

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

BLIND STAGGERS IS EPIDEMIC.

An epidemic of blind staggers among livestock is reported in the vicinity of Marlin, Tex. One farmer has lost eight head of mules within a week after the outbreak and several horses have died. The disease is believed to have been caused by the feeding of damaged corn.

FAIR AT BERTRAM.

A feature of the Bertram fair held last week was an exhibit of prize shorthorn cattle from David Harrell's stockfarm near Liberty Hill. Several individuals in this splendid herd captured highest premiums at the recent International Fair in San Antonio. The attractions included a roping contest and "rough riding."

PORK PACKING REVIEW.

There is some increase in the marketing of hogs, although the number is largely short of the liberal movement a year ago, reports Cincinnati Price Current. Total western packing 385,000, compared with 320,000 the preceding week, and 295,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 475,000, and two years ago 490,000. The quality in all instances is spoken of favorably. Prices are considerably lower, closing with an average for prominent markets of \$4.90 per 100 pounds, compared with \$5.25 a week ago, \$5.30 two weeks ago, \$6.45 a year ago, \$5.70 two years ago, \$4.75 three years ago, \$4.10 four years ago.

OKLAHOMA STOCK BREEDERS.

Members of the Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders' association executive committee held a meeting in Guthrie last week and fixed upon Feb. 10 and 11 as the time for holding the annual conference in that city. A committee composed of A. H. Huston, Chas. Woods and E. F. Shinn, accompanied by President O. R. Fegan, of the Commercial Club, tendered the invitation on behalf of the city and the committee without hesitation elected Guthrie as the next meeting place.

It is expected that between 200 and 300 will attend the forthcoming session. Meetings of the Territorial Horticultural society and the Oklahoma Dairymen's association will probably be held in Guthrie during the same week. The territorial board of agriculture will also meet there the same week.

DISCRIMINATION IS CHARGED.

Advices from Colorado City state that there is considerable complaint among the cattlemen of West Texas and New Mexico over what they regard as a discrimination against their interests in the valuation and appraisal of cattle imported into the United States from Mexico, and their sale in competition with our domestic cattle. It is stated that the matter will be presented to President W. W. Turney of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, in the shape of a formal petition, and he will be asked to use his good offices and those of the association to bring about a better enforcement of the tariff regulations along the Mexican border in the valuation of Mexican cattle imported across the line, and the plan is to have the matter brought before congress by some Texas member at the next session, in order that the alleged evil may be corrected.

A prominent El Paso cattleman in discussing the subject, said: "The petition is sure to come up for consideration by the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association at the next quarterly meeting

of its executive committee. Some decisive action must be taken if the cattle business in Texas and New Mexico is to be upheld. The rate at which Mexican cattle have been shipped to this country for feed and slaughter has been great enough to create a market decline in the price of cattle here, and if they are, as stated in some quarters, improperly brought into the United States, then there is no protection afforded to American cattle against the Mexican breeds, and the tariff regulations are not being carried out."

President Turney of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association has declined to express an opinion on the matter. He states that he has information which indicates he will be called upon to pass upon the situation in his official capacity.

RANGE FENCES DISAPPEARING.

Throughout West Texas and New Mexico range fences are becoming a thing of the past.

"For two years the tearing down of these fences has been going on and we now have a wide open country with a free range to drift about with our herds as we please," said J. W. Stevenson of Portales last week. "Formerly I ran a sheep ranch in the Panhandle country in Texas, but have found that New Mexico beats that country for sheep. The climate is superior and sheep do better all around. Besides this we are not so badly crowded in New Mexico and have more freedom. That country is full of sheep, and the sheepmen are doing well, as they have had a good season. I have about 3,000 head of stock sheep and there is plenty of feed all over the ranges. The sinking of wells is going on at a lively rate all over that country now, and when they get them scattered around there will be less disputing over water rights. It is now considered that a good well is worth \$2,000. Formerly the ponds and other water rights were bones of contention, but now every sheepman is boring a well and preparing to take care of his flocks independent of these watering places."

ANOTHER HOMESEKERS' EXCURSION.

The railroad lines, identified with the Southwestern Excursion Bureau, have decided to run a special low rate home-seekers' excursion to Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory and Texas Nov. 24. This excursion will be in addition to the regular home-seekers' excursions to the same territory, which have previously been announced.

The special rates referred to will be effective from Kansas City, St. Louis, Hannibal, Mo., Cairo, Ill., Memphis, Tenn., and by way of all other gateways. The lines in the territory north and east of the gateways mentioned have been invited to participate in the arrangements.

CHICAGO ANGUS SALE.

The initial Aberdeen-Angus sale at Chicago this season under the management of W. C. McGavock was concluded last Friday. Results proved very satisfactory, especially as regards the high grade stuff. A summary follows:

Eighteen bulls aggregated \$4,747.50, an average of \$263.75.

Seventy-four cows aggregated \$16,568.50, an average of \$223.91.

The general average was \$231.70, the 92 head passing through the ring realizing a total of \$21,315.

THE RANGE IN BAD SHAPE.

Col. C. C. Slaughter returned from a visit to his ranch properties in West Texas late last week and says he is not very favorably impressed over conditions out there. He says the grass is short and scarce, due to lack of rain and declared that on his own range north of Midland and Big Springs it would be impossible to winter many cattle. In the Pecos Valley, however, conditions are much better, the grass being strong and nutritious. The colonel sticks to his time-honored assertion that the cattle business is "not what it used to be" and does not consider the estimate that the stockmen of West Texas have lost at least \$20,000,000 this year as compared with last year on account of bad market conditions and other agencies of depression, as an extravagant one.

"Where they have had rain the settlers are doing very well, but the places where there has been rain are few and far between," he declared. "I heard many of the settlers say that the cattlemen who had told them all along that the range was not a farming country were right; and the settlers realize that if it was not for the money they get from the cowmen being compelled to release their lands, they would be in even a worse state than they are now."

QUEER CATTLE LITIGATION.

Louis L. Young, a prominent Hereford breeder, of Oakland, Neb., won a suit that has been pending in the Missouri courts for the past two years a few days ago. A Kansas City newspaper reports the case as follows:

"The flesh of a Hereford bull preserved in alcohol was evidence in the circuit court today. The bull died two years ago. The point in dispute in the lawsuit on trial is whether or not the animal died of tuberculosis. The jar was opened in court and examined by government inspectors, who declared that they found disease. The lawsuit is between two Hereford breeders of national reputation, Louis L. Young of Nebraska, and William S. Van Natta & Son of Indiana. Young paid Van Natta \$1,000 cash for the bull in August, 1899. In November the bull died. Young sues to recover \$1,750, which includes the price for the animal, medicines and care.

"Young based, his suit upon the proposition that the animal had tuberculosis when he bought him, and that Van Natta guaranteed him. The defense was that the animal did not die of tuberculosis and that the seller did not guarantee him. A number of men, experts in cattle diseases, were witnesses in the case. The suit was brought into the court during a cattle show a year ago, when Young offered to compromise the case before trial for \$1,600, but the court has allowed him \$1,623.

"Mr Young says that witnesses testified that the bull had been sick at different times for the past three years. He is confident had he asked more damages the jury would have granted."

NEW BREED OF CATTLE.

Dispatches sent to the daily newspapers in the East tell about a new breed of cattle that is being developed to a high degree of perfection on the plains of Kiowa county, Kansas. The "inventor" is John Marriage, a ranchman and breeder of Eagle Canyon ranch, near Mullinville. The story of its development is the story of the rise

of Marriage from a country boy to a wealthy ranchman.

