

# The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

VOL. 24. No. 15

DALLAS

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WORTH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23 1903.—SAN ANTONIO,

ESTABLISHED 1880.

## Read Our Gift Distribution of \$2000.00 on Page 16

### RECEIVER FOR CATTLE CONCERN

The National bank of the Republic of Boston, through its El Paso attorneys, a few days ago, filed suit of mortgage foreclosure in the Federal court in that city, for \$25,000, with receiver-ship attached, against the Hereford Live Stock company of Pecos county, Texas.

Judge Maxey named Peyton J. Edwards as receiver.

The plaintiff alleges that the defendant is indebted on notes secured by a mortgage on its cattle, and asked a receiver because it feared that defendant would waste its property, precluding it from paying the mortgages.

### HEAVYWEIGHT BULL CALF.

W. R. Clifton, the well known breeder of Red Polled cattle, Berkshire hogs and Angora goats at Waco, Tex., writes the Journal:

"One of my premium Red Polled cows (Guida H. B. No. 15030) has just dropped a bull calf by Chancellor 2nd (the champion bull of Texas) that weighed 104 pounds two hours after birth. How is that for a calf of any breed?"

"Many of my friends who are breeding Shorthorn and Whiteface cattle have said the Red Polls are very pretty cattle, but are too small. Now I would like to know if they can show much better calves than this one."

### CREDENTIALS ARE ASKED FOR.

The office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association at the stockyards in Chicago has received a communication for attorneys in Amarillo, Tex., asking for credentials concerning the pedigrees of some fifty-one head of cattle that are involved in a suit brought by the J. W. Burgess company, Fort Worth, against the Southern Kansas railroad. The cattle were recently shipped from Hutchinson, Ky., to Washburn, Tex. The damages claimed by the consignee are alleged to have taken place during the time the cattle were in charge of the Southern Kansas railroad. Assistant Secretary Cowan says there is no question but that the cattle were all pure bred Shorthorns, and that his office will be able to furnish proof to that effect.

### WAR ON CATTLE PLAGUE.

According to advices from Washington there is a probability that the government may take drastic measures to prevent the introduction of foot and mouth disease into this country. Consuls stationed in countries where the disease has been known to exist were cautioned to personally attend to the disinfection of hides and wool before they were exported to America, but according to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, the effort has been anything but successful. He declares that the government will sooner or later be compelled to require this disinfection at ports of entry in this country of else prohibit trade altogether. Argentina and a number of countries in Europe are referred to particularly.

"The danger of the outbreak in the United States from the importation of hides and wool," said the secretary, "is imminent in the future. The recent epidemic in the New England states cost the government \$125,000. This is serious from a money standpoint, but if one of the outbreaks should occur in the West or Southwest it would require much more money to eradicate it."

### SHEEP IN ARIZONA.

Speaking of sheep conditions in Arizona this season W. J. Tyson, foreman of E. S. Gosney's big sheep ranch near Flagstaff, Ariz., said, in an interview at Kansas City, last week:

"Pastures are better than they have been for several years, and the sheepmen are in fine shape. The mountains are full of moisture from the melting snows which were heavy last winter, and the rains have been coming along at frequent intervals which has made the range feed plentiful. Most of the old sheep in the territory have been marketed, but there are a large number of lambs left. The sheepmen have also made money on wool, as the price was high. All the wool has been bought

up, except the clip from a few herds of bucks.

"Arizona sheepmen now find a fairly good market for their sheep in California, where the demand is gradually increasing, and quite a good many are shipped to that state. The bulk of shipments east come to Kansas City, which is regarded as the best marketing place for Arizona stock of all kinds.

"In the matter of range pasture, sheepmen drive their flocks about as they please, with the exception of the government reserves in the mountains. On these reserves only a limited number can be run. We herd our flocks along the Salt river valley in winter and then move back into the mountains in hot weather."

### IMPRESSIONS OF WEST TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 16.

To the Journal:

My trip to Abilene was one of much interest. The corn crop is likely to be cut short by drouth unless rain falls within a few days. Cotton—and vast areas are planted, is making rapid growth, while all forage crops will produce wonderful yields. The ever barking pest, the prairie dog, has been almost entirely exterminated by poison. Arsenic in soaked wheat, placed near his nest, soon misleads him in his estimation of good wholesome food; he eats—he dies from poison.

My stay in the beautiful city of Abilene was rendered pleasant indeed by the generous hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bumpas, who cater on the good things of the home market. After a sumptuous supper, we were treated to a sight by moonlight of one of the most beautiful and elaborate eleemosynary institutions in the United States, New York alone equalling it in grandeur—I mean the home for epileptics. The buildings, five in number, are located about two miles from the city on an elevation overlooking a lake that covers six hundred and forty acres of land. This lake is from four to forty feet deep, clear, blue and pure. Fish abound and bite freely when climatic conditions are suitable. These magnificent structures, located on a lake as beautiful as Switzerland ever claimed, will have a happy effect on the patients. A side trip overland into Jones county on the morning following brought us to the ranch of Mr. B. The Cheese fork of the Brazos runs limpid and sparkling amid the weed called "tallow," that fattens so much like clover. I carried a pocketbook full home, where it will be sown on a spot similar to the one it grew on in Jones. The people are planting too much cotton out west. Better plant corn and feed crops for cattle, and cotton as an extra or surplus alone. Plant hogs, as

### DIPPING VATS NUMEROUS.

Dr. N. S. Mayo, State Veterinarian for Kansas, is making a tour of the western part of the state for the purpose of investigating the epidemic of "Texas itch" prevalent among the cattle in that section. An order was issued by the State Live Stock Sanitary commission some weeks ago quarantining a number of counties and requiring that stockmen establish plants and dip their cattle in curative solutions. Dr. Mayo reports that the order is quite generally being obeyed and he believes that before cold weather sets in the greater portion of the cattle will have been dipped.

The board is anxious to have all the cattle dipped before winter for the reason that it is then the greater number of losses occur. The cattle are weakened by the disease and are unable to withstand the rigorous weather.

In cases where the stockmen fail to comply with the rules, the sheriffs of counties have been instructed to do this dipping and charge up the cost to the owners.

### FIRST NEW WHEAT IN.

A dispatch from New Orleans, dated Saturday, says that the first new wheat of the season was inspected by the board of trade there on that day. There were two carloads from Oklahoma. It graded No. 2 hard winter wheat, 51 tested 61 pounds to the bushel.

### AS VIEWED FROM A DISTANCE.

Commenting on Texas cattle conditions, the Billings (Mont.) Gazette says:

"Still the exodus of cattle from Texas to the range of Eastern Montana continues, notwithstanding the many stories of 'overstocked ranges' that are being heard. Shipments of 6000 Texas steers into Custer county are now under way. The animals belong to the Continental Cattle company, whose brand, 'TOT,' was one of the best known in Southeastern Montana during the days of the big concerns in the '70's, when it had cattle by the thousands on the open range near the border of Dakota. Changed conditions, however, forced the company practically out of the field, as the land was taken up by settlers and the rest passed into the hands of men with the forethought, to secure possession of pasture before it had all vanished."

### LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTS.

The recent action of the Fort Worth Livestock exchange in electing officers and directors before the admission of new members, while strictly in accordance with the laws of the exchange, did not meet the unqualified approval of some of the new members. In order that there might be harmony, all the old directors and officers tendered their resignations, and last Wednesday the exchange met and elected a new board of directors. The new board is made up largely of the old directors, and is composed of the following gentlemen: R. H. McNatt, A. F. Crowley, J. P. Daggett, Robert Barse, Charles Brown, Daniel Wyrick, J. W. Montague and Sam Davidson.

The matter of having the postoffice and telegraph offices removed to the Exchange building was reported to the full membership, and it is thought that a satisfactory arrangement will be made to secure the presence of all three of these necessary adjuncts within the exchange during the current month.

### EXPANSION AT THE COLLEGE.

During the coming season extensive improvements will be made at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, which are destined to place that institution among the foremost of its kind in the south. A new live stock department is to be created and an instructor in animal husbandry will be employed at a salary of \$3000 per year. There will also be a professor of dairying and it is proposed to erect a \$7500 dairy barn, a soil physics laboratory, upon which \$1500 is to be expended; a dairy laboratory, the equipment of which will cost \$2000 and a horticultural laboratory to cost \$2000.

There will be a superintendent of farmers' institutes under the direct control of the college and a professor of botany is to be employed, also an assistant in entomology and an assistant in veterinary medicine. Work will soon be begun on the \$50,000 textile school, for which an appropriation was made by the last legislature.

The enrollment at the college last season was 396, of which number 137 took the agricultural course. The other students devoted their time to civil and mechanical engineering and special branches.

### HEREFORD BREEDERS AT WAR.

The latest development in the warfare which has broken out among the Hereford breeders of the country is the organization of a new corporation at Chicago, under the name of the American Hereford Breeders' association.

The new association is for the announced purpose of acquiring the records of the old association when the latter shall be dissolved by order of the court in Chicago. This result is confidently expected to be brought about at once. It is claimed by promoters of the new company that the Chicago

court will revoke the charter and order a sale of the records of the present association within ten days or less.

The directors of the new association are William S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.; Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill.; Gilbert M. Hoxie, Chicago; Frank A. Nave, Attica, Ind.; Warren Beckwith, Mount Pleasant, Ia.; John Scharbauer, Fort Worth, Tex.; F. C. Studebaker, Warren, Ind.; D. W. Black, Lyndon, O.; George Lee, Aurora, Ill.

Three hundred members of the old association are charter members of the new association and there is an effort being made to get all of the members of the old association to join the new in event the old shall be discontinued by the court. The alleged purpose of the new association is to become a successor to the old, and to be in position to purchase the records when the same shall be sold.

Regarding the present status of the trouble, Mr. T. F. B. Sotham of Chillicothe, Mo., said in an interview last week:

"The action of the members of the association who have incorporated a new company was demanded by the best interests of the Hereford business. The contest in the Hereford association is not between Chicago and Kansas City. Kansas City has always been one of the best sale towns in the country. It has been the scene of the best sales I have ever made, and my faith in Kansas City is greater than in any other city. This is my home town, and I am not working for Chicago as against Kansas City, as has been alleged by the Kansas City crowd. In fact, I am not a member of the new corporation, nor was I a member of the committee of fifteen, representing 300 members of the association, who instituted the proceedings pending in Chicago.

"I am in favor of the abolishment of the present association. I believe that the new association will become the owner of the records within a few days by sale under order of the court. The funds of the association will be distributed among the members under the same order."

### AN "OLEO" ARGUMENT.

Producers of oleo are now making a strong bid for sympathy and support among the stockmen. An address, supposed to have been inspired by the packing interests is going the rounds of the press. It recites that federal legislation and restrictions by many states regarding the manufacture of oleomargarine has so lessened the productive value of beef suet that the packers are compelled to make from this product tallow which is worth perhaps 5½ to 6 cents per pound, instead of oleo oil, worth considerably more.

Oleo oil, as is well known, is an absolutely pure animal product made from prime beef suet and is used in the manufacture of oleomargarine. Before the restrictive measures were taken, oleo oil sold at 10 and 11 cents per pound.

As a result of the decreased value of beef suet, the cattle sold by the producers in the live stock markets of the country are worth from \$3 to \$5 per head less than they were worth prior to the enactment of laws against oleomargarine.

### LATE STOCK NOTES.

V. Z. Jarvis of Bluffdale marketed Monday of this week twenty-nine cows averaging 749 pounds, which sold at \$2.00.

J. W. Teams of Foss, Ok., marketed Monday of this week fifty-eight hogs, averaging 203 pounds, at \$5.65.

F. Rugely of Van Vleck had in two loads of forty-eight cows, averaging 897 pounds, which sold at \$2.00.

C. Branch of Edna Pens was represented with fifty 1002 pound steers, which sold at \$3.30.

W. L. Yarborough of Bluffdale, had in fourteen 789 pound cows, which sold at \$2.30, and 168 pound calves at \$2.50.

W. W. Jones of Hebronville, was in Monday of this week with 143 head of grass cows, averaging 759 pounds, which sold at \$2.10.



## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

### SAMUEL ANOINTS DAVID.

1 Sam. 16: 4-13.

4. And Samuel did that which the Lord spake, and came to Bethlehem. And the elders of the town trembled at his coming, and said, Comest thou peaceably?

5. And he said, Peaceably: I am come to sacrifice unto the Lord: sanctify yourselves, and come with me to the sacrifice. And he sanctified Jesse and his sons, and called them to the sacrifice.

6. And it came to pass, when they were come, that he looked on Eliab, and said, Surely the Lord's anointed is before him.

7. But the Lord said unto Samuel, Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have refused him: for the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart.

8. Then Jesse called Abinadab, and made him pass before Samuel. And he said, Neither hath the Lord chosen this.

9. Then Jesse made Shammah to pass by. And he said, Neither hath the Lord chosen this.

10. Again, Jesse made seven of his sons to pass before Samuel. And Samuel said unto Jesse, The Lord hath not chosen these.

11. And Samuel said unto Jesse, Are here all thy children? And he said, There remaineth yet the youngest, and behold, he keepeth the sheep. And Samuel said unto Jesse, Send and fetch him: for we will not sit down till he come hither.

12. And he sent, and brought him in. Now he was ruddy, and withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to. And the Lord said, Arise, anoint him: for this is he.

13. Then Samuel took the horn of oil, and anointed him in the midst of his brethren: and the Spirit of the Lord came upon David from that day forward. So Samuel rose up, and went to Ramah.

After the Lord had caused Samuel to deliver his message to Saul that he had been rejected from being King, Samuel was very unhappy and mourned the fate of Saul. He was told by the Lord to cease mourning and go into Bethlehem which was five miles south of Jerusalem to the home of

Jesse and out of his family select a King. He was told to announce the purpose of his visit to be to offer sacrifice, that Saul might not do him injury. He was not told which of Jesse's sons to select, and when Eliab appeared he felt sure the anointed one stood before him for he was comely. Now, comes the warning of the Lord in the Golden Text—"man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart." To-day the wise, Judge mankind by the sentiments of their hearts as shown in their every day life. That which we love most will show itself in the formation of character, and even the world can read something of the heart of man in their manner of living. The one selected for the great honor of being King, was the one that even Jesse, the father and Samuel the prophet and priest, thought least promising, but David the shepherd boy had learned the lesson of faith and obedience, while tending the flocks of his father that enabled him to mount to the highest pinnacle of fame. God looked at his heart and it was right. So the horn of oil was poured upon him, and the spirit of the Lord was with him.

The religious achievements of the century are thus enumerated: One hundred years ago Carey baptized his first convert. In 1825 there were but 60,000 members of Protestant churches on foreign mission fields; to-day there are 1,317,684. The first foreign missionary society of America was organized less than a century ago; to-day these organizations are numbered by the score. One hundred years ago there was less than \$75,000 contributed annually for foreign missions; to-day there is given, throughout the world, not less than \$10,000,000. One hundred years ago there were not more than one hundred foreign missionaries on the field; to-day there are 15,460. One hundred years ago the Bible had been translated into sixty-six languages and dialects, spoken by one-fifth of the world's population; to-day it is translated into 330 languages, spoken by four-fifths of the world's population. One hundred years ago there were six Protestant missionary organizations in the world; to-day there are 537 missionary societies and auxiliaries. The first foreign mission of the Methodist Episcopal church was established in 1833; to-day in all mission lands the Methodist church has a membership of 107,003, with 75,954 probationers.—Exchange.

## PLANS FOR THE TEXAS STATE FAIR.

Preparations are far advanced for the great carnival at the Texas State Fair Grounds in Dallas this fall. General Manager Smith says he has never been so crowded for room to accommodate exhibitors, who, in view of the assurances in the way of crop conditions of the success of the approaching fair, are coming from everywhere. Nearly every man and every concern having anything for market, is an applicant for space for an exhibit. So great, in fact, has been the demand that there is next to no space at all left in the various halls and on the grounds practically all the coops, pens and stalls are engaged. Already, three months in advance, the fair has let more space for displays and exhibits than has ever been occupied at a former fair.

As to attractions, the fair has never in the eighteen years it has been running given the people anything approaching, either in variety or merit, the fine line of amusements it has secured for their entertainment this year. The celebrated Floto shows, consisting of circus, menagerie and school of educated animals, the finest that the money of the millionaire proprietor could cull from all the other shows on earth, will occupy 400 square feet of space on the burnt district. A swelt midway, embracing a splendid aggregation of the cleanest up-to-date side-show marvels of the day, will crowd the space from the Catholic booth to and beyond the grand stand. The famous loop-the-loop will be a brilliant feature of this department. In front of the fire station, Capt. Sorcho will improvise an ocean, having an acre of surface, and floating an exact miniature reproduction of the ill-starred battleship Maine. Here the veteran seaman will give daily exhibitions of deep sea diving.

A feature of the continuous free show in Music Hall will be Mons. DuBec's world famous performing animals, consisting of monkeys, dogs, cats, rats and mice. Besides pulling off a roaring farce of a dramatic sketch, in which the dogs and monkeys impersonate the characters to the life, these animals perform many feats, which in addition to provoking the mirth of the spectators, are calculated also to move them to suspect that after all the limits heretofore fixed to the extent to which animals are amenable to training may be entirely too circumscribed.

Mons. DuBec demonstrated not only that animals are susceptible to intellectual training, but, what is still more remarkable, that they can be taught to exercise a very definite control over their appetites. For instance, all those persons who complain that they have become slaves to their appetites, are put to shame by the spectacle of Mons. DuBec's hungry cats walking over and among the most tempting fat rats and mice without molesting them or even permitting their mouths to water for them.

While there will be absolutely nothing doing in the way of horse racing or gambling on the grounds, still there will be no lack of track, arena and grand stand attractions of the most absorbing character. A broncho busting tournament on a scale never before attempted anywhere, will prove a most thrilling arenic event. The State Fair was fortunate in securing the veteran services of Tom Privett, a wild steer rider, who would tackle Bucephalus himself, to collect at any cost the worst outlay of horses to be found in the West and also to find among the rough riders of the plains men with the nerve to attempt to ride these untamables. These broncho tournaments will alternate daily with displays of the chivalric splendors of the Middle Ages, or knightly tournaments of the 15th century. Another attraction for this department will be the Guildeless Wonders, being three horses, which without riders or drivers, will trot mile heats in 2:25. The celebrated Black Diamond, an ostrich, hitched to a cart and driven by a man, will run a mile against any and all comers in the shape of a horse, or anything else for that matter, for the owner of this wing-footed biped is willing to back it against anything that may wish to measure its speed by that of the bird.

