made its appearance some fifteen years ago. I got several physicians to examine it, and they all advised me to just let it alone, and not to apply anything whatever to it. But it kept spreading and itching, and I finally concluded to try your remedy, and I am proud to inform you and all others interested, that your remedy has so completely removed the cancer that there is scarcely a mark of its existence left. I am yours, with all possible gratitude. REV. ELI RATLIFF.

Many old men and women bless Dr. D. M. Bye for the great good done them with the Combination Oil Cure, for cancers and other malignant diseases. Thousands have been cured within the last few years, many seventy to one hundred years old. Do not submit to the knife, the burning plaster or injection. The Oils are mild and safe and the results are certain. Illustrated books and papers will be sent to those interested. Call on or address DR. D. M. BYE CO., 418 Main street, Dallas, Texas. P. O. Box 462. (The originator of the Oil Cure.)

point for shipment to Northern markets and pastures. It has been proposed that a dam be reected on the Frio, which, with the spring freshets, would provide a sufficient supply of water to accommodate all cattle going there. Ordinarily, the surface lakes have provided this, but so far there has not been a sufficient amount of rain to fill these lakes, though having had plenty for crop raising purposes. It has been estimated that a rock dam on the Frio for this purpose would cost not to exceed \$300, and this amount invested would bring large returns to business men, through the increased number of herds which would be shipped from that point.

The feet of every member of the flock should be trimmed before the sheep are sent to pasture.

CHICAGO
... And Return ...
ONE FARE

Account Summer Schools, Sale June 13th. Limit September 15th.

\$25 to California Daily. One way.

Detroit and Return **ONE FARE** plus \$2.00. Epworth League International Convention. Sale July 13 and 14.

Boston and Return **ONE FARE** plus \$2.00. National Educational Association. Sale June 30, July 1 and 2.

Saratoga and Return **ONE FARE** Sale July 4th and 5th. Mystic Shrine.

SUMMER RATES
Commencing June 1, to Colorado, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, New York. Write for book on Colo. W. H. FIRTH, G. P. & T. Agt.

Great Rock Island Route

FRISCO SYSTEM

are finding excellent opportunities for improving their present conditions. For all kinds of farming, fruit growing and stock raising there is no better country and lands are remarkably cheap considering what they will earn. Special excursion rates first and third Tuesdays of each month. Responsible representatives on the ground to show you the country. For further information address, S. A. HUGHES, General Immigration Agent Frisco System, St. Louis, Mo.

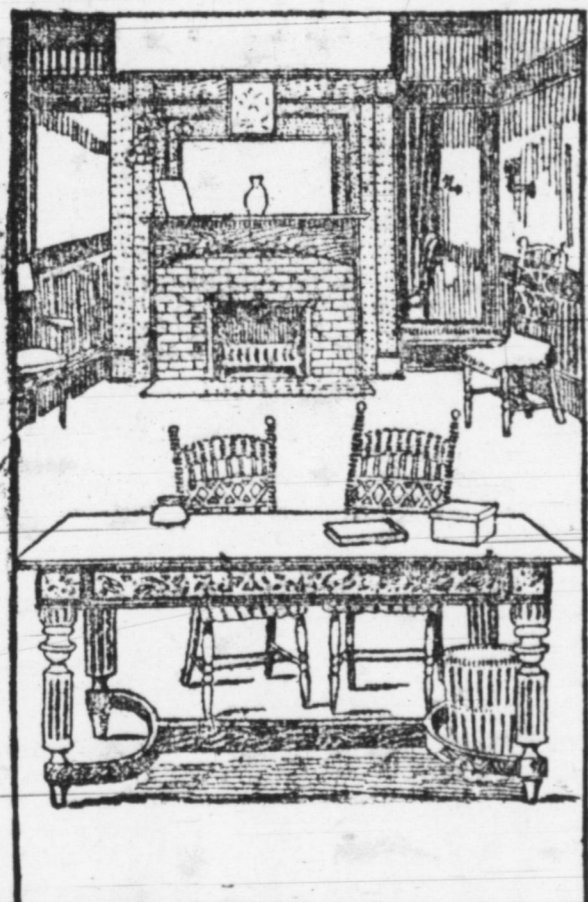
WOMEN'S LUNCHING CLUBS.

SOME years ago Edward Everett Hale, talking one day to a lady belonging to the Ohio club of Chicago, remarked that a mid-day luncheon place ought to be started for girls in business whose means are small.

The Ohio club talked and thought the matter over, finally elaborating a working scheme. Three features had equally to be considered—good food, cheapness, cleanliness. An enterprise in club form was settled on; members of the lunch organization paying 25 cents a month. This entitled them to club privileges. Next it was settled that no dish should cost more than 5 cents, while many articles could be given at a cent apiece—say a good slice or two of bread and butter. Close calculation was made, and it was found that a good cup of coffee or tea with real cream could be furnished at 8 cents. The name chosen for the organization was the Noonday Rest club. Tastefully furnished reception rooms, with library, piano and music, were added presently, also a room in which any member who felt ill might lie down.

From the beginning the enterprise proved that it filled a need of the new woman. The menu soon became famous for its excellence. The dishes were homemade. Gradually specialists, all women, were secured for the different departments. One woman made pies, particularly mince, which the girls pronounced "perfectly splendid." She was hired to make all the pastry except the tarts, which were the specialty of an elderly lady, who quickly won fame on the strength of them. There were homemade cookies and salads that could not have been equaled at any high priced restaurant, for no matter how much they cost the atmosphere of the girls' club and the spotlessly clean women cooks would have been lacking to the most expensive viands of a professional restaurant.

There were also days for specialainties. One day in the week was



RECEPTION ROOM OF CHICAGO LUNCH CLUB "hot gingerbread day," and on that occasion the rooms were crowded. There was also a particular dish made with cheese which appealed marvelously to delicate palates. At each luncheon there was a choice of three kinds of meat, tender and steaming hot; also three vegetables. Slabs of pie, tarts and a dish of vegetables cost each 8 cents. An average meal cost 10 to 13 cents, while a "gorgeous spread" was had for 17 cents. It is on record that once a girl tried to eat all she could buy for a quarter and, though a maiden of healthy appetite, failed. Moreover, meals were served on spotless linen tablecloths and white china.

Members were permitted to bring guests on payment of 5 cents admission for each. Any outside woman might also get luncheon by paying the five-cent fee. The condition for regular membership was that the applicant should be a business woman.

