

# The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

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SAN ANTONIO.

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## ANOTHER KICK COMING.

Eugene Grubb, who has charge of the live stock exhibits from Colorado at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, has called a meeting of the stockmen of that state in Denver, Aug. 15, when a protest against the exclusion of range cattle in carload lots from the fair will be drafted.

## RIGID MEAT INSPECTION.

The city council of Chickasha, I. T., has created the office of meat inspector and appointed a man to fill the vacancy. This was done for the purpose of stopping the practice of stealing cattle and selling them to local butchers for meat, as has been done in several instances recently, the butchers being innocent purchasers. It is also intended to stop the slaughtering of lumpy-jawed cattle, and provides that all stock shall be inspected before being killed.

## BEEF PRICES ADVANCE.

In several cities of the west there has been a material increase in the cost of fresh meats, though the stock raisers have not as yet been benefitted thereby. On choice meats 1 and 2 cents per pound is added, while other classes are raised proportionately.

This raise comes in the face of the reduction in the price of cattle, and in spite of the heavy run of range cattle, which is expected within two weeks, which always lowers the live stock market still further. It is significant of an understanding between the packers that the raise in prices is being made simultaneously by all the packing houses.

## STOCKYARDS DESTROYED.

The Bourbon stockyards at Louisville, Ky., were completely destroyed by fire last Wednesday afternoon at a loss of about \$300,000, which is but little more than half covered by insurance. During a heavy thunderstorm, lightning struck one of the large central pens. The flames quickly spread in all directions, and the fire department proved entirely powerless except in preventing the spread of the flames to the adjoining property. The stockpens cover an area of more than ten acres, and are all of wood. Upwards of about 4000 cattle of all descriptions were in the pens at the time. Of these, about 3000 were burned. It is the intention of the management to re-equip the yards in thirty days.

## CATTELMEN IN TROUBLE.

Acting under orders from Col. Albert Dean of Kansas City, Mo., southwestern agent for the Bureau of Animal Industry, arrest by federal officers was made Saturday at Bliss, Ok., in the Ponca Indian Reservation, of Joseph Zach and George Miller, owners of the famous 101 wheat and cattle ranch of 325,000 acres, and M. Van Sickle, a cattleman, together with several prominent farmers and the Santa Fe agents at Red Rock and Bliss, Ok., on the charge of shipping cattle from the territory to Kansas City without the cattle being regularly inspected by the federal inspectors for Oklahoma. Several loads were thus shipped, it is alleged, Col. Dean finding them in the Kansas City stock yards without proper inspection.

It is stated that a Kansas City inspector examined the stock and allowed them to pass.

All the defendants were released on bail.

## PROPOSED INDEPENDENT PACKERIES.

Success for the independent packing plant system which is soon to be established through the influence of the National Live Stock association is predicted by its secretary, Charles F. Martin of Denver. On September 1 the incorporation will be made and organization completed. Incorporation will be for five million dollars.

The majority of the stock will be placed in the hands of Western cattle, sheep and swine growers.

The intention of the company is to enter the field as competitors of the meat trust, but not as an agent for the purpose of driving the combine off the earth.

Mr. Martin believes the independent company will be the means of advancing the price of meats on the hoof to the growers from 15 to 50 cents a hundred. The first plant of the company will be located at some Eastern market. One is to be located later in the West.

## DEFENDS HIS RULING.

In reply to a letter from Joseph F. Green of Gregory, Tex., protesting against the proposed exclusion of cattle below the quarantine line from the St. Louis World's Fair, F. D. Coburn, chief of the department of livestock for the exposition, writes:

My Dear Sir—Your favor of late date came duly to hand in reference to an exhibit of Shorthorn cattle to be made by breeders residing below the United States quarantine line.

In reply I would say that the classification being considered by the management of the exposition has no specifications as to the locality from which any class of live stock exhibited shall come.

However, in consideration of the unhappy experiences of exhibitors at the Charleston exposition through contact with infected animals, and the counsel of the United States department of agriculture, it is not deemed advisable to encourage the idea that cattle from districts south of the quarantine line and designated officially by the national authorities as "infected," will be exhibited at St. Louis. The condition which necessitates this, while most unfortunate and regrettable, is one for which the exposition officials can in no wise feel themselves responsible.

A letter upon this subject, dated April 8, 1903, from the honorable secretary of agriculture says:

"The cattle below the federal quarantine line are considered to be infectious, and it is evident that it would not be advisable to exhibit these cattle in the same buildings with other cattle, or that both classes of cattle should be shown in yards adjoining each other. From the experience of exhibitors at Charleston, S. C., it is apparent that there is great danger of Northern animals being infected by Southern cattle."

"This is a matter that should receive very careful attention."

Thanking you for your interest and friendly expressions, I am, very truly yours,

F. D. COBURN,

## NATIONAL FARMERS CONGRESS.

Following is the programme of the Farmers' National Congress to be held at Niagara Falls, September 22: Address of welcome, Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., of New York; Response, Harvie Jordan, of Georgia; President's address, "Sugar Supply of the United States," Maj. D. G. Purse, of Georgia; "Agricultural Conditions Understood to Exist in Our Insular Possessions and the Possibilities in Their Development," Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, of New York; "History of Governmental Ownership of Public Utilities;" "Farm Products in the Markets of the World," O. P. Austin, of Washington, D. C.; "Infectious and Contagious Diseases of Farm Animals and their Effect on American Agriculture," Dr. D. E. Salmon, Washington, D. C.; "Diseases and Insect Pests of Plants and their Effect on American Agriculture," Prof. F. M. Webster, Urbana, Ill.; How can we Enlarge our Foreign Markets for Farm Products? James Wood, of New York. "Extension of the Facilities of Our Mail System," Aaron Jones, of Indiana.

All the states will be invited to send delegates.

## EXPOSITION LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The National Polled Hereford Breeders' association is among the breeders' associations making appropriations for special prizes at the World's Fair.

The American Association of Live Stock Herd Book Secretaries will hold its annual meeting at the World's Fair grounds and at the Southern hotel, St. Louis, August 12 and 13.

The National White Wyandotte club will hold its 1904 annual meeting at St. Louis during the World's Fair. The club will make liberal provision for World's Fair special poultry prizes for that variety.

## A GROWING WOOL CENTER.

This season's wool clip marketed at San Angelo is conservatively estimated at 2,500,000 pounds. About 100,000 pounds of this amount is twelve months' wool, and brought prices ranging from 16½ cents to 17 cents per pound, while the rest, being "short," or eight months' wool, brought 14 to 15 cents. The larger portion of the clip has already been sold, most of it going to Boston buyers. There is in the neighborhood of 900,000 pounds of wool in the warehouses in San Angelo being held by the growers expecting an advance over the present prices. Buyers representing a dozen Eastern houses have been at the little town on the plains which is rapidly becoming one of the greatest wool centers in the West. This season the farmers and stockmen have realized about \$50,000 from its sale, without taking into consideration that which still remains unsold.

## A. AND M. COLLEGE NOTES.

Prof. N. H. Brown of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been elected to the chair of physics and electrical engineering by the board of directors of Texas A. and M. College.

For the vacant instructorship in modern languages, the board selected Prof. Charles B. Campbell. Prof. Campbell is a graduate of Depeauw university and has had successful experience in teaching and as principal of a large high school. He has also issued graduate work in regular sessions at the University of Chicago.

The post of librarian has been conferred upon Prof. Davis K. Doyle of Stephenville, Tex.

## WORLD'S FAIR COW DEMONSTRATION.

The cow demonstration proposed as one feature of the World's Fair cattle exhibits at St. Louis next year has been definitely arranged, and on a much broader scale than anything of the sort heretofore attempted. It has been designated as a "cow demonstration" because, while not in any way neglecting the dairy test idea developed at former world's fairs, it is intended to illustrate in a comprehensive way the practical adaptabilities of the pure-bred cow. The strictly dairy breeds are given opportunities to make a large showing, while features not in the least conflicting with their privileges enable the dual-purpose breeds to demonstrate their value for both dairying and beef production. This means a demonstration rather than a competitive test, and will enable each breed participating to show its own peculiar advantages.

The Jersey, Shorthorn, Brown Swiss and French Canadian associations have already entered. Entries will be permitted from individuals on behalf of other breeds if received before December 1. Prizes will be awarded to herds and to individual cows, and entries of from five to twenty-five cows may be made by representatives of any one breed. The same cows may compete for herd and individual prizes.

The tests will continue 100 days, beginning Monday, May 16, 1904, and will be conducted in four classes, designated as tests A, B, C and D. Test A is for the demonstration of the economic production of butterfat and butter; B, of milk for all purposes related to dairying; C, of all the products of the cow, and D, for demonstrating the greatest net profit in producing market milk. In class C the calf will be judged for its beef merits. A cow may be entered in more than one class.

Copies of the rules may be had by applying to F. D. Coburn, Chief of Department of Live Stock, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

## EQUITY IN BOSQUE COUNTY.

In a shady grove five miles northwest of Meridian last Thursday a thousand or more enlightened farmers and their families held the largest picnic given this year in Bosque county. "Equity" and "Co-operation" were the subjects discussed by the speakers. Hon. O. L. Locker, a prominent attorney and ranch owner of Meridian, urged his

hearers to stand together and thereby secure the best prices obtainable for their products. Hon. Hugh J. Cureton of Meridian told about the condition of equity that would become a reality through the co-operation of the farmers. Col. George B. Latham of Dallas, secretary of the Texas State organization for the Society of Equity, clearly outlined the objects of the organization, and many farmers were brought into line.

Much interest is being manifested throughout Bosque county in the results being accomplished by the local unions at Meridian, five in number, all of which were largely represented at the outing. The executive committee in charge of the picnic was composed of Messrs. H. L. Latimer, C. A. Hanna, J. H. Thompson and C. A. Lomax, all of Meridian unions 1 and 2. The membership of the Society of Equity in Bosque county is making a firm stand for fair prices, and will attend the State Fair at Dallas in a body Farmers' Day.

## TEXAS CROP OUTLOOK.

Col. George L. Walton, who looks after the agricultural department of insurance, statistics and history at Austin, has prepared an estimate in which he indulges in some forecasts as to crop conditions in Texas. Among other things, he says that the cotton crop acreage this year is estimated at 8,126,644 acres, which is now in a fair condition. The minimum yield will be 3,000,000 bales. The crop is about five weeks late, and an early frost would result in serious damage. He says that the boll weevil may do great damage before the picking season begins.

The wheat acreage is estimated at 1,349,595 acres, which will yield fifteen bushels to the acre, or a total of 20,243,392 bushels.

Oats are estimated at 914,806 acres, with a total yield of 45,000,000 bushels.

Barley acreage is 4960, and the estimated yield is 120,000 bushels.

Rye, 3668 acres; yield 45,000 bushels.

As to the corn crop, he estimates the acreage at 5,816,146, with an estimated yield of 145,000,000 bushels.

Rice—Estimated acreage, 250,000 acres, with a yield of ten sacks to the acre, or a total of 2,500,000 sacks.

As to Irish potatoes, he puts the acreage at 28,704 acres, with a total yield of 1,500,000 bushels.

Hay is estimated at 450,000 acres, with a yield of 650,000 tons.

He is of the opinion that the truck garden acreage in the state is 200,000 acres, with a similar acreage in fruit trees.

## ELLIS COUNTY INSTITUTE.

The Ellis County Farmers' Institute convened to-day at Waxahachie with a large attendance. Following is the programme arranged for the meeting: Our Grasses—C. T. Hogan of Ennis.

Farmers' Insurance—W. T. M. Dickson of Milford.

My Visit to College Station—John Harrison of Waxahachie.

Cotton Growing in Ellis County—L. I. Jeter of Milford.

Relation Existing Between Merchant and Farmer—S. W. Durham of Waxahachie.

Sources of Information For Farmers—Alex. Mosley of Italy.

Cotton Products—R. K. Erwin of Waxahachie.

## EXODUS OF CATTELMEN.

Advices from Butte, Mont., state that the stockmen of Eastern Montana are preparing for a general exodus to better grazing grounds in Wyoming, the Dakotas and Nebraska, as a result of the ravages of the grasshoppers, the pests having devastated the range of vegetation until all hope of winter sustenance has been abandoned by the stockmen.

## KANSAS CITY HORSE SHOW.

There have been \$22,000 in cash prizes appropriated for the Kansas City Horse Show which will open in convention hall October 19 and continue until October 24. Of this sum local exhibitors will be given \$4000. The premiums offered this year are \$600 more valuable than were ever provided before.

### THE FARMER THAT IS DIFFERENT.

We have all read of "The Man With the Hoe." He doesn't belong here—his home is on the other side of the big pond. We know how to wield the hoe all right—but we seldom do it, because we know a better, more rapid and economical system of cultivation. We hoe chiefly in the corners and in the small truck patches.

The American farmer is different; he is the man who reads; who leans on the printing press more often than he does on the hoe. He studies books and reads agricultural papers, and farms up-to-date. He buys tested seeds, raises pure bred stock, is kind to his wife, and sends his children to school. He deals justly with his neighbor, and stands out for equity for all.

The American farmer is not a clod-breaker. He pulverizes with a roller, and he considers the comfort of his team.

This is the ideal American farmer—the farmer that is different from the farmers of the other parts of the earth. This man is, or will be, a member of the American Society of Equity, and he is enlisted heart and soul in the cause of equity for all, and the fixing of prices for farm products by those who grow them. He stands solidly for co-operation, and is one of the first to go out of the inner circle and help in organizing a new local union.

This is the farmer that you cannot down—he is shrewd enough to get within the folds of co-operation, and public-spirited enough to reach out a helping hand to the fellow on the outside, to assist him up and in also.

This farmer is not alone; his kind is multiplying every day, and ahead of him and his fellows the glorious dawn of equity is breaking—the light is growing stronger; and out there at the front there is a genial glow of the sun of prosperity; glorious results wrought by the activity and unselfish devotion to a good cause, by the farmer that is different.

The local union has the loyal support of the farmers of this class. They are the better spirits—the leaders, who seemingly never tire in working for a good cause. Their example is most exemplary—their influence is for the good of all. Indeed, the farmers of this class—the American farmer that is different from the farmers of all other countries, is an honor to the nation—a blessing in time of peace—a source of strength in time of war.—Henry Burns Geer, in Up-to-Date.