The foregoing are only a few of the many attractions already secured for the approaching fair. The management has many others in view, and will make announcement of them as they are booked.

SEE THAT RANGE ON PAGE TEN. Your guess on the total attendance at the Texas State Fair may get it, if you guess in July.

## TELEGRAPHY

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

# DR. TERRILL

## RESTORES MEN TO UNIMPAIRED VITALITY, With Strong Body, Strong Nerves, Strong Will.



DR. J. H. TERRILL.

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

### THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

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

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

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

I stop men's wasting weakness. I cure the effect of early follies and excesses: I drive out the tainting, undermining impurities of contracted diseases. I help to strengthen men who are naturally weak. Do you want to be a man among men? Come to me as a friend—tell me your trouble. They will be held secret. I will overcome them by natural methods which will not put you to any inconvenience or trouble.

### I Cure Varicocele

Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The pools of stagnant blood are driven from the dilated vein; and all soreness and swelling quickly subside. Every indication of Varicocele soon vanishes, and in its stead come the pride, the power and the pleasure of perfect health and restored vitality.

### I Cure Stricture

My cure dissolves the stricture completely and removes every obstruction from the urinary passage, allays all inflammation, stops every unnatural loss, cleanses and heals the bladder and kidneys, invigorates the organs and restores health and soundness to every part of the body affected by the disease.

### I Cure Specific Blood Poison

My special form of treatment for this disease is practically the result of my life work, and is endorsed by the best physicians in this and foreign countries. It contains no dangerous drugs and forces out every particle of impurity. Soon every sign and symptom disappears completely and forever. The blood, the tissues the flesh, the bones and the whole system are cleansed, purified and restored to perfect health and the patient prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

### Varicocele, Fistula, Piles, Hydrocele

I will refund every cent paid if I do not make my cure so permanent and complete that it is APPARENT TO ANYONE. If a Varicocele is as large as a hen or a goose egg I will reduce it and cure it entirely.

NO CUTTING OR PAIN.

I cure 85 per cent of Epilepsy. I cure Catarrh in all stages.

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

285 MAIN STREET.

# DR. J. H. TERRILL,

DALLAS, TEXAS.



FARM.

CLOVER IN THE ORCHARD.

To the persons contemplating the planting of trees, the first question that presents itself—after procuring varieties is the best method of cultivating the same, so he may reap the best results. This is a question I have given careful study and I will only endeavor to portray my experience. Seven years ago I commenced planting apple trees. I was told that I must clean cultivate them, commencing early in spring and continue the labor until some time in autumn. This method I followed four years. I found that the trees did fairly well, yet at the same time other conditions were in more or less degree responsible for the success or failure of the orchard. I also found that this method of growing an orchard was expensive.

I was reared in an apple country and could not call to mind a single instance where one of our farmers cleancultivated his trees for the sole purpose of raising apples. This led me to inquire whether there was not some method by which trees could be grown and at the same time make the land pay for the cultivation and care of the same. My thoughts ran strongly on the subject of clover. I remember well how loose the ground was always found in a field of clover, and after about three years of cropping if we would turn under the sod and follow with a crop, perchance of grain, we would invariably reap a bountiful harvest. Scientists tell us that clover is a great gatherer of nitrogen from the air, depositing the same in the ground. Hence the thought comes up, why not plant clover in your orchard to feed your trees?

Whether this hypothesis is true or not, I determined to try the experiment. Three years ago I sowed my orchard of forty acres to clover and my expenses ceased, except in irrigating and pruning. In the fall I found that I had some hay and a bountiful crop of weeds. I gave the crop to a farmer to clean up preparatory to reaping a clean crop of hay the next season. This he did and did his work well. The following season I let the hay out on shares to harvest, giving one-half the crop and receiving one-half myself.

From a financial standpoint you will note the result.

From all that I could observe my trees did fairly well. Had I clean cultivated it would have cost me \$75 a month for man and team for five months. My method cost me \$60 in working around the trees and caring for them in various ways, other than irrigating and pruning. My portion of the hay crop netted me a profit of \$220.

The following year, that is, last summer, I followed the same plan with very much the same results, only that I may add, my trees grew better and did the best of any trees out of the seven. From this experience draw your own conclusions as to the financial and economical standpoint of growing clover in an orchard. It is well here to say a few words in regard to irrigation of the orchard by this method. My experience teaches me that much depends upon the irrigation as to your success or failure. Trees absorb considerable moisture and should be irrigated often. The clover growing dense serves a splendid purpose in holding the moisture even—giving the tree its food continuously, whereby no check of growth occurs, and with me the best results are obtained. Some no doubt, who condemn planting clover in an orchard, after seeding it down leave the trees to their fate, trusting to the clover to do the rest. Failure is inevitably the result and poor "clover did it."

The way I irrigate my orchard is this. I run water from the head ditch down, from eight to fifteen rows of trees at a time, according to my supply of water, taking care that every tree gets water. I try to change the water every two days, if possible, onto another set of rows, and so on across the orchard, getting back to place of beginning in about two weeks. This I keep up from spring until freezing-up time in November. By this method I find the trees are never allowed to dry in summer, and check their growth, thereby making a full season, ripening their wood, shedding their leaves and going into winter quarters in splendid condition.

In conclusion, I would advise that clover be grown in your orchard for, say, three consecutive years, turning under the second crop the third year for a fertilizer and then reseeding the following spring. Many advantages could be enumerated which are the direct results of clover in an orchard. For instance, protection of the tree from sun-scald, protection of trees from rabbits, as rabbits love clover better than trees, and lastly, a clean and inviting field in which to gather your fruit—Henry Buck before Montana Horticultural Society.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST ROSE GARDEN.

A feature of the horticultural department at the St. Louis World's Fair next year will be the largest rose garden ever known—surpassing in size even the fabled one of ancient Babylon. Four acres have been planted to roses, and no less than 50,000 rose bushes are beginning to grow. This gigantic rose garden, the planting of which began early in April, occupies one of the conspicuous sites on the World's Fair ground. The center of the garden is at the main entrance of the palace of agriculture, the slope down toward the main building being given over to the rose culture.

When the graders finished their work, and turned the site over to the gardeners, every vestige of soil had been removed, and only a broad expanse of sticky, yellow clay remained. To the layman it seemed a most unfavorable location for a flower garden. But to the practical rose grower, who prefers to provide his own soil, it was an ideal spot. The yellow base was covered with a rich compost, and the ground platted with a great oval, 150 feet long and 100 feet wide as the central feature. In the center of this oval is to be erected, in heroic size, a statue of the goddess of flowers. Surrounding the oval, on every side, will be the various rose collections with spacious gravel walks separating them. Seats to accommodate thousands of visitors will be provided throughout the garden, so distributed as to give all the visitors to the fair an opportunity to revel in the glorious sight and perfume of the vast garden.

The work of planting these 50,000 roses in this mammoth garden will occupy the time of scores of expert gardeners and hosts of laborers. For each collection excavations eighteen inches deep, of the form and size required, were dug in the sticky clay soil, then excavations were filled with sandy loam and rich top soil. The specially selected young bushes sent their vigorous roots down through the soft earth and found secure lodgment in the clay. The varieties planted are of the hardy or semi-hardy varieties, although some are of the kind not supposed to stand the rigor of a St. Louis winter. It is hoped to bring all the bushes through next winter's cold season and to have plants in full vigor by the time the gates of the great fair are opened next spring. It is no exaggeration to say that a million roses will be in bloom next summer, delighting the eye by their warmth of color as much as the nostrils by their welcome perfume.

ABOUT FARM IMPROVEMENTS.

Improve the farm in all points—the fertility of the soil, the residence, barns, out-buildings, fences—everything. The hours spent thus will certainly not be lost, the outlay will be insignificant, the returns will be great. I have in mind a farm the fields of which are clear, well fenced, every acre cultivatable. The buildings are neatly built and attractively painted, plenty of shade trees, flower beds, well-planned drives and ornamental yard fence. There are plenty of out-buildings and they are all either painted or white-washed. Quite often this progressive farmer is bothered with would-be buyers, who have been drawn there by the neat appearance. When he gets ready to sell he can count on a good margin. With his neighbor it is not so. The land is nearly the same, but the man is different. Instead of improving the farm in spare hours, he loafs at the postoffice, store, etc., and it is surprising how many spare hours that man has. His farm is an eyesore, with its dilapidated house, stable and fences; weeds, bushes and briars. A little labor and capital would make his farm as

valuable as his neighbor's, but he loafs and his boys grow up in idleness. All useless, dilapidated houses are an eyesore and a nuisance. These should be removed. All the material that can be used again in rebuilding or repairing should be arranged in order in a lumber yard in the rear, and that which is of no further use converted into stove wood. Many outhouses such as hen-house, ice, apple or carriage house, grainary and cribs have leaky roofs, making them unsafe for their contents. If one wishes to economize, felt roofing is just the thing for these buildings, being cheap, easily applied and long lived. These buildings should be coated with whitewash, government white-wash or barn paints. But first of all the dwelling should be attended to. It should be painted and overhauled. It costs very little to paint ordinary farm houses and adds so much. Have you ever figured on what a water system for the house will cost? Do so and you will be surprised, very likely, at the small cost, and perhaps will consider about saving numerous trips of yourself and family. Fit up one small room for a bath room, or convert a large one into library and bath room by putting in partitions. A bath tub, house tank, kitchen sink, several wash basins, pipe and pipe fixtures will be needed. Convert those waste spots into tillable land by removing whatever obstructs the plow's path. Remove the occasional stump from the pasture or grain fields. You will find this latter work saves much time when harvesting the crops. Apply the match to the fallen trees that are unfit for wood. Use mower and scythe on those weeds and briars and rake them into those ugly gullies, or on those thin spots. Each year build a string or two of new fence and double back on the other fences with the material removed. Make easy working gates, where needed, and paint them. Construct a commodious tool shed and draw in the binder from the middle of the grain field, the plow and cultivator from the fence corner, the mower and rake out of the barn yard where sun and rain are working their destruction, and where stock animals are liable to get hurt on them. Such damage often occurs, costing several times as much as a tool shed. Posts, rafters, braces and enough second hand boards can be found on the average farm with which to build a shed, and enough boys to do this job if provided with a supply of wood working tools and paint, such as should be found on all well ordered farms.—Kentuckian, in Twentieth Century Review.

NEW IRRIGATION PROJECT.

A big land deal has been consummated in Kinney county, Texas, involving over 23,000 acres and costing \$2 an acre. The tract which has changed hands is known as the Dixie Ranch, owned by Ed Ross, extending from the Val Verde county line down the Rio Grande valley, having the Sycamore creek, Pinto creek and the Rio Grande river as watering streams. It was sold to G. Bedell Moore, who is having it put in shape for irrigation from the canal to be constructed from the Del Rio springs, which penetrates other lands recently purchased by Mr. Moore between the Dixie ranch and Del Rio. The abstracts cover 800 pages of type-written matter. The opening of this valuable ranch to irrigation will benefit Kinney county materially.

It takes care to keep the lambs in good flesh, but when they once become poor it's a more difficult problem to get them plump again.

COLORED EXCURSION TO PINE BLUFF.

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

The Arkansas Colored State Fair, Street Carnival and Emancipation Jubilee will be in progress Aug. 4, 5 and 6, 1903, and the limit of your ticket will enable you to spend the entire time in Pine Bluff. Elaborate arrangements have been made for your entertainment, including a base ball game for the championship of Arkansas and Texas; speeches by men of national reputation. Splendid bands will furnish sweet music on the train. Pine Bluff is strictly a colored man's town, they owning many fine buildings, business houses and fine parks, which will be thrown open for your pleasure. For details of entertainment, amusement, etc., watch for big bills or ask any Cotton Belt agent. Be sure to go to this grand jubilee. For full information write to Harry Goodloe, Korens, Tex.; Bob Gardner, Tyler, Tex.; W. M. Stratimire, Dallas, Tex.

\$100.00 RANGE EXTRA!

Our Special Gift to those Who Guess in July.

Appreciating the interest our readers are taking in our guessing contest, we have decided to give away extra, a \$100 Charter Oak Steel Range to the one who guesses in July nearest the attendance of the Texas State Fair at Dallas this fall. It is possible for one guessing in July to not only secure this special gift, but also secure the piano, as both are given to the one guessing nearest the attendance, but only a July guess can secure the \$100 range. Any one guessing in July will have advantages over later guessers to the extent that the range will go to a July guess. The time to send in your guess is now, for the first recorded guess in July approaching nearest the actual attendance will secure the range. You have an opportunity to secure \$600 for one guess.

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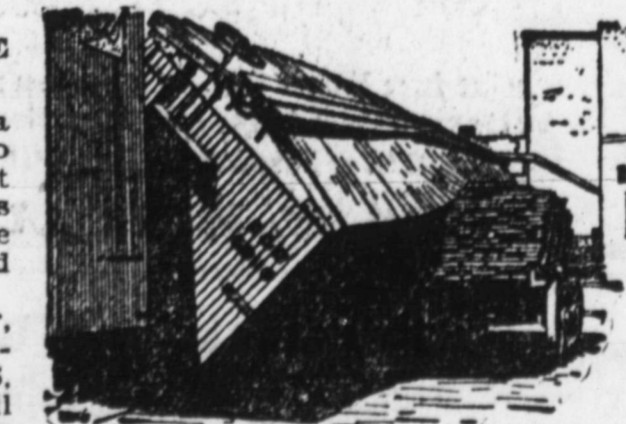
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tion. You buy Studebaker wagons and you buy perfect satisfaction and you get the wagon clear. Isn't that worth consideration? It's worthy of the great name that is branded on every wagon, and after all it's a guarantee of its perfection and high quality. The branch house located at 317-319 Elm street, Dallas, is prepared to furnish the Southwestern territory. Write to Wm. T. Fulton, manager. Your mail orders will receive the same careful attention that we give to our visitors.



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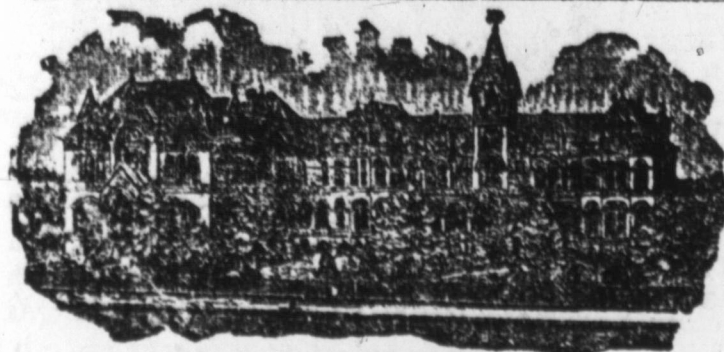
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THE HORSE.

When exercising the colt remember that fast walking is an important factor in his training. If he acquires the habit early he will keep it up.

TREATMENT OF DISTEMPER.

Under the name of "strangles," Pately Bridge, an English veterinary expert, prescribes the following treatment for distemper in horses:

To promote a free discharge, steam the head by putting bran, hay seeds, or sawdust into a nosebag, pouring boiling water over it, and causing the animal to inhale the steam. This may be medicated by first adding a teaspoonful of oil of eucalyptus before pouring on the boiling water. Be careful not to scald the animal's muzzle. When the abscess is soft and ripe, open with a sharp, clean knife or lancet, making a bold incision, so that there is a dependent orifice and free drainage. Do not be afraid of making too big a hole.

With the opening of the abscess, and free discharge from it, the febrile symptoms are diminished, the ability to feed increases, and good food and tonic medicine will hasten complete recovery. Give, twice daily, in scalded oats and bran, one drachm each of carbonate of iron, powdered gentian, aniseed, and common salt. Do not think of commencing work until the animal is thoroughly fit, as this often leads to complications, and gives rise to chronic respiratory disease. Where strangles runs a definite course, the treatment is simple, but in the irregular form, called "bastard" or "submerged" strangles, or where secondary abscesses continue to form, it is best to seek professional aid. This malignant form, in which abscesses make their appearance in the intestines or mesentery, usually close to the ganglion of lymphatic vessels, is very troublesome and dangerous.

DIGESTIBILITY AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

From a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture these comments on the digestibility of feeding stuffs are taken:

"The real value of any feeding stuff is determined, not alone by its composition, but also by its digestibility; that is, by the amount of material which it gives up to the body in its passage through the digestive tract. It is evident that if two feeding stuffs have practically the same composition, but one gives up more material to the body than the other—that is, is more thoroughly digested—it must actually be more valuable than the other material. The bulk of the substance of almost all feeding stuffs is insoluble when eaten. Only material in solution can pass through the walls of the stomach and intestines into the circulation and be utilized by the body, therefore digestibility consists chiefly in rendering insoluble materials soluble. This is effected by the aid of digestive ferments and also by bacteria.

"Digestion experiments are frequently made to learn how thoroughly a given feeding stuff or ration is assimilated. The usual method is to feed the material under consideration for a longer or shorter time, the amount and composition being determined. From the total nutrients consumed, the amounts excreted undigested in the feces are deducted, showing the amount of each retained in the body. It is the usual custom to express the amounts digested in percentages, the results thus obtained being termed coefficients of digestibility.

"The digestibility of a number of different feeding stuffs has been tested with horses in this country and in Europe, although the number of such experiments is much smaller than in the case of cattle and sheep. The most extended series of American experiments with horses was carried on at the Maryland experiment station."