Marriage is a native of England. About thirty-five years ago his father was secretary of a company which sold milk in London, and he lived with his family at Chelmsford. Later he came to America, settling near Iowa Falls, Iowa.

When this pioneer, unused to farming had built a cabin and paid for his land he found that he had just sufficient means to buy two or three cheap cows and a team. Instead of doing this he spent his last dollar for one pure bred Devonshire cow and one good horse.

He remembered that the cows which had produced the milk in London for its purity and strength were the products of many crossings and while they were not registered, were superior for the purpose to the registered breeds from which they sprang. He sought to produce a similar animal by many crossings. In twelve years he had produced an animal that had characteristics as distinct as had the Hereford, Jersey, Angus or Holstein. He would sell the bull calves, but retained all the heifers, and thus had the parent herd of Marriage cattle. This is the strain the young man brought to his Kansas ranch.

The Marriage cattle are deep red, hornless, as stocky in build as Aberdeen-Angus, as good milkers as Jerseys hardy and prolific breeders. Many two-year-old heifers calved last spring and summer or will calve during the fall. The calves grow rapidly and both male and female mature speedily.

This is the formula, according to Mr. Marriage, by which they were produced: The foundation cow was the pure-bred Devonshire, bought by his father thirty-five years ago. Bred to a pedigreed Holstein-Friesian bull weighing 2,400 pounds, the product was a red cow, an excellent milker, named Cherry. She, by a red brindled Aberdeen-Angus bull, produced a pair of brindly roan heifers, and bred to a red Brinkshank brought several dark red hornless cattle, which proved useful beef and butter makers and very hardy.

The present herd began twenty-one years ago with the choice of three of these, named Faith, Hope and Charity. These were mated with an imported Suffolkshire bull weighing 2,350 pounds, and in turn a Norfolk polled bull was used.

This crossing produced the present Marriage cattle, which, however, are to be further perfected by crossing with a double standard poll Durham bull, now a calf. Its name is Anak, and it is from the two largest cattle of any breed in the world—Duke of Rose Pomona II, weight 3,000 pounds, and Acacia Gwynne, weight 2,500 pounds.

This bull will be the parent of the future herd, and with the resulting crossing Mr. Marriage will regard his breed as perfected and will apply for a charter from the government giving them recognition as a standard breed.

HERE AND THERE.

A hog show is to be held at Bryan Nov. 21, for which a number of prizes have been hung up by the business men of that city. A local paper took the incentive in beginning preparations for the show.

There will be a fair at San Marcos, Tex., Nov. 26 and 27, under auspices of the Kyle fair association. Some valuable prizes will be distributed for livestock and agricultural products.

Lime, gravel and bones should always be left where the fowls can help themselves

GOVERNMENT SEED DISBURSEMENT.

The largest congressional seed distribution ever made by Uncle Sam was begun recently. Within the coming three or four months over 1,000 tons of garden and field seeds will be distributed among the people of every state and territory in the Union, at a cost of \$270,000, the amount appropriated by the last Congress for this purpose. The total distribution this year will amount to about 45,000,000 packages.

With a view to handling the seed to better advantage the country has been divided into six districts, and seeds and plants particularly adapted to each district will be distributed therein at an earlier time than heretofore.

There will be, as usual, a distribution of miscellaneous vegetable seeds, put up with five packets to the package, and each senator, representative and delegate in congress will have 12,500 such packages to his credit.

The plan adopted last year of putting up special collections of cotton and tobacco best adapted to the districts into which they are sent will be continued. This work has proven very satisfactory, as through it many valuable varieties have been distributed. Seventy packages, one peck each, will be sent to districts growing cotton. In tobacco growing districts 110 packages, containing five papers each, will be distributed.

Sorghum and sugar beet seeds have not been allotted. These seeds will only be placed in sections of the country where it is possible to grow them. Bulbs will be allotted in 20 boxes containing seven bulbs each. The distribution of plants, trees and grapevines will be similar to that of last year, excepting that the number of trees will be increased to 100 for each senator, representative and delegate.

The allotment of strawberry plants will be ten packages, containing fifteen plants each. The grapevines this year will be only eight packages to each quota, containing five vines in each.

Besides the distribution to constituents of congressmen the department of agriculture is given an allowance for its own use. Over 700,000 packages of vegetable and flower seeds will be sent to its country correspondents in the different states and territories who furnish the government with monthly crop reports. Over 800,000 papers and bags of vegetable, flower and field seeds will be sent to the state grange organizations throughout the country. And then a larger amount is to be sent to weather bureau observers and state experiment stations.

The putting up of the seeds has been let to a contractor this year, as usual, though the work is being conducted at the department of agriculture directly under the supervision of the officials, who will see that the contract is strictly adhered to.

SECRETARY WILSON AT CALVERT.

During his sojourn in Texas last week, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson visited the government experiment station near Calvert, in company with Dr. B. T. Gallaway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, Dr. S. A. Knapp of Lake Charles, La., and Entomologist W. D. Henter of boll weevil experiment farmers. Others in the party were Prof. A. L. Quintance, who has charge of the boll worm experimental work; Prof. A. Edson of the plant breeding department, and Prof. W. A. Harris of the entomological department.

In an address to the people of Calvert and vicinity, Secretary Wilson said:

"You can do many things down here we can't do in Iowa. You can grow many things we can not."

"Why," he continued enthusiastically, "you can grow a dozen staple crops. But you have learned the danger of growing but one crop and you can now see the necessity of putting your eggs in more than one basket."

He referred to the time when his state planned its faith to wheat until the wheat crop failed completely and then they turned their attention to dairying, stock raising and other

things. "Texas will unquestionably become a great dairy state," said Mr. Wilson. He strongly advocated the growing of alfalfa on a more extensive scale, and advised the introduction of the forage plants of other states as a means of raising better and quicker maturing beef cattle.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

A pumpkin of the pie brand, weighing 102½ pounds will be exhibited by Oliver Ferrill of Liberty, Mo., at the World's Fair.

Ed Weeks, a Miller county, Missouri, educational exhibit at the World's Fair will be a display of photographs of vegetable and flower gardens at grade schools where the work is done entirely by pupils.

Ed Weeks, a Miller county, Missouri, hog and poultry man, has paid \$151.00 for a pig which he will groom for exhibition in the Live Stock Department at the World's Fair.

A model poultry farm, showing all kinds of poultry in all conditions from the egg to the table will be seen at the World's Fair next year. In connection with the farm a chicken restaurant will be operated. Here poultry in all forms will be served to order. The privilege will be granted the patron of catching the chicken that serves him for a meal.

HERE AND THERE

Arrangements are being made for a farmers' institute to be held in Fort Worth Dec. 15 and 16, to be conducted by R. L. Bennett, under auspices of the A. and M. College.

It is reported from Washington that no efforts will be put forth to accomplish good roads legislation during the forthcoming session of Congress.

Steam plows are being used quite extensively in Texas this year, especially in districts where the soil is hard or the original vegetation refractory. The results have been most satisfactory.

The truck growers' association of Hallettsville and vicinity held a meeting last Saturday and added 20 names to the membership roll. Several members contemplate experimenting with Cuban tobacco next year.

Owing to the lateness of the season, the work of taking off the sugar cane crop and manufacturing it into sugar has been delayed several weeks beyond the usual date in Louisiana this fall.