### USES OF THE WINDMILL.

The availability of windmills as a source of power on the farm or ranch has not been touched upon by the agricultural papers to the extent which it deserves. In the Southwest these big "fans" are more numerously employed than in some other sections of the country, but mostly for bringing water to the surface. There are many other uses to which they may be put and these should not be overlooked. The windmill will economically run all kinds of stationary farm machinery, such as feed grinders, fodder cutters, corn shellers, buzz saws, fanning mills, grindstones and churns, to say nothing of pumping water, which is the most common use to which it has been put.

Of course it will be urged as an objection that the windmill is rather unstable—that it cannot be depended upon except when there is a good breeze. But how often is this lacking in any part of the Southwest? We have been reading all summer about the "hot winds" which were sweeping across the prairies in Kansas and the territories, menacing the grain crops. Texans that are native to the soil know that there is scarcely ever a lack of breeze in the Lone Star state during the spring, summer and fall. Usually, when the windmill is to be employed for furnishing power, other than pumping or operating a feed mill, it should be erected on top of the barn. The mast must be firmly set and the shaft well braced to keep in perfect alignment and make as little friction as possible. At the lower end is attached a pulley or a series of cog wheels to transmit the power to the machinery. Sometimes the feed grinder is geared or attached directly to the lower end of the shaft. Every effort should be made to avoid the use of a line shaft, unnecessary gearing or a very long belt, as by such

means a large percentage of the power is absorbed, particularly where shafting is operated at high speed.

A test of a power windmill by Prof. F. S. King at the University of Wisconsin showed that a 12-foot wheel would grind from 19.25 pounds of corn per hour, with a wind velocity of 7 1/4 miles, to 1348 pounds with a wind velocity of 35.6 miles. With a 20-mile wind a wheel of this size will grind ten to fifteen bushels corn per hour, or it will run a buzz saw as fast as two men care to handle cord wood, or a fodder cutter, fast enough to keep two men busy supplying corn stalks and feeding it. Where it is necessary to run a churn, grindstone, or other slow running machine, a short countershaft is placed a few feet from the main shaft and the speed reduced in this way by the use of pulleys of different sizes.

Remember that all the power thus obtained is as "free as the air," hence the economical farmer or stockman is only put to one expense—the cost of purchasing and equipping the mill. Under these conditions he can well afford to take it easy in times of calm.

### RECIPE FOR PACKING EGGS.

In exchange for as many dollars sent in by readers of the agricultural press, a mail order firm has been issuing recipes for the packing of eggs by following which, it is claimed, the "fruit" may be preserved indefinitely. This method is styled the "British system." The Journal's poultry editor, who is now trying it, can not determine as yet whether it is any better than the old reliable method of dipping in a solution of lime, salt and water; but should it turn out to be an improvement, a "bulletin" on the subject will be duly issued. With the hope that Journal patrons may be able to save the price of a year's subscription, the directions are herewith presented for what they are worth:

Take forty gallons of water and put into it twelve pounds fresh lime and six pounds common salt; stir it several times for a day, and it will be sufficiently dissolved to add the other ingredients.

Then take eight ounces cream tartar, eight ounces saltpeter, eight ounces baking soda, four ounces borax and two ounces hyper-lamphire, dissolve these all in one gallon hot water, and put them into the lime water. Stir once an hour for three or four hours, and the solution will be ready for use.

After candling your eggs, put those that are fresh and not cracked into the vessel you wish to preserve them in, stir up the solution in the barrel in which you made it (any clean barrel, tub or jar is all right for both solution and eggs), and dip out before it has settled enough solution to cover the eggs you wish to preserve, so the solution will be two inches deep over the eggs.

When the vessel is filled to within three or four inches of the top with eggs, place an old cloth over the eggs, tuck it in round the eggs, and cover the cloth with some of the lime settlings that are in the barrel in which you made your solution; these settlings will keep the solution the same strength at the top of the vessel that it is at the bottom. Do not let the cloth hang over the side of the vessel, or it will act as a siphon, and run the solution out of the vessel.

When ready to ship, take the eggs from the solution, put them in a basket and dip the basket two or three times into a barrel of water, so to rinse off all the lime; then let the eggs dry, and as soon as perfectly dry they are ready to put in cases and ship as you would fresh eggs.

### LAYERING TREES AND SHRUBS.

The increasing of nice trees and shrubs by grafting, budding or by cuttings is not as convenient for amateurs as it is for professional men, but propagating by layering is not difficult for anyone to do. Layering consists of bending beneath ground of the shoot it is desired to root, first cutting a slit in it, commencing just below where a leaf has been and cutting upward for the length of an inch or so. This cut part must be in the center of the bent part of the shoot which will be below ground. The object of slitting the shoot is to facilitate the forming of roots as they are produced more freely

from a cut surface than from a perfect one. The cut should be made on the upper side of the shoot, as there is less danger of the shoot breaking than there is if cut on the under side, advises Practical Farmer. Nurserymen find that almost any shrub or tree will root when layered, though some are more difficult than others, and some require a longer time to root. Easy rooting sorts could be layered in summer and would be rooted by late autumn, while others would require two seasons for it. In either case, unless for some particular reason, it is as well to leave the layers undisturbed for two seasons, at the end of which time they could be cut off from the parent plant and set out as separate plants. It facilitates rooting if good soil be given the layers when they are made, if the natural mould is not good. Decayed manure with some sand to it makes a material in which roots form quickly. All shrubs form roots readily when layered. In all cases shoots of the present season are used, as being the best ones for rooting. The common hardy white hydrangea, the Japanese snowball, golden bell, spiraea and weigela and like shrubs root easily from layers. The California privet roots so easily from hard-wood-cutting set in spring that the extra labor which layering calls for is unnecessary in its case.

### CORN ENSILAGE FOR STEERS.

During the past winter (October 10, 1902, to June 8, 1903,) the Kansas Experiment Station fed a lot of ten steers on corn ensilage, chopped alfalfa hay, and a grain mixture of equal parts ground corn and Kafir-corn in comparison with another lot of twenty steers of the same average weight and quality fed exactly the same feed except ensilage. The results are summarized as follows:

The lot with ensilage, which included ten steers, made a total gain of 4468 pounds and consumed an average of 715 pounds of grain, 471 pounds of ensilage and 327 pounds of chopped alfalfa in gaining 100 pounds of flesh. In the lot fed without ensilage there were twenty steers and the total gain was 8,359 pounds in an average consumption of 733 pounds of grain and 483 pounds of chopped alfalfa.

From the above figures it will be seen that for every 100 pounds of gain the 471 pounds of ensilage saved 18 pounds of grain and 156 pounds of alfalfa. At the market prices of these feeds (54 cents per cwt. for grain and 27 1/2 cents per cwt. for alfalfa,) the 471 pounds of ensilage made a saving of 52.62 cents.

The steers were shipped to Kansas City and sold at the stock yards June 23, at the following prices:

Lot with Ensilage, \$4.95 per cwt.  
Lot without Ensilage, \$4.70 per cwt.  
Here is a gain of 25 cents per cwt. in the selling price in favor of the ensilage steers. Adding this to 52.62 cents already saved it makes the 471 pounds of ensilage worth 77.62 cents, or at the rate of \$3.29 per ton.

Making the above comparison on the basis of roughness, alone, the 471 pounds of ensilage plus the 329 pounds of alfalfa in the ensilage lot is equivalent to the 485 pounds of alfalfa in the lot without ensilage. This shows that the 471 pounds of ensilage was equivalent to 156 pounds of alfalfa. At this rate, 3.02 tons of corn ensilage is equivalent to one ton of alfalfa hay.

When sold the ensilage lot was pronounced excellent cattle and fat enough for the ordinary trade. After the cattle were slaughtered and placed in the cooler, Armour & Co. went over the carcasses. The ensilage lot contained the largest per cent of fat—just the right amount for the packer's trade. The carcasses showed good quality, with very little waste, and would be salable in any market. The loins and crops were pronounced excellent.

The lot without ensilage was considered a nice assortment of cattle but they were not nearly as well covered with fat and did not meet the requirements of the dressed beef trade as well as the ensilage lot.

Average farm land in an average season will produce from 12 to 15 tons of green corn per acre. Good bottom land under favorable conditions will produce from 20 to 25 tons per acre. Assuming that land will yield only 10 tons per acre, there is an income ac-

ording to the above experiment of \$32.90 per acre.

Corn ensilage has been proven a most desirable feed for dairy cows. This experiment, as well as the experience of others who have fed ensilage to steers, indicates that it is a very important factor in economical beef production.

### IMPRESSIONS OF NORTH TEXAS.

Writing of what he saw in North Texas on the occasion of his recent visit to the state Professor W. J. Spillman of the department of agriculture at Washington says:

"I recently had the pleasure of visiting the alfalfa ranch of Col. R. E. Smith, the 'alfalfa king' of Texas. Col. Smith's ranch is situated seven miles east of Sherman and is on the edge of the great black waxy area extending from Sherman to Houston and San Antonio in South Texas. He began experimenting with this crop about ten years ago, and now has between 700 and 800 acres of it. He is preparing to sow 250 acres more next fall, so it is fair to assume that he is satisfied with the results of past experience. No other man in Texas is at present so popular at farmers' institutes as Col. Smith, and he is preaching the gospel of alfalfa with an earnestness and eloquence which are arousing enthusiasm over the whole of the farming area in the state. During the past ten days I have been over the larger part of this area. Everywhere I find the farmers talking alfalfa. Very few have tried it yet but thousands are preparing to do so. Those who are familiar with cotton statistics know that Texas ordinarily produces about as much cotton as any other two States, but during the past three years the boll weevil has dealt a serious blow to this industry. Farmers are looking to alfalfa as a possible means of repairing the damage done by the boll weevil. From results already obtained by Col. Smith and others there is little doubt that it will not only do this but will make Texas richer by far than when the weevil began its devastations.

"Alfalfa yields three to four cuttings a season in this state, averaging about a ton to the cutting. It is particularly valuable here for hay and for hog pasture. Pigs can be raised on growing alfalfa with little other feed and marketed at six to eight months, weighing 200 to 250 pounds. An acre of good alfalfa is sufficient for ten to twenty head, according to size. These alfalfa-fed porkers are now worth 7 cents on foot, so it is easy to see that raising pigs on alfalfa beats cotton-growing. Even if it is found necessary to supplement the alfalfa with grain during the latter part of the feeding period, which will frequently be necessary to put the pigs in market condition, it is still highly profitable. The figures given are astonishing, but Col. Smith assures me that the facts are as stated.

"How much of the great cotton region of Texas has soil adapted to alfalfa remains to be seen but the area is undoubtedly large. In some places the black waxy soil is underlaid by compact clay and in others by limestone rock only a few feet from the surface. In such situations it is doubtful if the new crop will succeed. But there are vast areas that are more or less mixed with sand and have a gravelly subsoil, where alfalfa will undoubtedly do well. "Not the least important fact in connection with alfalfa culture here is that it grows well with Johnson grass. This grass is the curse of agriculture in all the southern states and can hardly be eradicated by the implements of tillage in use in the south, at least as long as the present system of cropping is followed. The treatment given an alfalfa field never permits Johnson grass to seed and it gradually disappears in an alfalfa meadow. It does not spread and choke out the alfalfa, as might be supposed. There is reason to believe that agriculture here is on the verge of a revolution, one that will convert the greatest cotton region in America into one of the greatest live stock regions in the world."

J. D. Jackson of Alpine has sold 900 yearling steers to Gibson & Baldrige, the well known Pecos county stockmen, at \$13 around. A. S. Gage of Marathon sold 1500 head to the same parties at the same figures.

**FARM.**

**A WINNING COMBINATION**

No wiser advice has ever been given to the farmer than that which urges him to diversify. By so doing, he not only counteracts the loss attendant upon the possible failure of one crop, but is enabled to study the effect of soil upon the various products grown on his land, and may estimate to a degree of nicety hitherto impossible just what crops may be raised with the most profit. Thus it will be seen that the educational benefits derived from this practice of planting a variety of seed are incalculable. Just what avocations the small farmer may pursue most profitably is a mooted question, and of course largely depends upon the quality and adaptability of land. At the recent Texas Farmers' congress, Hon. J. T. Jester of Corsicana made a strong plea for the dairying industry and pointed out how, on the Island of Jersey, thousands of families made a comfortable living with only a few acres at their disposal. Every part of this little gem of the sea is under a high state of cultivation, and the Jersey cow, who has left her impress on the civilization of two hemispheres, reigns supreme. There are many localities in the Southwest where dairying, fruit and truck raising and bee-keeping may be combined, the whole forming a trinity of occupations which it would be hard to beat. While the men of the household were busy with these pursuits the ladies could be earning "pin money" with poultry, which might be given free range in the garden after the plants were well "up," and would be useful in checking the damage annually wrought by insect pests. "Not how much, but how good," is a motto which has been used extensively for advertising purposes, but it is equally applicable in this connection. It is not always so important to have a large acreage. Quality, not quantity, is what counts most. With the best of farming lands at their present price there is no excuse for any man with a few hundred dollars at his command to remain idle. One season's crops will, in many instances, more than pay the cost of the land purchased at a few dollars per acre.

**SOWING RAPE IN CORN FIELDS.**

The practice of sowing rape in corn fields may be said to have passed the experimental stage, so that it may be safely adopted by all persons who desire to supplement their regular pastures during the fall of the year, observes Livestock Indicator. Rape seed is generally sown just before the last cultivation of the corn at the rate of five or six pounds per acre. It is an excellent plan to run through the corn with a one-horse harrow cultivator after the sowing of the rape, because this implement may be run very close to the corn stalks without doing any damage, while at the same time it leaves the surface in a uniform condition. Even though one is not in a position to do much pasturing on account of lack of fencing, it may be advisable to sow a little rape in corn fields just the same, as it not only tends to keep down weeds, but there is the additional advantage of having the soil well covered with vegetation.