Of course one would naturally say there could be no profit at such prices and the enterprise was after all a charitable one. Not so; not at all. In six months, employees being paid good wages, there was a profit in bank to the credit of the establishment of \$4,000. It does not seem possible

such is the fact. The explanation of the accruing profit is that in this unique establishment waiters are dispensed with. Each girl is her own waiter. The food is divided into portions and placed ready upon hot steam tables. The eater takes a plate and puts upon it what food she wants. A clerk makes note of its price upon a paper which she gives to the luncher. As she goes to her seat at the table the luncher passes a stand where knives, forks, spoons and napkins are ready. She helps herself to these, then sits and eats the food to which she has helped herself.

The plan of the Chicago women's restaurant is here detailed somewhat, because from it have sprung various similar admirable clubs in other cities. And in every city in which the plan has been tried it has been an instantaneous success. There are now two such luncheon clubs in New York, with a loud cry for half a dozen more.

It has been said that women have begged to be permitted to eat at men's restaurants and have been refused. Now the tables are turned. Business men of refinement begin to knock at the doors of the girls' lunch places, craving admission, which unfortunately must so far usually be denied them.

MARY EDITH DAY.

WAYS OF THE NEW WOMAN.

LAST Sunday I went to hear a man expound to a gaping world the new scientific religion. He called it that, but the two hours during which he spoke were devoted to tearing to pieces the old religions. He rattled off words like a phonograph, the sound of which indeed his voice resembled not a little. He told us there was no such place as heaven; science could not prove it. He smacked his lips with infinite satisfaction while he told us the multitude no longer believed in heaven or hell, that there is not sufficient proof of the truth of spiritualism and that therefore there is no proof of immortality. Now, I didn't object to any of this rant; it seemed to give such pleasure to the man, jumping around there like a dancing phonograph. But by and by he smacked his lips with still more relish and told us, "A dear old lady said to me, 'Mr. Talkee-Talkee, I like to hear you speak, you are so eloquent and splendid, but I fear if I come to your meetings you will destroy my hope of immortality.'" Now, dear, dear! That old lady was an adept in the art of flattering the masculine sex and making it think she set it up on a pedestal and worshiped its superior intellect. She must have been practicing a long time and have known how to bait her hook with the rawest kind of a big piece of fat flattery to catch her gudgeon. No wonder she caught him and made him swell up like a balloon fish at the thought that he was great enough to destroy the inferior sex's belief in immortality. If you had seen the ineffable self conceit with which he detailed to us the story, telling us at the same time that he wouldn't—he really wouldn't now—destroy this poor, weak minded old lady's faith. "Dear granny, I wouldn't!" He would spare her superstitions. It was kind of him, wasn't it? But the pitiable vanity of the man, to believe she meant it! Just so women have been flattering men since Adam and Eve and spoiling them with self conceit. But the wonder is that to this day men do not see through it.

You have read of radium, that mysterious, marvelous, newly discovered substance which gives off heat continuously without ever being reduced in bulk in the least. You have read how rays from this extraordinary material penetrate any substance the most opaque and photograph objects in darkness and that it is worth nearly \$3,500,000 per pound. But did you ever read that radium was discovered by a woman, Mme. Curie, a French lady? No? Of course not. Well, it was thus discovered, though credit has not been given to Mme. Curie. Her husband gets all the glory, because he and she for years have worked together in the same laboratory. But isn't that just like this world?

Speaking of women's clubs, the jolliest I have heard of is one calling itself the Widders' club. It is composed of a few merry, self supporting widows, kindred souls, brilliant, cultured, witty and experienced, who

never read papers at the club meetings. Their proceedings never get into the newspapers either. They meet in summer at some lovely outdoor spot and picnic together. They feast, they sing and say what they like, regardless of Mrs. Grundy. Do they enjoy themselves? Well, rather!

I never feel in the least sorry for the woman whose trailing skirts in the street get trodden on and torn half off her or tangle her feet up and throw her down. It serves her right.

"I hate to see him come into the office. He always has a story of hard luck," I recently overheard a business man say to another.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

PIMPLES, FRECKLES, Etc., Quickly Removed And the Skin Made Beautiful.



Face Bleach not only removes pimples, freckles, moths, brown spots, oiliness, tan, redness, Acne, Eczema and other skin diseases and blemishes, but it wonderfully improves the skin. For those who doubt its marvelous efficacy I have published a few of the thousands of letters I receive which praise its merits.

PROOF POSITIVE June 15, 1902. Dr. J. B. SILVER, 32 CAUSEWAY ST., BOSTON, MASS., writes: I recommend your wonderful Face Bleach in the treatment of skin diseases and in the successful removal of all blotches and pimples. I daily receive the highest compliments of the efficacy of your Face Bleach.

June 23, 1902. Mrs. MARY WILSON, MT. JEWETT, PA., writes: I have been using your Face Bleach for some time. It has done wonders for me. I had a very oily and puffy skin, now my skin is smooth and not oily at all.

June 21, 1902. Miss MARY MOONEY, FRENCH VALLE, PA., writes: I am using your Face Bleach and my freckles are fading quite fast.

Face Bleach will be sent to any address upon receipt of price, \$2.00 per bottle. Book "How to Use Face Bleach" sent upon request for 6 cents stamp. MME. A. RUFFERT, 9 E. 14th St., New York City.

Dining Cars ON IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE Meals served a la carte on trains from Texas to Memphis, St. Louis and intermediate points. ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS ON DINING AND SLEEPING CARS. THE ONLY LINE FROM TEXAS TO THE NORTH and EAST WITH DINING CAR SERVICE. J. C. LEWIS, TRAVELING PASS'G AGENT, AUSTIN, TEX. H. C. TOWNSEND, GEN'L PASS'G AND TICKET AGENT, ST. LOUIS.

THE GREAT EAST AND WEST LINES EVER Louisiana and Texas.



NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. Runs through the irrigable districts of WEST TEXAS AND THE PECOS VALLEY

Those residing out of the State are requested to write for

NEW BOOK ON TEXAS—Free E. P. TURNER, General Passenger Agt. DALLAS, TEXAS.