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No. 14,	14 in.	42 in.	150 lbs.	7.94
No. 16,	16 in.	44 in.	180 lbs.	9.35
No. 18,	18 in.	46 in.	250 lbs.	10.63

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THOUGHTS OF EXPERIENCE.

This department is designed as a forum for the free interchange of ideas between farmers and stockmen. The Journal desires to hear from its friends at any time and will publish all communications of general interest under this head.

BREEDING FOR EARLY PIGS.

Garrett, Okla., Nov. 2, 1903.
Texas Stock Journal:

I would like to ask a question in regard to when is the best time to breed for early pigs. I like your paper well. I get lots of information through it. Thanking you in advance for an answer, I am,

Very Respectfully
CHARLES A. GARRETT.

SCOURS IN PIGS.

Colorado City, Tex., Nov. 6, 1903.

Dear Editor:

I wish you would publish this letter in the Experience department so that some stockman, who has been engaged in sheep raising longer than I have may see it and answer. I have a flock of lambs that were weaned a little over a month ago and now have the run of the pasture. Lately some of them became afflicted with the scours and three deaths have occurred since. Is the disease the result of something they may have eaten, or are worms the cause? If the latter how can the ailment be checked before it makes any further progress.

Yours truly,
J. C. S.

WHEN SORGHUM IS DANGEROUS.

Denton, Tex., Nov. 5, 1903

Mr. Williams, editor of the Journal:

In this week's issue of the Journal I notice that the owner of a dairy herd near Jacksonville, this state, fears to turn his dairy herd loose in a field of sorghum, because of possible death from bloating. I would say in reply that his determination to be cautious is well sustained. Past experience has proven that sorghum is dangerous as a fodder, especially in the growing state, just before it has "headed." While sorghum at this stage does not always prove fatal or even injurious, so far as outward appearances go, danger of feeding at this period is such that caution should always be exercised.

Sincerely,
F. E. F.

A CURE FOR WORMS.

Sherman, Tex., Nov. 5, 1903.

Editor of the Journal: A number of the farmers hereabouts are taking the advice of the Journal and other papers to "plant hogs" and we find alfalfa a most excellent pasture. In my herd several of the pigs became afflicted with worms, and not long ago began a course of treatment which had been recommended to me by an old Kansas farmer with most satisfactory results. I thought some of the Journal readers would like to know about it, so will describe the treatment. It consists of administering turpentine in the milk to the extent of about a teaspoonful for every 100 pounds of live weight in the shoats. This should be given two or three times a week for two weeks. In cases where worm troubles are suspected, this will be found a good preventative. Hoping that some reader may be benefitted by these suggestions, I remain,

Yours very truly,
S. A. C.

A PROGRESSIVE AILMENT.

Blaine County, Okla., Nov. 7.

Stock and Farm Journal Co: In this section of the country several cows have been afflicted with a disease, the nature of which we are not able to understand. At first they become lazy and will stand around the pasture, with apparently no desire to eat or chew a cud. About this time their milk supply would greatly fall off. The next stage of the ailment would develop a wild disposition, beginning with spasms and ending with foaming at the mouth and death.

When some one of the correspondents to your valuable paper give us the nature of this disease and suggest a remedy. The symptoms are not like loco weed poisoning, described in this week's Journal, and we are at a loss to tell what it is.

Respectfully,
S. T.

MORE ABOUT ORCHARDING.

Editor of The Journal:

In setting an orchard, my experience has proven that it is best to head the trees low, that is, let the tree limb out near the ground. It is best for several reasons. It prevents sun-scald of the body by shading the South and Southwest sides of the trunk of the tree in spring, summer and winter, and by making a healthy body will entirely eradicate the body of the flat-headed borer, one of the worst pests in the orchard which has not been properly set.

I discovered while working in my father's orchard in 1876 that trees headed low were healthy bodied and free from flat head borers, while those headed high were injured by the sun, and were invariably attacked by this pest. Many articles have been written about how best to fight this enemy. For more than 20 years, we have not had this insect to contend with in any of our orchards, amounting to over 2000 acres. Low headed trees entirely eradicated them. In order to get a low headed tree, we formerly had to raise our own nursery stock. Now, your nurserymen will provide you with a low headed tree, if you ask for it, and I would not plant any other.

To make a low head does not require a forked head. Trim to make a center. We will treat of trimming in a future article. A forked tree will sooner or later split or fall in a wind storm, or when loaded with fruit. You can prevent forks, and make a head with a center when they are small and thus let the trees start properly. Another advantage in low headed trees is that it prevents wind storms from topping or uprooting them so easily. It also preserves part of the crop from storms, as the limbs near the ground will be loaded with fruit while the storm takes the top fruit nearly all off. Do not be afraid that the fruit will not properly color. I have gathered more than a barrel of fine apples, resting on the ground, from the lower limb of a single tree. A low headed tree also saves one-half the expense in picking, as most of the fruit can be gathered while standing on the ground. Another point to be observed in setting trees, is with reference to the direction of the prevailing winds, to illustrate: Here in the Ozark our prevailing wind is from the Southwest, and the hot sun on the orchard in spring, summer, and winter is in that direction. Therefore, to properly set trees, they should be leaned to the Southwest about 20 degrees or more in setting them, and the tree before it reaches the age of bearing will be perpendicular, if not leaning to the Northeast. A tree planted perpendicular at the time it is set will lean to the Northeast before it is bearing and thus be injured by sun scald as above stated. It is, therefore, important in properly setting a tree to observe this precaution.

In a previous article I stated that a tree should be set in the orchard not deeper than it stood in the nursery. There are several reasons why this is best; not only to prevent the "root rot," but to prevent other diseases, and also the aphid. A tree set near the surface will not be so easily killed by the round headed, or root borer, for when the tree is set deep in the earth it is easily girdled and killed by this insect, but if the roots start at the surface, this borer will usually follow and kill but one root, and the tree will throw out new rootlets, and the orchard not die so readily from this pest.

A tree set properly with its roots near the surface will seldom have aphid. It is best in setting your trees to take about 10 or 15 pounds of tobacco dust and place it in a large candy pail, or tub, full of water and let it soak for a few hours, and just before setting the young trees dip the roots in this solution; it is a preventive of aphid.

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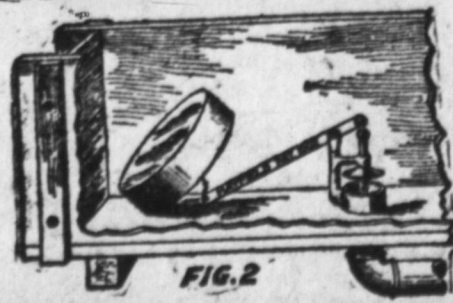
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POULTRY

When left to forage chickens should be permitted to choose their own range.

KEROSENE EMULSION FOR MITES.

The Iowa Experiment Station has issued a bulletin on the destruction of the chicken mite by the use of kerosene emulsion, from which the following is taken:

"Take one-half pound of hard soap and shave it into a gallon of soft water and put it on the fire and bring it to a boil. By this time the soap will have dissolved. Then remove the soap solution from the fire and stir into at once while hot, two gallons of kerosene. This makes a thick, cream emulsion, which is made ready for use by diluting with ten volumes of soft water and stirring well. It can be utilized as a spray, dip or wash. It is necessary to use soft water, for hard water decomposes the soap and destroys its emulsifying power. In my experiments I used white laundry soap, but any good hard soap will do.