Rape in corn may be pastured by either hogs or sheep, with but little danger of doing the corn any material harm. In case of sheep it is usually advisable to turn them on the crop but a short time in the beginning, because there is some danger of bloating. The first day or two it may be less trouble to cut a little of the rape and throw it over in the pasture than to turn them into the field. After two days of such treatment, as a rule, they could be turned in on the rape and left there from the time the crop had dried in the morning until the falling of the dew at night. When the third or fourth day has passed they may then be allowed free access to the rape or to pastures. Usually sheep or lambs will do better if they have access to blue grass pasture along with rape, because there is some danger of scouring when they are obliged to pasture on rape alone.

**TWO PROLIFIC SOWS.**

Though hog prices are still 'way

down compared to what they were a year ago, it is pertinent to remark that there is still money in swine. At Beeville, Tex., according to the Picayune, \$161.50 in thirteen months is cash income received from the sale of nine pigs from two brood sows, and six pigs yet on hand already spoken for at from \$5 to \$10 each. They have been kept practically at no expense, receiving the refuse from the Lindel hotel, of which Mr. Short is proprietor, and bespeak his thrift. That a pair of hogs should pay such a profit seems incredible, but it is nevertheless a fact. Good hogs have sold in the past few months as high as \$7 per hundred, and at this price have brought more money than cattle of the same age. Bee county farmers and ranchmen are going in for hog raising in earnest and are getting the best blood. This is why the Short pigs have commanded such good prices and have sold readily.

**TWO KINDS OF FERTILIZER.**

Fertilizers may be divided into two classes, direct and indirect. A direct fertilizer is one which is used for the plant food it contains. Any fertilizers that contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash, are direct fertilizers. For example, nitrate of soda is a direct fertilizer and is used upon land because of the plant food, nitrogen, it contains. An indirect fertilizer does not contain any of these plant foods, and is used upon the soil that it may liberate plant foods already contained there. A well-known example of indirect fertilizer is common lime, or common salt; gypsum also belongs to the class of indirect fertilizers, and has been used quite extensively for such purpose in late years. If any three of these indirect fertilizers mentioned are used they will liberate and make available for plants some of the potash which is already in the soil.

The most common of direct or nitrogen fertilizers is stable manure. Each ton contains approximately ten pounds of nitrogen, which is enough to furnish food for a great many plants for one year or longer, as it is not all removed from the soil by the plant roots for three, or four years. Other nitrogen fertilizers that are very good are dried blood, fish scrap, cotton-seed meal, hoof meal, ground leather, guano, and all refuse from the slaughter pen. To obtain the best results direct fertilizers should be applied as near to the time when the growing crop needs them as possible. It is a bad practice to scatter fertilizer over the surface of the soil, and leave it exposed to the sun and atmosphere. It does not take it long to leak out entirely and lose its strength. It should be thoroughly stirred into the soil so that the beneficial gases and products it contains will be well distributed through every particle.

Different lands and different crops require different fertilizers. The farmer by a few simple experiments upon samples of soil selected from his different fields can correctly ascertain what fertilizer is needed. This can be done in the winter, and will furnish a pastime that is both interesting and profitable. Take two small pots and fill them with the soil from the field you desire to experiment upon, gathering the soil from all parts of it. Plant in the pots the grain that you intend to plant in the field. Let one remain as it is, and stir into the other the fertilizer in the proportion that it would be spread over the field. Then await results and see if there is any benefit. A number of fields, and a number of fertilizers can be experimented upon in this way during the winter.—Dennis H. Stovall.

**OATS IN SHEAF FOR FEEDING.**

Almost any kind of stock will thrive on sheaf oats, cut a little on the green side. They are handled and stored without much labor and the straw, when bright and sweet, is relished as roughness by cattle, horses and sheep.

Good shock corn and sheaf oats combined with plenty of exercise will carry breeding stock through the winter in fine shape and, with a comparatively small amount of work in the feeding of the same. If the barns are infested with rats and mice, however, it will be best to stack the oats well at some point in the field a considerable distance away and where they will be readily accessible to draw in when

ready to commence feeding them. If some cut roughage is desired for mixing with the grain feed for cattle or horses, there is nothing more convenient to work up in this form than sheaf oats.

There should be not more than twelve bundles to the shock, so that they may be topped off well. When thoroughly cured the crop may be stored in the loft like ordinary hay.

**THE COLLEGES**

**CLEBURNE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.**  
Cleburne, Tex.

The only institution of its kind in Johnson county, is situated in the city of Cleburne, the great railroad center of the northern part of the state. Mr. McElroy has charge of the stenographic course, as well as the penmanship department, which is thorough in every detail. Mr. Heller has complete charge of the commercial course. Both of these gentlemen are Texas born and reared men, and are for Texas first, last and all time. Both are graduates of Griffith's College of Commerce, located at Austin, Texas, and both have had experience in teaching in commercial colleges as well as teaching in the public schools of the state. The famous light line Gregg system of short-hand is used, and beyond all doubt this system, while only about ten years old, will soon be the recognized system of the world. Cleburne has every advantage known to the profession for securing good positions for its graduates, owing to the great shops located there. They do not guarantee a position to graduates, for the reason that no reliable school does. However, they assist all worthy graduates to positions and help them to hold them. The school, while yet in its infancy, bids fair to rank first with the leading schools of its kind throughout the great south. The management is expecting a large attendance this fall and winter, and any well deserving young man or lady will find it to their advantage to communicate with this school, if they are desirous of obtaining a first-class business education. The cost of the course is comparatively low, and when the course is completed, one has that which no man can take from him, and all through life it is sure to reap a golden harvest. For further information address Dr. W. A. McElroy, M. A., and J. L. Heller, B. A., principals.

**THE FORT WORTH BUSINESS COLLEGE.**

Has had uninterrupted success for twenty-five years; its attendance is made up of splendid young people, satisfied students, who in turn recommend their friends. The rooms are always filled. For the past eight years actual business (every transaction over the counter) from start to finish, has been taught; now advertised with a great flourish by some schools that have just awakened: Writing, spelling, correspondence, rapid calculation and arithmetic are carefully taught. Write Prof. Preuitt for information.

**TOURISTS RATES TO COLORADO.**

Announcement is made by the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, "The Denver Road," that on August 15th and 16th, Colorado rates will be cut to one fare for the round trip, such tickets to be good for return within twenty-one days of date of sale, and stop-overs to be allowed in both directions at all points north of and including Trinidad, Colorado. The reduced rates under this arrangement will be effective to Trinidad, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver and Boulder.

Inasmuch as this is a very material reduction from regular tourist rates, there is but little doubt that those having an opportunity for vacation during the latter half of August will avail themselves of the arrangement mentioned, in view of Colorado's great popularity, scenic grandeur and numerous very attractive resorts.

An accurately constructed rifle, that can be depended up to "hit the bull's eye" every time, when aimed right, is appreciated by the rising generation of American citizens. The Stock and Farm Journal company will give away ten of these excellent guns to good guessers.

**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.

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"IDEAL"—"NEW VICTOR," Bulk Smokeless  
"PREMIER," "HIGH GUN," Dense Smokeless  
**Once Used, Always Preferred**  
Peters Rifle and Pistol Cartridges hold the World's Records  
Ask Your Dealer





**SWINE**

Corn is a good fattener, but was never intended as an exclusive diet. The way to produce pork cheaply is to feed a mixed ration.

Excessive obesity is a drawback rather than a benefit to the breeding boar. He should be kept in a strong, thrifty condition, and when over-fat this is impossible.

It is generally recognized that water is one of the most prolific agencies in spreading disease germs. Therefore, the importance of giving the hogs only aqua pura to drink can not be overestimated.

During the hot weather the hog wallows in the mud principally for the purpose of trying to keep cool. He would no doubt enjoy a clean spot in which to refresh himself much better.

Sweet corn is an excellent feed for shoats up until the latter part of October. Several acres should be planted for this purpose each season, not all at one time, but so that it will become ripe at different times.

An English authority on swine remedies says that a very simple cure for rheumatism, paralysis, blind staggers, thumps and scours is fresh milk and turpentine. He grades the dose from a teaspoonful for a six week's old pig to a tablespoonful for a mature hog. The milk is added according to the amount it takes to disguise the turpentine.

**FEEDING THE PIGS.**

Pigs, after weaning, should be fed for growth of frame and development of bone and muscle, and they should have plenty of exercise to help in the development, and enable them to eat and digest a large amount of food, says a well posted writer on hogology. This means good health and rapid growth. An alfalfa pasture affords ideal conditions for growth and health. When this cannot be had, almost any grass or growing grains (for winter) will prove to be the next best. All hog raisers should be judicious farmers, and judicious farmers will have plenty of the green pasturage at all times and plenty of pigs to consume it. It is well enough to feed pigs also a small ration of corn, or other grain, while on pasture, but not enough to cause them to put on too much fat. When they have a good growth then corn them until ready for the packer.

**CHANGE FEED INTO PORK.**

It is not what the hog eats, but what he digests and assimilates, that brings the profit out of the food consumed.

The stomach of the hog is a laboratory containing the necessary chemical fluids to dissolve and separate the foods eaten by the pig, putting it into flesh and growth and consequently gain.

A certain portion of the food is necessary for maintenance, but more than this is needed for profit and success in growing hogs, says Blooded Stock.

A skillful feeder that gets the most out of the feed given to the hog in gain is the one that understands by experience not only the value of feed, but the proper mixture to enable the gastric juices of the stomach to reach the food

**BERKSHIRE.**

**WINCEY FARM BERKSHIRES**  
and B. P. Rock. 2c stamps and testimonial. S. Q. Hollinsworth, Couthatta, La.

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

**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., 23367, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

eaten and operate on, digest it and assimilate it.

We believe that the tests in feeding cooked food have always shown up poorly, because of the fact that it places the food, for instance when the test of cornmeal was made, in such compact form that the gastric juices could not reach the interior particles and operate on them to extract the full value from the cornmeal that is cooked.

Our reason for this conclusion is the fact that some extra good breeders and feeders have made extraordinary gains by feeding cooked food where the same was mixed with cut up clover hay, thus preventing impacting of the cornmeal in the stomach of the hog and permitting of full digestion.

Feed that is not properly masticated by the hog before it is swallowed is not fully digested and much loss occurs from it. It is, therefore, best to have it in shape that the hog will properly masticate before gulping it down.

There is much room for thought in feeding. It was once believed by feeders that all that was necessary was to shovel in the feed blindly and without limit, and this was thought to be good feeding.

**WHEN TO WEAN PIGS.**

A series of eight experiments recently demonstrated the advisability of keeping pigs on sows as long as possible consistent with the healthy and strong condition of the mother. The chief reason for this is that a sow and her pigs together will extract more nourishment from a given quantity of food than will the weaned pigs alone.

The sow and pigs were weighed separately each week, and any loss or gain of the sow was deducted from or added to the increased weight of the pigs. The pigs were allowed to remain on the sow for ten weeks; then a similar course of feeding was carried on with the pigs for seven weeks. The sow and pigs consumed on an average 231 pounds of meal and 534 pounds of skim milk in making a similar increase.

**SWINE BREEDING AND FEEDING.**

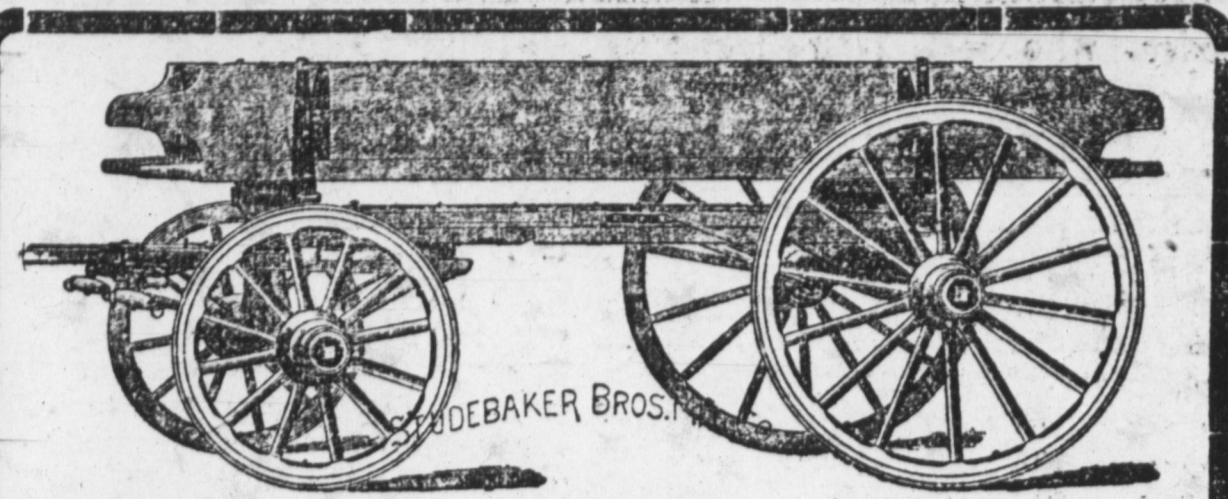
In a recent address before a convention of Michigan live stock breeders, Prof. Thomas Shaw offered some valuable suggestions as to how the sow's ability to farrow large litters might be assured.

"In general the aim should be to breed for great prolificacy, more vigor and better motherhood," he said. "Many of the fine bone, short, chunky, large types are not only shy breeders, but lack in prolificacy. Careful selection and feeding can correct these faults without any interchange of foreign blood. The ideal brood sow must necessarily be somewhat rangy, long of form, deep of body and only moderately thick. In order to secure the desired vigor more mature animals must be used in breeding, and the nutrition of these must be supported by more nitrogenous and succulent food. Among farmers the practice of breeding young sows at an early age is too prevalent, frequently followed by discarding these as soon as two or three successive litters have been produced, regardless of performance.

"Past experiences have strongly impressed us with the fact that swine rations are greatly improved by the addition of succulent material, no matter what the gain factors may be. By combining sugar beets with grain rations the following results were secured, viz: (1) Grain only to produce a pound of gain, 5.2 pounds; (2) grain with sugar beets to produce a pound of gain, 4.26 pounds.