At the New Hampshire station the value of different grain mixtures for horses was studied with a view to learning how the cost of a ration could be diminished by lessening the amount of oats fed. The rations consisted of different mixtures of oats, corn, gluten feed, linseed meal, and cotton-seed meal. Fairly good results were obtained with all the mixtures—that containing cotton-seed meal being least satisfactory, as it was not at first relished by the horses. The conclusion was reached that any mixed ration furnishing the desired nutrients at a reasonable price should be considered. A mixture of bran and corn 1:1 was regarded as a good substitute for corn and oats for work horses

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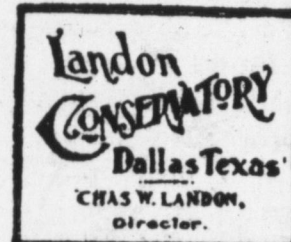
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**LEE BROS., PROPRIETORS, San Angelo, Tex.,** breeders of registered and high grade Herefords. Both sexes for sale.

**W. J. STATION, 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.

**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.

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

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

The live stock census of the Department of Agriculture for 1902, shows that the net increase of horses in the United States during that year was only 26,149 head. This is much less than the increase of population and the business activities in which horses are employed, and shows why horses are scarce and in such great demand at high prices.

Those who regard the porker as the filthiest animal on earth are usually the ones that give him the least attention.

**MAVERICKS.**

O. J. Woodhull of near Brackett bought from P. W. Thompson a valuable survey of land on Cow creek, consisting of 640 acres for \$1920.

E. Davis sold his nine-section ranch at Big Lake for \$2000 and his 450 head of stock cattle thereon for \$5,400, all to his neighbor, Thomas H. Taylor.

M. H. O'Daniel of Howard county bought of D. W. Christian 35 head of red polled cows and heifers at \$25 per head, calves not counted. He also bought one section of patented land from S. P. Morgan at \$3 per acre.

Dr. J. P. Collom has bought Charlie O'Neill's section ranch and cattle, located twelve miles southwest of Midland. The deal aggregates about \$8000. Dr. Collom will move there about the 15th of next month.

At a recent meeting in Amarillo, the Panhandle Cattlemen's association appointed the following inspectors: Sam Dunn at Hereford, H. L. Powers at Canadian, George Bugbee at Clarendon, and Mr. Franklin on the Choctaw railroad.

Frank Lantz has sold his ranch on Turkey Root for \$2850, and 1800 head of sheep at \$2 per head to Jim Laney. The trade was made by Albert Kincaid. Mr. Lantz has resided near Ozona for seventeen years.

Clyde Mills of El Dorado last week purchased yearlings for his father, J. E. Mills, from the following parties at from \$11 to \$12 a head: R. P. Hinyard, 12 head; J. L. Kennedy, 13; Ed Dorris, 9; Jerome Porter, 40; Chas. and Miss Porter, 17; R. A. Taylor, 54.

W. G. Miller, foreman of the Vick ranch, was in Brackett last week on the lookout for steers. He is in the market for steer cattle, and has already bought about 100 head of ones and twos from R. E. Cannon and Wiley Barksdale of Mud Creek at \$12 and \$15 per head.

Sam Butman's recent shipment of steers to market from Merkel netted him a good round sum, the 115 head averaging 1000 pounds each, bringing from \$4.30 to \$4.60. T. B. Garrouette's "Mastodon" weighed 1800 pounds, and sold for \$83, while his 2-year-old weighed 1200 pounds.

Stockmen in the western part of the state are much disappointed with the ruling of Chief Coburn of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition livestock department, which will virtually exclude from competition all range cattle. They are disposed to regard the chief's attitude in the light of unjust discrimination in favor of the cattle of the older breeding states, and the result is there is no enthusiasm with regard to the exhibit at the World's Fair.

Sizing up cattle conditions in West Texas the Del Rio Record-News says: "McCulloch county quotes 1 and 2-year-old steers selling at \$10.50 in mixed bunches; mules at \$40 in car lots. Concho county yearlings are going at \$10. In Edwards county 1 and 2-year-old steers are selling at \$11 and \$15, and 3 and 4-year-olds at \$15 and \$18. A local firm shipped a full car of hides from this point Monday. In Coleman

county 400 stock cattle sold at \$15. In Sullivan county 2 and 3-year-olds sold at \$17.50 in a mixed bunch; yearlings at \$12.50, some at \$12 and others at \$11. In the foregoing it is to be seen that steers are selling at all kinds of prices, and it is reasonable to infer that each bunch must go on its own merits"

**STOCK YARD NOTES.**

J. K. Mathews of Fort Worth drove in four 77-pound sheep, which sold at \$3.

J. J. Summers of Cuero had in on Friday two loads of steers, forty-nine head, averaging 1011 pounds, which sold to Armour & Co. at \$3.30.

C. G. Burbanks of Brady had on the market last Friday 81 calves, averaging 186 pounds, which sold at \$2.65.

W. M. Perkins of Jacksboro marketed last Friday twenty cows, averaging 787 pounds, which sold to Armour & Co. at \$2.05.

R. P. Logan of Dundee topped the market Friday with a carload lot of 29 cows and heifers, averaging 693 pounds, which sold to Swift & Co. at \$2.25.

Gus Zeske of Fort Worth drove in three hogs, averaging 290 pounds, which topped the market and sold to Swift & Co. at \$5.60.

J. R. Bell of Cuero had in two loads of steers. Twenty-four averaging 1135, sold at \$3.45, and twenty-five 1000-pound steers brought \$3.

W. E. Lynn & Co. of Malakoff, Tex., had in last Friday seventeen cows averaging 697 pounds, which sold at \$2, and six 723-pound steers at \$2.25.

Dupree & Huddleson of Ada, I. T., were on the market last Friday with sixty-eight light hogs averaging 156 pounds, which sold to Armour & Co. at \$5.35.

There is considerable activity in the Fort Worth mule market. Seventy head of 3 and 4-year-olds were sold in Fort Worth by Polk Bros. for Knight Bros. & Wilson of Tarrant county to J. T. Bullard of Waxahachie. The terms were not made public.

E. Chilton of Mounds, I. T., had in Saturday sixty-nine head of hogs averaging 187 pounds, which brought \$5.60.

L. C. Lamaster of Honey Grove, marketed last Saturday thirty head of hogs, 193 pounds average, at \$5.65.

G. C. Morrison of Tulsa, I. T., was in Saturday with seventy-seven head of hogs, averaging 202 pounds, which sold at \$6.72 1/2, topping the market.

Charles McFarland of Aledo topped the cattle market last Friday with forty-two head of cake and grass fed steers, averaging 1190 pounds, which sold at \$4.10. This was the highest price paid since the 25th of June, when some 1119-pound steers brought \$4.25.

Last Wednesday Joseph P. Farmer & Co. scored the record prices for top steers, when they marketed fifty-nine head at \$3.90. They were mixed Herefords and Shorthorns, threes, and had been on feed since last October on the ranch in the west part of Tarrant county. They were fed seed last winter and cake on grass since grass came.

S. P. Taylor of Mineral Wells marketed two bunches of calves and a bunch of cows. The former averaged 173 and 144 pounds, and brought \$2.65 and \$2.50 respectively, while the cows, eleven in number, averaged 771, and sold at \$2.15.

C. H. Powell of San Angelo was on the market last Thursday with six cars of cows and calves. Fifty-six averaging 196 pounds, sold at \$2.50; 160 cows averaging 766 pounds, sold for \$2.05.

J. B. Beard of Harrold was in with a load of cows that sold at \$2.15. They averaged 730 pounds.

S. B. Felker of Vailant, I. T., sold a load of twenty-six grass steers, averaging 846 pounds, at \$2.25.

F. W. Hudson of Hico disposed of a load of twenty-five cows, averaging 744 pounds, at \$2.10.

F. Hilgerfeld of Henrietta disposed of a load of cows last Wednesday averaging around 750 pounds, at \$2.10.

F. L. Lillard of Ponca City, O. T., sold seventy-eight head of 224-pound hogs at \$5.70.

Turner & Lindley of Custer City, O. T., had in last Wednesday 217 hogs, 61 of which topped the market. They weighed 277 pounds average and sold at \$5.77 1/2, while 71 head, averaging 241 pounds, brought \$5.72 1/2, and 94 182-pounders sold at \$5.65.

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## SWINE

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There is less expense and care attached to feeding one variety of fowls than in taking care of several different breeds, hence "diversification" in poultry culture is not advised.

### SELECTION OF A BOAR.

An experienced hog breeder writes: "In selecting a boar from a lot of pigs take that one which has made the greatest growth and development under the same conditions as the others, provided that he has the proper shape, and he is pretty sure to have it. This tendency to rapid growth is hereditary and is of the utmost importance to the feeder who desires rapid gain and early maturity. The same rule applies in selecting the young sows, and I would not keep one that would not weigh 300 pounds at twelve months of age."

### GOOD TONICS FOR SWINE.

It is necessary to keep constantly accessible to all hogs, both pigs and old hogs, some material that supplies lime and salt to aid in bone-building, as an appetizer, and to remove intestinal parasites. This mixture should be kept in a strong box protected from rain, and the quantity and frequency with which pigs will visit and eat of the mixture will often be surprising. The following is the mixture that we use:

Charcoal, one and one-half bushels.  
Common salt, four pounds.  
Hard wood ashes, ten pounds.  
Slacked lime, four pounds.

Fresh water, shade in summer, grain food when on grass, and dry bed free from dust, shelter in winter, and above all when confined have the area sufficiently large so that it will not become foul with droppings and mud bugs. These are essentials for successful hog-raising.—Arkansas Bulletin.

### PLANS FOR A HOG HOUSE.

The shape should be long and narrow, of such proportions, for instance, as 16 by 48. In such a structure a 3½ foot passageway should run from end to end along the north side of the building, thus leaving all the pens on the south side. Pens 8 by 12½ will furnish room for a brood sow and litter or several fattening pigs, according to size. One pen of twice the capacity should be constructed to furnish sleeping quarters for a large number of animals, although an extra shed could be constructed cheaply to protect the animals during the pasture season. Each pen should be provided with a small hinged door on the south, and directly above it a window. Not more than two windows will be required on the north side. The troughs should be placed directly under the partition adjoining the passageway, and this partition so constructed as to swing from the top. In this way the pigs can be excluded from the trough while the feed is being supplied.

### TREATMENT FOR WORMS.

In many cases deaths from worms are attributed to cholera. Dr. W. B. Niles of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry says he knows of nothing better for ridding a herd of hogs of worms than a mixture of santonin and calomel. He says there is no danger either in giving these, pro-

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#### LILLARD FARM BERKSHIRES.

Nothing in hog line for sale until after April 15. B. P. Rock eggs from prize-winning stock at San Antonio fair, at \$1.50 per setting. Few cockereds at \$2.00. GEO. P. LILLARD, Seguin, Tex. Box 210.

### POLAND CHINA.

**RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS** Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 2367, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

vided proper care is observed in having them in the right proportion and in seeing that no hog gets an overdose. There must be no guess work, however, in the administration of this remedy; it must be known exactly what is being done. Some who have used this remedy have complained of fatal results, but Dr. Niles feels sure that such cases have been the result of a careless use of the medicine or else due to some other cause. Regarding this point he says: Like all other strong medicines, both the santonin and calomel must be carefully used. The user must avoid computing carelessly the necessary amount for a dose for the bunch of shoats to be treated, or of guessing at the amount given. If a certain known number of pigs or shoats are to be treated, the exact amount needed should be bought or the druggist asked to weigh out a sample dose of each ingredient. These samples doses can then be used as a basis in computing and making up the necessary number of doses. A dose is for a forty to fifty pound shoat four grains of santonin combined with fifteen grains of calomel administered for three consecutive mornings in the slop before other food is given. For smaller pigs three grains of santonin and ten of calomel will be sufficient. It does not matter so much how the medicine is given provided each pig gets its share. In case the first or second dose purges considerably, let a day or two elapse before another dose is given, and slightly decrease the amount of calomel. I am satisfied that no one who follows carefully the directions will have bad results follow. The size of the pigs should be estimated very carefully and then be sure that each gets his share of the feed in which the medicine is mixed otherwise some pig may get too large a dose.

### ALFALFA PASTURE FOR HOGS.

There is much said about the value of alfalfa for different classes of stock. At this Station an experiment is being carried on to determine the value of alfalfa pasture for hogs and find the number of head that it will carry per acre.

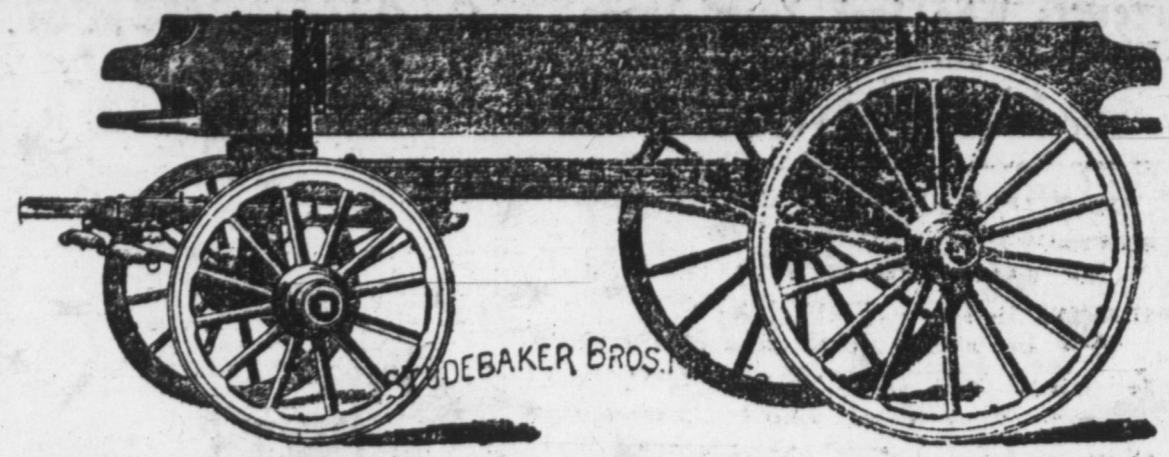
On April 29th, seven sows and twenty-one pigs (about three weeks old) were turned out on two acres of alfalfa pasture. The sows were fed corn chop and bran and a creep was fixed for the pigs so that they could be fed grain and skim milk separately. During the first month from April 28th to May 28th, the total gain in weight from the hogs and twenty-one pigs was 567 pounds.

Besides the pasture, 815 pounds of corn chop, 755 pounds of bran and 524 pounds of skim milk were fed to the hogs and pigs. Figuring the corn chop, bran and skim milk at market prices (corn chop, 75 cents per 100 pounds; bran, \$1.10 per 100 pounds; and skim milk, 15 cents per 100 pounds); a total of \$16.01 worth of feed besides the pasture. Valuing the gain made at 6 cents per pound, and deducting the cost of the grain and skim milk, a profit of \$18.01 was returned from the two acres of alfalfa pasture for the thirty days.

Up to this time the alfalfa has not been irrigated and yet it has not been cropped close, but stands from six to eight inches high over most of the ground. The stand is not better than poor to medium, and there are a number of bare places that yield no alfalfa at all.

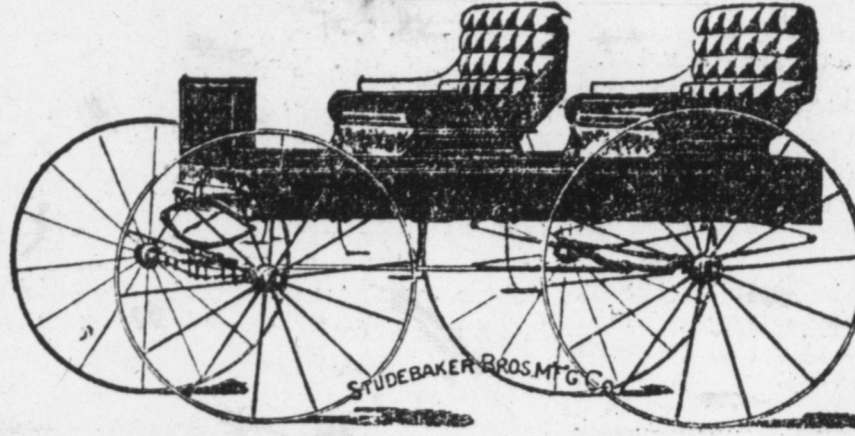
Two of the sows do not have pigs, and these have received no feed in addition to the pasture. During the month these sows have gained one-fourth pound each. Of course, the alfalfa has been very weak and watery up to this time, and the gains that would be made from it are probably not as great as though it were more mature. The small gains made by these sows show the necessity of a light ration of grain in addition to the pasture for growing and fattening hogs.

The cost of gain, exclusive of the pasture, made so far, has been .282 cent per pound. For each pound of gain it has taken 1.436 pounds corn chop, 1.331 pounds bran, and .925 pounds skim milk. The small cost per pound of gain surely demonstrates the great value of alfalfa for hog pasture.—C. J. Griffith, Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.



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A show animal that may not be a little better in some particular point does not exist. The world's most famous breeders admit this.

**THE SELECTION OF EWES.**

In taking up the breeder's ideal ewe and how to select the same, I should say that the most important point for the prospective buyer or breeder in the selection of ewes suitable for breeders is thoroughly to post himself on the type of the breed he expects to purchase. Have an understanding of the true type of the breed you are selecting and have some idea of what you want to produce.

In the selection of breeding ewes from a strange flock it has been my purpose always to try to get as much constitution as possible, provided they had the required amount of breed type. By that I mean the animal must be pleasing to the eye, and in the Shropshire we like a good, long, low-down sheep, with short leg of flat bone and set as near the outside of the body as possible.

In the ewe the neck must be of medium length and not too thick, chest

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well extended to the front, with good, wide crops and shoulders squarely placed. With these points well developed you must get a strong constitution, the ribs must be well sprung and the loin must be wide and thick, with the quarters full and round and as near down to the hock as possible. We must also see that we have a good dense fleece of medium wool, and free from all dark wool if possible to get it.