"Make up as much of the stock emulsion as it is thought will be needed. This can be kept in a suitable vessel and a portion taken out and diluted as needed. If the bucket or holder attached to the spray pump holds five gallons, one-half gallon of the stock emulsion should be taken and put into the bucket or holder and four and one-half gallons of soft water added and the whole well stirred. It is then ready to be sprayed on the places occupied by the mites. A beginning should be made at a particular place and the whole habitation of the mites sprayed in a regular order of which account should be taken so that the same order may be followed in subsequent sprayings. The sprays should be directed with special care into all crevices, holes, points, or other hiding and breeding places of the mites. The first spray of kerosene emulsion will kill within five minutes

POULTRY.

SOME REMARKS

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all of the mites and eggs with which it comes into contact, but many mites will be left in the hiding places unaffected by the spray. Hence the spraying should be repeated as soon as the first spraying is completed. Even this will not kill all of the mites, hence a third spraying should be done as soon as the second is completed. At each repetition the beginning should be made at the same place and the same order followed as in the first. These three sprayings done in one day and in rapid succession will destroy nearly all of the mites, but, as my researches have shown, many eggs are left in places untouched by the spray. If mites are seen crawling about the building the next day, it should be sprayed again. One might ordinarily suppose that he had exterminated the mites. But such is not the case, for, in about three days, a crop of young mites will be found hatched from the eggs which escaped the first spraying. If these should be allowed to go undisturbed, it would not be long until the building would be as badly infested as at the beginning. Therefore the spraying should be repeated once every three or four days, spraying two or three times on each occasion, for about two weeks. The spray should be applied to every part of the building that is likely to contain the mites. In a two-story building they will crawl up the post and find lodgment upon the second floor even if chickens do not go there.

"The procedure just described will with very little doubt be effective in ridding a place of mites, but I would advise that a constant watch be kept and the spraying repeated when mites are seen at any subsequent time. It is not necessary nor advisable to exclude the chickens from their regular coop while the process of extermination is going on except while the spraying is in progress.

"Extermination of the mites may be hastened by dusting the fowls with pyrethrum powder after they have gone to roost on the evening before the first spraying. The powder will drive the mites from the birds, and, as a result, but very few will be carried out the next day upon their bodies. The powder is applied by means of a powder blower. In practice, I have not found it necessary to use the powder, for, as already explained, the mites which were carried out upon the first morning were finally exterminated in other ways. However, if it is convenient to use the powder, the destruction of the mites will be facilitated."

CURE FOR SORE HEAD.

A well-known poultry fancier gives the following cure for sore-head:

Sore-head in poultry is an early fall disease, and just what causes it no one appears to know, although there does appear to be some connection between the disease and the mosquitoes that are so very prevalent in some sections at this season of the year. And, as it attacks the younger and tenderer birds much oftener than it does those that are old and tough about comb and gills, it would seem that there is something in the mosquito theory.

But, be that as it may, it is not a disease that is much to be feared, although it is disfiguring to the bird while it lasts, and it requires attention on our part or it will in many cases prove fatal.

In treating sore-head we must make direct application to the parts affected, and not resort to any sort of tonic in the drinking water, or to physic, if such a thing should be possible.

The remedial agents consist of lard and coal oil, of equal parts, thoroughly mixed until the two ingredients become emulsified into a kind of white lather, which should be applied to the affected parts—the comb and wattles—by means of a soft rag, rubbing it in about the corners of the mouth, and the eyes, too, but not in the latter.

Two or three applications of this mixture will cure sore-head in its worst form. In connection with the treatment, and while the bird is feverish from the disease, it is advisable to give it soft food, and some meat cut up fine.

There is little to fear in sore-head under this form of treatment.



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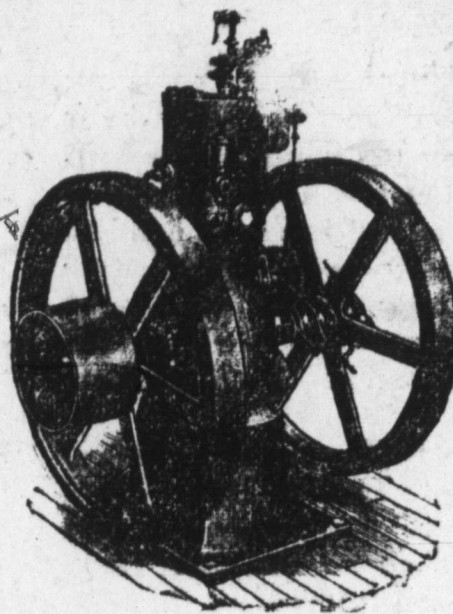
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FRISCO SYSTEM EXCURSION RATES.

Detroit, Mich.—Christian church national conventions. Tickets sold Oct. 14, 15 and 16, final limit Oct. 25, 1903. Round trip rate \$34.15.

Chicago, Ill.—International Live Stock exposition. Tickets sold Nov. 28, 29 and 30, final limit December 9th, 1903. Round trip rate \$28.40.

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 Registered Red Polled cattle for sale. J. L. JENNINGS & BRO., Martindale, Tex.

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

CATTLE SALES

C. T. Harness of Colorado City sold fifty head of two-year-old heifers to J. H. Stiles at \$16 around.

John Phillips of Glasscock county has sold his crop of steer calves to Sid Moore at \$8.00 around per head.

Hart Phillips of Glasscock county recently disposed of thirty-six cows to Will and Henry Currie at \$12 around per head.

Reed and Rouse of Llano county have sold to J. W. Connell of Liberty Hill several carloads of bulls at \$1.70 per hundred.

J. S. McCall sold last week a bunch of cows off his Fisher county ranch in Fort Worth at a little over \$18 average per head.

W. Van Sickle of Alpine has sold J. A. Stroud about 400 stock cattle, at \$20 for a cow and calf and \$11 a head for dry stuff.

Chase Bros., of Dunlap, Kan., have bought in Donley county 3,000 LX four-year-old steers, to be delivered this month. The price paid was \$90,000.

J. M. Kuykendall of San Saba county sold to M. C. Harmon, of Holland, 100 mixed two and three year old steers, averaging 920 pounds at \$2.75 per cwt.

George Hutchins bought of A. S. Hawkins of Midland county a bunch of steer yearlings at \$13.25 around, which will be delivered at Monahans Dec. 1.

Owing to scarcity of cars, cattle in the vicinity of Portales, N. M., have been selling way down. W. P. Anderson recently closed out to James \$8 per head.

A. S. Hawkins of Midland county sold to Hugh Campbell a lot of top grade Durham calves at \$15 around, delivered at the ranch in Winkler county November 1st.

Felix Mann of San Angelo sold 150 two-year-old steers for Boardman Bros. to Will C. Jones at \$14 per head, also 125 two to the same parties for W. S. Kelly at a similar figure. A 20 per cent cut back was allowed on both transactions.