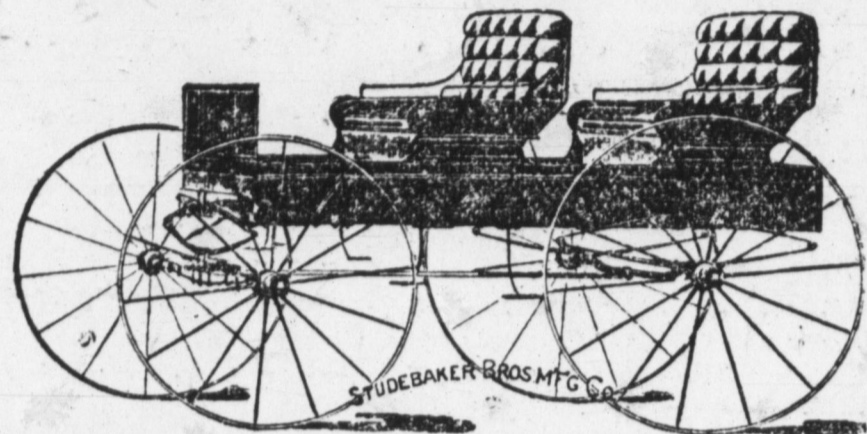
"The cost per pound increase with grain only was 3.33 cents; with grain and sugar beets 2.85 cents. While the value of sugar beets, carrots and mangolds is apparent in the fattening ration, they are quite as useful in the maintenance ration. In economic pork production too much attention cannot be given to the production of forage crops, on solely for the growing pig, as they too often are. There are few forage crops that will produce results except when a one-third grain is fed in conjunction.

"Within the corn belt the only safeguard against the entire destruction of our herds by decrease is to introduce more protein and succulent feeds into the ration."



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

Wool begins to depreciate in quality after the sheep is three years of age.

**SUMMER CARE OF THE FLOCK.**

If you found a tick at shearing time and have not yet dipped the flock, it should be done the earliest possible day. Dip both old and young, and do it thoroughly. Use some one of the prepared dips. They are effective and so cheap that you can hardly afford to spend the time making a preparation from tobacco stems unless you have them on the place or very convenient. The tobacco connection will do the work, but is very sickening to use, both for man and sheep.

If you neglected treating the flock for the stomach worm before turning them out, do so now, advises H. P. Miller. Remember that if your flock has ever suffered from these pests every mature animal on the farm is now harboring a greater or less number of them. The lambs will become invaded by grazing after their mothers. Protect the lambs by destroying the pests in their mothers. Half-dram dose of coal tar creosote in two ounces of water, administered after twelve hours' fasting will do it. It is a severe dose; will occasionally kill a sheep. I have been trying to find something less dangerous, yet effective. Some of the coal tar antiseptics and disinfectants might be safely and effectively substituted. Give whatever one you use for destroying other parasites a trial. I give one ounce of a solution made by adding eight parts water to one of the disinfectant. That is, take as many drams of the disinfectant as you have sheep to treat and add eight times as much water. It may all be prepared at once. I should not, as early as this, administer to young lambs. It will be wise, however, to give them some of the common vermifuges as preventives in their feed and salt. Corrosives, turpentine and tobacco may be employed alternately to good advantage. See that the lambs are kept thrifty by frequent change of pasture, access to salt and good water and abundant shade.

The best protection against the gad fly, which deposits the grub, is a dark stable during the heat of the day. When this cannot be provided, keep the sheep's noses smeared with pine tar. This can be done fairly effectively by smearing the tar around two-inch auger holes in stumps or logs in which salt is deposited. Keep the tar fresh by renewing it frequently and keep the salt saturated with turpentine.

Gasoline is the best all-around destroyer of maggots. Air-slaked lime is sure death to the maggots and a positive protection against further invasions, but it must be employed with care. It is extremely caustic. Unless used cautiously it will destroy the skin.

**THE MEDICINAL VALUE OF GOAT MILK.**

Facts about the Maltese milk goat are of interest to Journal readers for the reason that its nearest kin in this country is the Spanish Maltese goat, which are raised quite largely in the Southwest.

The present interest in Maltese milk goats arises from the medicinal value of goats' milk and the fact that the Maltese produces more milk than any other race of goats that have been domesticated. The amount of milk given by a goat, like that given by a cow, varies with the individual. According to United States Consul Grout at Valleta, Malta, an average goat produces four and a half to five pints of milk per day. There are many goats in Europe that produce from three to five quarts a day, and their period of lactation is a long one.

**GOATS.**

**R. H. LOWERY, CAMPAN SABA,** Texas. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.

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

**SHEEP.**

**FOR SALE CHEAP** Two hundred and fifty head of fine Merino sheep. Address **W. G. HUGHES, JR. CO.,** Hastings, Texas.

**NO HUMBBUG** Three in One.  **FARMER BRINGTON, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.**

Consul Grout says: "How the Maltese goat can give the quantity and quality of milk it does upon the food it gets is a matter of frequent speculation. There are no regular grazing fields for goats, but every morning the herds are driven out along the roads and hillsides, where they pick up whatever they can find in the way of weeds or any other acceptable edible, which, however, seldom comprises grass. This is supplemented by carbon beans when the herd is driven back to shelter at night. There are two varieties, the short and the long-haired. On the latter class the hair is often four or five inches in length. In color, Maltese goats are red, white, brown and black. The height is about two feet six inches, while the weight will often reach nearly 100 pounds.

"The cost of a good milk goat in Malta varies from \$10 to \$25."

Interest in goat dairying is being slowly developed in this country, and a company has been organized at Chicago for the purpose of providing goat milk for infants and invalids. It is especially valuable as a substitute for mother's milk, and finds favor among physicians for patients suffering with tuberculosis. The cost compares favorably with cow's milk.

**ABOUT GOATS AND MOHAIR.**

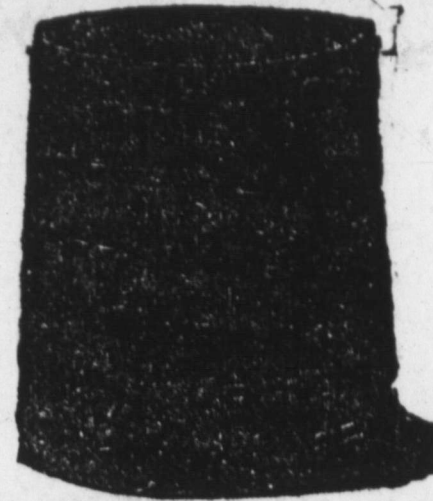
Angoras are not sheep. They do not eat grass as long as there are weeds and brush. Their food is oak brush, sage brush, buck brush, sunflowers, juniper, cactus, brush and briars of every description. They are very domestic, and will not wander from their range when once located for a few days and salted. They do not demand the herding that cattle or horses do, for once placed they will not migrate. They in no way interfere with the feed of cattle, and hence can be run with them with advantage, as the same attendant will care for both. Its long silky coat is called mohair, and the fact that the price of this fleece brings to-day, and has for years, more than twice that of wool, is the best evidence of its demand.

All "mohair" goods in the dress line are made from this. The silk plush of every Pullman and Wagner car is made of Angora goat hair. Every "vici kid" shoe is made from the goat skin. There is a demand for five times as much mohair as can possibly be produced in this country, and the demand is increasing every year.

Good Angoras bring more than twice the price of good sheep in the market to-day. Their milk and the meat are both absolutely free from any tubercular contamination. Their milk is next to mother's milk in value for infants, and children brought up on it will not develop scrofulous glands or tuberculosis. It gives a constitution to the child which cannot be obtained from cow's milk. There is a sharp market for all good Angoras which can be produced. The Angora industry is not a Belgian hare fad, but it has been a growing industry for more than twenty-five years in this country.

Now, by an Angora I mean an Angora, not a half-breed so often called an Angora. Good Angoras pay, low grades do not pay as well. It costs no more to watch a good goat grow into money than it does to watch a poor one eat the same feed and not grow into money. There is just double the money in good Angoras on the range that there is in good cattle on the range, so both can be run together with more than double profit. Snow falls do not in any way interfere with the goats' prosperity, for their feed is still above the snow, and if the snow does not get above the trees the goat keeps on eating as the snow goes up.

In case of heavy storms the Angora will always be found under shelter even before the storm comes, provided a shelter is furnished them. They will often run miles to get in before it rains, while sheep will drift before a storm and then lie down and smother or starve as soon as the ground is covered with snow. It is much the same with cattle; a foot of snow, if it remains, will soon discourage the best rustlers among them, while the goat will skip about on the rocks, nipping the twigs, and defy the cold. The Angora does equally well in severe cold climates or in warm countries.—Dr. G. G. Place in Sheepbreeder.



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ARRIVING Buffalo.....	4:05 a. m.	6:50 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
ARRIVING in New York.....	3:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
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LEAVING St. Louis.....	9:22 a. m.	9:05 p. m.	11:32 p. m.
ARRIVING in Chicago.....	5:20 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.

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

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CATTLE.

FOR SALE, SHEEP—100 ewes 6 years old, 100 ewes 5 years old, 300 ewes 4 years old, 200 lambs, medium grade Merinos, at \$2 per head. J. H. McCUTCHEON, Salton, Greer Co., O. T.

FOR SALE—300 steers, 50 two-year-old past, balance one-year-old past. Callahan Co. cattle. Could pasture for a time. R. CORDWENT, Baird, Tex.

FOR SALE—One carload Jersey cows, thoroughbreds and grades; two first-class combination saddle horses. Address B. H. HAMBRICK, Henderson, Tex.

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.

MULES AND HORSES—Two hundred and sixty good mules, car measures from 15 to 16 1/2 hands high, and one car good horses: retail or carload lots. Address E. G. REAGAN, Oakville, Tex.

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

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

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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.

FINANCIAL.

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

24 PER CENT yearly on investment, 2 per cent dividends paid every month; no get-rich scheme; honest, legitimate business. Write for particulars. THE FIFE INVESTMENT COMPANY, San Antonio, Tex.

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

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REAL ESTATE.

GILA VALLEY RANCH—630 acres deeded land; best of water rights; 350 acres in high state of cultivation; 2 miles from railroad and county seat. Open range outside. 100 head high grade Herefords, heifers and cows. For particulars address H. W. BISHOP, Solomonville, Ariz. Box 24.

LAND—East Texas, West Texas, Oklahoma. Write for our big lists. Hundreds of tracts. TEXAS LAND CO., McKinney, Tex.

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

FOR EXCHANGE—414 acres of land near Reinhardt, Dallas county, Tex.; good four room frame house, well and cistern, smokehouse, chicken house and plenty of barn room. We can trade this for Dallas property, at \$42.50 per acre.

FOR EXCHANGE—Good six room cottage on Washington avenue; lot 50x150, bath, sewerage and out houses. Would take farm land in exchange. Price \$1800.

FOR EXCHANGE—Good five room frame cottage on Ross avenue, near Hall street, renting for \$15 to good tenant. We can trade this for farm land. Price \$1800.

FOR EXCHANGE—Two houses, one 4-room and one 1-room, renting for \$12 per month. These houses are situated on leased ground and can be bought for \$300, or would exchange as part pay for farm land. T. W. TALIAFERRO & CO., 373 Main, Dallas, Tex.

FOR SALE—Nicely improved section, joining Higgins, Lipscomb county. Write me for terms. A. H. TULLIS, Higgins, Tex.

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.

MILLIONS of acres in various large-size tracts of long leaf pine lands, and very fine cypress lands in Florida 150,000 of pine 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.

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 ASHBY S. JAMES, Special School Land Attorney, Austin, Tex.

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

TELEGRAPHY

Wanted young men to learn Telegraphy and Railway Business. Write J. P. TIGHE, care Salto Fe By., Arkansas City, Kansas.



NATIONAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

Home office, Indianapolis, Ind.

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STATE SOCIETY

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

Now that a season of leisure for the farmers is approaching, it is time that those in organizing local unions of the American Society of Equity should make it known by addressing S. R. Williams at Fort Worth, Tex. He is prepared to send an organizer into any community where the formation of a union is desired.

THE NEED OF CO-OPERATION.

An incident of the farmers' picnic near Meridian in Bosque county, Texas, last week, was an address by Mr. Geo. B. Latham of Dallas, State Secretary of the American Society of Equity. At the outset he commented upon the need for such gatherings as a means of acquiring a better understanding of actual conditions, and, continuing, emphasized the point that the society did not desire that any man should be rewarded beyond his just due. He then enumerated briefly the various objects for which the society stands and continued:

"If we are to get 10 cents a pound or better for our cotton it rests with you, as cotton raisers, to make the price.

"If we are to have dollar wheat, it rests with the wheat raisers to make the price.

"In fact, you hold the key to the situation. If for thirty days you would not market your products, how long would a community hold out against you?"

"Bradstreet has figured that manufacturers, with an investment of ten billion dollars, produce thirteen billion of products, while the farmer, with an investment of twenty billion, produces only five billions of products. In other words, the dollar of the manufacturer returns him \$1.30 of products, while the dollar of the farmer returns him only twenty-five cents of products. Where is the equity when a dollar invested in one form of manufacturing returns five times as much as in another?"

"They say prices are governed by the law of supply and demand. This supposed law, as concerning farm products, is a myth and a fraud. The supposed law better be called a machine erected by the Board of Trade to work an organized market directed against an unorganized source of supply.

"Take a bushel of No. 2 wheat to-day. The farmer receives, say 70 cents. This will make 40 pounds of flour, 16 pounds of bran and 4 pounds of waste. The consumer pays about 3 cents for the flour and you pay about \$20 per ton for the bran back, or about 19 cents for the bran made from a bushel of wheat. This makes that bushel of wheat worth now \$1.39. It is seen here that your bushel of wheat has doubled in price by the time it reaches the consumer by this route. By the route of the bakery, fifty to another hundred per cent more will be added. It is the same way with your cotton, your meats, butter, eggs, fruits, vegetables, etc. You are not responsible for the price the consumer pays. As has been said before, the prices are made by the Board of Trade, speculators and middlemen.

"You are not now, and never were, responsible for the cost of high living; but you will soon be in a position, through the American Society of Equity, to cut out the mountains of profit that have been raised between the producers and the consumers.

"The men that govern the markets say that you will not stick together; that you will not co-operate; but the time is at hand when you will show them that you are of a different caliber, and that the experience gained by you through the 'Grange,' the Farmers' Alliance, and kindred organizations, has educated you to the point where you will stick and co-operate.