DEAL DIRECT WITH MAKERS CHAS. P. SHIPLEY, Manufacturer. 25 STYLES, Of the Best SHOP MADE BOOTS In America and 100 STYLES of HIGH GRADE STOCK SADDLES Ask your shipper about us Write us today for our 1903 catalogue and Measure Blanks. Prices Right Stock Yards Harness Company 16th and Genesee St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

INTERURBAN LINE NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO. Runs 40 Cars Daily Between FT. WORTH AND DALLAS Cars leave each end of the line every hour and on the hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. For a beautiful descriptive pamphlet address W. C. Forbess. DALLAS FT. WORTH



One Fare Round Trip Chicago.—Summer School, on sale June 13. Limit Sept. 15.

Saratoga, N. Y.—Imperial Council, Mystic Shrine, on sale July 4-5, limit July 20, extension to July 31.

One Fare Plus \$2. Boston, Mass.—National Educational Association, on sale June 30, July 1-2, limit July 15, extension to September 1.

Detroit, Mich.—Epworth League Conference, on sale July 13-14, limit July 23, extension Aug. 15.

Baltimore, Md.—Annual Meeting B. P. O. Elks, on sale July 16, 16, limit July 25, extension July 31.

One Fare Plus \$2.25 Nashville, Tenn.—Peabody College Summer School, on sale May 31. June 1, 2, 19, 20, 21, July 3, 4, 5; limit 15 days; extension September 30.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Summer School of the South, on sale June 21f 22, 23, 28, 29, July 5, 6, 13-20; limit 15 days; extension September 30.

Also regular summer Tourist Rates to all points on sale daily. For particulars ASK ANY COTTON BELT MAN —or address—

T. P. LITTLE, Passenger Agent, Corsicana. A. S. WAGNER, Traveling Passenger Agt., Waco. D. M. MORGAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, Ft. Worth. JOHN F. LEHANE, General Freight and Pass. Agent, Tyler.

When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.

PENCILLED PARAGRAPHS

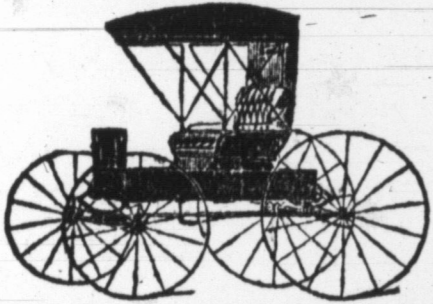
THE PLACE TO EAT.

"The way to a man's heart is through his stomach" is more truth than fiction and the knowing of the truth has won many a young lady a good husband.

Calhoun's Pure Food Cafe has a reputation and is known for the pureness of food served as well as for its cleanliness. The "menu" is both inviting and palatable, backed up by a substantiability that satisfies the inner man when he leaves the hotels, as Mr. W. P. Calhoun's reputation as a caterer is well known throughout Texas. The Cafe is centrally located in the Delaware Hotel building, 5th and Main streets, making it convenient to visit. When you wish to go to an eating place when in Fort Worth, you should visit "Calhoun's Pure Food Cafe," where you get the best food that is pure and at reasonable prices.

VEHICLE ECONOMY.

The word economy has so many different meanings that is often misinterpreted in the matter of buying vehicles. To one it may mean doing without altogether; to another using the old rattle-trap affair that long ago outlived its usefulness; another will tell you that it means to buy the cheapest priced style to be found, while another, after careful consideration, will decide that it is true economy to buy from an old established manufacturer who has a deserved reputation for making first class goods and selling them at moderate prices.



One concern which meets the requirements is our advertiser, the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing company of Elkhart, Ind. We show one of their late patterns above. These people have been manufacturing high grade vehicles and harness continuously for thirty years, and during all that time have sold direct to the consumer. This fact, taken with the high character of their work, constitutes the truest economy for the vehicle buyer, who thus gets his goods at first hands without paying unnecessary profits. The Elkhart company actually manufacture everything they sell, and can show the goods. Hundreds of buyers come every year to Elkhart, some from long distances, to select in person, as they more than save their railroad fare on the price. The new catalogue is now out, and shows 195 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. It is a book of 224 large pages, showing photographic views of all their styles. From this catalogue one may order as safely as from a store exhibit, for the company take all the risks of satisfying the purveyor. Write to-day and mention the Journal.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR GOOD HELP ON THE FARM OR RANCH.

Mr. R. M. Owens, proprietor of the Fort Worth Employment agency, Fort Worth, Texas, is making a specialty of sending good, reliable, honest, industrious and trustworthy help to the farmers. He has just furnished five married couples employment on ranches in New Mexico, and can furnish the right kind of help on short notice. Write him if you need good help in a hurry.

WHY IS DR. NICHOLS SUCCESSFUL

A reporter for the "Journal" interviewed Dr. J. H. Nichols at his offices, 295 Main street, Dallas, and was agreeably surprised by the scientific, yet simple and practical way in which the doctor treats some of the most complicated cases of eye, nose, ear or throat troubles. In the first place, Dr. Nichols diagnosis of a case is very thorough, laying the foundation for the proper treatment, and he states herein lies the secret of his success. And again, the equipment of his offices, with the very latest and best instruments for scientific, as well as effectual treatment, gives one confidence in his ability in

his profession. One cannot afford to let eye, ear, nose or throat trouble run on—as the risk is too great—where if taken in hand in time it saves much expense and trouble, and not only that, but by letting a disease of these organs continue, it may weaken them so that it will be impossible to effect a cure. The time to act on any disease is the present, right now. If you cannot call on Dr. Nichols in person write him and he will treat you fairly. Address 375 Main St., Dallas, Texas. See "ad" on another page of this paper. When writing, kindly mention the "Journal."

CUT ALMOST HALF IN TWO AT DRAUGHON'S COLLEGE.

In order to accommodate students of literary schools Draughon's Practical Business Colleges, Fort Worth, Galveston, and elsewhere, are now making a special summer rate, a reduction of almost one-half, as follows: To those who enter for three months, not later than July 10th, they will sell the book-keeping course, or the Shorthand and Typewriting course, for \$25.00, or all courses, combined for only \$30.00. Penmanship, Spelling, etc. are free. A chain of eight colleges endorsed by business men. Incorporated capital stock \$300,000.00. Fourteen Cashiers and Presidents of Banks are on its Board of Directors. Its diploma means something. Send for catalogue.

CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT.

Mrs. M. Hall, 2012 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to any one enclosing stamped envelope. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years.

A FREE OFFER TO THE SICK.

If you suffer from indigestion, Constipation, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, or any derangement of the Sexual System, write at once for a free sample bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine.