J. M. Proctor of Monroe City, Mo., purchased 130 steer and heifer calves from Estes & Watts of Midland, at \$10 around. He also purchased 55 head of steers from W. W. Jordan at \$12 and 52 from J. M. Kinng, at \$10. These calves have all been shipped to Missouri, where they will be placed on feed.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Some representative sales in the quarantine division at Kansas City last week were as follows:
 Adams & Shaver, Elgin, Kan., 189 steers, 985 pounds average, at \$3.15;
 Hale & Williams, Kaw City, 150 steers, 904 pounds average, at \$3.10;
 S. G. Jackson, Kaw City, 47 steers, 817 pounds average, at \$2.85;
 S. G. Jackson, Kaw City, 72 heifers, 636 pounds average, at \$2.35;
 G. W. Gray, Elgin, 160 steers, 831 pounds average, at \$2.80;
 G. W. Gray, Elgin, 135 steers, 831 pounds average, at \$2.75;
 J. B. Murrah, Elgin, 29 cows, 764 pounds average, at \$2.25;
 J. B. Murrah, Elgin, 20 bulls, 1188 pounds average, at

\$2.00; Fleming & Davidson, Elgin, 249 canners, 703 pounds average, at \$1.80; W. T. McCampbell, Elgin, 51 calves, 126 pounds average, at \$5.00; S. B. Sparks, Pocasset, 18 steers, 852 pounds average, at \$2.75; S. B. Sparks, Pocasset, 114 steers, 876 pounds average, at \$2.75; S. Lochrie, Gotebo, Okla., 54 steers, 852 pounds average, at \$2.75; F. M. Baker, Gotebo, 32 cows, 757 pounds average, at \$2.35; S. G. Jackson, Kaw City, 32 heifers, 718 pounds average, at \$2.35; Johnson & Campbell, Pocasset, 85 cows, 890 pounds average, at \$2.30; D. Garland, Pocasset, 46 cows, \$26 pounds average, at \$2.30; L. K. Bingham, Minco, 29 cows, 836 pounds average, at \$2.30; J. B. Haley, Mountain View, Okla., 28 cows, Feland, Minnekah, 32 cows, 801 pounds average, at \$2.30; Maggie Feland, Minnekah, 62 calves, 311 pounds average, at \$2.75; H. M. Half, Midland, Tex., 54 cows, 818 pounds average, at \$2.10; H. M. Half, Midland, Tex., 105 calves, 134 pounds average, at \$4.25; C. S. Green, Caney, Kan., 13 cows, 755 pounds average, at \$2.20; C. S. Green, Caney, Kan., 9 bulls, 1482 pounds average, at \$1.95; Jno. R. Day, Elgin, 2 steers, 1156 pounds average, at \$3.25; Jno. R. Day, Elgin, 77 steers, 799 pounds average, at \$2.60; Jno. R. Day, 115 canners, 744 pounds average, at \$1.90; A. M. Sawyer, Kaw City, 154 steers, 901 pounds average, at \$3.00; A. M. Sawyer, Kaw City, 27 steers, 821 pounds average, \$2.65; 1st National bank, Bristow, Okla., 22 cows, 829 pounds average, at \$2.55; J. S. Pursley, Rush Springs, 26 cows, 813 pounds average, at \$2.15; L. V. Keyser, Spiro, I. T., 17 cows, 854 pounds average, at \$2.00; E. H. Showalter, Lenepah, 22 steers, 1122 pounds average, at \$3.25; W. C. Rogers, Vinita, 28 cows, 927 pounds average, \$2.40; White & Swearngen, Quanah, 191 cows, 728 pounds average, \$2.00.

SALES IN ST. LOUIS.

Among the sales of quarantine cattle on the St. Louis market last week, the following are quoted as reflecting the tone of the market:
 Howard McLean, Atoka, I. T., 65 steers, 765 lbs, \$2.50; 16 calves, 275 lbs, \$3.50. E. Adair, Choteau, I. T., 28 cows, 724 lbs, \$1.65. Mrs. W. E. Gentry, Oktaha, I. T., 39 heifers, 771 lbs, \$2.65; 19 cows, 902 lbs, \$2.25; 15 cows, 786 lbs, \$1.90; 14 steers, 775 lbs, \$2.40; 12 calves, 212 lbs, \$3.00. C. A. Caldwell, Oktaha, I. T., 50 steers, 875 lbs, \$2.80; 23 steers, 830 lbs, \$2.40. B. T. Fields, Checotah, I. T., 86 steers, 875 lbs, \$2.55. Adams & Shaver, Elgin, Kan., 121 steers, 997 lbs, 146 steers, 983 lbs, \$3.25. O'Connor & Balridge, Beggs, I. T., 54 steers, 823 lbs, \$2.60. Kelly, George & Kelly, Reams, I. T., 420 steers, 716 lbs, \$2.25. Bevans & Co., Elgin, Kan., 130 steers, 987 lbs, \$3.20. W. Bevans, Elgin, Kan., 58 steers, 1015 lbs, \$3.25; 123 steers, 983 lbs, \$3.25. J. A. Hale, Eastland, Tex., 17 mixed, 751 lbs, \$2.90; 90 calves, 292 lbs, \$7.50 each. H. Wright, Latan, Tex., 17 calves, 253 lbs, \$8.50 each. T. L. Alford, Baird, Tex., 74 calves, 213 lbs, \$8.50 each. McDonald & Alford, Baird, Tex., 40 calves, 212 lbs, \$8.50 each; 4 calves, 118 lbs, \$4.00 each; 36 calves, 138 lbs, \$5.50 per cwt. I. N. Mitchell, Edna, Tex., 61 calves, 215 lbs, \$7.50 each; 174 calves, 284 lbs, \$3.00 per head. W. A. Scott, Vinita, I. T., 73 steers, 964 lbs, \$3.10. Printess & Price, Osage Junction, O. T., 86 steers, 970 lbs, \$3.15. Price & Price, Osage Junction, O. T., 82 steers, 996 lbs, \$3.05. Price & Brenner, Osage Junction, O. T., 49 steers, 855 lbs, \$2.85. S. R. Guthrie, Alpine, Tex., 62 calves, 233 lbs, \$8.50 each. W. Scott & Co., Stanton, Tex., 29 cows, 712 lbs, \$2.00; 30 cows, 733 lbs, \$2.15. G. E. Forman, Choisea, I. T., 25 steers, 992 lbs, \$2.90; 2 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.70; 29 cows, 710 lbs, \$2.10. S. S. Cobb & Co., Vinita, I. T., 106 steers, 887 lbs, \$2.75; 25 steers, 1004 lbs, \$3.00; 4 steers, 805 lbs, \$2.40; 6 heifers, 657 lbs, \$2.15; 6 bulls, 976 lbs, \$1.90; 4 mixed, 610 lbs, \$1.50; 3 calves, 346 lbs, \$3.00 per head.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.

Jones Pennington, of Del Rio, sold 100 mares and geldings to O. W. Wodenphol, of San Antonio, at \$13, colts thrown in.

G. H. Webster, owner of one of the model New Mexico sheep ranches has purchased 6000 lambs from Charles De Bremend, owner of a sheep ranch in the Indian reservation. The terms of the sale were not made public.

A report of sheep dipping operations at Kansas City for October shows

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade
Herefords.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1868. My herd consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.
 Twenty high class registered females for sale, and one and two-year-old heifers and cows, sired by Samedrim 46180, Ikard 6th, Warrior 30177, Wilton Alamo 9th, and Beau Brummel, Jr., the two and cows bred to Warrior 5th, Patrolman 2nd and Patrolman 4th; also fifty high grade females ½ to ¾ bred as good as any in the state.
 W. S. IKARD, Mgr.

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

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

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM.
 Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. None but high class bulls in service; Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garland and Anxiety strains. See stock, both sexes, kept on Saginaw ranch near Fort Worth. Come and see, or write your wants. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 249.