"You will not get 10 cents for cotton, nor a dollar for wheat, unless you try for it through systematic and organized co-operation. No person nor set of people will give you equity of their own volition. All precedents are against it. Victory will be the more sweet if you win it by your efforts. Fix the prices in your minds, talk them, demand them, hold for them.

"Fix your eye on the dial of the indicator of the Board of Trade and stop them there until the right price is reached, then allow your dealer a fair margin, the railroad a fair rate for hauling, and demand the balance. You can get it.

"The first victory will be the hardest. You can win it. You may have to suffer a few inconveniences. Endure them; but never again sacrifice your manhood and intelligence by letting the schemers price your products.

"The world cries to the farmers of America for food and clothing. Give it to them in equity, but take such a price as will allow you to live as American citizens should live."

AS SEEN THROUGH NORTHERN EYES.

No man who finds a new home, or buys an old home, at a big bargain, in the South, the Southwest, the West or the Northwest is likely to have occasion to regret the change of location, declares Farm News of Springfield, O. On all farms, in all regions, bad years must be expected, but such years are the hardest to bear when they come upon new settlers. Let a man have good crops for three or four years, and he is well fixed for a bad year, but the farmer with little or no capital is in bad shape if he has to start with a lean year. No one can tell, of course, when a bad year may come, but the farmer who desires a new home knows that he runs the chance of a bad year at his old home just as much as in a prospective one. Every good year has a tendency to boost prices, and he who hesitates to buy now may have to pay dearly in the end for his indecision.

"That \$500 piano will be 'a thing of beauty' in some lady's parlor after next fall. Read about how it may be obtained on page 16.

HORSES.

HORSES—Well bred horses for sale. About 70 head of well bred trotting and saddle stock horses for sale, including geldings up to 3 years old. No old mares. A good bunch to breed and keep. FRED W. TURNER, Santa Anna, Tex.

AGENTS WANTED.

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.

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.

MULES.

FOR SALE—24 head of gentle work mules, 5 to 8 years old, 16 1/2 hands high; weight from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds; in fine condition. J. H. ROPER, Itasca, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. A. TAYLOR, Gainesville, Tex., Route 4, breeder of O. I. C. hogs and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. Write for prices.

SWEET POTATOES—A pamphlet, "Cultivation and Storage of Sweet Potatoes," gives, as is believed, a more practical plan for keeping potatoes than any other that has heretofore been placed before the people. Important and valuable information that is not contained in any other known publication is here given. Potatoes can thus easily be kept in good condition 12 months or longer. The pamphlet is worth, even to life-long potato growers, much more than the price asked. A. F. Funderburk Dudley, S. C., in speaking of this pamphlet, says: "I would not take ten times its cost for it." The pamphlet has been introduced into 19 states and 3 territories. The plans are simple and easily understood. They can be made available for old-style potato houses, or for new ones, specially built, preferably the latter. Order now. Do not delay. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address BRYAN TYSON, Carthage, N. C.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA—Taylor's Asthma Remedy will cure any case of Asthma if used exclusive of all other remedies. Regular size box by mail 50c, 3 boxes for \$1. T. TAYLOR & CO., Green Cove Springs, Fla.

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.

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 30, Houston, Texas.

TEXAS SECRET SERVICE BUREAU—M. N. Cure, Manager; formerly San Antonio Detective & Protective Agency. Established 1887. Furnishes reliable and experienced detectives for civil and criminal investigations. No. 912 1/2 Congress Ave., P. O. Box 541, Houston, Texas.

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.

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.

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 first-class work sent out, fit and satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. BOEGEMAN, Hillsboro, 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-Inc, directions and booklet mailed free. MISSOURI REMEDY CO., Dept. 350, St. Louis, Mo.

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

FOR SALE—Saloon, situated 709 Garrison avenue, Fort Smith, Ark., one of the best locations in the city. Average sales now \$7.50 per day and improving. Lunch counter in rear. Good location for club room upstairs. Reasons for selling, want to quit the business. License paid to Jan. 1, 1904. JOHN F. MOORE.

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.

WANTED—A lady in each vicinity to handle our line of jewelry. Samples free. Write for particulars. O. L. COLEMAN & BRO., Dallas, Tex.

GOING to sell the best gin, mill, farm, store, here and 350 acres choice land in Archer county. I mean business. W. A. LILES, Texarkana, Tex.

WANTED—Married man to do general work on ranch; must be sober, willing and industrious. Address DEEP CREEK RANCH, Pontotoc, Tex.

DEWEY Hay Press; three men and one mule can press 200 bales a day, price \$28. Manufactured by W. C. GUNLOCK, Victoria, Texas.

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When he sees it, which is the reason he takes so much pride in the

**U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR**

The U. S. has many points of superiority, but the following three are sufficient to make it

**The most desirable to own:**

**Clean Skimming.**—Holds the World's Record.

**Safety.**—All gears entirely enclosed in iron case.

**Durability.**—Most thoroughly and substantially made.

*For further information, write for illustrated catalogues.*

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

**Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

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The difference between the cost of the **Dandy** Windmill and the inferior kinds represents what you pay for insurance

### Against Loss by Storms, Breakages, Wear and Worry

And it is the cheapest premium you ever paid. No other windmill will stand so hard a storm, require so few repairs, or wear so long as the **Dandy**. Who is unwilling to pay a small extra price for such immunities?

Our stock of material for complete windmill jobs was never so complete as now, and our facilities for serving you acceptably are unequalled in Texas.

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The Place to Eat—The Finest in the Southwest.

EASY OF ACCESS—IN EUROPEAN HOTEL.

Out of Town People Visiting Ft. Worth will enjoy our Meals. Prices Reasonable.

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Write us for "the proofs," also for Beautifully Illustrated Books of Information. They are free.

A. A. GLISSON, General Passenger Agent,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

## DAIRY

Succulent food increases the flow, but does not add anything to the water content of milk.

Ample forage crops at this season of the year keep the cows in condition to supply good rich milk.

Musty smelling and dirty litter, when used for bedding in the cow stable, will often impart their flavor to the milk.

As a disinfectant, gypsum, sprinkled on the floor about the stalls of the cows, will keep down the odors and help retain the ammonia of the manure and add to its fertility.

The yard where cows are kept should have good surface drainage, and it should be covered with gravel or cinders deep enough to form a hard surface at all seasons of the year.

The coquettish cow, fond of tossing her head, should have her horns tipped with knobs so that persons coming in contact with them will not suffer.

It is well to have the herd examined about once every six months by a capable veterinary surgeon. By following this plan contagious diseases may generally be guarded against.

### LOOK ON THIS, AND THEN ON THAT.

Commenting on the contrast between the farmer who reads and thinks, and his neighbor who has no use for "book larnin'" and the knowledge to be gleaned from reading the opinions of well posted agricultural writers, E. A. McDonald, Dairy and Food Commissioner for the State of Washington, said recently:

"I have seen one dairyman with a beautiful home, large and well ventilated stables, all the product of a herd of milch cows, and another farmer with the same old house he built ten years before, dilapidated stables, gates broken, fences down, all the product of another herd of cows, equal in number to the first. Why this difference with the same conditions?"

"If you will go into the home of the first class of men you will find agricultural papers; you will find a reader; a man who has a thinker and is using it. He may not be a graduate of any agricultural college, but he is a self-educated man, who received a large part of his education from the agricultural papers. How much more advanced he would have been if he had learned the rudiments at the agricultural college. But greater honor is due to self-education than to a college-educated man. Still, if progress was to depend on self-education we would resemble the snail instead of the ant.

"I am a firm believer that the duty of every state is to place a premium on agricultural pursuits. The most important branch of agriculture is dairying. The growth of cereals depends on dairying to return its elements to the soil of which the soil has been robbed by their growth. Dairying enriches the soil, while the growth of cereals impoverishes it. Therefore no branch of agriculture should be fostered and encouraged as much as the dairying industry."

### NON-BREEDING HEIFERS.

Writing of this difficulty in Farm, Stock and Home, Prof. T. L. Haecker says: "Several cases of this kind appeared at the state farm and the cause is uncertain, but a change of sires remedied the difficulty. The sire first used was a beef breed, and had been hampered from calfhood and given no exercise worth mentioning. While there was a plethora of flesh, he lacked vitality. While no definite cause can be given, we know of no such cases where the animals are kept in rather spare condition, and where the sire had plenty of exercise or allowed to run with the herd. On this point the dairy editor is not at all in accord with the general custom in this respect. It was his practice for years to let sires run with the herd, and they would do so now were it composed of one breed. For years such things as failure to breed or abortion were unknown in the herd,

but with confinement of the sire difficulty began, and it looks as if heavy grain feeding and lack of exercise are the chief causes of it. Better results will follow succulent feeding for a few weeks.

During the past few years we have had a fine registered heifer that failed to get with calf. She would at times go three months without heat, and about the time she was thought safe with calf she would come in heat. With light feeding and milking she finally conceived to a young, spare sire.

Regarding the sires running with herds we would not wish to be understood as favoring the breeding of heifers under fifteen months of age, even if they come in season regularly ten months earlier, because the dairy heifer is an artificial product, and because she must be protected from maternity until she has reached a certain stage of maturity. Under natural conditions she would not need such protection because she would not come into season until old enough to breed. Neither do we favor leaving them until they are two years old before breeding, because experience has taught that such a practice often results in causing difficult conception, and there are too many cases of entire failure to produce offspring. Dairy heifers will do best if bred to be due to calve when about two years old.

When abortion makes its appearance in the herd, and heifers abort their first calf, there are likely to be some that will never get in calf again.

### DAIRY HINTS FOR SUMMER.

If the butter sticks to the butter-worker, scald with boiling water thoroughly twice. Then put on plenty of ice cold water, scour thoroughly with salt and apply cold water until the worker is thoroughly cooled. If it should still stick, scald and scour again.

Run the finger nail up and down the churn frequently to see if it is perfectly clean. Use soda and plenty of hot water and a stiff brush to clean the churn.

Churn often. Do not let cream stand after it has reached the proper condition. You cannot make good butter from old cream. Churn at as low a temperature as possible, not above 60 degrees, and stop the churn as soon as it separates and the granules are small. The buttermilk is more easily washed out with less loss to flavor. Transfer the butter from the churn to the tub or print as quickly as possible. Do not leave it standing about.

A half-pound print, with the initials of the farm, or some appropriate design, neatly wrapped in parchment paper, cannot help but please the eye, and when the quality of butter is A-1, you please the palate and you have perfection. Such a production will always bring an extra price.

If the temperature of the cream in the churn gets much above sixty degrees the butter will be soft. A deep well is a good place for cream storage before churning. Churning should be done at least twice a week, and old cream not mixed with new.

A quart of buttermilk makes a good starter for the next lot of cream.

Milk should never stand over thirty-six hours in summer before skimming. Drain off the milk from the skimmer quite carefully. Stir the cream jar daily, moving all the cream in the jar with the stirrer. Stir the cream when being poured into the churn. Early morning is the best time to churn.

### A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or boil the fruit, just put it up cold. Keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in 10 minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many poor people like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars' round home in a few days. I will mail samples of fruit and full directions to any of our readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the sample, postage, etc. Francis Caser, Dist. 18, St. Louis, Mo.

**WOMANS DEPARTMENT**

**WALK, LADIES, WALK!**

Lately there was a walking match between twelve girls under twenty and twelve women of forty. Which won? I suppose you would instantly guess "the girls." Well, they didn't, not by a long chalk. The forty-year-old women won with the greatest ease, and quite naturally. A woman of forty who has developed her muscles and minded her health has twice the endurance of a girl of eighteen.

Then, too, the forty-year-old women had been walking twice as long as the girls, consequently their muscles of locomotion had become steady and powerful.

Half the girls and women nowadays lead a sedentary life. There are the women who sew, the stenographers, copyists, teachers and others. The clerk in a store stands upon her feet all day, but in an atmosphere of con-



THE MERRY WALKERS.

fusion and vitiation. She, more than many of the rest, needs the bracing that a morning walk in the open air before going to her work would give. Many of the sedentaries are too tired to walk in the evening after work, but not one of them but could walk one to two miles daily in the pure morning air if she would. All she needs is the clear grit and the keeping before her mind that this early morning walk is sure to add ever to her beauty, health and happiness.

You have not time? Take it. What is time for if not for us to use a proper amount in getting health and good looks? Considering what the early morning walk will do for you, it is worth going to bed an hour early so as to get up in time for it. It is worth, yes, ten times over it is worth omitting a few of the scallops and frills and bows from your garments and dressing with a little less ornamentation as to clothes, so as to get more ornamentation in your body itself. That is the real thing after all, the ornament of a beautiful skin, bright eyes, full chest and graceful carriage. These will wash and wear.

How to walk is to be considered. You must wear loose, comfortable shoes and a walking skirt. You must be loose as to the waist, or you can't walk at all, much less get any good of it. The ideal of feminine beauty is now the American athletic girl and she cannot be developed with anything upon her that binds and crushes her beautiful body. Wear high heels, long skirts and corsets if you want to in the house in the evening, but never outdoors on a walk.

Next, hold your chest up and take long, slow breaths from the lowest point of your body. Take in all the air you can hold. Aerate your whole body. Oriental wise men say the human race has not been educated to

breathe properly. They recommend the long, slow breath and the taking of as much time to exhale as to inhale. They lay great stress on this last. You will be surprised at the fine chest development that follows the deep, slow inhalation and exhalation, especially if you continually obey the injunction to hold your chest up. This draws upward from about the waist and muscles that we ordinarily allow to sag in so slovenly a way. It makes the region of the lungs and bust rounder and fuller, the waist more slender. Finally, holding the chest up gives a noble, queenly carriage that is admired by everybody who beholds it and that nothing else will give. Don't hold the chest up spasmodically and then slump, but train yourself to hold it up constantly.

Then there is the walking party or picnic or vacation tour, either of ladies and gentlemen or of ladies alone. Girls and women with time to spare can organize systematic walking parties for twice a week. In the morning is the best time. They can take with them camera and sketching material and carry a lunch if the walk is long. They should agree to watch every object along the way, bird, beetle, spider, tree, horse, dog or human, and see its peculiarities. In that way the habit of close and accurate observation will be acquired, a habit in which women are lamentably lacking except where clothes are concerned. Make notes in your memory and observe when you return who saw the most.