Unlike most manufacturers of proprietary remedies the Vernal Remedy Co. do not ask you to purchase their medicine until you have tried it. They have so much confidence in their remedy that they will send absolutely free, by mail, postpaid, a sample bottle that you can test and try at home. No money is wanted; simply send them a postal.

Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine effects a cure because it goes to the root of the trouble and removes the cause of the disease. It builds you up, and by its action upon the mucous membrane lining the various passages of the body, assists the system to throw off the dead and useless matter that accumulates and poisons the body.

It will quickly and permanently cure indigestion, constipation, flatulence, catarrh of the stomach, bowels and bladder and all stomach, liver, kidney and urinary troubles caused by inflammation, disease or congestion, and one dose a day does the work.

If you are sick, why hesitate when a free trial of this excellent remedy is yours for the asking?

Address Vernal Remedy Co., 190 Seneca Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Even if you don't succeed in getting the piano, you may secure some other valuable article. Read all about it on page 2.

Carlton college at Bonham, Tex., has just closed its thirty-sixth year. There has been an unusually large attendance during the past season and substantial progress was made.

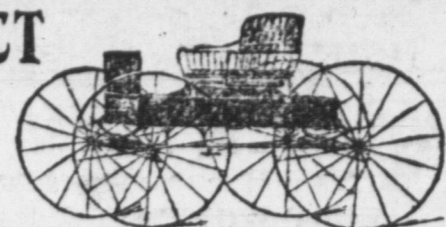
The beautiful decorated China Tea Set of fifty-six pieces offered by the Journal to good guessers must be seen to be appreciated. The big "ad" on page 2 tells all about it.

The annual commencement of the Southwestern University was held at Georgetown, Tex., last week. William B. McMillan of Fredonia carried off highest honors in the declamation contest.

A business education for the youth and a musical education for the maid are among the gifts to be awarded by the Journal.

30 YEARS SELLING DIRECT

We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to consumers exclusively. WE HAVE NO AGENTS. but ship anywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 195 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. Large Catalogue FREE—Send for it. Visitors are always welcome at our factory. ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. Co., ELKHART, IND.



No. 726 Driving Wagon. Price \$37. As good as sells for \$25 more. Extra 1/4 in. Kelly Rubber Tire \$13.

PILES Will give \$100 for a case of piles I cannot cure without knife or ligature; 16 years' experience; no deposits asked or pay required until cure is complete. Come and be cured, pay when you can. Write for circular. DR. CLEVELAND, Anthony, Kansas.

Save Your Eyesight MY WAY IS THE NEW WAY.

In the treatment of Cataracts, Granulated Lids and any eye affliction. My treatment of Ear, Nose and Throat ailments is simple, successful and scientific.

CONSULTATION FREE FEES REASONABLE

I have given years specially to treating Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Troubles. After making a diagnosis of your case will tell you truthfully regarding your condition. If you cannot call in person write me.

DR. J. H. NICHOLS,

375 Main St., Maccabee Bldg.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

EDUCATIONAL.

A Summer Normal School will be held at Greenville, Tex., from June 23 to July 30.

Baylor Female college at Belton, Tex., closed last week after a most successful season.

This is commencement week at Texas Christian University in Waco. The exercises were inaugurated with baccalaureate services at the Central Christian church. Dr. E. V. Zollars, president of the University, delivered the farewell sermon and benediction. Class exercises are now in progress.

Closing exercises of the Carr-Burdette college were held at Sherman, Tex., last Thursday evening. Despite the threatening weather, several hundred people witnessed the drill by the Carr-Burdette Rifles, a company of sixteen pretty girls, uniformed in Confederate gray, under command of Capt. Will Ely of the State Volunteer Guard. Old tacticians say the evolutions were well nigh perfectly carried out. Miss Kate Morrell of Milford won the individual medal. Diplomas were awarded to Miss Dell Lawrence of Italy and Miss Ethel Andrews of Sherman, constituting the graduating class.

The Journal takes especial pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the ad. of the Metropolitan Business College, which appears in this issue. The Metropolitan is one of the most reputable and reliable schools of its kind in the United States, and enjoys the distinction of being the leading and largest business college in the Southwest. Its proprietors, Messrs. Darby and Ragland, are men of large business experience, who have won marked success in their chosen field of educational work. Hundreds of successful business men in Texas received their business training under these gentlemen. The Journal is familiar with the merits of the Metropolitan, and unhesitatingly recommends this school to all its readers as a worthy, wide-awake, up-to-date, progressive institution.

This paper is giving an increased space to educational matters for the next few months and in this connection it will be of interest to our patrons to know more of the Landon Conservatory, 263 Live Oak St., Dallas, established there four years ago.

The Conservatory has advanced steadily from the first until at the present time some of its teachers are giving over eighty-five lessons a week, and all are crowded with work. Its patronage

this season has largely exceeded that of any other past year. This is saying a great deal when its constant and marvelous growth from its first establishment is considered, its capacity having been enlarged three times, yet the Director is again under the necessity of arranging for an additional building to accommodate students already engaged for the next session.

This institution has already sent out nearly three hundred music teachers, but there is every evidence that the coming summer session will have the largest attendance of any Teachers' Course yet given. Even if Texas crops are no better this season than for the past few years, the Conservatory with its additional building will doubtless be taxed to its fullest capacity, as shown by the correspondence, the requests for catalogues being more than double those of any past season.

It has had students from twenty-three different states, near or containing celebrated conservatories, so extended is its fame. Several of its students have before been attendants at the New England Conservatory, the New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other celebrated music schools, but they are all enthusiastic in their appreciation of this school.

The public musicals given by its pupils on the second Tuesday night of each month have been an artistic treat, enjoyed by large audiences of the leading musical people of the city.

The Commencement recitals of the Conservatory, ten in all, begin June 2d and continue till the night of June 18, where those interested can see for themselves the superior work done at this institution.

FARM TELEPHONES

BOOK FREE How to put them up—what they cost—why they save you money—all information and valuable book free. Write to J. Andrae & Sons, 139 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

The kind every well posted man uses. Why not buy the latest and best? Old style machines are "not in it." Our late ones are great money earners. Address

Loomis Machine Co., Tiffin, Ohio



MUSIC TEACHERS' COURSE OF METHODS JULY 7TH TO 25TH.

Courses in Mason's Touch and Technic. Best practical ideas from the Leschetizky and other European Methods.

The twenty-four Artist's Touches, Phrasing, Expression, harmony, Counterpoint, and Sight and Chorus Singing preparatory to teaching music in the Public Schools.