I might say that if you have a good, strong-constituted ewe do not discard her even if she lacks some of the minor points necessary in a show animal, such as having a little dark wool on the legs or having a little dark wool around the eyes. Some of the most profitable animals I have ever raised for farmers' purposes have been those with some of the minor faults previously described. I claim that constitution is the foundation of all improvement in breeding. You should discard as soon as possible all animals lacking robust constitution, no matter how many other points they may have in their favor, as you will never succeed without a vigorous constitution.—**J. C. Duncan.**

**THE REARING OF LAMBS.**

The question of weaning lambs is the one next before the shepherd at this season. Practice varies so much with respect to weaning that it must appear that there is in practice a want of guiding principle at the base of operations. They must necessarily be some variation depending on the purpose for which sheep are kept. Lambs on cultivated farms that are grown either for fall killing or for breeding purposes are profitable generally in proportion to the extent to which the growing period can be shortened by generous and perhaps heavy feeding; on the range there is, of necessity, not such great possibility of forcing the growth of lambs to heavy weights by fall. Even on the range, however, the tendency to secure earlier maturity is becoming more and more desirable. This arises from the demand for young meats on one side and from the need of supplementary feeding on the contracting range area on the other.

The question of the time to wean lambs may be considered from two sides: the side of the ewe and that of the lamb. The ewe must be considered with respect to the future as well as the present and lambs should not be made a drain on the ewe so long as to prevent her from recuperating and becoming strong before the next-breeding season. When half-grown lambs suck very frequently it is an evidence that milk is scarce rather than plentiful, and it is time the lambs should be weaned for the sake of the good of the ewe. When summer pastures begin to fail the lamb becomes a burden to the ewe. It is very common among farm flocks to let the ewes carry the lamb through the dry summer season and wean them in the fall. This is a mistake. The ewes will make up quickly even on scant pasture after the lambs have been taken off them and should have this kind of pasture when they are going dry. The danger of spoiling the udders is considerable after weaning, and ewes should be milked if the udders become dry. It is somewhat amusing to hear it recommended that heavy milking ewes with twins should have one lamb left with them. A twin lamb always sucks on his own side and the other side is still left undrained if one lamb is left.

Lambs do not grow well if left on the ewes when pasture fails. They depend too much on the ewes. They should be taken off and given a chance to pasture of young and succulent grass. There are two conditions that go to make a good lamb pasture and these are plenty and change. There should be more food available for lambs than they will eat down in order to allow a nice choice. Knee-deep, second-growth clover is ideal lamb pasture. A couple of weeks' feeding on this should be followed by a change to another part of the farm, preferably of later cut hay meadow with still a proportion of new springing clover in it, while calves or milking cows are using the stronger growth of clover left behind. Rape is an indispensable and established part of successful lamb growing. It has come to stay. The ease with which it can be grown, the abundance that can be grown per acre,



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from the beginning of summer until late in the fall, the combined astringent and succulent properties of the plant and its turnip flavor so thoroughly relished by sheep and lambs, and the possibility of making it either a sole or partial ration for sheep are points that it might seem almost unnecessary to emphasize to the shepherd, but the crop of inquirers about rape through the columns of the Sheep Breeder never seems to fail, so I take occasion to rehearse its advantages again.

There are few lamb raisers who do not know and take advantage of the gain in lamb growing arising from feeding concentrated foods to lambs as soon as they can use it, which is at about three weeks old. This is especially necessary and common among those who raise early lambs in February or March. This practice gives a strength to the digestive machinery that favors and makes profitable the use of grain feeding at a future time in the growth of the lamb. Lambs should be grain-fed after weaning. Simple directions are better than elaborate ones. For ram lambs we feed principally oats, with peas added, if the lambs are to be fitted to look well for all sellers. To make good, strong yearlings oats will carry them along and will make good muscular males. Ewe lambs may be fed bran and oats. There is an idea prevalent that there is a desirable store condition in which to keep ewe stock that is opposed to fleshiness. This is a mistake. The mothers of the flock should be made strong and should be kept fleshy to induce the fleshy habit in the flock. The sheep is a meat animal and its meatiness should be developed. There is no time in the life of the ewe at which any advantage can be gained by having her poor. Fattening lambs should have a ration of peas and oats in equal weights. It is not necessary to grind the grain, and half a pound a day is sufficient.—**J. McCaig** in American Sheep Breeder.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1903.

Agricultural colleges are certain to wield a powerful influence upon the development of agriculture and stock farming in the Southwest during the next decade, hence all true friends of these kindred industries should rejoice in the improvements which are to be made at our state institution during the coming season.

William K. Fowler, superintendent of public instruction for the State of Nebraska, is soon to issue a pamphlet setting forth his views on the centralization of rural schools and the transportation of pupils at public expense. The subject of education as it affects the farmer is a popular one and Mr. Fowler's work will no doubt be awaited with interest.

Owners of pasture in Kansas are "short" on cattle this season because of their insatiable desire to make big money out of the Texas stockmen. An advance of 25 to 50 per cent for grazing privileges was not relished by the Southwestern cowmen, who kept their cattle on the home ranges, where conditions are better than for several years past.

The ragtime melody entitled "Lam, Lam, Lam," which was so widely sung a year or two ago ought to be more popular than ever now. While cattle and hogs have been on the toboggan, young sheep have held steady and about twenty per cent more than the present visible supply could be marketed at record prices without much trouble.

It was thought that wild western days had passed, but "holdups" are again prevalent in Kansas. The farmers have been stopping trains and importing passengers to work for them in the harvest fields, offering \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day for "hands." In some cases, it is claimed that force was used to get help. Desperate conditions require desperate remedies, but probably no man has been compelled to serve another against his will.

Breeders of swine should not become unduly depressed at the present demoralized condition of the pork market. Prices have been so high that the retailers suffered a large falling off in sales and a temporary decline was inevitable. It must be remembered, however, that the supply of hogs is only a little in excess of last year at this time, when abnormally high prices prevailed. After some of the surplus meat now in the cold storage has been "worked off" there will be another advance.

## RECLAIMING WASTE PLACES.

Irrigation systems are being steadily developed along the San Saba and Rio Grande rivers where, until a few years ago, it was believed that most of the land would never be susceptible to cultivation. By the introduction of such methods and the planting of crops which may be depended upon to resist drouth, it will not be many years before the wastes of the south and west are reclaimed. Much importance is attached to the successful experiments with macaroni wheat in the Panhandle and elsewhere. These varieties seem destined to become an important staple crop of Texas and Oklahoma. There is very little absolutely worthless land anywhere in the United States. Much of that now believed to be of little value will eventually become productive as the problem of soil adaptability is gradually solved. The vast tracts not sufficiently well watered to sustain crops will afford good pasturage and in many localities where conditions will not sustain either agriculture or livestock valuable minerals may be uncovered. Some parts of the

United States have been slower to settle up than others, but this does not imply that the resources of the "new country" will be forever neglected.

## BOOM PRICES INJURIOUS.

Injury is done to the legitimate live stock industry by "boom" prices which sometimes prevail at the public sales and which are not infrequently encouraged by the auctioneers. They probably believe that it is a part of their duty to make the best trades possible and set about working the prospective purchasers up to a pitch of enthusiasm that is infectious. For instance, we read about some "shares" in a blooded Indiana porker selling at the rate of \$15,000 for the whole hog. Is there any pig on earth worth any such price? When the buyer returns to his senses he will probably imagine that he has been flimflammed. There ought to be a limit beyond which the seller should not attempt to go. The man who pays a fortune for a single Poland China is certain to feel resentful when he wakes up.

## INDIAN LAND LITIGATION.

A decision has been handed down by Judge C. W. Raymond, United States judge for the western district of Indian Territory, which will invalidate leases on two million acres of Creek Indian lands and will bring dismay to speculators and land leasing companies. It is expected that 1000 cases will be brought to remove persons who now hold land under leases that have become null by reason of the decision of the court.

The sweeping effect of the court's holding is difficult to appreciate. Judge Raymond has held that the parent of an Indian has no right to lease the land of his minor children unless he has, by the legal procedure, been made the legal guardian. Cases where the parent has been made the legal guardian of his children are rare in the extreme, hence the thousands of acres allotted to the minors that have been leased by their parents have been let irregularly and the leases will not stand. The average Indian family consists of two adults and six children. Each child has been allotted 160 acres, or 960 acres to the children of each family. These 960 acres have been leased, as a rule, by the father, who is the natural guardian. In the Creek nation there are 3,072,813 acres of land. Of this, 2,500,000 have been leased to outsiders. It is roughly estimated that only about 500,000 acres have been leased legally and that the remainder is now held by persons who can be removed by minors going before the Indian agency and demanding possession of their allotments.

It is to be regretted that the law was not made sufficiently clear to guard against complications of this sort. Not only the speculators, but hundreds of deserving investors will suffer from the oversight.

## THE FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA.

Editor of the Journal:

In complying with your kind invitation to "write a letter for publication telling of the strength of your organization," I shall endeavor to outline the status of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America as it appears to me.

Its declaration of purposes follows:

1. To discourage, as much as possible, (through organized effort) the present mortgage and credit system.
2. To assist our members (through organized effort) in buying and selling.
3. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in crop diversification and scientific agriculture.
4. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.
5. To form a more adequate union with those in authority for a strict and impartial enforcement of law that crime, vice and immorality may be suppressed.
6. It would garner the tears of the distressed, the blood of martyrs, the laugh of innocent childhood, the sweat of honest labor and the virtue of a happy home as the brightest jewels known.
7. This is in no degree a political party and shall forever abstain from

even so much as a discussion of partyism. Yet we do not feel that it is right to place shackles upon the mind nor a padlock upon the lips of any man who may wish to discuss, for educational purposes, the science of government, because upon this great rock must rest all structures for either mental, moral, social or financial development.

General headquarters are for the present at Emory, Texas. The initiation fee is one dollar; the dues, five cents per month.

The task of uniting any considerable portion of the agricultural population is a huge undertaking, and at this time is attended with difficulties so formidable that since the decline of the Farmers' Alliance no agricultural organization has risen to prominence in a single state or territory. Divers and sundry efforts along this line have been launched, but each and all have utterly failed to overcome popular apathy, inertia and distrust. Not one, so far as I know, except the Farmers' Union, has been able to effect the thorough organization of half a dozen counties, or even a single county. True, local co-operative societies exist and flourish in almost every state and territory, notably in California, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa and Missouri, and are doing a useful and necessary work as successful pioneers in American co-operative effort. And these isolated of independent bodies must ultimately become unified—federated—thus multiplying their strength a hundred fold.

But recurring specifically to agricultural organizations, the aims and objects of most or all of them are excellent, and usually substantially similar in many respects, the Farmers' Union being one of the broadest and most comprehensive. The "mainest" thing, therefore, the essential thing, the primary consideration is, some means of combining the farmers—a farmers' union de facto, not merely on paper; an organization capable of making substantial progress in uniting the agricultural classes. The demand is for an organization which will "go," or "take." No society lacking in vigorous powers of growth can meet the requirements of the times, be its principles ever so lofty and ideal.

Measured by this standard, the Farmers' Co-Operative Union presents the most satisfactory and hopeful movement of recent years. I dare say no other agricultural organization in this country is enjoying such vigorous and rapid growth. Chartered October 1, 1902, under the laws of the state of Texas, the Farmers' Union already has a membership of 20,000 in this state. And this splendid record has been made without the benefit of scarcely any newspaper publicity whatever. Such gratifying progress in combining the farming element of to-day has been eclipsed or equalled by no similar organization. Laboring under the serious disadvantage of being completely ignored by the press—rarely noticed by the country press and until very recently never mentioned in a single instance by any paper of general circulation—the inherent vitality and powers of growth possessed by this new movement are indited by its steady and rapid expansion during the past three busy months. The Society of Equity, as I am informed, with all the booming given it by the press, now numbers 10,000 members in the entire country. Had the Equity been deprived of the publicity given it by your excellent and widely-circulated Journals, supplemented by other papers, is it likely that your membership would have been much in excess of say one thousand? Now, there are single Texas counties in which the Farmers' Union membership exceeds this number. Given a reasonable share of newspaper prominence—the order is now attaining a strength and magnitude which will soon command and compel the notice of the corporation press—and who can measure its possibilities of growth? Too rapid an accretion of members, however, is not desirable, nor is it a probable contingency, since the antagonism, open or covert, of the speculative classes and their henchment in town and country will dissuade many good weak-kneed brethren, as well as the boot-licking element, from joining. Any earnest, intelligent concerted effort to unshackle productive industry from bondage to

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

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

## FARMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## REAL ESTATE.

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

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

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

140 ACRES, Lipscomb County, well watered and fenced; 100-acre feed crop; 160 graded cattle; 3-room house, farm implements, etc.; \$4200. A. C. HAMILTON, Sayote, Tex.

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

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

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

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

## MULES.

FOR SALE—24 head of gentle work mules, 5 to 8 years old, 16½ hands high; weight from 1100 to 1300 pounds; in fine condition. J. H. ROPER, Itasca, Texas.

our commercial feudalism naturally excites hostility in certain quarters. And such antagonism is the very best sort of a recommendation. Another element, thoroughly discouraged by past failures, cannot yet realize that these "failures" may prove to be steppingstones leading to ultimate success. The man who "knows" that the farmers cannot be successfully organized is found in every community, also his twin brother who likewise "knows" so many things—that are not true; for instance, that "the Alliance and Grange never did nobody no good, nowhow, nor no other farmers' organi-

(Continued from Page 8.)



CATTLE.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS FOR SALE—8 head, \$150 per head, as good as there is in Texas. No risk from fever. For a bargain see W. F. SULLIVAN, San Saba, Tex.

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

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

800 THREE and four year old well graded steers; 100 two year old, same grade, for sale. Write P. M. GREEN-WOOD, Whitney, Texas.

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.

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.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

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

WANTED—Reliable ladies and gentlemen to act as agents for our papers. Big money makers. STOCK & FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

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 CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—We want a few good salesmen and salesladies in your locality. Our proposition is new and a money maker. Write us at once, giving reference and where last employed. Address STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

FOR SALE—One splendid young Great Dane brood bitch, sire Chicago Giant, ex-Capitol Lady, dark golden brindle (2 first litter); also two female puppies, cheap. J. N. DENNY, Vernon, Tex.

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

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

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

STOP THAT RATTLING—Tighten your own buggy tires. No heating; will not mar the paint; any one can operate. Machine complete with 100 aluminum washers sent on receipt of \$2.00. Guaranteed to do the work without taking off wheels. Your money back if not as represented. RAPID TIRE TIGHTENER CO., Station F, Toledo, O.

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

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

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

(Continued on Page 9.)

zation never will, nuther." People forget that first experiments are rarely ever successful. No need to repeat the mistakes which wrecked former organizations. "Forewarned is forearmed."

The purposes of the Farmers' Union are above criticism, its name eminently appropriate, its by-laws and regulations meet general approval, and an earnest interest is evinced by the membership everywhere. Its co-operative efforts have proven reasonably satisfactory and are contributing measurably to the upbuilding of the union. In these undertakings the Farmers' Union, profiting by the experience of the Alliance in "biting off more than it could chew," is "making haste slowly" and cautiously, building a step at a time. The movement is, of course, yet in its infancy, and naturally many of its plans are not yet fully matured and perfected. While general uniformity is essential, yet local exigencies and peculiarities require varying methods. It must be largely an evolutionary process, and those methods which prove most satisfactory will be adopted and expanded.

Finding that handsome savings can be effected by purchasing in large quantities—"by wholesale"—as well as by selling in bulk, considerations of economy dictate co-operation in buying as well as in selling. The idea is to enjoy some benefits "as we go long," and to co-operate "bofe gwine and comin'" long before the requisite degree of power and unity is attained to enable the organizations to establish a profitable price for the products of the farm and garden and ranch. Indeed, it is questionable if a farmers' organization could be held together long enough to attain these larger ends, were it deprived of the stimulus, the encouragement and cohesiveness resulting from financial co-operative benefits accruing in the meantime. For it will necessarily require time to get in touch with the leading markets and the sources of supply, and to perfect the machinery or system whereby marketing may be controlled and systematized and the price of farm products established by those who produce them.

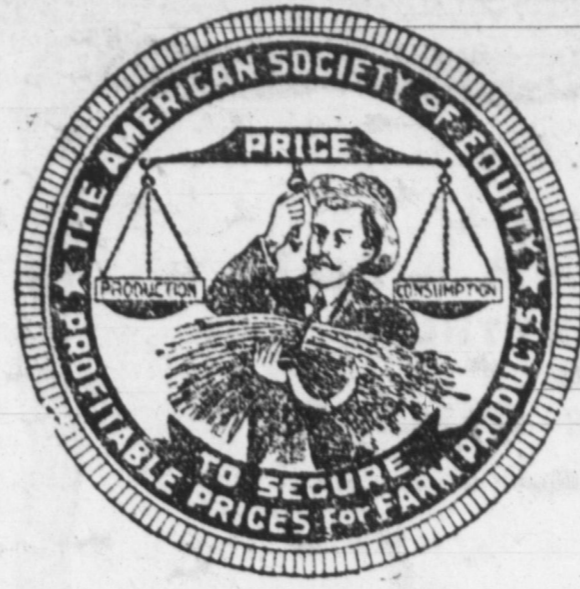
The ritualistic work appeals to many, and is another bond which serves to unite and hold together the individual members in one body, and to establish fraternal feeling among them.

Again, it is not a heterogenous conglomeration of antagonistic interests, but a homogenous organization—lawyers, bankers, merchants and speculators are strictly barred.

Just what the Farmers' Union will eventually accomplish remains to be seen. Certainly it will prove of great value as an educator. When an organization has been built up in Great Britain that would do credit to our oldest financiers, as a prominent Eastern statistician says, a giant federation of industries or people's trust, with 2,000,000 members, and a business of \$400,000,000 a year—an organization so powerful that it can compel great railway corporations to get down on their knees to it, and can defy the combined attack of competitive tradesmen, no well informed man will contend that no permanent success can be won along co-operative lines by the producers. The inherent potentialities of general industrial co-operation in emancipating the toiling masses from want, misery, drudgery and economic thralldom is just beginning to be perceived by thoughtful and progressive minds. The eminent Prof. Frank Parsons of the Boston University of Law, and other luminous writers have shown conclusively that co-operation stimulates industry, eliminates waste, diffuses wealth and power, elevates character and conduct, exalts man above money, destroys industrial mastery and private monopoly, reduces industrial chaos to order and harmony, and yields the benefits of industrial organization without the evils of private monopoly by transforming mastery and conflict into partnership and fraternity.