Swing out and take long, free steps. With some practice you will presently be able to walk fifteen and twenty miles a day. JANE STORY.

**A WOMAN ARTIST.**

THE new stained glass window in the entrance hall of the Pittsburg observatory is the gift of two women, the Misses Smith, and it is the conception and work of a woman, Mary E. Tillinghast of New York. Miss Tillinghast was the pupil and assistant of John La Farge, who may be said to have created the stained glass window industry in America. The pupil learned her trade so well that she herself is now the leading artist in this field in our country. I recently saw both the Pittsburg window and its maker. The exquisitely beautiful window, occupying a place only three feet above the floor of the observatory entrance, is of ordinary size. It represents Urania, the muse of astronomy. In the background is a filling in of marvelous blue glass so deeply dense in color as to be nearly black. The light shining through shows the blue in various shadings. Above the head of Urania are the quarter moon, the Pleiades and a constellation of stars. The stars are small points of light upon the dense blue background.

"But how did you manage to get those stars in?" I asked the artist.

"Well, that was rather difficult. I did something that I don't think anybody ever did before. The stars were to be so small that I could not lead in the pieces, so I just drilled holes in the blue glass and covered them with another piece of glass of the right color for the light to shine through as I wanted it."

The nobly formed muse is represented with the globe in her hand. Her white robes with purple opal tints gleaming through them remind you of the lining of a pearl shell. Near the feet of the muse upon a pedestal is the classic lamp of wisdom. In the background is the Acropolis of Athens. The conception is purely Greek except in one point—across the bottom of the exquisite glass picture, just where the groundwork is cut off, are the splendid iridescent rainbow colors in their order. The observatory authorities ordered that the solar spectrum should be "put in somewhere" in recognition of the fact that one of the special branches of investigation there is astronomical spectrology.

That spectrum at the bottom of the window is the American of it. You will be interested to know how Miss Tillinghast fixed in her mind the exact idea for the stained glass rainbow. She got a large prism, which separated the white sun rays into their component colors. This she placed in the window of her studio where the sun shone brightly upon it. Then, having provided herself with yards and yards of sheeny, pearl white Chinese silk, she had a friend move this up and down

and wave it to and fro while the radiant spectrum flashed across it. "violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red." Her remarkable intuitive color sense seized on the proper tints and she brought samples of glass and compared them with the spectrum till she got the right ones.

And that was how Miss Tillinghast worked the solar spectrum into her stained glass window. But the artist is always greater than her work and the most interesting part of my theme is Miss Tillinghast herself. Stained glass work is only one of the departments in which she excels. She is alike at home in portrait and other painting, in tapestry, mosaic and leather work and in modeling and architecture. A few years ago she designed and executed a noble mausoleum for a wealthy American. Just before the actual construction began the gentleman invited Miss Tillinghast to accompany himself and family on a tour through Egypt.

"But the tomb?" said Miss Tillinghast.

"Oh, never mind. That can wait."

But workmen were engaged for the mausoleum. They had her written contract; she had theirs. She would not break with them, and the party left her behind, following their course with longing eyes. She could not go to Egypt with the family because she had to stay at home and build their tomb.

But there are more years. She has often wandered over Europe, studying in picture gallery and cathedral, and Mary Tillinghast yet hopes and expects to go to Egypt, extending her journey even farther—to Palestine, the Holy Land—always to add to her knowledge of that beloved art which is her life. MARCIA CAMPBELL.

**WOMEN SHOPPERS.**

In a certain successful play there is a jury scene, and one of the jurors gives vent to much cynicism about women.

"Why, what do you know on the subject?" sneers a fellow juror.

"Gentlemen, I know just how fiendish a woman can be," reiterates the man. "I am a clerk in a dry goods store!"

There is a good deal of cause for his bitterness. Of all the "aggravating" women, shoppers are the worst. Why on earth will a woman persist in look-



DOESN'T LOOK WHERE SHE GOES.

ing one way while she walks another? This in a crowded store, where every inch of room is precious. Result, collision, hats knocked at angles of forty-five degrees, trains ripped and trodden on.

Why will women bring small children with them to department stores and drag them around remorselessly while the poor mites lose their balance and bang first into this one and then into that one, not to speak of being walked over?

Why is it that at the hat counter when you have removed your hat and veil and made yourself comfortable a woman comes around immediately and pokes under your hat? There are plenty of other straw shapes around, but she simply must see the particular one which your hat conceals.

Why is it that women ask for samples and then immediately proceed to lose them outside the store?

Why is it that a woman will change her mind after a check is made out and oblige the clerk to write it all over again just because she has decided to take the parcel with her instead of sending it? Why couldn't she make up her mind in the first place? Why is it that women will lose their shopping lists and pocketbooks under the bales of goods on the counter and then set the whole department to searching for them?

Why is it that the average woman shopper seems to dispense with her thinking apparatus the minute she enters a store?

Goodness only knows!

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### CATTLE SALES

G. F. Rau of Menard county sold to Frank Wilhelm 50 head of twos, at \$17.

J. A. Schwalbe of Sonora sold 92 head of two and three-year-old steers to Don Cooper at \$17.50.

R. T. Benge of Concho county sold to Louis Trott of Stacey 15 head of fat cows at \$15 per head.

D. G. Benchoff of Menard county bought of J. H. Rhoades last week thirty-five dry cows at \$15 per head.

A. T. Tuerpe of Ballinger sold to A. M. Millar thirty-one calves at \$6 per head and seven cows at \$16 per head.

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

W. T. O. Holman of Sonora bought 280 one, two and three-year-old steers from Marion McBee of Juno at \$12 and \$16 per head.

M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo purchased from Robert Bailey of El Dorado 335 two-year-old steers at a little above \$17.

Some recent deals at Sonora were: Sam McKee to R. T. Baker, 100 one-year-old steers at \$12; Sam McKee to R. T. Baker, 100 one-year-old steers at \$12, and John Martin to W. B. Siliman, 25 two-year-old steers at \$16.50.

Rufe Winn and M. M. Parkerson of Rock Springs bought steers as follows: Of Mart Tankersley, 30 ones, twos and threes at \$10, \$15 and \$18; of J. F. Wilson, 20 ones and twos at \$10 and \$16; of John Jump, 25 head of ones and twos at \$10 and \$15. These were all bought for Max Mayer of Sonora.

#### SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Sales of quarantine cattle at St. Louis National stock yards for the week ending Aug. 8 were as follows:

J. R. Ray, Atoka, I. T., 25 steers, 944 lbs. average, at \$3.50; 25 steers, 1002 lbs. av., at \$3.50; W. Blair, Red Fork, I. T., 159 steers, 931 lbs. av., at \$3.55; Scaling, Webb & Scaling, Henrietta, Tex., 115 steers, 874 lbs. av., at \$3.20; 155 steers, 862 lbs. av., at \$3.20; Percy Webb, Henrietta, Tex., 72 cows, 713 lbs. av., at \$2.55; J. F. Green & Co., Boynton, I. T., 61 cows, 824 lbs. av., at \$2.50; 61 calves at \$3; C. W. McFadden, Odessa, Tex., 127 cows, 618 lbs. av., at \$2.45; A. Billings, Smiley, Tex., 25 steers, 954 lbs. av., at \$3.45; 98 steers, 899 lbs. av., at \$3.40; S. S. Cobb, Vinita, I. T., 79 calves, at \$9.25; G. M. Bonner, Gainesville, Tex., 42 steers, 1128 lbs. av., at \$4.10; Moore Bros., Dewey, I. T., 167 steers, 919 lbs. av., at \$3.35; G. R. White & Co., Elgin, Kan., 59 cows, 822 lbs. av., at \$2.70; 653 lbs. av. at \$3.06; J. W. Corn, Mustang, Tex., 44 steers, 1090 lbs. av., at \$4.10; W. C. Jones & Son, Elgin, Kan., 38 cows, 788 pounds average, at \$2.65; 38 cows, 735 pounds, average, at \$2.80; 24 heifers, 729 pounds average, at \$2.85; Frank Corn, Mustang, Tex., 22 steers, 1032 pounds average, at \$4; 1 stag, 1340 pounds, at \$3. J. F. Newman, Sweetwater, Tex., 24 steers, 1035 pounds average, at \$4; 24 steers, 1054 pounds average, at \$4.

#### POULTRY.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 per 15. I pay express. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. R. B. HOWEY, Plano, Tex.

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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 Crabs, 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 622, Dallas, Tex.

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erage, at \$4. O'Connor & B., Coweta, I. T., 103 steers, 874 pounds average, at \$3.40. J. W. Smith, Elgin, Kan., 82 heifers, 612 pounds average, at \$2.85; 79 cows, 725 pounds average, at \$2.55; 30 steers, 726 pounds average, at \$2.85; Scaling & Co., Dundee, Tex., 211 steers, 883 pounds average, at \$3.15; 24 cows, 865 pounds average, at \$2.55. Allen Bros., Seymour, Tex., 58 calves, 207 pounds average, at \$9.50; 3 calves, 246 pounds average, at \$9.50; 21 calves, 163 pounds average, at \$5.00. C. Pettitt, Graham, Tex., 21 cows, 860 pounds average, at \$2.95; 6 cows, 768 pounds average, at \$2.55; 10 steers, 950 pounds average, at \$3.25; 44 steers, 635 pounds average, at \$3; 51 steers, 677 pounds average, at \$2.75; 2 bulls, 1115 pounds average, at \$2.25. McWorthen Bros., Abilene, Tex., 58 cows, 739 pounds average, at \$2.50; 32 cows, 600 pounds average, at \$2.50; 85 calves, 191 pounds average, at \$9.50; 11 calves, 196 pounds average, at \$8.50. Britton & M., Abilene, Tex., 30 cows, 680 pounds average, at \$2.45; 26 cows, 834 pounds average, at \$2.55. O. F. Golson, Elgin, Kan., 121 steers, 917 pounds average, at \$3.35. J. M. Dobbie, Sabinal, Tex., 144 steers, 910 pounds average, at \$3.35. Naylor, Jones & Gibson, Wagoner, I. T., 101 steers, 872 pounds average, at \$3.40. Hawkins & Frazier, Vinita, I. T., 19 steers, 1131 pounds average, at \$4.05; 1 steer, 860 pounds, at \$3. J. C. Smith, Beggs, I. T., 106 cows, 804 pounds average, at \$2.70; 5 steers, 926 pounds average, at \$3.50. A. B. Wall, Batesville, Ark., 59 cows, 742 pounds average, at \$2.50. W. T. Campbell, Elgin, Kan., 230 cows, 792 pounds average, at \$2.75; 165 calves, 202 pounds average, at \$10; 165 calves, 197 pounds average, at \$10; 82 calves, 192 pounds average, at \$10. M. Cartwright, Kaufman, Tex., 87 steers, 1071 pounds average, at \$4.10; 66 steers, 1072 pounds average, at \$4.10.

#### SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

A few of the representative sales of quarantine cattle at the Kansas City market last week were as follows: W. F. Prennot, Marietta, 28 cows, average 804 pounds, at \$2.35; S. J. Soldina, White Eagle, 29 calves, average 151 pounds, \$5.25; T. S. Millard, Kaw City, 81 calves, 170 pounds, \$5.35; 30 cows, 839 pounds, \$2.25; Thompson Bros., Kaw City, 103 calves 165 pounds, \$5.30; 52 cows, 851 pounds, \$2.45; H. C. Campbell, Talala, 95 steers, 1072 pounds, \$3.55; 9 heifers, 571 pounds, \$3.50; J. L. Beatty, Talala, 25 steers, 1111 pounds, \$3.60; 92 steers, 1100, \$3.55; O. Scott, Coffeyville, 32 cows, 969 pounds, \$2.40; Gregg & Bexley, 29 cows, 861 pounds, \$2.50; E. Cox, Lawton, 101 calves, 175 pounds, \$5.00; 28 cows, 854 pounds, \$2.45; 24 steers, 1060 pounds, \$3.65.

#### MAVERICKS.

Will Bentley sold to R. M. Morris last week two sections of school land in Irion county for \$1200.

John R. Nasworthy has bought the J. B. Dale pasture of 1600 acres, adjoining the city cemetery at San Angelo, for \$8000.

The old Barbee ranch, on the borders of Concho and Runnels county, sold last week to A. Herring for \$4000. Charles W. Avery of Williamson county was the former owner.

Several head of blooded cattle belonging to E. J. Wall were poisoned by eating sorghum in a field on Charles Rodgers' farm near Quanah a few days ago. The cattle were valued at nearly \$100 apiece.

S. S. Evans of Hereford recently purchased three sections of land from J. W. Moreman, paying therefor in cattle the equivalent of \$4330, cows with calves at \$30, dry cows at \$5 and heifers \$17 around.

A. W. Mills of Sonora sold his 13-section ranch, known as the C. T. Turney headquarters ranch, and improvements to Ned Sandherr of Junction for \$6000; 16 thoroughbred Red Polls at \$125 a head and 53 grades at \$15 per head.

Constable Will Norsworthy, who is also in the butchering business, and two negroes, Wes Gladly and Henry Mack, were arrested at Sublime, Tex., last week on charges of cattle theft. They were taken to jail at Hallettsville.

There is considerable complaint among the shippers over the switching charges that are being collected at Fort Worth. The grievances are much similar to those which the Texas Cattle Raisers' association has been fighting at Chicago, and unless checked, will injure the new home market.

Claude Hudspeth, former editor of the Ozona Kicker, and cowboy legislator, has embarked with Tom Metcalfe

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in another newspaper venture, published at Juno, which is known by the unique name of June Apple. It is announced that sotol, water cress and goat hides will be accepted on subscription.

A. A. Bush of Colorado City is being "mentioned" for the presidency of the National Livestock association, to succeed John W. Springer. Mr. Bush has not as yet formally announced his candidacy, but is understood to be favorable to the proposition. He was formerly president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association.