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

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

V. WEISS,
 Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas.) Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 617, Beaumont, Texas.

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

Aberdeen Angus.

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

that 49,639 head were treated there for shipment to feed lots in October, against 73,068 for the same month of 1902, which broke the record for "stocker" business at that point.

TO THE STOCKMEN.

A successful advertisement is the advertisement that reaches the buyer and tells the whole story briefly and clearly, just when he wants to buy. Frequently accidents make it necessary for a breeder to buy a herd bull or boar on short notice. Possibly he has seen your advertisement long ago and forgotten it, but just when he has no time to lose your calendar would be before him, showing pictures of your herd bull, etc. The calendar in the homes and offices the whole year costs but 10 cents and will sell your bull or boar for what he is worth. If you have a well known sire or show animal every breeder wants his picture, and even the mere fancier admires animal studies. Any calendar hanging upon the wall showing an artistic engraving of your animal will be seen by a great many people who are interested in your breed of stock. W. A. Roberts, animal artist, can furnish these calendars with your animal pictures, made from life or photo, on them. Write for sample.

W. A. ROBERTS,
 Phone 4260, 329 10th St., Oak Cliff, Tex.
 When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO.
 (Incorporated)
 STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Return
 NORMAN Stock Yard Texas W. T. PEARSON, Salesman C. P. NORMAN

Barse Live Stock Commission Co.
 Capital Stock \$350,000.00 Paid up.
 Business Established 1871.
 FORT WORTH. KANSAS CITY. EAST ST. LOUIS
 We charge "full commission" and secure "full market price" for your stock. Write us, wire us, or phone us. We will meet your stock at the train. We will see that they are yarded in good pens. We will see that they are properly fed and watered. Our salesmen, who have had years of successful experience, will sell them for the best market price and see that they are weighed at the best time. Our office men will immediately wire you the sale and remit proceeds by the first mail. Do business with a firm that will not cut commission or do any other business underhandedly. Ship to a responsible Commission Company.

T. B. SAUNDERS, Gen'l Manager W. B. JARY, Sec'y and Treas.
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GEO. W. SAUNDERS COMMISSION CO.
 FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Consign your stock to us at Fort Worth, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph or Chicago.
SEE MARKET REPORT—Free on Application.
 BANK REFERENCES: American National Bank, Ft. Worth; D. & A. Oppenheimer, San Antonio; John Woods & Sons, San Antonio.

A Special Proposition to Readers of The Journal

NOTE:—The Editor of THE JOURNAL is personally acquainted with this advertiser; has carefully examined into their co-operative plan, and knowing the Cash Buyers' Union to be a strictly honorable and reliable concern of successful record, believes that the readers of this paper should give their plan careful attention if they have funds to invest.

WE WANT YOU AS A PARTNER

IN OUR ENORMOUS MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AND

GUARANTEE you at least 7 per cent. on your investment, with additional profits of from 15 to 40 per cent. per year.
GUARANTEE to save you at least 25 per cent. on everything you buy from our catalogues and a special 5 per cent. discount if you become a shareholder.

GUARANTEE to pay you a commission of 5 per cent on all business secured through your influence from friends and neighbors.

The Best Investment Plan Ever Offered to You and Your Friends.

THIS CO-OPERATIVE PLAN ENABLES US TO SELL AT LOWER PRICES THAN ALL OTHERS AND ISSUE COMPLETE CATALOGUES.

- Athletic Goods
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- Millinery
- Mackintoshes, Rain Coats
- Moving Picture Machines
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- Sewing Machines
- Shirts (Men's and Boy's)
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- Talking Machines
- Trunks and Satchels
- Vehicles, every description
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- Watches, Etc., etc., etc.

Catalogues Now in Preparation

- Artists' Materials
- Bakers' Supplies
- Barbers' Supplies
- Blacksmith Tools
- Books
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- Butchers' Supplies
- Carpets and Curtains
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- Fishing Tackle
- Furnaces
- Hardware
- Ladies Wearing Apparel
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- Tools of every description
- Toys
- Wall Paper
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In fact a complete line of General Merchandise.

Write for Any of These Free Catalogues.

MERCHANDISING is the money maker of the age. Of all the great money-making department stores, THE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT STORE is the greatest. Its line comprises everything from a needle to a threshing machine. Everything the people eat, wear and use from the cradle to the grave. Its field is not limited by city and suburban limitations, but extends to every mercantile or manufacturing enterprise. Its expenses—selling or fixed—are less than in any other business. It's a strictly cash business. It has no losses. It does not depend on seasons or local conditions. It is a "hard times" business. It does not even depend on prosperity. Its profits are immense.

An Investment of Less than \$40,000 Yielded Over a Million Dollars in Cash in Less than Six Years in one of the Chicago Mail Order Houses.

All this fully explained in a book which we want to send you free of all charges—on request. This book gives the complete history and earning power of the mail order business. It gives statistics showing that the famous co-operative stores in England cleared over 40 per cent. on the investment last year. We have reorganized our old-established mail-order business under the co-operative system. We want to interest you (no matter how large or how small your capital) and we know you will be deeply interested if you let us send you our free book. It is a mine of interesting business information. It will make you either a shareholder (shares \$10.00 each) or a customer. IF YOU BECOME A SHAREHOLDER you will find your investment the best and safest you have ever made—you buy into an old-established, growing and successful business. IF YOU BECOME A CUSTOMER it will save you at least 25 per cent on everything you buy.

IF YOU ARE BOTH, SHAREHOLDER AND CUSTOMER YOU CAN BUY FROM US AT COST.

In any event, you will profit by reading the book and you are under no obligation whatever—if you send for it. Send for it today. Do it now.

CASH BUYERS' UNION, First National Co-operative Society, Established 1885. Incorporated 1889. Re-Chartered 1903. 158 to 168 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

NOTE: The Editor of THE JOURNAL is personally acquainted with this advertiser, has carefully examined into their co-operative plan and knowing the Cash Buyer's Union to be a strictly honorable and reliable concern of successful record believes that the readers of this paper should give their plan careful attention if they have funds to invest.

—THE EDITOR.

INVESTORS! CONSUMERS!

You are Invited to Become a Partner in This Great Business

and share in its profits in the exact proportion of your contribution to the capital and the amount of goods you buy, and which are bought by all our other customers.

We have divided the capital into shares of \$10.00 each, so that you, even if you have but the most modest means, can take advantage of this truly wonderful opportunity to —

1 Invest your money and draw dividends of no less than 7 per cent. each and every year, with the possibility of earning as high as 40 per cent and more on every dollar invested.

2 Buy your goods at the lowest prices ever known and get an additional discount of 5 per cent, practically all the net profit, on everything you buy.

3 Make money by co-operating with us and get a commission of 5 per cent. on all the new business you help us to get.

Our "book of information" fully explains all the particulars of our plan, and we advise you to send for this book and read it from cover to cover and become a member and copartner of our society as soon as possible, even if you start with but a few shares, and thereby obtain the immense advantage which we offer.

REFERENCES.

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REQUEST FOR PROSPECTUS.

CASH BUYERS' UNION, FIRST NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
DEPT. W. 960, 158 to 168 W. VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO.

Gentlemen:—Please send your complete "Book of Information" and all literature pertaining to your Co-Operative Mail-Order Business.

Name _____

Street _____

Post Office _____

State _____

It is understood that above will be sent to me free of charge and that I am under no obligations whatsoever to subscribe.