ALFRED MARTIN COLWICK, General Organizer Farmers' Union.

SEE OUR FARMER'S HANDY TRUCKS. STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO. W. T. FELTON, MANAGER. REPOSITORY 217-319 ELM ST., DALLAS, TEX.



NATIONAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

Home office, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex., vice president.  
Arthur Dixon McKinney, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary.  
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NEW CONDITIONS FOR FARMERS.

One day, late in the recent autumn, a half dozen farmers, coming fifteen miles, drove into a prairie village with heavy loads of corn. They went to the principal elevators and asked the price.

"Thirty cents a bushel to-day."  
"We will go to the buyer at the other end of the town," said the spokesman.  
"It will do you no good," was the reply, "as all the buyers pay the same price here."

"Very well; we will go home and send our corn to market on foot."

They drove back fifteen miles and unloaded the corn into their own granaries, to be shipped later in the form of fat cattle. Such an incident would have been impossible ten years ago, when the average farmer was compelled to take what was offered for his crop. But two things have worked a transformation in the grain growing portion of the west, the farmers have become conservative with prosperity and the railroads have widened the markets.

Five years of good crops in the west have not only paid the debts, but have also made the farmer capable of employing business methods. A few years ago a settler visited town only once a fortnight or once a month. He took home with him the county papers, the few magazines that he received from the east and large bundles of groceries and dry goods. With rural delivery and rural telephones all that is passed. One morning the telephone in my office rang and, answering, I recognized the voice of a farmer friend living a dozen miles from a railroad.

"I see in the Kansas City morning papers," he began, "that there is trouble in Venezuela. Is there anything later?"

"How did you know what was in the morning papers?"

"Oh, we get them from the carrier every day."

It was not noon, yet he had been in touch with the world's news up to 3 o'clock that morning, and this 200 miles west of the Missouri river. Under these conditions the western farmer has developed an independence in the movement of crops disconcerting to the market manipulators.—C. M. Harger, in the World's Work.

The faculty at the Patton Seminary, Oak Cliff (Dallas), Tex., during the coming season will consist of A. S. Laird, mathematics, Mrs. A. S. Laird, lady principal; Miss Katherine Hotz, instructor of ancient and modern languages; Miss Sara Spurlock, natural science and metaphysics; Miss Caroline Clements, English and history; Emil Z. Winkler, piano and harmony; Fritz Schmitz, violin; Mrs. Mary Falconer Winkler, piano; Miss Lulu Drake, vocal, and Miss Margaret Bidwell, oratory and physical culture. All have had special training in the most famous universities and conservatories in the country, which amply qualifies them for their chosen profession.

MISCELLANEOUS.

24 PER CENT yearly on investment, 1 per cent dividends paid every month; no get-rich scheme; honest, legitimate business. Write for particulars. THE FIFE INVESTMENT COMPANY, San Antonio, Tex.

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

RHEUMATICS, take notice: Barton's Home-Made (made of herbs) Rheumatic Cure is guaranteed. Agents wanted. Address C. H. BARTON, Sole Manufacturer, 305 Line St., Tyler, Tex. Price \$1.00.

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

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

320 ACRES deeded land, seven miles north of Weatherford, Okla. Ter., level as a lake, 125 in cultivation, made 65 bushels of corn to the acre last year, house cost \$700.00, good windmill, well, tank, etc. Price, \$8000.00. Will trade for mules of any kind. Address J. E. LONG, Wagoner, I. T.

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

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

TEXAS SECRET SERVICE BUREAU—M. N. Cure, Manager; formerly San Antonio Detective & Protective Agency. Established 1887. Furnishes reliable and experienced detectives for civil and criminal investigations. No. 312 1/2 Congress Ave., P. O. Box 541, Houston, Texas.

DO YOU WANT WORK?—Our new proposition is a money maker to energetic men and women. We want a few reliable, energetic salesladies and salesmen in your locality to represent us. Write at once and we will send you particulars. Kindly furnish us reference and where last employed. Address, STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO., Fort Worth, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR  
EXCELS EVERYTHING  
AT THE  
KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

*Read carefully Press Bulletin No. 123, issued May 26, 1909.*  
The U. S. Separator excelled the five other separators in the competition, but we refer to one only in this space, viz: our "would-be competitors."

DeLaval average test of skim milk,	.048
U. S. " " " "	.033
U. S. excels DeLaval,	.015

This shows that the DeLaval Separator left 45 per cent. more butter-fat in the skimmed milk than the U. S.  
These tests substantiate former records and are continued proofs that  
**The U. S. is the most thorough skimmer in the world.**

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.  
319

**DAIRY**

The best time to skim milk is when the milk has soured just enough to begin to thicken at the bottom of the pan, and the cream can be removed without much loss, by reason of mixing with the milk.

**CLEANLINESS IN THE DAIRY.**  
(Written for The Journal by Eleanor R. Porter.)

To speak to the ordinary housekeeper of cleanliness in regard to her milk utensils, etc., would seem at first thought an offense; but if she be a fair-minded, progressive woman, she will not consider it such after due consideration. It is known on good authority that bacteria multiply with wonderful rapidity in milk and no milk utensils can be perfectly clean, no matter how carefully washed unless they have been sterilized. For this purpose one should have a very large dish-pan; fill it with boiling water and place on the stove; as each milk pan is washed, drop into the water and let boil for at least five minutes. The addition of a tablespoonful of powdered borax to the water will help to insure thorough sterilization, as well as to keep the milk fresh and sweet. With many tin-pans have taken the place of the old-fashioned ones of crockery, on account of the former being lighter and easier to manage; but they have these disadvantages of rusting and wearing out very soon if kept in water. I consider granite pans very much better and as cheap in the end, since they last longer. Wooden utensils of any kind should never be used about milk, unless a churn, and it is better of some other material.

**CARE OF THE BULL.**

The result of my observation in eight years' travel among breeders is that the man who takes the greatest pride in his herd bull is the man who has the best cattle and the man who gets the best prices for his offspring, writes George P. Bellows. I know one gentleman who keeps his bull tied by the horns. He not only keeps his bull tied by the horns, but keeps him tied in his basement barn, and I have been there when I found that bull half-way to his knees in manure, with no bedding and no sunshine. Go to the pasture, and you will find a lot of up-horned, thin-ribbed, thin-fleshed, peaked cows. Look at his calves, and you find them just what you would expect from a bull in that way and cows in that condition. That man is always complaining that he cannot get good prices for his cattle.

My observation has been, further, that the condition and the general health and appearance of the herd bull oftentimes influences a buyer to purchase a calf from that bull, where under other circumstances he would not think of it. If you can take a prospective buyer and show him a good bull, in good, thrifty health, good condition, and generally attractive, you will find that that makes a great impression upon the customer, and he will pay you a little extra price to get a calf from that bull. I think the condition of the bull has to do with the quality of his get. I do not think a bull should be in prime show condition to be a good server. Neither do I think he should be so thin that you could see his ribs, or that his backbone or hip-bones should be prominent. I think a bull to get a good, strong calf, with a tendency to lay on flesh, should be kept in good, thrifty condition; what some would call show condition, but not what I would call show condition. There is a difference of opinion as to what is show condition.

**WATER FOR WASHING BUTTER.**

Few dairymen give sufficient consideration to the purity of the water they use in washing the buttermilk out of the butter, says a writer in the Jersey Bulletin; and also the water used in washing the dairy implements. Let us consider this matter a moment. Few men have taste so dull they cannot tell rain water from ordinary spring or well water, nor will they drink pond or creek water unless forced to, because they do not like the taste of it. Now creeks, ponds, springs and ordinary wells are all affected more or less by washing and seepage from the

adjacent soil, which is always permeated with rotten wood or decayed vegetable matter. If it is a fact that you can taste these things in different kinds of waters, is it not also a fact that these objectionable substances will in some degree have a bad effect upon the butter into which they are incorporated by washing and working?

The custom is to stop the churn when the butter forms the size of wheat grains. The buttermilk is drawn off and the butter is washed through two or more baths of water. Now where does that water come from that comes in contact with every grain of the butter? Is this not a matter worthy of your immediate attention? You know that at least 13 per cent of the weight of your butter is water that remains in that butter, and if it had a lot of rotten vegetable matter in it when incorporated into the butter, that same bad stuff remains in it, accounting for its going off flavor at times so rapidly as to astonish you. Boiling the water goes a long way toward removing this sediment, and kills many objectionable germs. Water with mineral taints should never be used.

**ALFALFA FOR DAIRY FARMERS.**

State Dairy Commissioner Wright, of Iowa, has issued a little pamphlet on alfalfa growing, from which the following paragraphs are taken:

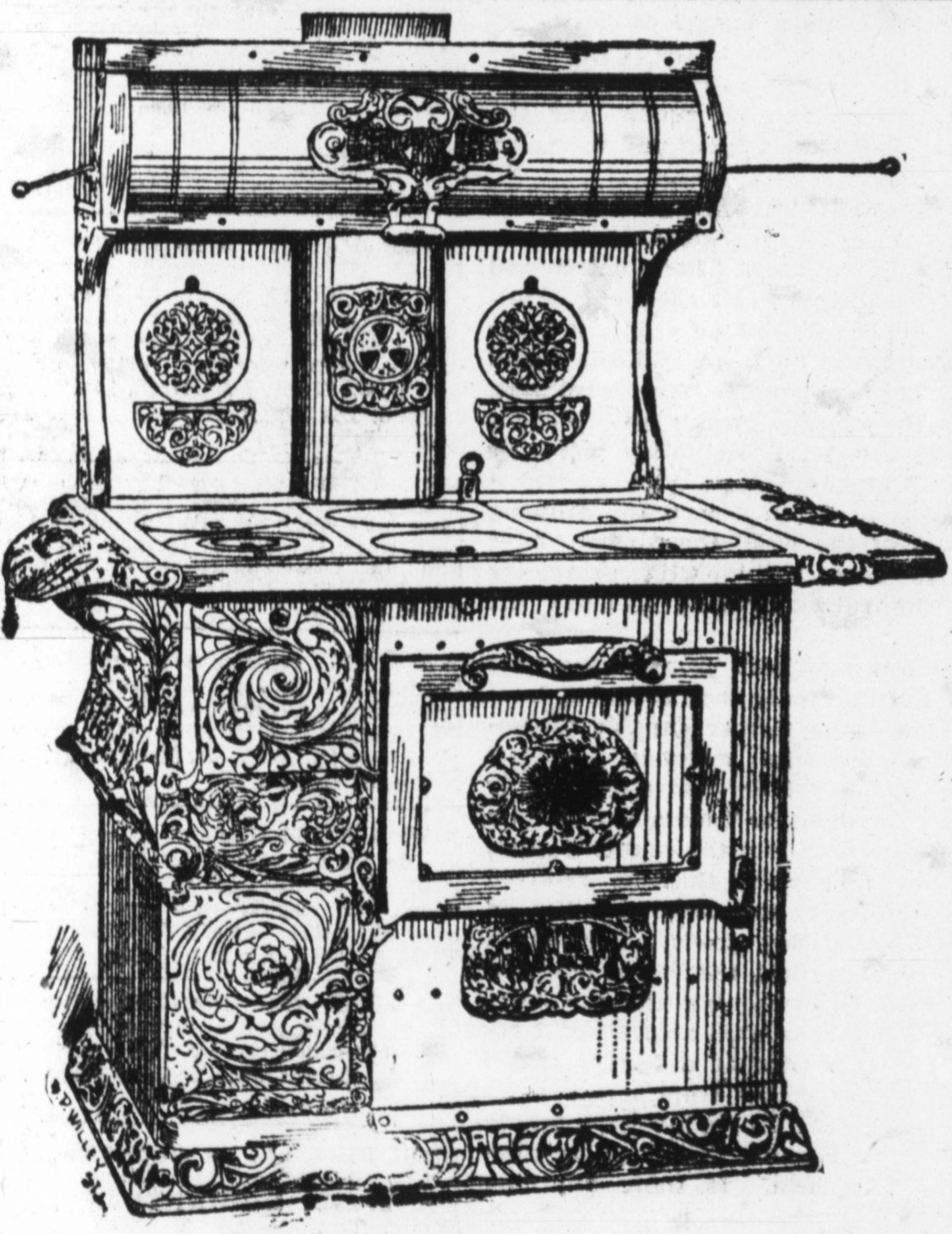
"Not only does successfully grown alfalfa produce three or more tons of hay to the acre, but it has a feeding value almost exactly equal to that of bran. It furnishes the protein which is not found in sufficient amount in any of the commonly grown gains and fodders from which a balanced ration can be put together. If farmers can grow alfalfa they will no longer need to buy bran and oatmeal to feed with their corn to cows, and neither will the steer feeder find it necessary to buy cotton seed meal to balance his ration for his steers. The extraordinary value of alfalfa will warrant considerable expense in experimenting on a few acres.

"It is useless to try alfalfa on soil that is wet or has a hardpan subsoil. It requires soil sufficiently porous so that its roots may go down from ten to fifteen feet. Mature alfalfa is one of the most vigorous plants, but young alfalfa is one of the weakest plants grown. It grows slowly, is a weak feeder, and is easily checked by weeds or other unfavorable conditions of soil or weather. Hence, the soil should be free from weeds, in the best possible tilth, rich in plant food, and not too loose on the surface, or the seed will lack moisture for germination and growth. Alfalfa should be seeded at the rate of twenty or more pounds to the acre and should have the full use of the land the first year, and should be mowed, but not removed from the ground, as soon as the blossoms begin to appear. If the soil is at all sour, lime may be added with profit.

"Some experiments in Illinois seem to indicate a probability that inoculation of the soil will be a valuable aid in growing alfalfa. The farmers will find the question of the proper ration completely solved as soon as they can raise sufficient alfalfa hay for their cattle, as alfalfa hay and corn make a balanced ration for cattle. Under present conditions, even if the farmer has good clover hay, he must buy oil meal or bran or some other feed that will supply the lack of protein in corn and corn fodder, and the other farm grains and rough feeds."

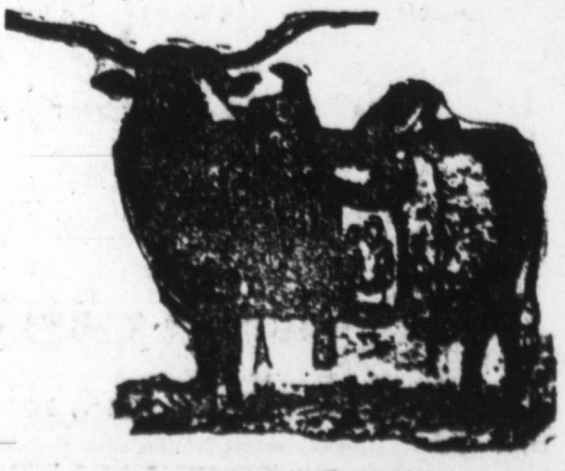
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FOR JULY---To get this Valuable "Range" you must send in your guess during the month of July.



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Charter Oak Steel Range, manufactured by the Charter Oak Stove & Range Co., St. Louis, Mo. Just what every family needs—all will enjoy its benefits. So "all" of you "Guess" to get it. Remember, to get it you must guess in July. Read our "ad" and don't lay this aside until you send in your guesses.



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The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St. (opposite Revere House, Boston, Mass.), the oldest and best in this country; established in 1860. Author and Physician to the Institute, graduate of Harvard Medical College, class 1884. Consultation by letter or in person, 9 to 6, Sunday, 10 to 1.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: For 45 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is standard as American Gold.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equal.—Boston Herald.



**THE HOUSEHOLD**

**WOMEN'S SPEECHES.**

The pleasing murmur of the women's clubs is silenced officially for the summer. While the members are meditating new coups one may glance over the net result of their past work in one particular—their progress in the art of oratory and eloquence. When first women's clubs were instituted it was feared the fair girls, old and young, could never learn or observe parliamentary usage. When a lady in the beginning of feminine clubdom arose to address Madam President it was with a flutter, a twitter and a gasp and a gulp in her throat, and she once in awhile choked up at half a dozen words, sat down, covered her face with her hands and burst into tears at essaying her maiden speech. I have seen a lady do that.

Would women ever learn to talk in public?

Time and clubs went on. Women did learn parliamentary usage so thoroughly and practice it so strenuously that today the leading teachers and trainers of that branch of education the country over are of the feminine sex.

Learn to talk in public? Well, club women began practicing that, too, and became such mahatmic adepts at it that at length it seems they never do anything else than talk. Undoubtedly the ladies have found their tongues in public.

A cynical rabbinical legend records that when Eve was packing her trunks to leave the garden of Eden just the last thing before she passed through the gate she ran to the great tree of Gabbale and under it gathered up twelve basketfuls of talk and brought them away with her. She saved some of the seed and planted it, and that spread the trees all over. Thus one of her blessings at least Eve brought from her lost Edenic state, and that was the right of talkee-talkie. Her daughters, the club women, let not this blessing wane for want of use.

It is on record that one ladies' organization set out to improve the condition of poor girls by establishing an institution where they might learn trades. Their efforts extended over a number of years. In 1900 the president gave an account of progress before the society, and her address began:

"Unfortunately, our school for girls still remains an unaccomplished fact."

Three years have passed since then and the school for girls "still remains an unaccomplished fact." But the conventions, the love feasts and, above all, the elections the dear ladies have enjoyed since then! The motions they have moved, the speeches they have spoken! At one meeting the solemn question is discussed, "Does woman lose her womanliness by entering a business career?"

Miss Cloverton regrets painfully to say it does. Miss Botherton declares flatly it is no such thing that woman

erton, a shrewd looking spinster, propounds this conundrum:

"Madam President and ladies, what is womanliness?"

And there you are.

Mrs. Bingle offers a resolution that the human race is to be saved only through plentifully mothering it, and she says:

"There is one day in my life I shall never forget, and that is the day my son was married."