MUSICAL KINDERGARTEN FOR TEACHERS.

Fifth year begins Sept. 9, 1903. Open all the year. Home Boarding Department. Address

LANDON CONSERVATORY, BOX 591. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Metropolitan Business College.

W. W. DARBY AND A. RAGLAND, PROPRIETORS, DALLAS, TEXAS.

The M. B. C. is the great business university of the Southwest. Has the largest attendance in Texas. More students than all other business schools in Dallas combined. Established in 1887 and incorporated in 1895. Two thousand successful students the past four years. Backed by skill, honor, merit and capital. Special summer course at reduced rates. Finest shorthand school in the South. Write for full information, and ask about our free scholarship contest.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

The month opened in a very promising way at the Fort Worth Stock Yards this week. Prices, which had been declining for several weeks, showed a strong tendency, in spite of the fact that on Monday nearly 8000 head of live stock were offered. In quality the receipts were far above the average and the market ruled strong.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 30, 1903.—Our market has taken care of about all the cattle that have come here for the past two or three weeks, and the prices that have been paid are right in line with the Northern markets. The prices obtained here leave very little margin for forwarding. Of course this market has suffered some decline, but no more than that experienced on the other markets; there has been no decline on any class of cattle the past week, and calves have advanced 25 to 50 cents per 100. Good, heavy steers are selling from \$4 to \$4.30, and extra choice would bring more. Cows have shown but little advance. Good, fleshy range cows selling from \$2.40 to \$2.65, and extra choice loads from \$2.70 to \$2.80. Sheep have declined some the past week in sympathy with other markets, and it takes extra fat muttons to bring \$4 now, and most of the sales here are around \$3.50 to \$3.75. Hogs have declined another 25 cents and tops are selling at 6 cents. We look for a steady market week. If you have anything ready let them come as soon as possible.

GEO. W. SAUNDERS COM. CO.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 30.

Our cattle market has ruled active and strong all this week. Receipts have been comparatively light in all grades, and on good fat steers and butcher cows there is an advance of 10c to 15c per hundred weight. Majority of the steers here were unfinished, and of only fair quality. The best load here averaged 1156 pounds, and sold Monday at \$4.10. Fed steers of good quality and flesh weighing 1050 to 1200 pounds are quotable at \$4.10 to \$4.35; 950 to 1000 pounds, \$3.50 to \$4 with lighter weights and good fat grassers bringing \$3 to \$3.50. Bulk of all the best butcher cows and heifers are selling at \$2.60 to \$2.85, with a few sales of extra good cows selling as high as 3 cents. Fair to good killers, \$2 to \$2.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2. There is practically no demand for thin cows. Half fat, light thin steers, yearlings and lean calves find slow sale at \$2.25 to \$2.50. Veal calves weighing 150 to 200 pounds are in demand, and selling from \$4 to \$4.50. The bull market remains about steady. Best fed bulls are selling from \$2.25 to \$2.50, and good feeding bulls \$2 to \$2.25.

There is a decline in the sheep market this week of about 25 cents. Good muttons, 80 to 90 pounds, are bringing \$3.75 to \$4; lambs, \$4.75 to \$5. For thin sheep there is no demand, and would not advise the shipment of this class here.

Since last Saturday the hog market has declined about 20 cents per hundred weight. In Kansas City to-day top hogs are bringing \$6.05. For Oklahoma hogs Kansas City prices are being paid here, and in several instances more. Ship to Fort Worth. Your net results will be more than at any other market.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

With a moderate run this week we have been able to maintain a shade higher prices. Friday's trade was slow and dull, but this was occasioned by one of the packing houses being unable to kill, and as this delay was only temporary, we look for stronger prices the coming week, if receipts do not get beyond expectations, which at present seems very unlikely, as the Southern cattle have been in very limited supplies the past week and already we are having to look to other sections for the requirements of the trade. The strongest inquiry is for choice veal calves, which are selling at from \$4 to \$4.50 per 100 pounds. The best grass cows from Southern Texas are also 10 to 15 cents higher, along with well fattened steers, which are showing considerable improvement.

The Northern markets have declined from 20 to 30 cents this week on hogs. Our market has not declined as much as the Northern markets, only showing about a 10-cent decline since the beginning of the week. We sold strictly good Oklahoma hogs here last Monday for \$6.15 and yesterday we sold hogs of the same quality for \$6.05, which only shows a decline of about 10 cents per 100 pounds since our last letter. The majority of the hogs are selling from \$5.55 to \$5.80, and it would take something fancy to bring above \$6 per 100 pounds.

The sheep market has suffered a decline North of about 25 cents to 50 cents this week, and our market has suffered in proportion, making a decline here of 25 to 35 cents on all classes. It would take something extra good to bring \$4 to \$4.10 per 100 pounds. The commoner kinds are selling at from \$3 to \$3.40.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., June 1.—Cattle receipts were 4000 head, including 3000

Texans. Market steady. Native shipping and export steers \$4.25@5.25, dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.00@5.00, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.75@4.85, stockers and feeders \$3.20@4.30, cows and heifers \$2.25@4.35, canners \$2.00@2.75, bulls \$2.75@3.75, calves \$3.50@7.00, Texas and Indian steers \$3.35@4.35, cows and heifers \$2.65@3.30. Hog receipts were 4500 head. Market higher. Pigs and lights \$5.55@5.90, packers \$5.90@6.05, butchers 6.00@6.20. Sheep receipts were 2000 head. Market steady. Native muttons \$4.00@7.25, culls and bucks \$2.50@4.00, stockers \$2.00@3.00, Texans \$3.75@4.25.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., June 1.—Cattle receipts were 19,000 head. Market 10@20c higher. Good to prime steers \$4.90@5.50, poor to medium \$4.15@4.90, stockers and feeders \$3.00@5.00, cows \$1.50@4.75, heifers \$2.50@2.80, bulls and culls \$2.50@4.30, calves \$2.50@6.75, Texas fed steers \$4.00@4.60. Hog receipts were 31,000 head. Strong to 10c higher. Good to choice heavy \$6.20@6.35, light \$5.70@6.05, bulk \$5.95@6.20. Sheep receipts were 14,000 head. Active. Good to choice wethers \$4.60@5.25, fair to choice mixed \$3.50@4.60, Western sheep \$4.40@5.25, native lambs \$4.25@7.25, Western lambs \$4.60@7.25.

GALVESTON.