SHEEP---GOATS

The "mission" of the Angora goat is to be a good brush destroyer and producer of mohair and venison.

Pick out the lambs and wethers that you intend to turn off and put them by themselves where they can have a fattening feed.

Protein in foods develops flesh and muscle without unduly fattening the shee. They constitute an ideal ration for breeding stock.

Nothing improves the appearance of a pasture to a greater extent than to have a flock of fattening sheep, uniform as to type, conformation and color grazing therein.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says there is a continuous inquiry for mohair on the New York market, but outside of a few small lots little business has been done lately. Prices are strong and stocks in New York small. Turkish and domestic stocks are the most sought after, Cape being rather slow.

SHODDY IS DENOUNCED.

At a recent meeting of the New York Sheep Breeders' Association the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, The use of shoddy and other gross materials in the manufacture of so-called woolen goods constitutes one of the greatest evils in our industrial and commercial life; first, constituting an instrument for fraud and deception upon the whole people in the sale of the manufactured stuff; second, as such exerts a demoralizing influence upon manufacturers and dealers in woolen garments and their employees; third, as a substitute for new wool in the manufacture it lessens the demand for wool and reduces its market value and tends to cripple the sheep industry and cut down the income of the American flockmaster; fourth, as a resultant effect it robs the nation of a potent means of defense and independence; therefore,

"Resolved, by the New York Sheep Breeders' Association in convention assembled, That we heartily approve of the Grosvenor shoddy bill now sleeping in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, and pray for its speedy enactment into statute law and respectfully urge every member of the New York delegation to support the measure."

Here is an example worthy of emulation. The New York breeders have no sympathy with fraudulent pretense and realizes that an imitation which cloaks under false colors injures the sale of the genuine article.

SALTING SHEEP ON THE FARM.

The use of salt for sheep and other livestock in winter, I think, requires a good deal of attention, as stockmen have so many ways of giving it. I do not think where an animal is living entirely on dry feed it requires so much salt as when on pasture or other vegetable diet, writes R. Wooley in Orange Judd Farmer. Whether salt is necessary to animals if never given to them is no doubt an open question, but if once fed must be it continued, and should be always where they can get it. The best kind is lump salt, as they cannot get too much at one time, and it is also the cheapest. Why an animal should require salt on Snudays or some other day, as some farmers feed it, I could never see. If required at all, they should always have it near them. If an animal takes to eating an unlimited amount, it will end in death if not attended to.

I have heard it stated that if sheep suffering from stomach worms are kept from salt for a time, then fasted for 12 to 14 hours, and then let have an

GOATS.

R. H. LOWERY, CAMPSAN CABA, Texas. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.

GOATS WANTED.

I want to buy 500 head of common female goats for breeding. Write me price and number you can deliver on cars nearest station. Address E. C. ROBERTSON, 501 Binz Building, Houston, Tex.

ANGORA GOATS—WRITE TO H. T. FJONES The Crispin Farm, Marble Falls, Tex.

SHEEP.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

I have for sale a few fine Shropshire Bucks, 1 and 2 years old. These bucks are from my registered buck Turner, weight 220 pounds, sheared 18-4 pounds of wool. **W. C. McKAMY, Frankford, Tex.**

unlimited amount, it will kill the worms. I very much doubt this statement, as stomach worms are very difficult to destroy when once they have got possession of a sheep. I think the regular use of salt may help to keep worms out. I have seen seep affected with liver fluke taken onto salt marsh land, where they would get fat, say, in six to eight weeks, but if not killed they would again run down and die, showing that the entire change enables them to out stand the disease for a short time.

ESTABLISHING A FLOCK.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station offers the following suggestions as to the most important points to be considered in the founding of a flock for the production of mutton:

Our chief consideration has been to secure good rams. It is a profitable policy in our experience to put as much value as possible in a ram. The high-priced rams are usually those that have been winners of many prizes. But this is not the sense in which it is used here. A greater mistake can not be made than to buy a highly fitted prize winner, no matter what the price may be. They almost invariably prove infertile or incapable of service. While it is hardly possible to injure a lamb by too liberal feeding, provided exercise to an unlimited extent is given, it is none the less a demonstrated fact that highly fitted yearlings and those of more mature age are practically worthless in the breeding flock. The high-priced rams give good value when they are vigorous without having been pampered or starved, and most certainly when they show that they have the merit that attracts higher prices in the common market.

In the ewe flock attention should be directed toward selecting the ewes that are the deepest milkers, those that suckle their lambs best, and have the densest fleeces for their own protection. To secure heavy weight in the lambs and have them show the smooth appearance of coat and form which indicates thrift, the ewes must be free milkers. It matters little if a ewe is not so nicely rounded in form as she might be. If she is a good milker, she deserves the premier position in the flock. In fact, the thinnest ewes at weaning time are invariably the best mothers, so that when the culling is to be done it should be guided solely on the ewe's record as a mother, and not on points of style or smoothness. Ewes vary considerably in respect to the quality of lambs they rear from year to year, so that it is well not to be too hasty in discarding a ewe on one year's record when she has many better to sustain reputation.

The feeding of the ewe lambs that are to furnish the new material for the flock should be liberal in every sense of the word. Feed them liberally on oats and see that they get the best pasturage that it is possible to secure for them, and it will be found surprising how lusty they will grow during the first nine months of their lives. More can be done by liberally feeding the ewe lambs to secure weight of both body and fleece in the flock than any other course that might be adopted. It is evident in the size and the weight of the fleece, and after the ewe lambs have been liberally fed during the first year, it is hardly possible to check their growth afterwards, as they then possess the power to do for themselves to a greater degree.

In a grade flock when the lambs are sold to the butcher uniformity counts for something. To secure this it should be an axiom for every flock master to never sell or dispise of a ram that proves to be a valuable breeder, as well as a getter of superior lambs. Such a ram should be permanently retained at the head of the flock and bred to the same ewes year after year, as long as it is possible to do so. In this way there continues to be a similarity in the basis of the flock. Then, in choosing a new ram to mate with the get of the other, look for those qualities that are absent in the ewes to be bred to him. It is by balanced breeding that the greatest progress may be made. It may be accepted as a truth that every sheep has a fault, and when the ewes are uniformly faulty in any feature of fleece or form, the aim of the shepherd should be to secure a ram to correct it.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES
ON EASY PAYMENTS



YOU need not wear a cheap watch.

The few dollars that you would pay for an unreliable watch which needs setting twice daily, would put you in immediate possession of one of the best watches made. We sell the finest ELGIN, WALTHAM, DUEBER-HAMPDEN, or ILLINOIS movements, in solid 14kt gold cases, or in the finest gold filled cases, guaranteed for 20 and 25 years on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.


HOW TO GET ONE: Write to-day for our Catalogue, and from it select the style and make of case and movement that you prefer. Tell us where to send it—to your home, place of business, Express office or where you prefer. It will be sent promptly on approval for your inspection before you pay any money. If it is just what you expected, and satisfactory in every way—put it in your pocket and pay one-fifth of the price; then send us the balance monthly, in eight equal payments. You will then have a reliable time-piece as long as you live. We sell only GENUINE DIAMONDS and HIGH GRADE WATCHES of the best AMERICAN MAKES. We do not sell the cheap brass, fire-gilt or gold plated cases with cheap Swiss movements, that have been so extensively advertised and foisted upon the public as premiums, or sold at \$3.75, \$4.95, etc. Such watches are absolutely worthless, for they will not keep time, and their cases will turn black in a few weeks.