Every time one of those towns down in the piney woods ships out a carload of watermelons, cantaloupes or cucumbers to those Northern ducks, the newspapers all over Texas just go into fits over the shipment, and the Dallas News gives it a half column in announcing it to the world, observes the Albany News. And while those people down there are gloating over their truck patches, peach orchards and goober peas, old Shackelford county, the land of Shorthorn cattle, thoroughbred horses and pretty women, is just moving along at her usual pace, shipping out from one thousand to eleven hundred cars of beef cattle every year. Yes, we shipped out 1100 cars last year, nearly an average of four cars per day, and yet we "don't raise no fuss about it"—because it is an everyday occurrence.

By castrating your lambs the improvement in the flock will be relatively as great as that of steers over bulls or capons as compared with roosters. "Bucky" sheep are not in demand at the markets.

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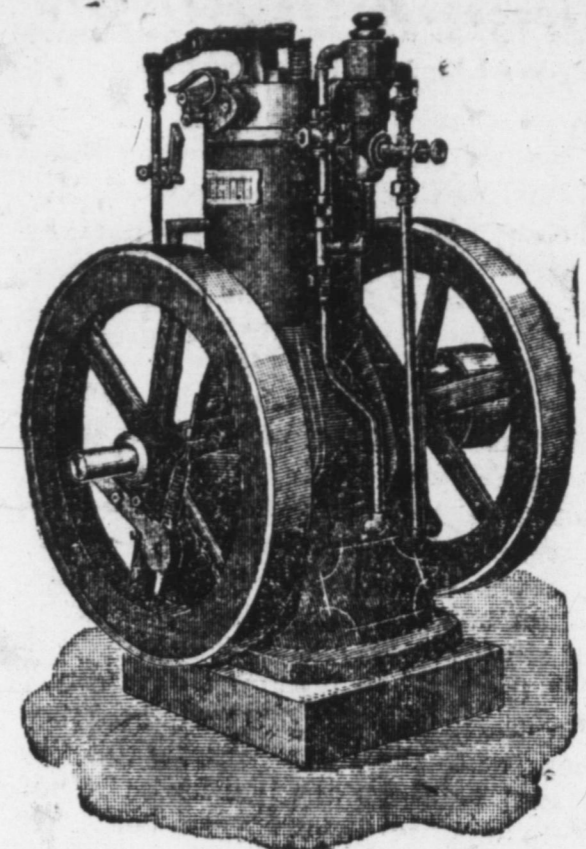
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THE HOUSEHOLD

THE FALL FASHIONS.

I am not sorry to write and I think few will be sorry to read that the day of loose and baggy blouses as street waists is over, and we are going to have snug fitting waists in tailor gowns and long and half long tight fitting coats of different kinds. Some of the new models on which the manufacturers are now working are very neat and pretty, while some of them, especially such as are to be worn in visiting, are really elegant in form and in finish. The material in vogue for these new suits is as mannish as is possible, including covert, cheviot, cloth, herringbone, tweed and mixtures, also many cloths with zibeline finish. Herringbone in soft drabs and browns so interwoven that one can scarcely pick out any one color makes very stylish suits.

There are many slight differences in the shapes of these suits, particularly



NEW FALL COATS.

As to the coat, but they are all snug to the waist line with the skirts half to three-quarter length. A few have as a sop to Cerberus a sort of stole tab down each side of the front, but the majority are plain and carefully tailor finished. Buttons, large and medium, are used as a trimming on one which is shown herewith, and they are applied on the skirt as well as waist. Another style which will be very much liked has a three-quarter length and the fronts loose, while the back is fitted. This is a good shape for every reason, and it may be noticed that there are pockets! The sleeves are for the present mostly flowing, some of them having deep upturned cuffs more or less ornamented.

These semiloose coats are made of kersey, tweed, cloth, cheviot, moleskin and of cravenette. A handier garment was never invented, but they are made to be worn with any kind of dress, while the other styles are only to be worn as a suit.

There is a novelty in the corset coat, and this also goes with the skirt of the same material. There are several variations of this. One has a cunning little cutaway skirt effect where the coattail is ten inches deep in the back and nothing in front. The back of the coat is fitted like a man's coat, ending, however, at the belt, which is of the material stitched on both edges. The fronts are adjusted to the figure by two seams tailor stitched on each side and reaching the shoulders. There is a narrow vest of white satin closed with gilt buttons. There are buttons down one side of the waist and buttonholes on the other, put there for ornament, for they are not useful at all. A small mannish collar of black velvet and small self revers complete the waist. The sleeves are not far from plain coat shape, with deep, upturned cuffs. The skirt is strap stitched on every seam, and clusters of three buttons are set on along the two front breadths. The material is checked cheviot.

A corset coat I recently saw was

made of fine brown broadcloth, the skirt being of the same. The skirt was cut in many gores, each seam being slot stitched from top to bottom. No other trimming was put on the skirt. The coat, which was open in front with eleven buttons—practical ones—was made in many pieces of the material cut so the seams all started at the neck and extended to the bottom edge, which was about twelve inches below the waist line. These seams were so shaped that they caused the coat to follow the outlines of the figure to perfection. And it must be a perfect figure to wear this worthily. Each seam all around was slot stitched on both sides, like the skirt, and the long, plain, coat shaped sleeves were done in the same way. All edges were tailor stitched as sole finish, but with so much seaming and stitching no other trimming could be desired. These corset coats will certainly have a great vogue.

In the suits intended for rather more dressy occasions than a simple promenade collarless shapes obtain. Some have wide collars that can be left off if occasion demands. Very handsome tailor gowns with close coats and rich, full skirts are very abundant among the fall suits, and as they are made with a fine vest of satin or silk, prettily embroidered, they are quite fine enough for visiting, receptions and luncheons. Nearly all of the velutina suits have the skirts long and flaring, and are finished with all the neatness and care which are distinguishing features of the tailor garment. Velutina has gained a solid place in fashions of today. HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

THE NEW WOMAN.

Heaven help the woman of the narrow, cast iron forehead!

Don't take medicine at the table, at home or abroad. Have some regard for other people!

If all mothers made themselves strong and true this would be a better and happier world.

We ought not to expect a material reward for being good any more than for washing our faces in the morning. The thing itself is its reward.

Somebody talks about the "softer sex" in a recent newspaper sketch. Which is the softer sex? If there is anybody softer than a man at certain stages of his career that person has not yet appeared on this planet. Anyway, girls, don't be soft headed.

Not many of the tens of thousands of girl stenographers know that a little while ago were incinerated at the Fresh Pond (N. Y.) crematory the mortal remains of Mrs. Eliza B. Burns, "the mother of stenography." More than half a century ago Mrs. Burns came to New York city full of the idea of opening up a new employment—stenography—to her own sex. A storm of ridicule and disapproval met her. It was not thought a woman had brains enough to be a shorthand writer. Only one human being encouraged her, and that was Peter Cooper. He gave her a room in Cooper Union free of charge in which to teach girls. She began, she worked, she overcame. She lived to see women constitute a majority of the stenographers in this Union, and now she has entered into rest. Do not forget her.

Professor Elle Metchnikoff, one of the most distinguished of living scientists, declares that old age itself is a malady. Don't let's have it.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.

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OPENS SEPT. 1st, 1903.

Develops the best women out of the best girls in the best way at the best price possible. Consult your best friend that knows us best and write for a catalogue or other information. D. S. SWITZER, Itasca, Texas.

PEACOCK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS

A Military School.

West End, San Antonio, Texas



Educate your boy in this dry and elevated atmosphere. Three miles from the city, by the lake. Ages 7 to 22. Colleges accept our certificates. Study hall at night. Boys are taught the habit of studying. Man is a bundle of habits. Five men in charge of the cadets day and night. We help the backward boys. We aim at the individual. Brick building, hot air, gas, artesian water, hot and cold baths, closets, lavatories on every floor. Two new dormitories. Two boys to a room, each on a single iron bed. Three teachers with the boys at night. We place young men on their honor, but we help them to stand on it. Twenty-five to the teacher. Entrance examinations not required. Cigarette smokers not admitted. West End Lake (5.5 acres) controlled by the school. Boating, swimming, fishing, bathing, shooting. Cadets visit the city in charge of an officer or a teacher. Private property. Enrollment this year 175 from 90 towns. \$300. Write now for illustrated catalogue. Wesley Peacock, Ph. B. (Univ. of Ga.), Principal. J. W. Coltrane, A. B. (Trinity College, N. C.), Headmaster. Major Irving H. Hart, A. B. (Univ. of Iowa), Commandant. References: Frost National Bank. F. F. Collins, Rev. Homer T. Wilson, Rev. J. W. Moore, Rev. A. J. Harris, Rev. A. G. Jones, Rabbi Samuel Marks.

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Metropolitan Business College

We have the exclusive right in Texas to teach the celebrated Bliss System of Actual Business from the Start. Finest Shorthand School in the South. Two expert teachers of Pitman and Gregg Shorthand. During September \$25.00 will be given for an unlimited scholarship in the Gregg system and touch typewriting. Positions secured for our students free of charge. Write for a copy of the finest catalogue ever printed in Texas.

**KILL OFF THE WOLVES AND WILDCATS.**

Depredations by wolves and wildcats are often the cause of numerous deaths in herd and flock, while dogs, which are permitted to run at large by their owners, kill off the young animals by scores. In a letter to The Journal from Marble Falls, Tex., H. T. Fuchs, the well known Angora breeder, tells in a reminiscent way what is being done on his ranch to end the assaults. "This morning," he says, "I was looking around in the woods for some missing goats and found one of them only. It was with a few of my cattle and it stayed near a white calf, as if it took it to be a large goat. When I went near it, I saw that it had a large piece of skin torn out of one hind leg, (evidently by a wolf.) I tried to drive it home, but it would not leave that white calf and the white calf would not leave the cattle, so I had to give up the driving. A few days ago our 'champion shot,' (Albano Fuchs) found one of our finest young Angora billies killed by wolves; the next day we left the goats in the pen 'till ten o'clock, and he followed them with his repeating rifle, to see if he could get a chance to shoot a wolf. After having followed the goats for only a mile, those that were in the lead scattered, some running back and some onward, and he heard a goat squall for only about one second, but could not see anything of the wolf, 'till he was about 120 yards from where the goats got scared, he saw a very large wolf come out of a hollow, starting after those goats that ran back, in full speed, and, while passing across a little opening, Albano shot at the wolf three times, as fast as three lightning fides can be fired. He hit the wolf each time with a deadly shot and the wolf was rolling in his blood and drawing his last breath when Albano got to him—a measured distance of one hundred and sixteen yards. In the hollow there was a freshly killed, fine Angora goat. The next day he killed another wolf, but still he saw more fresh wolf tracks. Every stockman and farmer should assist in killing wolves and wildcats. We surely need co-operation in this work. All stockmen who raise calves, goats, sheep and pigs should be willing to help. If you get a few wolf traps or some strychnine and a good rifle, or both you will and probably would soon get enough scalps to be well paid for your trouble, and at the same time you are doing a good thing, and you will have a good deal of fun besides. When I was young, I considered it too barbarous to catch an animal of any kind in a trap, but is it not a thousand times more barbarous to let wolves and wildcats have it all their own way? Is it not barbarous to let

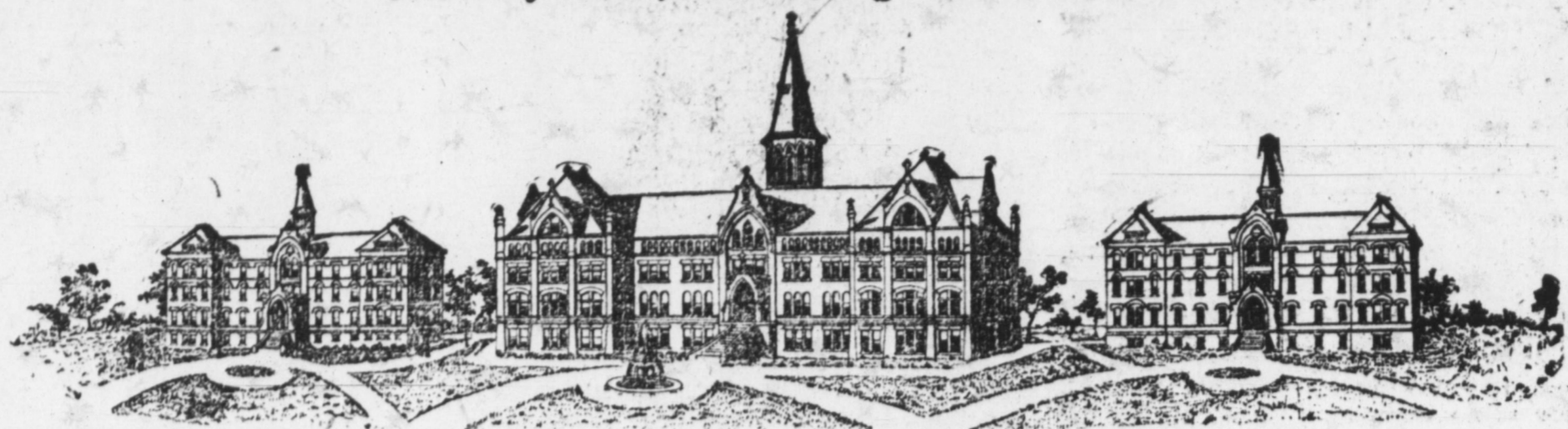
**EVERYBODY HAS IT.**

The Public Learning What it Means—  
Proof Not Lacking.

Everybody has that tired feeling. Keeps you awake nights. Destroys daily comfort. Wears the body. Worries the mind. Easy to shake it off. If you go at it right. Some say it's bad blood. Others say it's a lazy liver. They're all wrong. Tired feeling means tired kidneys. As a lame back means lame kidneys. And backache means kidney ache. How do you know it? Because Doan's Kidney Pills cure it. Here is a case in point: James H. Armstrong, employed with John E. Homan, plumber and electrician, living on the North Side, Fort Worth, Texas, says: "If pain in the back just across the loins which clung to me persistently for two and a half years and which resisted all my efforts to check let alone cure is any indication of kidney complaint then I had attacks of it for too long to be pleasant. My brother insisted upon me trying Doan's Kidney Pills and gave me a few doses. They produced marked results and I was led from this to go to Weaver's Pharmacy for a box. I know from the results obtained up to date that the remedy can be depended upon to act just as represented." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McBarn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

**THE NEW ST. EDWARDS. AUSTIN TEXAS.**

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The college is beautifully situated on the heights three miles south of Austin, in a healthy and picturesque locality. Natatorium pool, 76x34 ft.; quarter mile running track; up-to-date gymnasium. Every facility is offered for a thorough

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course, with modern languages, music, shorthand, telegraphy, drawing and painting as optional studies, under special resident teachers. A minim department for boys under 13. Private rooms for advanced students at moderate rates. The 23rd year of this well known institution opens Tuesday, September 8. For catalogue and further particulars, address

The REV. JOHN T. BOLAND, C. S. C. President.

these wild beasts tear the kidney fat and entrails out of your beautiful kids, lambs and pigs, while they are still kicking?"