Then Mrs. Tringle offers an amendment to Mrs. Bingle's resolution to the effect that "we seek for a work on which all may unite, and that we refuse to act until we find a standard upon which all may agree." And they are not done making speeches about their standard of harmony yet. From time to time they adjourn the subject of a basis of harmony over till next meeting. Madam President herself has defined the scope of the grand organization and desired the ladies to bear this in mind in their pursuit of a common basis of harmony.

"We are," she said, "a deliberative body whose women may compare and advise together, where all are invited and all may speak and advise. Therefore there can exist no rivalry. Therefore our organization overlaps or interferes with no other body of women. Our society simply holds a place ready for the concentration of the voice and energy of all organized womanhood toward furthering questions of general public welfare and concern."

Was not that fine?

And the ladies are still talking—talkee-talkie. **KATE SHARP.**

**NOTIONS WITH SALT FISH.**

For those who live far from the sea or lakes and find it difficult to procure good fish, Table Talk suggests the use of salt cod in several ways: Select good thick pieces from the center of the fish. For a lunch or dinner dish the fish is soaked for a few hours—longer if very salt—then steamed or simmered until tender, the former being the better method. It is then laid in a shallow pan, a tomato or cream sauce poured over it, covered closely and kept at the side of the fire for from twenty to thirty minutes.

Another simple method is to flake the fish, freshen it and simmer in either of the sauces, then serve on toast. As a lunch or tea relish take long strips of the freshened fish, dip into melted butter and broil over a quick fire.

**DANDRUFF CURES.**

A Household Ledger writer advises the following for dandruff: Alcohol, two ounces; witch hazel, two ounces; resorcin, fifteen grains. This cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft and silky. Apply every day until improvement is seen.

Powdered borax, two ounces; boiling water, two quarts; powdered camphor, an ounce. Mix. When cold, bottle for use. Rub into the scalp with the fingers several times a week.

**CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM.**

Grate two squares of chocolate into two quarts of new milk, placing over water to boil. To six eggs add three teacupfuls of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of flour or cornstarch. Beat ten or fifteen minutes and strain through a sieve. Add to the scalding milk and chocolate and carefully stir. When thickened, place in the freezer, adding a pint of milk.

**FASHIONS IN JEWELRY.**

Scarabs are standard cuff links. Square handles mark some of the most select umbrellas.

Antique finish provides something unique in sleeve links.

A large hoop of rubies and diamonds is among fine ring styles.

Handsome diamond slides are provided for velvet throat bands.

Renaissance designs in banquet rings employ a multitude of small diamonds.

Wide collars of many rows of coral beads are enriched with a central plaque and slides of brilliants.

A girl of sixteen ran away with a widower of eighty and married him. She took a ladder and entered his house at night through a second story window and brought him out to a carriage she had in waiting. His family claim the girl Lochinvar kidnaped him. Just as though he was not old enough to know his own mind!

**WARM WEATHER LIFE.**

The illustration pictures a table spread in the corner of a piazza for a summer tea. The large Japanese umbrella, which is more for ornament than anything else, as shelter is afforded by the piazza roof, has lanterns hung from the ends of the ribs at intervals, while from the handle is suspended



FOR A SUMMER TEA.

ed a fancy basket filled with fruit. The idea of breakfasting, lunching or taking tea on the porch in summer time is an excellent one and may be satisfactorily tried by any one who has a back or a side piazza of sufficient width. If the spot is sunny hang up awnings or bamboo screens.—Designer.

**A FURNITURE POLISH.**

The proper method of dusting furniture has to be learned; it does not come naturally. People rarely begin with a duster in each hand, which is absolutely necessary to success; that in the left hand is needed to prevent leaving finger marks when steadying and lifting the furniture. Each piece should be wiped lightly from the top downward to remove dust, and then be rubbed vigorously to raise the polish.

A stuffed cushion should be brushed and then dusted before the wood is dealt with or the dust will fly out and settle on the wood. The legs and spindles should be rubbed between the two dusters with both hands, as we rub cold hands together to warm them; this is a saving of time and insures all sides being equally bright.

Those who do not admire a bright gloss on furniture will find the desired effect is obtained by rubbing the furniture with a damp chamois leather and polishing with a dry one. When steam or water has turned the varnish of any piece of furniture white, rub the spots with spirits of camphor.

To keep white enameled furniture in condition, sponge occasionally with warm water and white castile soap, dry it and then apply a little whitening with a flannel cloth slightly dampened. When dry wipe off the whitening and polish with a soft cloth or chamois.

**FOR YOUNG FOLKS.**

Very diaphanous dresses are worn by the young people, chiffon and tulle and kindred stuffs taking the lead. Many of them are trimmed with narrow ribbons and many spangled with silver; but in nearly every instance the back of the arm or the entire arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, is veiled either with a pendent sleeve or with drapery. The bodices are not so much pouched as they were; indeed, some of them are severely plain and many have deep belts.

**FROZEN FRUITS.**

Frozen fruits are prepared by mixing the fruit cut into small pieces with an equal amount of cold water and adding sugar to the taste. Pack and freeze precisely as you would ice cream. When the mixture is half frozen add a pint of whipped cream to every quart of fruit and water. You may use strawberries, raspberries, cherries, peaches, pineapples or apricots. All will be found very nice, and you will have a variation in frozen desserts from ice cream.

**A RECIPE FOR GEMS.**

Two cupfuls of sweet milk, two eggs, a pinch of salt, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of baking powder and two cupfuls of flour. Beat fast and bake quickly.



**JULY 28th and 29th**

On account of ill-health of the proprietor and the sale of part of Linwood Farm.

**G. H. ADAMS Will Auction 436 Herefords at LINWOOD FARM,**

Adjoining village of Linwood, Kansas, a station on the Union Pacific R. R., twenty-seven miles west of Kansas City.

**SALE Under Tent at Linwood Barns.**

- 21 Registered Bulls.
- 103 Registered Hereford Cows and Heifers
- 27 Calves with Dams.
- 200 High Grade (31-32 or Better) Cows with Calves.
- 30 Purebred Unrecorded Cows with Calves
- 30 High Grade and Unrecorded Yearling Heifers.
- 25 Beef Cows.

This herd has been established over thirty years and possesses much of the best **HEREFORD BLOOD**

in existence. Conveyances will meet all Union Pacific trains at Linwood.

Owing to the total wreck of the village of Linwood by the late Kaw valley flood, Mr. Adams will provide Union Pacific train for free transportation of guests between Kansas City and Linwood, morning and night, both sale days. General Manager Skinner, of the International Exposition will barbecue a Hereford heifer for lunch, and a general good time such as only Mr. Adams could provide, may be expected. These Linwood heifers are under the management of the celebrated veteran George F. Morgan, and beyond doubt form the most attractive offering of Herefords in years.

For catalogue, etc., address,

**T. F. B. SOTHAM, Chillicothe, Mo.**



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



Face Bleach not only removes pimples, freckles, moth, brown spots, oiliness, tan, sallowness, 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, 12 CAUSEWAY ST., BOSTON, MASS., writes: I recommend your wonderful Face Bleach in the treatment of skin diseases and in the successful removal of all blotches and pimples. I daily receive the highest compliments of the efficacy of your Face Bleach.

June 23, 1902, Mrs. MARY WILCOX, 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 pimply skin; now my skin is smooth and not oily at all.

June 21, 1902, Miss MARY MOONEY, EBERVALE, 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 Be Beautiful" sent upon request for 6 cents stamps. MME. A. RUPPERT, 6 E. 14th St., New York City.



"THE DAY MY SON WAS MARRIED." loses her womanliness by entering on a business career. So what are you going to do about it? Then Miss Meth-

**Dining Cars**  
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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**  
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**NORTH and EAST**  
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**DINING CAR SERVICE.**

J. C. LEWIS, TRAVELING PASS'G AGENT, AUSTIN, TEX.  
H. C. TOWNSEND, GEN'L PASS'G AND TICKET AGENT, ST. LOUIS.



**CATTLE SALES**

John Hamon of Burnet bought S. P. Garrett's steers, twos and threes, at \$15 and \$18.

A. Pingnot of Bandera disposed of a bunch of stock cattle at \$8.50 per head a few days ago.

Jeff Mills of Sherwood sold to Fayette Tankersley of San Angelo 160 2-year-old steers at \$17 around.

W. C. Bryson of McCulloch county bought of E. A. Davis 190 yearlings and 2-year-olds at \$10.50 per head.

Charley Flippen of Coleman bought 47 head of 2-year-old steers from Tom Mahon of Eden at about \$16 per head.

Spiller, Wooten and others of McCulloch county bought of E. A. Davis 140 yearlings and twos at \$10.50 per head.

A Colorado buyer had shipped out of Marfa last week about 600 steer yearlings, for which he paid \$14 per head.

Robert Thompson of Eagle Pass closed out his bunch of yearlings, with 20 twos thrown in, at \$13 average per head last week.

W. D. Kincaid, ranching in the Alpine country, has sold 1500 4-year-old steers to Northwestern parties at \$30 around.

Chris. Hagelstein of San Angelo bought 300 2-year-old steers of quality from Wm. Nix of Big Lake at about \$18.50.

M. H. O'Daniel of Howard county sold to Henry Holler 30 cows and calves at \$20 per cow and calf; 8 2-year-old heifers at \$15 per head.

Messrs. Beaver & Hindes sold 400 head of twos, threes and four-year-old steers from their Del Rio ranch to J. M. Chittum. The price paid was \$15.50, \$20 and \$24. The cattle are to be delivered next Saturday.

**MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.**

John Guthrie of Burnet sold 225 sheep at \$2 per head.

W. A. Fares of Burnet sold 268 sheep at \$2.50 per head.

R. A. Lowery sold 20 head of mules to a Brownwood firm at \$40 per head.

Henry Veltmann of Brackett bought from J. Woolhull five head of horses at \$50 per head.

William Schneeman of Ozona last week bought 1500 big muttons of March Bros. at \$2.25 per head.

Fayette Schwalbe, the Ozona Durham breeder, sold two 2-year-old Durham bulls to J. M. Puckett at \$100.

R. L. & J. W. Carrothers of San An-

**POULTRY.**

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

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

**THE Norton Poultry Farm, Breeders of Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15, and White P. Rocks Eggs \$3.00 for 15. Fine stock for sale at reasonable prices. State agents for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Shipped from Dallas at factory prices. Send for free catalogue. Also carry in stock Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, Mica Crystal Grits, Ground Oyster Shell, Lambert's Death to Lice, powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters. THE NORTON POULTRY FARM, Box 623, Dallas, Tex.**

**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.

gelo bought from Dick Carrothers 700 dry sheep, wethers and ewes, at \$2.25.

W. E. Permitter of Howard county sold A. J. Williamson of Glasscock county a pair of unbroken horses for \$150.

Henry M. Half bought last Saturday 1500 head of stock goats from the Val Verde Land and Cattle company at \$1 per head.

J. W. Powell of Ballinger sold last week for the Allison estate fourteen head of mules to H. L. Hoffman of Sulphur Springs for \$400.

Geo. Richardson, the wool commission merchant of San Angelo, sold to Caldwell Palmer last week about 100,000 pounds of 12 months' wool at prices ranging from 14c to 16½c.

John E. Brown of Granbury shipped a fine registered pig last week to C. L. Boyd at Redmoon, Okla. The price paid was \$50, although the pig was only three months old. Mr. Brown has received a letter from Mr. Boyd stating that he was surprised to get such a fine pig in Texas, and that the price was nothing to him, as it was just such a pig as he was wanting to mate with his sows.

**SALES AT ST. LOUIS.**

Some sales of quarantined cattle at St. Louis National Stock Yards during week of July 12 were as follows:

Martin & Gardner, Jolly, Tex., 100 steers, 1057 pounds average, at \$4.15; Gibson & Waggoner, Waggoner, I. T., 44 steers, 1075 pounds av., at \$4.10; J. R. Day, Elgin, Kan., 241 cows, 801 pounds av., at \$2.80; 97 calves, at \$6; J. Blanton, Holdeville, I. T., 32 steers, 791 pounds av., at \$3.25; 22 steers, at 781 pounds av., at \$3.10; 6 cows and heifers, 750 pounds av., at \$2.75; J. F. Green & Co., Muscogee, I. T., 54 cows, 774 pounds av., at \$2.55; A. T. Brown, Coleman, Tex., 75 calves, at \$5.50; J. E. Massey, Cole, I. T., 23 steers, 1056 pounds av., at \$3.35; 46 steers, 928 pounds av., at \$3; M. T. McCampbell, Bel'evue, Tex., 240 at \$6.50; J. F. Dwyer, Brandon, Tex., cows, 796 pounds av., at \$2.80; 327 calves, 28 steers, 842 pounds av., at \$3.20; 22 cows, 859 pounds av., at \$3.65; W. W. Grant, St. Joe, Tex., 21 cows, 880 pounds av., at \$2.75; 27 steers, 931 pounds av., at \$3; C. L. Kelsner, Brady, Tex., 75 cows, 63 pounds av., at \$2.60; 61 cows, 780 pounds av., at \$2.60; A. G. Pannill, Tuttle, I. T., 47 steers, 1029 pounds av., at \$3.60; R. J. Archer, Henrietta, Tex., 25 steers, 824 pounds, at \$3.25; 22 steers, 1012 pounds, at \$3.65; C. B. Woodward, Pearsall, Tex., 58 cows, 743 pounds av., at \$2.55; 50 cows, 957 pounds av., at \$3.60; J. K. Burr & Co., Eagle Pass, Tex., 37 steers, 839 pounds av., at \$2.90; Hunter & Smith, Collinsville, I. T., 145 steers, 961 pounds av., at \$3.50; 120 steers, 948 pounds av., at \$3.50; Harris Bros., Elgin, Kan., 198 cows, 795 pounds av., at \$2.75; B. F. Hawkins, Midlothian, Tex., 134 steers, 1122 pounds av., at \$4.15; G. R. White, Elgin, Kan., 77 calves, at \$6.75; Mildebrand & D., Holliday, Tex., 2 bulls, 1165 pounds av., at \$2.30; 39 steers, 869 pounds av., at \$3.05; 40 steers, 877 pounds av., at \$3.15; J. K. Burr & Co., Eagle Pass, Tex., 160 cows, 739 pounds av., at \$2.65; Harrold & Foreman, Chelsea, I. T., 13 steers, 1026 pounds av., at \$3.60; 5 steers, 846 pounds av., at \$3; 7 cows, 823 pounds av., at \$2.70; J. M. Doble, Driscoll, Tex., 92 steers, 899 pounds av., at \$3.50; 5 cows, 860 pounds av., at \$2.65; McCasland & R., Royse, Tex., 33 mixed, 599 pounds av., at 1.80; 7 calves at \$5; 33 mixed, 587 pounds av., at \$1.80; Higginbotham Bros., Elgin, Kan., 145 calves, at \$4.75; 51 calves, 328 pounds av., at \$2.15; 2 yearlings, 435 pounds av., at \$1.50; S. J. Wilm, Morgan, Tex., 47 steers, 1007 pounds av., at \$3.90; 21 steers and stags, 919 pounds av., at \$3.60; 3 stags, 1280 pounds av., at \$3; 2 heifers, 780 pounds av., at \$2.45; Dyer & W., Morgan, Tex., 30 steers, 736 pounds av., at \$2.90; 4 calves, at \$4.50.

**A CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT.**  
Mrs. M. Hall, 2063 11th street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to any one inclosing stamped envelope.

The Woman's Dormitory at the University of Texas at Austin will provide a much-needed home for the large number of girls that annually attend that institution. The building has been made absolutely fireproof; it contains a natatorium, gymnasium, hospital and reception halls, is constructed to meet every sanitary need, and will be comfortably furnished throughout. It will be under the supervision of Mrs. Helen M. Kirby, and board will be furnished at cost. As in the men's dormitory, the opportunity will be given needy students to earn their board.

**THE COST OF TOMATOES.**

How much will it cost to produce an acre of tomatoes, what number of crates of marketable fruit does an acre produce, and what is the price per crate usually obtained by the grower? These are questions often asked by beginners and the replies here given are by conservative and successful growers. The total cost of an acre of tomatoes is from \$40 to \$60, the range of yield from 75 to 200 crates, while prices vary from 40 to 60 cents per crate. These replies are based on experience in 1902. Small plantations carefully tended usually produce the largest crop and net the greatest profits per acre. Fifty acres, at least, are necessary that carload shipments may be made.—Practical Fruit Grower.

A poor appetite in the horse may usually be taken as an indication of poor digestion.

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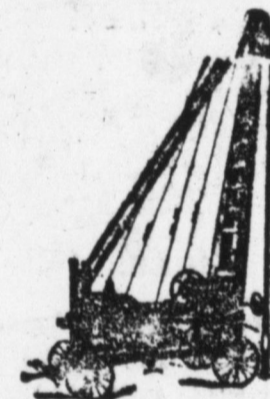
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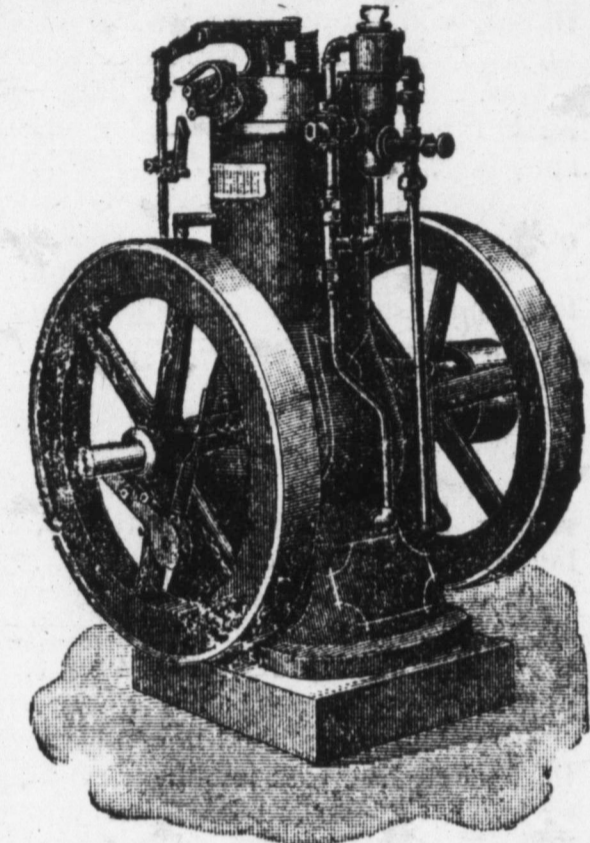
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GALVESTON.