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

Galveston, Tex., May 30.—Receipts of stock for the past week have been ample to meet the requirements of the trade. Demand light, and prices on cows and yearlings a little off. Quotations: Beeves, good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; common to fair, \$2.50@2.75; cows, good to choice, \$2.50@2.75; common to fair, \$2.00@2.25; yearlings, good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; common to fair, \$2.50@2.75; calves, good to choice, \$4.00@4.50; common to fair, \$3.00@3.75.

SALES AT FORT WORTH.

Hogs and Sheep—B. F. Bartholomew, Norman, Ok., 87 hogs, average 175 pounds, at \$5.90. Taylor & McCormick, Oklahoma City, Ok., 59 hogs, av. 207, \$6.00. R. S. Brennard, Colorado City, Tex., 202 sheep, av. 73, \$3.00. W. Means, San Angelo, Tex., 123 sheep, av. 73, \$3.00. T. A. Kincaid, San Angelo, Tex., 319 sheep, av. 61, \$4.00. W. B. Johnston, Hotchkiss, Ok., 87 hogs, av. 173, \$5.77½. J. C. Petree, Union City, Ok., 78 hogs, av. 202, \$5.85. C. C. Wilson, Pawnee, Ok., 75 hogs, av. 237, \$6.05. E. J. Coyle, Pery, Ok., 79 hogs, av. 208, \$5.90. C. M. Hess, Ralston, Ok., 71 hogs, av. 235, \$5.90. Williams 188, \$5.85; 87, av. 168, \$5.82½. Bagget, Glencoe, Ok., 88 hogs, av. Steers—J. F. Draughon, Beeville, Tex., 105 head, average 725, at \$3.00. A. H. Burns, city, 25, av. 774, \$2.75; 5, av. 604, \$2.45. J. M. Dobie, Cotulla, 58, av. 746, \$3.05. Charles Hoffman, Benavides, Tex., 4, av. 992, \$3.75. Thomas Gallagher, Corpus Christi, Tex., 21, av. 637, \$3.00. Ed C Lassiter, Realitos, T., 96, av. 936, \$3.60. W. H. Martin, Cresson, Tex., 18, av. 1270, \$4.15. Charles Land, Corpus Christi, 39, av. 839, \$3.5. W. N. Bonner, Cuero, Tex., 25, av. 911, \$3.45; 26, av. 918, \$3.35. W. H. Brooks, Corpus Christi, Tex., 30, av. 914, \$3.00; 32, av. 724, \$3.00. Lenhart, 24, av. 919, \$3.50. J. F. McCrabb, Cuero, Tex., 24, av. 916, \$3.35. North & B., 25, av. 952, \$3.50; 25, av. 944, \$3.50; 25, av. 984, \$3.50. A. D. Hotchkiss, San Antonio, 47, av. 846, \$3.00. Texas Land and Cattle company, Corpus Christi, Tex., 320, av. 721, \$3.05. J. M. Chilton, Hebronville, Tex., 99, av. 722, \$3.15. J. B. Wilson, Dallas, Tex., 25, av. 1144, \$4.00.

Cows and Heifers—30 head, averaging 776 pounds, \$2.65. M. Stanford, 15 cows, av. 708, \$7.30. Gunter & Jones, Reynolds, 65 heifers, av. 548, \$2.40; 20, av. 351, \$2.10. Furnish Bros. & Co., Spofford, 98 cows, av. 737, \$2.55; 11 heifers, av. 459, \$2.28. Charles Hoffman, Benavides, 22 cows, av. 820, \$3.10. Thomas Gallagher, Corpus Christi, 12 cows, av. 750, \$2.65. J. C. Stallings, Dilworth, 10 cows, av. 793, \$2.00. Chas. Land, Corpus Christi, 19 cows, av. 752, \$2.50. A. Dibrell, San Antonio, 28 cows, av. 840, \$2.65; 23, av. 818, \$2.25; 26, av. 75, \$2.60. D. S. M., 27 cows, av. 726 pounds, \$2.30. G. H. Faulk, Calvert, 16 cows, av. 817, \$2.40; 1, 1240, \$3.00; 1, 820, \$2.25. East & Harrod, Dallas, 2 cows, av. 1125, \$3.00; 25, 854, \$2.40. John Tod & Co., Corpus



GEO. T. REYNOLDS President
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The Oldest Commission Company on this Market.

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

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We hold the record of handling the largest volume of business on this market.
We hold the record of selling the highest priced car of steers, the highest priced car of cows & highest priced cars of hogs that ever went over the scales on this market.

MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

Christi, 54 cows, av. 793, \$2.30; 6 heifers, av. 535, \$2.30. J. M. Chitten, Hebronville, 84 cows, av. 725, \$2.40; 6 cows and heifers, av. 668, \$2.00. Gunter & Jones, Reynolds, 66 cows, av. 660 pounds, \$2.00.

Miscellaneous—Furnish Bros. & Co., Spofford, 71 calves, averaging 177 pounds, \$4.50; 10, av. 270, \$3.00. J. C. Stallings, Dilworth, 11 bulls, av. 995, \$2.15; 1 bull, 1330, \$2.15. D. S. M., 10 calves, av. 251, \$3.00; 1 calf, 120, \$2.00; 2 bulls, av. 410, \$2.00. John Tod & Co., Corpus Christi, 4 calves, av. 120, \$3.50. B. A. Ryan, Matagorda, 10 calves, av. 248, \$2.50; 67, av. 159, \$4.00.

WITH THE BREEDERS.

Those in search of good foundation stock should not fail to consult C. T. De Graftenreid, proprietor of the Canyon Ceta Stock Farm, at Ceta, Tex. Mr. De Graftenreid makes a specialty of pure bred Hereford cattle and Berkshire hogs. Writing to the Journal, he says:

"In regard to Bright Boy, this is an opportunity for some one to get a good herd bull. He has been fed just right from calfhood to the present for best results. If anyone will familiarize themselves with his breeding they will find close up the blood of Cherry Boy 26495 and the celebrated Corrector 48976, combined in one. He is a fine individual. Restricted feeding alone prevents his weighing above a ton. In symmetry of form, thickness and quality of flesh, style and uniformity he displays a degree of perfection rarely reached. The ten heifers I am offering are by Bright Boy, out of McKinley 60142 and Startle 45905 bred cows. They have been fed for growth. They are not fat but in good growing condition. Correspondence is solicited."