Mr. Fuchs wants to know why so many people who, in most cases, have hardly enough to eat and wear will generally raise and keep a considerable number of useless dogs, to do a large amount of useless barking and howling; also why so many people prefer the use of a shotgun to that of a good rifle. Before closing he writes: "I lately read of a young fellow who appears to think that we should admire him because he likes to shoot at a squirrel running, with a shotgun. If he will come to see us, we will show him how to use a rifle well enough to be ashamed to use a shotgun there after."

**HOW BLACKLEG SPREADS.**

The state veterinarian of Missouri says: It is often very difficult to tell how blackleg gets introduced into certain neighborhoods. It often breaks out in a county where nothing of the kind has ever been heard of before and where the manner of its introduction is not apparent. Yet it is known that the disease never breaks out anywhere unless by some means the germs have been introduced there. Let us observe that the disease is due to a small germ, the swelling which it causes containing millions of them. Although these germs do not thrive in the presence of the oxygen of the air, they have sufficient vitality to live, in the form of spores, for an indefinite period on pastures of any grounds that once become contaminated with them. As a rule the hide is taken from the carcass of the calf that dies with blackleg and sold and the carcass is left lying around on the farm. Hogs, dogs, buzzards, etc., eat of the carcass and spread pieces of it over the country, and in so doing spread the germs of the disease. Taking these facts into consideration it is really strange that there is so little blackleg instead of so much. Once scattered over the surface of the ground, the germs are washed into the streams and carried long distances, and during overflows are spread over low ground. When the carcasses are left lying on the surfaces of the ground the germs have a chance to become generally distributed.

**ALFALFA FOR FERTILIZING.**

In the Northwest they have been having as good success with alfalfa used for fertilizing purposes as has attended its plowing under further South. A Minnesota experiment station bulletin says on the subject:

Because alfalfa has the power of appropriating for its use the free nitrogen of the air, it has a high fertilizing value. A crop of alfalfa plowed under adds large stores of this most valuable plant food to the soil. The roots when decayed furnish to the soil large amounts of humus which improves it for crop production both chemically and physically. The Wyoming experiment station found that when alfalfa land was plowed and planted to wheat, it produced \$8 to \$12 more value in wheat per acre than the land that had grown potatoes and grain before. Alfalfa land gave \$1 worth more of potatoes per acre than was obtained from land that

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**JARVIS COLLEGE.**

Fourth session begins Sept. 1, 1903. Both sexes are admitted on equal terms. School is strictly nonsectarian. Cost of board, room, fuel, light and tuition as low as \$125 per year. Surroundings most attractive and healthful. Location in Hood County, three miles from Granbury and forty from Fort Worth. No whiskey, no saloon, or attendant evils. The faculty consists of scholarly gentlemen and ladies from the best colleges, universities and conservatories. Courses offered: Classical, Scientific, Literary, Preparatory, Normal, Music, Oratory, Art, Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Industrial. Buildings thoroughly repaired. Girls have a home with the president. For catalogue and full information address the president, J. R. DUNLAP, Thorp Springs, Texas.

**DALLAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

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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 Box 610. Dr. H. L. McNEW, Dean, Dallas, Texas.

had grown potatoes and grain before. In the digestion trial in which green alfalfa was fed, the solid and liquid excrement of the steers contained 94 per cent of the nitrogen consumed in the food. Of this amount nearly 75 per cent was contained in the liquid excrement. This shows the value of the manure, especially the liquid part and the importance of returning it to the land.

**ORCHARDS IN PECOS VALLEY.**

Prof. Fabian Garcia of the A. and M. College at Mesilla Park, N. M., has been investigating the orchards around Roswell, N. M., to ascertain the extent of damage done by the codling moth in that locality. In an interview he said: "I find that the codling moth is pretty well spread. There are a few or-

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chards that are free from the pests up to the present time. However, immediate action should be taken to exterminate the pests, or the spread will be general." Prof. Garcia reported that the Greenfield orchards were still free from them, and the following in that vicinity: Hearne, Millhisser, Pierce, Chisum, W. M. Reed, de Bremond, Miller, Bush and Schartztrauber."

Success in sheep breeding largely depends upon the mating of the best ewes obtainable with the best rams.



Dr. J. H. Terrill.

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**AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.****Regarding The Journal's Gift Distribution.****BASIS OF ESTIMATES CHANGED.**

**Most Accurate Guesses on Number of Bales of Cotton Received at Galveston up to and including December 31, 1903, Will Win The Prizes.**

Owing to the numerous letters received from our subscribers, regarding the date named for the distributions, to the effect that many are not able to participate in it, and the further reason that there has been some fear expressed that an accurate estimate cannot be had as to the attendance at the Texas State Fair at Dallas, and that those who attend the fair on the last days will have greatly the advantage, we have decided to name as a basis of the guesses the number of bales of cotton that will be received in Galveston up to and including Dec. 31, 1903. The same rules will govern all guesses in this contest as those which applied to the other and they are clearly enumerated below. The \$250 gasoline engine is the special gift for August and September and only those guessing in these months have a chance of securing the gift, yet the winner of this prize may also obtain the piano. The \$100 Charter Oak steel range will be the special gift for October guessers and only those who send in their estimates during that month can secure it.

The 528 other gifts will be awarded according to the rules printed in this issue. We desire to state that this gift distribution is in no sense a lottery. The gifts are offered for the purpose of education and the advertisement of the Journal in having it talked about. No one pays anything for the guesses and yet they are free to all who subscribe for the Journal for any length of time. We allow four guesses for every dollar paid us. During the progress of this contest much valuable matter will be printed about the cotton crop.

**THE FOLLOWING RULES WILL GOVERN GIFT DISTRIBUTION.**

1. This Gift distribution will close Thursday, 6 p. m., Dec. 31, 1903.
2. All letters containing guesses should be addressed to Stock & Farm Journal Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
3. All guesses will be numbered as received and dated.
4. In case of tie for any Gift where one or more persons have guessed the same number, the Gift will be awarded to the person whose guess was first received and numbered. There can be no division of a Gift in this distribution.
5. However, should there be a tie of guesses on one or more of the Gifts, the second, third or fourth tie guesses, as the case may be, will receive the Gifts following the one awarded to the first successful guess.
6. In case any one does not guess the correct number of bales of new cotton received at Galveston up to and including December 31, the Gifts will be distributed to those guessing nearest the actual number according to the above rules.
7. The awards will be based on the official data as contained in Secretary Hester's monthly report for December.
8. Guesses made by subscribers to the Texas Stock Journal and the Kansas City Farm Journal will be accepted on the same basis in this Gift Distribution as the Texas Farm Journal.

**TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.**

Every dollar sent us on subscription will entitle the subscriber to four guesses.

**SEND YOUR NEW GUESSES.**

All those who have made guesses on the attendance at the Texas State Fair will please forward the guesses they are entitled to by virtue of the amounts paid, on the estimate of the number of the bales of cotton received in Galveston by Jan. 1, 1904, and the same will be given the number of those now recorded, and the premiums for August and September will be the gasoline engine instead of the range. Those who have already made estimates will

they held in the Fair contest, as all guesses are recorded and numbered. They will be considered as received according to the numbers they now bear on record.

**TEXAS AND TERRITORY COTTON. CROP FOR SIX YEARS.**

The number of bales of cotton grown in Texas and the Territories for the years named below were as follows:

1897	.....3,075,000
1898	.....3,555,000
1899	.....2,591,000
1900	.....3,809,000
1901	.....2,993,000
1902	.....2,860,000

The estimates for the season of 1903 and 1904 are between 3,000,000 and 3,500,000 bales.

**INFORMATION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE.**

Number of bales of cotton received at Galveston, Tex., from the 1st of September up to and including Dec. 31, for the following years:

1897	.....1,380,694
1898	.....1,790,660
1899	.....1,240,530
1900	.....1,229,052
1901	.....1,411,716
1902	.....1,370,455

Guess the number of bales that will be received at Galveston, Tex., out of the new crop this year up to and including Dec. 31, 1903.

My guesses	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

Sign name .....

P. O. ....

**"CARNIVAL" AT WACO.**

A roping contest and broncho riding carnival is to be held at West End Park in Waco, August 17 and 18. One of the attractions secured for the event is Will Pickett, who performs the remarkable feat of throwing a steer by a rope held in his teeth. There will undoubtedly be a large attendance of cowboys and rough riders from the plains' country.

**PORK PACKING REVIEW.**

There is a further moderate decline indicated in number of hogs marketed for the week, says Cincinnati Price Current. Total western packing 345,000, compared with 390,000 the preceding week, and 405,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 265,000, and two years ago 480,000. From March 1 the total is 8,855,000, against 8,270,000 a year ago—an increase of 585,000. The quality is not so uniformly good, and in some instances is reported as poor. Prices at the close indicate an average of \$5.40 per 100 pounds for prominent markets compared with \$5.40 a week ago, \$5.55 two weeks ago, \$7.45 a year ago, and \$5.75 two years ago.

**FARMERS' DAY AT FAIR.**

Wednesday, Sept. 30, is to be observed as farmers' day at the Texas State Fair. Preparations for the entertainment on that occasion are in the hands of a committee composed of J. M. Cochran, chairman; W. C. McKamy, E. A. Gracey and W. A. Shaw. Prizes will be offered for many different agricultural products and the best horses, cattle and hogs. The trophies are to be distributed by a committee of farmers selected by the committee. Former Governor J. S. Hogg has consented to be present, and will deliver an address in Music Hall.

**THE TEXAS STEER.**

With drooping head bowed 'neath its weight of years  
The Texas long-horn stands within his stall,  
Scarce heeding those who curious gather round  
To see this monarch cramped 'tween prison walls.

Not yet a score of years has passed since he  
Roamed unrestrained with thousands of his kind  
O'er prairies rich and fertile, broad and free,  
His right unquestioned. Lo! what change we find.

His prairies broken by the farmer's plow,  
His kindred dead and scattered. Here and there  
A solitary figure like himself,  
Pathetic relic stands of days that were.

While other cattle sleek and short of horn  
Usurp the pastures that were once his own,  
E'en as the pale-face in our nation's morn

Usurped the hunting fields the brave had known,  
Spirit of commerce, with resistless force

Thy current sweeps our land from shore to shore,  
Blending the West and East. This monarch stands

Sad relic of a land that is no more.  
Amy Pearl Cozby, in San Antonio Express.

**TAYLOR FAIR ASSOCIATION.**

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Taylor Fair Association, held a few days ago, the following directors were elected: J. A. Thompson, C. H. Booth, W. A. Still, G. E. King, A. E. Dabney, Dan Murphy, J. P. Sturgis, Howard Bland, J. B. Earthman and S. G. Yakey.

It was arranged to hold the twenty-third annual exhibition of the association July 1, 2 and 3, 1904, by which time the county will have an even greater diversity of products to exhibit than were in evidence this summer.

**MAY MOVE THE LINE.**

At a meeting of the Oklahoma live stock sanitary board held in Guthrie last Wednesday afternoon, a resolution was adopted calling attention of the owners of live stock to regulations regarding cattle mange. It recites that in Beaver and Woodard counties there has been a misunderstanding as to the movement of cattle and that the proclamation in no way affects cattle not exposed to or affected by scabies or mange. R. H. Hahn, territorial cattle inspector, was directed to accompany Dr. L. J. Allen, federal live stock inspector, in an investigation of conditions and if found feasible the quarantine line will be moved from the main line of the Santa Fe railroad in Oklahoma to the eastern limits of Logan, Noble and Oklahoma counties. This later action has been under consideration for some time.

**NEW CURE FOR TICKS.**

It has now been discovered, according to reports sent out from Colorado City, that sulphur and salt fed to cattle daily for several weeks have put a check to the spread of splenic fever and restored the affected cattle to health. John W. Glover, a prominent breeder of registered Shorthorns, is sponsor for the remedy. In an interview he said:

"A few years ago, I bought some registered Shorthorns from a brother breeder and turned them into my pasture without noticing that they were carrying the fever tick. When those ticks dropped off and brought into existence a new crop, which proceeded to do business with my fine registered stuff I was soon brought to a realization of what I was up against. Several of my finest registered cattle lay down and died with the genuine article of tick fever, and that put me to thinking pretty hard.

"I began to feed my cattle sulphur with their salt every day in the proportions of one part of sulphur to two parts of salt in order to induce them to shed their ticks, and the remedy worked like a charm. When the ticks had dropped off I proceeded to move all my cattle into a clean pasture, where I knew there were no ticks, and kept them off that old pasture for a

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August 1 to 15.

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And Return.....\$15.20

Delightful Resorts within Easy Reach.

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Eureka Springs.

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**TO COOLER CLIMES**

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Why Not Go--and  
Go Comfortably.



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**Special Bargains to Chicago and St. Louis, August 15th.**

W. H. FIRTH, G. P. A.  
Fort Worth, Texas.

month or two until I believed the old crop of ticks were dead and their progeny had also passed out of existence from the lack of material upon which to develop.

"My plan worked like a charm, and I adhered to this policy of moving the cattle as a few ticks would appear, until I finally starved the whole tick family out of existence, and my pastures are to-day as clean as any located above the State quarantine line. My experience has demonstrated to my complete satisfaction that the tick problem after all is one of easy solution."

Writing from Stamford, Tex., K. McLennan says: "We could not get along without the Journal as we think it the best paper in the State. It is getting pretty dry here, though crops and grass are pretty good and cattle fat."

Corn harvesting throughout Oklahoma is now well in progress. This season's yield is estimated at 50,000,000 bushels.

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