**WOMANS DEPARTMENT**  
ON MARRIAGES.

IF there is one thing that excites my scorn," remarked the woman with definite ideas, "it is the girl who looks upon marriage in the light of a bargain counter sale and tries to get the most she can for her money, or, worse still, the girl who is frantic to marry before she begins to fade. To hear some girls talk you would think they were vegetables in a market—anything, in fact, except human beings with pride and feelings."

"You evidently agree," put in her friend the bachelor, "with the remark the college professor made to his class, 'Marry, my dear boys, just as soon as you possibly can, but don't marry until you just have to.' It is apparently contradictory, but in reality full of sense."

"Well, yes, I would like a little more of that sort of feeling, or indeed of any feeling at all. Marriage nowadays seems to be all a matter of bargain and cleverness on the woman's part. If there is anything despicable on this earth I think it is marrying a man you do not love; worse still, marrying one man for his money and position while you are in love with another. Marrying just for the sake of being supported has no longer the vestige of an excuse now that women can make their own way and amount to something on their own account in the world. Why speak of woman's progress while this sort of thing continues?"

"What do you consider the right sort of marriage, might we ask?" queried the bachelor.

"The only sort of marriage which stands any chance of being happy is the marriage where there is trust on both sides, the love which comes from a perfect understanding and similar tastes and sympathies. The size of the income has nothing to do with it. Things are bound to prosper if the home is blessed with a love like that, and if the man has a wife who not only appreciates him, but makes his interests her own. It is the greatest mistake in the world for the husband to shut his wife out from his interests and make of her only a baby and a toy. It is the greatest mistake in the world for a husband and a wife not



CHUMS.

to share each other's amusements also as well as worries. Marriage which admits of no chumship would better never be at all."

"I don't suppose you believe in taking a man and making him over to suit?"

"I certainly do not. Sooner or later he will return to his natural condition, although he may depart from it for a time to please the girl he is trying to win. If a girl is wise she will wait for the man whose temperament and tastes naturally fit in with her own. She will wait years—forever if necessary. But the trouble with the average girl is that she is so afraid she won't get married that she won't be patient."

"I see you believe in affinities?"  
"One affinity for each woman? No. I believe a woman can love sincerely

more than once, but there is a certain kind of man she can love, and only that one particular kind combining certain qualities. If for material reasons she marries a man not of that class misery is sure to follow."

"Marriage is a 'canny' game," murmured the bachelor. "That is why I have never tried it."

"You never met the right girl," retorted the woman, "and, being more honest than many of my sex, you refused to console yourself with any other."

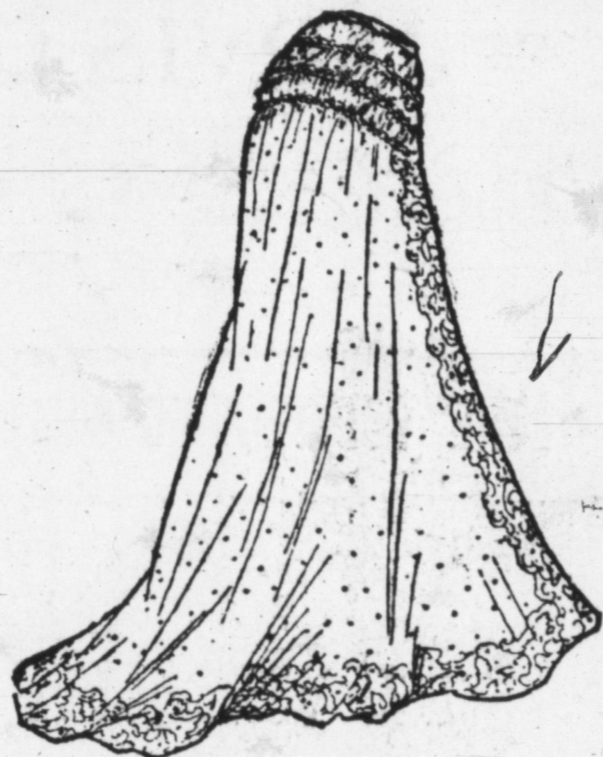
A twinkle appeared in his eyes. "Eh? Well, perhaps you're right!" she heard him say.

MAUD ROBINSON.

**A SUMMER SKIRT.**

The accompanying model is one of the very pleasing ones of the season. It is suitable for muslin, foulard or any fairly soft material, and is cut so as to produce as little bulk as possible round the hips.

The skirt as shown in the sketch is intended to be trimmed with lace down



A NEW GAUGED SKIRT.

the front and around the bottom, but of course any other form of trimming can be resorted to if preferred. The fastening should be arranged at the center of the back.

**FRUITS THAT MAKE JELLY.**

A common mistake in jelly making is the adding of too much water with the fruit, with the idea that more jelly will be the result. The more water is put in the more time it will take to cook it out before the jelly will begin to form.

Another mistake is trying to be economical with sugar. There should be measure for measure of fruit juice and sugar, and anything less will not result in as good a jelly and sometimes in no jelly whatever.

There are certain fruits that will jelly easily, while others it is impossible to obtain any good results from unless gelatin is added. Grapes and currants make an especially fine jelly. Raspberries and blackberries need a little more acid to make firm jelly. One lemon to every pint of peach juice will make a most delicious jelly, as it needs the additional tart of the lemon.

Green grapes make a good jelly, but they will require more than the ordinary allowance of sugar. One-third more sugar than juice will give the right proportion.

**RED RASPBERRY DISH.**

Mix three tablespoonfuls of farina with half a cupful of milk and a pinch of salt. Heat three-fourths of a pint of milk with a pint of water; when



FARINA WITH RASPBERRIES.

boiling add the farina, cook half an hour, turn into buttered cups, chill, unmold and surround with red raspberries. Strawberries may be served in the same way.—Delineator.

New white hats for opting, "going away," "coaching" and various types of warm weather wear include duck, dotted pique, white kid and willow.

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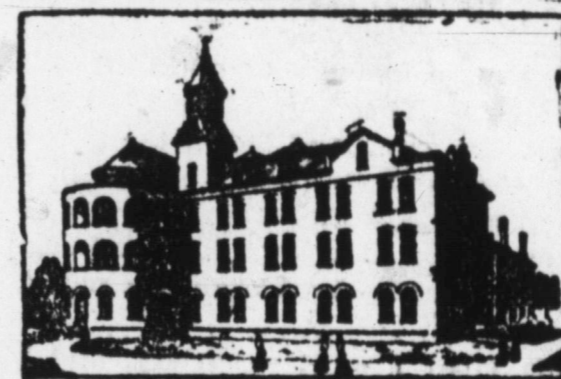
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**AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS.**

There is no part of the country where the importance of teaching the rudiments of agriculture in the rural schools is being discussed more freely than in the Southwest, hence any reference to this popular theme will be of interest to Journal readers. One problem which must be overcome before the plan can be put into practice is the technical training of the teachers, too many of whom know very little about planting, soil cultivation and the development of vegetation. In an article on this subject, Prof. F. B. Mumford of the Missouri College of Agriculture points out that his institution was the first in America to offer courses in agriculture and horticulture to teachers. President R. H. Jesse was the first to suggest and later to demonstrate the fact that the most important step in this movement was the training of teachers who were to give instruction in this work in the schools. In the summer school each year for the past six years courses have been offered in agriculture and horticulture, and these courses have been largely elected by the teachers attending. As a result of the work done here every state normal in Missouri now has a professor of agriculture. More than 500 teachers have thus been trained in agriculture and horticulture by the educational institutions of Missouri. A conservative estimate shows that more than 5000 Missouri children received some instruction during the past year in agriculture and horticulture. It is to be noted in this connection that when we use the term agriculture we mean the elements of agriculture and horticulture. All of the work given may be properly classified as nature study, but is distinct from the general idea of nature study in that it is technical agriculture.

The courses given to teachers at this institution are elementary courses in soils, farm crops and horticulture. During the summer two courses in horticulture are being given to teachers—one at Columbia and one at Joplin, Mo. A six weeks' course in agriculture will be offered beginning July 15. More than fifty teachers will thus receive instruction this year at the Missouri College of Agriculture. The work done in these courses is accepted by the superintendent of public instruction for state certificates.

"We have found it not only necessary to give this instruction to teachers at the college and in the normal schools, but in order to reach a larger number and to give definiteness to all the instruction offered in these courses, we have begun the publication of a series of bulletins which are intended to give the elements of agriculture and horticulture," continues Prof. Mumford. "In this series we have published two bulletins, one on 'Plant Propagation,' and the other on the 'Principles of Plant Production—The Seed.' It is our purpose to complete the series on the principles of horticulture and another on the principles of plant production, particularly as applied to soils and crops. Each of these series when completed will be an elementary text book upon that subject and will be recommended to teachers as reliable authority on the subjects treated.

"The state superintendent of public instruction in Missouri has recommended these bulletins and the outline prepared by the Missouri College of Agriculture for the public schools of Mis-

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souri, and a large number of teachers are successfully giving this work in rural and high schools.

"It is impossible to measure the good which will certainly follow this successful effort for the teaching of these important subjects to the children of a great agricultural state. The agricultural press has aided us greatly in this effort. The state board of agriculture has been more than enthusiastic in its support of our work, and all of these agencies working with the agricultural college must be given credit for whatever success we have so far attained."

**POINTS ON PRACTICAL DAIRYING.**

All farmers are not cut out for dairymen, and many are in the business who should not be. I do not consider it practical for anyone to mistreat their cows in any way. It is a shame for anyone to turn their cows into a stalk field in cold, drizzling weather, or force them to drink ice water all the winter; or in the summer, for man, boy or dog to bring them in from the pasture on the run, or to make them stand around in the cold or mud at any time. These are not practical things for dairymen to do.

Make them as comfortable as possible at all times. It is far more profitable to sell off a part of the herd and take the best of care of what you have left.

The stable should be the best you can afford, and have plenty of light, be ventilated, warm and clean.

As to feed.—As the cows become fresh, feed lightly at first and gradually work them up. As the feed is increased the milk flow increases, and so you work them up to their capacity. They can be held to a full flow of milk only by the best care and feeding.

A balanced ration is what we should aim to get. I know of no one feed that comes so near being just what is right as oats, cut green and fed in the sheaf, or thrashed and ground. I believe in a variety of feeds and think one-third each by weight of ground corn and cob ground oats and wheat bran is a model feed.

When I eat I want a variety, and I must judge the cow's desires by my own.

As to cotton seed meal, gluten meal, oat dust, etc., what I have fed of them does not warrant me to recommend them to be equal to the corn, oats and bran. Others, however, may have obtained better results.

Clover hay I think the best of all hay for cows, if cut at the right time and properly cured. With me clover is so uncertain that I had to resort to cow peas and soja beans for hay. Either, I think, is most as good as clover; but I prefer the Mammoth, or late soja bean. I sowed 20 acres this year (1902), after the rye pasture had headed out, plowing under the rye, and, taking a Superior drill, the beans were sown one-half bushel to the acre in rows 20 inches apart. They were cultivated twice and cut and bound with the grain binder October 15. The bundles were stood up in rows six or eight together to dry. November 15 they were hauled into the barn and in as good condition as I ever had cow peas or clover. They averaged one ton to the acre. They grew about four feet high.

I feed corn fodder in the stable, in the shed and outside. I prefer shredded fodder, as it can always be kept in a dry place. It is poor policy to have to go to the field through the winter, through all kinds of weather, for fodder; and again if the fodder is always nice and dry and clean the cows eat it with a desire for more.

I use a rack for feeding fodder, 16 feet long, 2½ feet high and 4 feet wide. It is bottomless and very cheaply made and easily cleaned. Four posts are used for the corners, the sides are 2-inch pine, and ends 1-inch pine. It is nailed securely together; feed in it till half full of stalks, then turn it over, and it is cleaned. No fodder gets out into the mud, and it is high enough so the hogs cannot get into it.

The dairy business has much against it, compared with other lines of farm work. It is said to be too confining; but I notice that in any other business, aside from farming, those who apply themselves the closest to their business are usually the ones who are the most successful, and it is also true that the



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farmer who sticks close to his herd of cows comes out in the end with a much better improved farm and is more of a practical and financial success than his neighbor who is not a dairyman for fear of the drudgery and the confinement to business he must endure.—L. S. Dorsey of Illinois before a Farmers' Institute.

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MARKETS

Fort Worth, July 17.

To The Journal:  
Receipts this week were comparatively light here, but heavy up north. Prices declined here about 10 to 15c the first of the week, but regained the loss yesterday, as receipts were very light, and we expect a good, strong market this coming Monday, but no permanent improvement in prices until the runs get lighter up north. The runs have been very heavy there, and while this lasts there will be but little advance in prices. We give to-day the following quotations:

Good choice caked steers \$3.25@4.10; good grass steers, \$2.75@3.25; light medium steers, \$2.25@2.65; good range cows, \$2.10@2.40; medium cows, \$1.75@2.10; canners, \$1.25@1.75; bulls, \$1.50@2.00; good choice vealers, \$2.65@2.85; heavy calves, \$2.00@2.25; good heavy hogs, \$5.60@5.80.

This week the Fort Worth market again began to develop signs of strength and activity. Cattle receipts were light Monday and prices were 5c and 10c higher than at the close of last week for all grades. Butcher stock and packers shared about equally in the honors. Hog receipts were very light and "hogs" sold 45c higher than in Kansas city. A decline of 15c was noted for the day, though the demand was strong at the close. Sheep held steady, as usual. Quotations:

Market prices—Steers \$2.60@4.10, cows \$3.00 for one, bulk \$1.50@2.35, calves \$2.25@2.75, bulls \$1.50@2.00; hogs \$5.60@5.70; sheep \$3.00@3.55.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 18.

To The Journal:  
Receipts of cattle for the week were 7831 head, being much lighter than last week. The market opened Monday strong with last week's close and we have had a steady to strong market all the week, though as you are no doubt aware, the market for the last few weeks has been the lowest of the season. The bulk of the sales for the week ranged as follows:

Cows, \$2.00 to \$3.00; steers, \$2.75 to \$3.50; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.00; bulls, and stags, \$1.50 to \$3.00. We look for a steady market the coming week and would advise the shipment of all fat stuff. If you have any good fat steers to ship we think the first of next week would be a good time to hit the market with them, as we think the packers will pay good prices for something choice in this line.

Hog receipts for the week have been very good, there being 2200 head on the market, although nothing like what we need. Our prices have been on about a steady basis all of the week. We don't think there is any danger in overstocking the market and still look for a good hog market. You can see from the other markets that our hogs are selling entirely too high, as compared with them, but we have been able to get these prices owing to the scarcity, which has caused a good demand for them here. Our best hogs are selling at from \$5.70 to \$5.30; lighter hogs, weighing 150 to 200 pounds, \$5.25 to \$5.50, which is 30c to 40c above Kansas City tops.

The receipts of sheep this week were 821 head, not enough to test our market and interest the buyers. All the northern markets have been much lower on sheep for the last few weeks and our market has declined in sympathy with them. We can use from two to four double decks of good sheep every day in the week at from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds, though it would take something strictly good to bring as high as \$3.50 on our market at present.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 18.

To The Journal:  
The market for the past week has showed more life; the receipts have hardly supplied the demands and early sales have been the rule. The market closed about 10 cents higher on all cattle except veals. The best veals are now selling for 2 1/2 cents per pound, but we hope for a raise next week of at least one-fourth of a cent. There have been several loads of good cattle on the market this week, bringing from

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



Fifth Year  
Opens  
Sept. 8th, 1903.  
263 Live Oak St.

Ivers & Pond Concert Grand Pianos in the Studios, and largest size Cabinet Grand Upright pianos in the practicing rooms. During its four years it has had students from twenty-four different states. The Conservatory has a two manual Pipe Organ with full scale of pedals built by the Kimball Company of Chicago. Special Course in Church Music. The Conservatory offers eight Free Scholarships. All branches of Music taught by thorough musicians of proved teaching powers of the highest order. Six Graduate Courses with Diplomas. Open all the year. Home Boarding Department. Call and investigate the Conservatory's methods and meet its teachers. Address

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FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

The Oldest Commission Company on this Market.

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

References:  
FORT WORTH BANKS.

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

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

Market Reports Free on Application.

COTTON MARKET.

GALVESTON SPOTS.

Galveston, Tex., July 20.—Spot cotton nominal and unchanged.

Class—	
Low ordinary	7 7-16
Ordinary	8 1-16
Good ordinary	8 9-16
Low middling	11 1/4
Middling	12
Good middling	12 1/2

HOUSTON SPOTS.

Houston, Tex., July 20.—Spot cotton nominal and unchanged.

Class—	
Ordinary	8 1-16
Good ordinary	8 9-16
Low middling	11 1/4
Middling	12
Good middling	12 1/2
Middling fair	13

NEW ORLEANS SPOTS.

New Orleans, La., July 20.—Spot cotton quiet, and prices unchanged. Sales 600 bales spot. The closing prices:

Ordinary	9 11-16
Good ordinary	11
Low middling	11 1/4
Middling	12 1/4
Good middling	13 1/4
Middling fair	13 15-16

NEW YORK SPOTS.

New York, July 20.—Spot cotton quiet, with prices steady and 24 points higher. Sales 4325 bales. The closing prices:

Good ordinary	11.75
Middling	12.75
Middling fair	12.37

LIVERPOOL SPOTS.

Liverpool, July 20.—Spot cotton business moderate and prices unchanged. Sales 6000 bales, of which 5800 were American and 1600 went to exporters and speculators; imports 400; tenders 600 new. The closing prices:

Ordinary	5.64
Good ordinary	5.84
Low middling	6.14
Middling	6.40

Don't fail to read about the Journal's gift distribution on page 16. Remember the month is rapidly drawing to a close and those who want a chance on the steel range must speak quick.