EXCLUSIVE TANK AND CISTERN BUILDERS.

"Greater Dallas can boast of the largest exclusive tank and cistern makers in the United States and world, in Harry Brothers' establishment, whose extensive works are located at Alamo street and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas tracks. They have just moved into their new office building adjoining their works. The fact that they make a specialty of tank and cistern building gives them a great advantage in turning out the goods. They work a force of men all told of about sixty, building and placing tanks. Their contracts with a number of the Texas railroads to furnish tanks is in itself no little matter and with the cotton seed oil tank business and cisterns for water, keeps a large force at work and enables them to turn out work at very reasonable prices. If you are going to need anything in the tank or cistern line soon write, and kindly mention the "Journal." Harry Bros. are a Texas company and can give you good goods and quick service.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Stock Company Capitalized at \$300,000. One of the largest corporations, perhaps, in the world conducting business colleges has recently been organized by Prof. J. F. Draughon, president Draughon's Practical Business Colleges, Fort Worth, Galveston, Nashville, St. Louis, Atlanta, Montgomery, Little Rock and Shreveport. Fourteen cashiers and presidents of bank are on the board of directors of this company, which is sufficient evidence of the reliability of Draughon's colleges. Prof. Draughon has just issued a pamphlet entitled "A Little Talk About a Big Success," which is one of the most interesting pieces of literature of its kind that it has ever been our pleasure to read. It tells of the ups and downs of the founder of Draughon's

colleges since his first one was organized on wheels fifteen years ago. Prof. Draughon will take pleasure in sending one of the pamphlets to any one who will address in care of either of his colleges.

We are also authorized to say that his colleges are, for the benefit of literary teachers, students and others, making a special summer rate, a reduction of almost one-half for tuition. Send for catalogue.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Genius has given the world many marvelous inventions. The phonograph, the telephone, the telegraph, the cotton gin, the steam engine and the many practical appliances of electricity. But of all the inventions, something that would cure us of diseases hitherto incurable is the most wonderful as well as most beneficial to mankind. The editor had the pleasure of seeing such an invention in practical operation in the office of Drs. Frank and W. C. Mullins of Fort Worth, who confine their practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. This little instrument, which takes up the very smallest of space—only a few inches—makes up for its smallness by its power of healing. To the hitherto blind and deaf it comes as a revelation of the hope deferred. It increases nutrition, which accomplishes many times more than normal. One patient, whom the editor saw worked upon with it, could only distinguish bulk objects, such as a horse, a house, etc., but nothing as to form. After three minutes' treatment with this miraculous invention his vision improved about five times. The doctors state that this improvement continues from day to day, which must cause the poor afflicted one to have thrills of gratitude at each repetition of treatment. The industrial inventions are grand, but greater far is this boon for the blind and deaf. May this pioneer in the health line give genius the incentive for further efforts and possibly the next century may see the pall of many diseases lifted from mankind.

Should any of the afflicted, whose attention is called to this article, desire further information of this wonderful oscillation treatment and will write to Drs. Frank and W. C. Mullins, Scott Harrod building, Fort Worth, giving full details of their affliction, they will cheerfully inform you of the benefit you may expect from its use.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

It is interesting to note that fortunes are frequently made by the invention of articles of minor importance. Many of the most popular devices are those designed to benefit the people and meet popular conditions, and one of the most interesting of these that has ever been invented is the Dr. White Electric Comb, patented Jan. 1, '99. These wonderful combs positively cure dandruff, hair falling out, sick and nervous headache, and when used in connection with Dr. White's Electric Hair Brush are positively guaranteed to make straight hair curly in 25 days' time. Thousands of these electric combs have been sold in the various cities of the Union and the demand is constantly increasing. Our agents are rapidly becoming rich selling these combs. They positively sell on sight. Send for sample. Men's size 35c, ladies' 50c—half price while we are introducing them. See Want column of this paper. The Dr. White Electric Comb Co., Decatur, Ill.

A \$500 piano to be given away to the best guesser. Over 500 other presents. Read about them on page 2

STOCK YARD NOTES.

Top hogs, \$6.50, top steers \$4.10.

John T. Marchand, agent of the Interstate Commerce commission, visited the yards Friday.

E. S. Nixon purchased 535 head of 79-pound sheep at \$3.50, and 324 head of 55-pounders at \$3.

F. S. Patton of Edmond, O. T., sold eighty-seven head of 177-pound hogs, which topped the market at \$6.10.

Combs, Priddy & Combs of Waco had three loads of steers on the market that sold to Swift & Co. at \$3.45.

G. B. Catron of Boham was on the market with seventy-seven head of 296-pound hogs, which sold at \$5.95.

Ed Moore was on the yards with six head of driven-in sheep which averaged seventy-two pounds, and sold at \$5.

Last week's receipts were 9369 cattle, 1467 hogs and 5530 sheep, as against 7832 cattle, 2690 hogs and 9795 sheep the week preceding.

Trautwein & Nolan of Austin had four loads of grass cattle in the pens Thursday, the best of which sold for \$3.35, the bulk going at \$3.

R. E. Crockett of Prosper, sold to the Houston Packing company eighty head of 222-pound hogs, which topped the market Thursday, at \$6.05.

J. J. Wilson of Corsicana sold a load of fed steers to Swift & Co. last Thursday, cake fed, at Ennis, averaging 1118, at 4 cents, the top of the market.

James Crawford of Purcell, I. T. had in a shipment consisting of hogs which averaged 184 pounds and sold to the Houston Packing company at \$5.95.

Rich & Reynolds of Pearsall had on the market eight loads of Southern grass cattle, the cows averaging around 775, and selling at \$2.60, the steers going at \$3.25.

Jot Gunter of Realitos was on the market with three loads of mixed grassers, the steers selling at \$3, and the cows and heifers at \$3.25 and \$2.25, respectively.

J. H. Bray, a regular shipper to this market from Valley View, had in a mixed shipment of cattle and hogs. The hogs averaged 180 pounds, and brought \$5.75.

E. Vogelsang, Jr., of Ben Arnold had two loads of steers on the market Thursday; one averaging 1059 sold for \$3.80, and the other averaging 957, brought \$3.35.

Taylor & McCormack of Oklahoma City, O. T., were represented early last week with ninety head of hogs, which averaged 194 pounds, and brought the top price of \$6.15.

Last week's market was characterized by steadiness in cattle and sheep and a further decline in hogs. As receipts of the latter have considerably decreased, an early rise is looked for.