CAME OUT ALL RIGHT.

Chisholm, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1902.

About two weeks ago your agent called here and stayed over night with me, and it happened that I had a calf sick with blackleg, had lost one a few days before and expected to lose this one, but the agent persuaded me to give the calf some of Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment. He helped me give him three doses of one and one-half tablespoonfuls each in a pint of hot water, and a small handful of salt, and the calf came out all right.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

The Girls' Industrial College of Texas, located at Denton, has just issued Bulletin No. 2, announcing the plan and scope of work to be done by the institution. The departments to be established at the beginning are those of English-Science, Domestic-Science, Fine-Arts, Industrial-Arts and Commercial-Arts.

County superintendents are authorized to appoint a limited number of students to the College; such appointments are valued at \$25 per year. But the attendance is not confined to appointive students. All white girls of good moral character, who have attained the age of sixteen years, and who have sufficient knowledge of the common school subjects to pass the entrance examination, will be admitted. High school graduates and those holding first grade state certificates will be admitted to the junior class without examination.

The college proposes to give thorough training in literary and scientific subjects as well as in domestic economy, art, industry and commerce. Culture and intellectual discipline will be increased by the industrial work. All students will be expected to learn how

to cook and how to sew. Household economics will go hand in hand with the languages and literature. The motto engraved on the corner stone is, "We learn to do by doing."

A faculty of trained specialists will be in charge of the work and the opportunity for a thorough, practical education will be placed within easy reach of our girls. Many of the best girls of Texas will doubtless attend.

The Bulletin contains many items of interest to the parents and the girls of Texas. Anyone may obtain a copy by writing to President Cree T. Work.

UNCOMMON WISDOM.

Some Texas People Profit by Neighbors' Experience.

It's a wise man who profits by the experience of his friends and neighbors. Here is a chance to do it, and every man, woman, or child who knows the misery of a bad back, the nervousness and restlessness caused by kidney complaint or the annoyance of urinary disorders, will show uncommon wisdom to profit by the following statement:

W. H. Thacker, bookkeeper in the Hardwick-Connor Machine Co.'s works, residence 335 Wood St., Dallas, says: "Anyone who is subject to attacks of the backache which ensues from his kidneys are either weakened or over-excited, but everyone does not know what to do under the circumstances. These attacks may leave a sufferer for a day or two, perhaps a month or two, but they are sure to recur at regular or irregular intervals with more or less severity. When one finds that Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at W. S. Kirby Co. drug store, at first help, as the treatment is continued relief is received and finally the attack disappears, he is only too pleased to recommend the means employed which brought relief."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

WITH THE BREEDERS.

There are to be sold at public auction at Linwood Farm in Linwood, Kansas, 425 head of unregistered and registered high grade Hereford cattle. There are 127 head of these cattle that belong to the very best herd in Kansas and are the property of Geo. H. Adams, who is in very bad health and has decided to dispose of his whole herd. There are 21 bulls in this herd which include the celebrated Orpheus, Orpheus II and Abercrombia. There are 103 registered cows, many of them with calves by their side. The sale is in charge of T. F. B. Sotham of Chillicothe, Mo., and three auctioneers have been employed.

Mr. Sotham advises us that this is one of the best herds of cattle in that section of country and that no better opportunity will be offered at any time for parties who desire to begin a herd. There are many of these cattle and they must be sold.

If you are interested and think of making purchases at any time soon, write to Mr. T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., for a catalogue of the sale. This is an unusual announcement and we trust that our readers who are interested will take advantage of it and attend the sale, for we believe that you will be repaid and many valuable animals will be distributed over the country. At this sale there will also be sold about 200 high grade Hereford cows and about 30 high grade unregistered pure bred yearling heifers. It is an opportunity for selection of a young herd that does not often come to breeders of Hereford cattle.

\$3.75 to \$4.10. The medium cattle continue to sell slow but at a little advance, and common steers are bringing a very low price and the packers don't seem to care for them at the mean bids offered. Good cows seem to be the best selling cattle at present. They have advanced from 5 to 15c and may raise a little this coming week if the supply is not increased too much. Bulls are steady to a little higher compared with last week.

BARSE LIV STOCK COMMISSION CO.

DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex., July 20.—Receipts today at the Dallas Union stock yards were light comparatively, with good demand. The market is brisk, and anything fat and well conditioned finds ready sale. The light supply caused the hog market to advance about 10c on all grades. Buyers claim this puts this market about 15 points better than any other packing center. Butcher stuff is scarce, and the price holds steady. Following quotations prevail: Finished hogs, 200 to 250 pounds, \$5.35@5.60; mixed packers, \$5.10@5.35; light fat hogs, \$4.50@5.10; choice steers, \$3.00@3.50; good fat steers, 900 pounds, \$2.50@3.00; choice cows and heifers, \$2.25@2.60; medium cows and heifers, \$2.00@2.25; veal calves, \$2.25@3.00; bulls and stags, \$1.25@1.75; choice mutton, \$3.25@3.50.

GALVESTON.

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

Galveston, Tex., July 18,

To The Journal:  
Supply of good butchering stock, light and quality inferior. Outlook good for fat cattle and calves.

Quotations: Beeves—Good to choice, \$2.75@3.00 per 100 pounds; common to fair, \$2.25@2.50.

Cows—Good to choice, \$2.50@2.75; common to fair, \$2.00@2.25.

Yearlings—Good to choice, \$2.75@3; common to fair, \$2.25@2.50.

Calves—Good to choice, \$3.50@3.75; common to fair, \$2.75@3.25.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—Cattle receipts 5000, including 4000 Texans. Market strong and active; native shipping and export steers \$4.25@5.25, dressed beef and butchers steers \$4.00@5.00, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.75@4.85, stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.00, cows and heifers \$2.25@4.50, canners \$2.00@2.50, bulls \$2.50@3.50, calves \$3.00@6.00. Texas and Indian steers \$2.35@4.55, cows and heifers \$2.85@3.20. Hog receipts 5000. Market active, 10c higher; pigs and lights \$5.00@5.85, packers \$5.30@5.80, butchers \$5.35@5.67 1/2. Sheep receipts 2000. Market steady; native muttons \$3.40@5.00, lambs \$4.00@5.75, culls and bucks \$2.20@4.35, stockers \$2.00@3.00, Texans \$3.50@4.40.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., July 20.—Cattle receipts 4200 natives, 2300 Texans; calves, 700 natives, 600 Texans. Market strong to 10c higher; choice exports and dressed beef steers \$4.60@5.20, fair to good \$4.10@4.60, stockers and feeders \$3.75@4.25, western fed steers \$3.00@4.90, Texas and Indian steers \$2.75@4.40, Texas cows \$2.35@3.00, native cows \$1.50@4.00, native heifers \$2.00@4.30, canners \$1.00@2.25, bulls \$2.10@3.75, calves \$3.00@5.00. Hog receipts 3800. Market steady; heavy \$5.30@5.47 1/2, mixed packers \$5.25@5.37 1/2, light \$5.32 1/2@5.45, pigs \$5.35@5.45. Sheep receipts 3500. Market steady; lambs 10c higher; native lambs \$3.60@4.00, western lambs \$2.00@5.75, fed ewes \$3.00@4.85, Texas clipped yearlings \$3.20@5.00, Texas clipped sheep \$3.00@4.90, stockers and feeders \$3.90@3.85.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—Cattle receipts 23,000, including 400 Texans. Market strong to 10c higher; good to prime steers, \$5.20@5.65; poor to medium, \$4.25@5.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.00; cows, \$1.60@4.50; heifers, \$2.25@5.00; canners, \$1.60@2.90; bulls \$2.50@4.35; calves, \$3.00@6.00; Texas fed steers, \$3.50@4.00. Hog receipts 34,000. Market active; mixed and butchers, \$5.90@5.75, good to choice heavy \$5.60@5.70, rough heavy \$5.25@5.55, light \$5.40@5.77 1/2. Sheep receipts 30,000. Sheep 10@25c lower; lambs strong; good to choice wethers \$3.60@4.00, fair to choice mixed \$3.00@3.60, western sheep and yearlings \$3.25@4.00, native lambs \$4.00@6.40, western lambs \$5.50@6.00.



# WERE YOU AMONG THEM?

Five Hundred Took Advantage of The Journals Unparalleled Gift Distribution Offer Last Week.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE POURING IN

More Rapidly Every Day. Read This and Send Your Estimates in Without Delay. To Secure the Valuable Range Your Guess Must Come in This Month.

With every mail the Journal's family of guessers is increasing in size, but there is still room in the household for more, and those who send in their estimates promptly will be right in line when our big juicy melon is cut. Remember, only eight more days remain in July, and those who do not want to miss their chance of securing the valuable steel range offered as a special gift for this month must speak quick. Some Journal reader will make his helpmeet glad next fall by presenting her with this magnificent testimonial, and YOU cannot afford to miss this chance of being the lucky one. Subscriptions and renewals, with guesses inclosed, are now reaching the Journal office at a lively rate, which shows that the public appreciates the profit-sharing policy which we have inaugurated. About 500 guesses, accompanied by new names and renewals, were received last week, and they continue to come in at that rate. The boom is on, and those who hold back will not enjoy so favorable an opportunity of securing the grand trophy as the ones who are prompt in responding. In another column you may read the latest "bulletin" from General Manager Sydney Smith regarding the Texas State Fair, and this ought to give any one a clear understanding of the present favorable outlook for the exposition.

Don't lose sight of the fact that the FIRST correct guess is the one that will score highest. Every person sending \$1 for a new subscription or renewal is entitled to FOUR GUESSES. Every dollar paid by subscribers who are in arrears will entitle the sender to FOUR GUESSES for each dollar paid, provided a sum is sent large enough to cover the entire indebtedness and extend the subscription one year from date of remittance. Should no absolutely correct estimate be sent, the nearest to it FIRST RECEIVED will secure the \$500 piano. Thus, it will be seen, that by the rules of the gift distribution, as formulated several weeks ago, and which will be strictly adhered to, friends of the Journal who act without delay will enjoy a distinct advantage over those who keep putting off action until the next day.

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

In 1898, 16 days' Fair, total attendance 188,080, an average of 11,755 daily.

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

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

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

In 1902, 16 days' Fair, total attendance 157,884, an average of 9,240 daily.

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

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

RIGHT NOW is the time for those who are usually active with the pencil just fore 'lection, to get busy. Those who are good at predicting the size of majorities received by gubernatorial and presidential candidates ought to be right in their element when it comes to drawing deductions from the facts as set forth above.

There is not a gift offered in the Journal's unparalleled distribution, which any farmer, stockman or house-

wife should not feel proud to own. The piano, made and guaranteed by the popular Jesse French Piano and Organ company of Dallas, is a superb instrument, both in tone and finish—one which would grace the drawing room of a mansion. The regular price of this piano is \$500, and sales are made at that figure every day. Just think of it! FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which will be easily earned by some one. WHY NOT YOU?

Failing to win the piano, the estimator still stands an excellent chance to secure the superb \$100 Charter Oak steel range, offered as a special gift for the most correct estimate received in July. For August the special gift for best correct or nearest estimate will be a \$250 gasoline engine—one of the best on the market—made by the White-Blakeslee Manufacturing company of Birmingham, Ala. The manifold uses of "power" on the farm or ranch are so numerous that comment is unnecessary.

The second correct guess received, or the one next nearest to the actual attendance, will secure a \$60 scholarship for a young man in the Fort Worth Business college; the third, a \$60 scholarship for a young lady in the Landon Conservatory of Music at Dallas; the third, fourth and fifth, round-trip tickets to St. Louis during the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition; the sixth to tenth, Journal sewing machines, noted for their beauty, durability and light running qualities. The five next in order will each receive a fifty-six-piece decorated china tea set, while ten Stevens rifles—light, safe and handsome—will be distributed among those whose estimates follow in order of correctness. The next ten awards will be watches valued at \$5 each, with guaranteed movements and dust proof cases. To 500 others whose estimates are "within range" the Journal will be sent for one year, or those that are already subscribers, will have their accounts extended. Was such a liberal offer ever heretofore made by a periodical in the Southwest?

Fill out the attached blank and send it in at once to the Stock and Farm Journal Company's office at Fort Worth, Tex., if you wish to participate.

My guesses are:  
 1 .....  
 2 .....  
 3 .....  
 4 .....  
 Name .....  
 Town .....  
 State .....

### WOOL CLIP AT SAN ANGELO.

The spring clip of wool marketed at San Angelo this season is conservatively estimated to have been 2,250,000 pounds. Of this amount, 900,000 pounds is twelve months wool, and the remainder, 1,350,000 pounds, is eight months wool. The larger portion of the season's clip has been disposed of, perhaps 800,000 or 900,000 pounds yet remain there in the storage houses of the commission men, being held by the growers in the hope of an advance in the price.

The wool sold this season has brought from 15c to 17c a pound for the twelve months and from 13c to 14c for the eight months. Wool sold in San Angelo which, is the largest wool market in the State, goes direct from there to the Eastern mills for immediate disposition. To the cost of the wools the manufacturer is taxed additionally in the way of commission, brokerage, drayage, freight, insurance, exchange and other items, so that the cost of Texas wools this season is from 18c to 19c for twelve months and from 15½c to 16½ for the eight months clip.

The mutton industry is also an important factor, the Dallas News correspondent estimating that 114,000 sheep were shipped out this season, bringing an average of \$3 per head,

## DALLAS MEDICAL COLLEGE. (NON-SECTARIAN.)

The largest Medical School in the great Southwest. New building and equipment. Large Faculty of salaried teachers. Also School of Pharmacy with Drug Store and Dispensary in its buildings. Fourth Session opens October 1, 1903.

Write  
**Dr. H. L. McNEW, Dean, Dallas, Texas.**

## BAYLOR UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE—

Medical Department  
**DALLAS, TEXAS,**  
 BAYLOR UNIVERSITY AT WACO.  
 Fourth college session opens Oct. 1st, 1903. Member of Southern Association of Medical Colleges. Four years graded course. Teachers certificate accepted in lieu of entrance examination. Clinical opportunities unexcelled. Laboratory equipment modern. Three private hospitals and others in the city used in teaching. College located opposite City Park. Pharmacy department strong; two years course. Write for catalogue.  
 EDWARD H. CARY, M. D., Dean, Linz Building, Dallas, Texas.

## WILLIAM WOODS COLLEGE FOR GIRLS



OF THE  
**CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF MISSOURI**  
 Thorough Scientific, Classical, Literary Courses. Schools of Music, Art, Expression, Shorthand. Physical Culture, Tennis, Basket Ball. Ideal location, Spacious Modern Buildings. Strong Faculty, Excellent Equipment, Reasonable Rates. Next term begins Sept. 8, 1903. For Catalog apply to  
**J. B. JONES, President,**  
 Fulton, Mo.

or a total of about \$350,000. In fact, the sheep business is stated to be in a better condition than for twelve years.

### RAIDS ON TRESPASSING CATTLE.

The Indian police department, which is engaged in moving a large herd of non-citizens' cattle in the Creek Nation, has been ordered to mobilize at Chickasha as soon as this work is finished. There are several large non-citizen cattle owners in the Chickasaw Nation who have been served with the ten days' notice required by law to pay their tribal tax

### TICKY CARS IN USE.

It is reported from St. Louis that there are 200 odd infected stock cars afloat in the West that will cause all kinds of trouble to shippers of native cattle unless government agents recover them before they are used to ship tick-free stock to market.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

# The Germ Theory of Disease.

How the Different Bacilli Would Appear  
 if Magnified 18,000 Diameters.

## VALUABLE INFORMATION ON THE NEW DISCOVERY.



Only a few years ago the theory that all diseases were due to bacteria, or invisible germs, was generally considered merely a visionary idea, not sufficiently supported by facts to give it any strength outside of a few so-called scientific cranks.

It seems almost incredible, but science has shown beyond any argument, that these infinitesimal germs, which can only be seen by the aid of the most powerful microscopes, are real living creatures which, when allowed to develop, multiply by the million with the most astonishing rapidity unless promptly destroyed.

These germs breed and develop by attacking a weak spot. In one case it is the throat, in another the lungs, and so on with the various diseases, which cause nine-tenths of all deaths. They feed upon the victim's vitality till the end is reached, and thrive even after death, unless the embalming process is employed. The doctors say he died of this or that, but it matters little what killed him after he is dead and gone.

We have given much study and experimental work to this germ theory for the past fifteen years, and feel fully convinced of its soundness in every detail.

It is now generally accepted by all intelligent people that no disease can be effectually cured, except by at first destroying the germs which caused it. This claim is most thoroughly and effectually done by the use of SOUTHERN GERMICIDE, which will be shipped to any address.

Discharges from the nose of a person afflicted with Catarrh, and all mucous discharges from persons afflicted with Tonsillitis, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Female Complaints, etc., are full of writhing Microbes. Place these discharges under a microscope and drop a few drops of SOUTHERN GERMICIDE among them and they are dead instantly. SOUTHERN GERMICIDE removes the cause of disease, eliminates the inflammation and purifies the blood, then you are well. It cleanses the Liver, cures Sick Kidneys and Lame Back, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Constipation, Rheumatism, Catarrh in any part of the body, Biliousness, Ague, and all diseases emanating from the mucuous membranes. SOUTHERN GERMICIDE is not a local remedy, but a constitutional remedy. It reaches every fibre and atom of the human body. It is good alike for a child and the most confirmed invalid. It is as harmless as milk or water. It is a fine appetiser and makes one sleep like a log. SOUTHERN GERMICIDE has been manufactured in Dallas, Texas, for more than fifteen years and its thousands of cures can be attested by the barrels of testimonials in our possession. One gallon of SOUTHERN GERMICIDE will do more permanent good than fifty dollars' worth of any other kind of medicine.

**Price, Three Dollars Per Gallon.**  
**SOUTHERN GERMICIDE MFG CO.,**  
 Gaston Building, Dallas, Texas.  
 When ordering always NAME YOUR MALADY and mention in what paper you saw this advertisement.