The Swenson ranch at Stamford had in a bunch of heifers, thirty-six in number, that were toppers. They weighed to Swift & Co. at the fine price of \$3.50. Their 615 average was due to liberal feeding on oil and meal hulls.

D. F. Sansom & Co. of Alvarado had two cars of fat she stuff on the market. The calves, eighteen in number, averaged 176 pounds, and sold for \$4.75, the highest price ever realized at the yards. A bunch of thirty-five heifers sold at \$3.

Diller Bros. of Moran had three loads of high grade white faces and Short-horns on the market early last week that had been cake and grass fed since last November. Two of the loads averaged 1142, and topped the day's market at \$4.05.

Mr. Marlon Sansom has resigned the presidency of the Southwestern Live-stock commission company on account of his election to the presidency of the

Livestock National bank. Mr. Samuel Davidson succeeds him at the head of the Southwestern company.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.
V. Thompson's herd of 1100 head of sheep near Del Rio recently sold to H. H. Sheard for \$2.40.

The Hopkins County Wool Growers' association sold the spring wool clip at Sulphur Springs at 17 1/2 cents per pound.

E. B. Draper of Edwards county sold to T. D. Newell of Sonora 1100 muttons at \$2.05, delivered in San Angelo for shipment.

J. H. Webb and A. S. Justice of Ballinger bought from Col. Ed Miller of Concho county 500 sheep for \$1302.50 and will ship to market soon.

C. N. Crawford of Sterling county has sold to Carruthers & Noelke 840 muttons at \$2.30. The same buyers gathered up 1000 sheep in Nolan county at \$2.70.

W. D. Jones of Sonora, while in Concho county last week, bought 1100 head of two-year-old muttons at \$2.20 and \$2.25, wool off.

J. B. Reilly of Sonora bought of Hamilton & Cauthorn 1200 ewes and lambs, paying \$2.20 for ewes and 50 cents for lambs.

Edie & Bear, the big sheep firm of Albuquerque, N. M., were on the Kansas City market last Thursday with six carloads of wethers that sold for \$4.50.

Over 80,000 head of sheep have been shipped to market from San Angelo to date this season. Even with a falling market, it is thought the total for the season will go well over 100,000.

Lord Barton, with a pedigree a mile long, has been imported from England by S. Bradford & Son of Taylor, and will be an important feature of the sheep exhibit at the coming fair. He is a splendid Hampshiredown specimen, and weighs about 263 pounds.

It is said that J. R. Hamilton of Concho county will make \$20,000 on his sheep deals this season. He recently purchased in New Mexico and other points 20,000 muttons, and he has on hand at present over 40,000 head of sheep which he is marketing, shipping most of them from Stanton, Tex.

IRRIGATION STATISTICS

The Agricultural Year Book, soon to be issued, contains an article on irrigation by Edward A. Beals of the weather bureau, who says that there are more than 7,000,000 acres of irrigated land in the United States. The total cost of the irrigation systems of the United States is \$64,289,601, and the value of the irrigated crops for the single year of 1890 was \$8,433,453, or thirty per cent greater than the cost of the plant. The number of irrigators was 102,819, which gives nearly seventy-one acres to the farm.

THE RECORD WOOL CLIP.

The spring wool clip of A. D. Garrett & Co., consisting of nearly 300,000 pounds, and believed to be the largest in New Mexico, has been purchased by Ed Seay and J. A. Matheson at Roswell. It is now stored in the Roswell Trading company's warehouse, and will be scoured before shipment to market.

Ho. for the exposition! Peruse ad. on page 2 and find out all about the free excursion to St. Louis and return next year.

JOY FOR THE COWMAN.


Just a little sunshine, just a little rain; just a little warmer nights to start the grass again.
Just a little gramma grass to make a crop of hay.
Just a little tallow to make the critters weigh.
Just a little market with prices good next fall.
Just another Elkins bill to stop the passes all.
Just a little more free range with the laws to keep it so—
Will make our stockmen happy and contented, don't you know.
JUDGE MILES, Hugo, Tex.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COM. CO.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
"OUR SERVICE THE BEST."
PLEASE WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
IT PAYS To Do Business With Us.
MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

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Against Loss by Storms, Breakages, Wear and Worry
And it is the cheapest premium you ever paid. No other windmill will stand so hard a storm, require so few repairs, or wear so long as the Dandy. Who is unwilling to pay a small extra price for such immunities?
Our stock of material for complete windmill jobs was never so complete as now, and our facilities for serving you acceptably are unequalled in Texas.
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If not obtainable from dealers, refuse substitutes and wire your order to us. Over 20,000,000 calves successfully vaccinated with the original Vaccine during the last eighteen years. Powder form and Cord form both for Single and Double treatment.
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The Shortest and only Line from Kansas City or St. Louis running over its own track to Niagara Falls or Buffalo. Time and Equipment Unexcelled.

Three Solid Fast Through Trains Daily.

LEAVING St. Louis.....	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.	11:32 p. m.
ARRIVING Detroit.....	7:50 p. m.	9:40 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
ARRIVING in Buffalo.....	4:05 a. m.	6:50 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
ARRIVING in New York.....	3:15 p. m.	7:40 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
ARRIVING in Boston.....	5:20 p. m.	9:50 a. m.	10:10 p. m.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

LEAVING St. Louis.....	9:22 a. m.	9:05 p. m.	11:32 p. m.
ARRIVING in Chicago.....	5:20 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.

STOPOVER ALLOWED ON ALL TICKETS VIA NIAGARA FALLS. . . MEALS SERVED IN WABASH PALACE DINING CARS.

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LEAVING St. Louis.....	2:20 p. m.	LEAVING St. Paul.....	7:10 p. m.
ARRIVING Minneapolis.....	8:15 a. m.	LEAVING Minneapolis.....	7:45 p. m.
ARRIVING St. Paul.....	8:50 a. m.	ARRIVING St. Louis.....	2:00 p. m.

Hours of Valuable Time are saved by purchasing tickets via Wabash Route. Consult ticket agents of connecting lines, or address
W. S. CONNOR, S. W. P. A.,
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TO SUPPRESS SPANISH ITCH.
The Live Stock Sanitary Board of Kansas and Oklahoma, is in session at Guthrie to-day for the purpose of discussing plans and means to prevent the spread of the Spanish itch, now prevalent throughout Western Kansas and in Beaver county, Ok.
It is affecting many cattle in these districts.