THE LOFTIS SYSTEM makes it just as easy for you to get the finest watch made, as it is for you to get a cheap, trashy affair that you are ashamed to pull out of your pocket. We sell genuine Diamonds on the same easy terms. We pay Express charges whether you buy or not; we require no interest or security; create no publicity; have no disagreeable formalities, in fact, we assume all the risk, trouble and expense of showing our goods on their merits, leaving you to decide for yourself. We are the largest dealers in Diamonds and Watches in the world, and one of the oldest—established in 1858. We refer to any bank in America. For instance, step into your local bank and ask about us. They will refer to their Commercial Agency books, and tell you that we stand very high in the business world, and that our representations may be accepted without question. We ask only one opportunity for adding your name to one of the largest lists of satisfied customers that a Mail Order house was ever honored with. **WRITE TO-DAY FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.**

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BLACKLEG

BEST PREVENTIVE



VACCINATE your cattle with **Blacklegoids**—the simplest, safest, surest preventive of Blackleg. Each **Blacklegoid** (or pill) is a dose. Administration with our **Blacklegoid Injector** is performed in one minute. We establish the purity and activity of our **Blacklegoids** by rigid tests upon animals. For sale by druggists. Write us for literature—free on request.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
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25th Year.
FORT WORTH, Texas.

F.W.B.C. means **Fort Worth Business College**

Which stands for all that is thorough and good in business education, as thousands of the most successful men and women of Texas will testify,—a high-grade institution whose rooms are always filled with bright young people, who come through the good words spoken by former students; it receives 95% of its home patronage; tuition reasonable. Positions for graduates. **F. P. Preuitt, Pres.**

A BOOM

does not, ultimately, bring about the best results to a community.

THE PAN-HANDLE

is NOT on a boom, but is enjoying the most rapid growth of any section of Texas.

WHY?

Because only recently the public at large realized the opportunities which this northwest section of Texas offers. The large ranches are being divided into

SMALL STOCK FARMS.

Wheat, corn, cotton, melons and all kinds of feed stuffs are being raised in abundance, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine.

A country abounding in such resources (tried and proven) together with the

LOW PRICE

of lands, cannot help enjoying a most rapid growth, and that is happening in the Pan-Handle.

THE DENVER ROAD

has on sale daily a low rate home-seekers ticket, which allows you stopovers at nearly all points; thus giving you chance to investigate the various sections of the Pan-Handle.

WRITE A. A. GLISSON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Ft. Worth, Texas,
For Pamphlets and Full Information.

THE JOURNAL.

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.**

UNDER THE EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS
MANAGEMENT OF

BELDEN R. WILLIAMS.

OFFICES:

DALLAS, - GASTON BUILDING
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TERMS: \$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1903.

Nothing more is heard nowadays about the injustice of removing fences from the public range. The barriers to which the government objected have disappeared and it is not on record that the cattle interests have suffered to any great extent.

The officers of the Improved Stock Breeders' association of Oklahoma are to be commended for their decision to hold an exhibit in connection with the annual convention at Oklahoma City next March. There is no means of stimulating interest in herd improvement more effective than the old and tried method of encouraging the breeders to show what they can produce.

The frequency with which "home-seekers" excursions to Texas are being announced by the railroad companies show that they are becoming more and more popular. They should be particularly well patronized at this season of the year, when winter is about to close in over the north. Texas fall weather is ideal, and presents such a striking contrast to the chilling blasts felt in higher latitudes at this season of the year that no extended arguments as to the why and wherefore of coming here ought to be necessary.

When the San Saba river valley is under irrigation the arid belt will be pushed back from its banks for several miles in either direction, and we may look for reports fully as gratifying as those received every year from the Wichita Valley, since the great works there were completed. In this connection, it is recalled that many predicted the failure of the Wichita project before it was adopted. Despite some discouragements, it succeeded, and stands as a monument to the enterprise of the pioneer agriculturalists of that section.

Pecan growing is rapidly assuming the proportion of an important industry in the Southwest. This year's output in West Texas is the largest on record and advices from San Angelo comment upon the industry as only second in importance to the wool and live stock interests of that thriving town. Production is likely to be stimulated through the influence of the recent convention of representatives from the pecan growing states held in New Orleans to which Texas sent delegates. There is an active demand for all that can be gathered at present.

Reports from Bryan say that a couple of farmers near that place have been "showing" the natives how to raise cotton. They were surrounded on all sides by fields alive with the boll weevil pest, but, nothing daunted, adhered steadily to the cultured method, and as their seed was of the early variety, the plant matured in July. The result was a yield of 112 bales on 150 acres of land. Last week a convention of the cotton growing interests of Texas was held in Dallas, at which addresses were delivered by some of the most learned men in the state, yet no improvement on the simple means practiced by intelligent growers themselves was suggested. Mr. Wilson, the secretary of agriculture, admitted that the most exhaustive experiments conducted by his department had failed to disclose any method of exterminating the pest. Inasmuch as the weevil is too tough to kill by means of measures usually adopted for the checking of ordinary insect ravages, the only effective means of discouraging him is to keep him out of employment.

OKLAHOMA SCHOOL LANDS PROFITABLE.

School lands are a large source of profit to Oklahoma, judging from the figures for the past month which show that the income from leases amounted to the snug little sum of \$170,981.86. The total expenses of conducting the land business and collecting the money during the month was \$3,341.46, leaving the territory over \$166,000 to the good.

These vast tracts, from which the territorial government derives such a handsome revenue, not only help to lessen the taxes, but support large herds and are consequently a great source of income to the stockmen. A state or territory with such a substantial reserve to draw upon for the support of its public educational system ought not to be lacking in facilities for giving its sons and daughters a good education.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FARMER.

Officials of the national department of agriculture have completed an estimate of appropriations needed for the next fiscal year, aggregating \$6,009,880, exclusive of \$720,000 for agricultural experiment stations.

The aggregate is an increase of \$761,720 over the appropriations for the current year. The estimates include: Weather bureau, \$1,428,510; bureau of animal industry, \$1,350,000; bureau of forestry, \$412,860; bureau of chemistry, \$148,700, including \$50,000 for continuing the inspection work under the pure food law.

There is also an urgent deficiency appropriation estimate for \$500,000 for the bureau of animal industry, for use if needed for fighting foot and mouth diseases.

The estimate for the road inquiry work is \$65,000, almost double the present appropriation. Provision is also made for making bureaus of the divisions of entomology and biology.

This is one branch of the government service wherein rigid retrenchment does not pay. Its present efficiency has been brought about by a liberal, yet economical administration of affairs conducted on the theory that the American farmer is entitled to the best information and advice obtainable. While the bulletins of the weather bureau are "off" sometimes, it must be admitted that even under rapidly changing conditions the forecasts, taken as a rule, are remarkably accurate and furnish the public with an intelligent idea of what to expect in the way of temperature, and moisture or lack of it. There should be no complaint over the proposed increase of nearly four-fifths of a million for the purpose of improving the efficiency of the great work carried on by the department. Ample provision is necessary for instituting a vigorous warfare against disease among livestock whenever occasion may require and there ought to be no check put upon the efforts at forestation which have been undertaken on the plains in the semi-arid districts. All that the men identified with agriculture and kindred pursuits ask is that the money expended by Uncle Sam in their behalf be judiciously applied in a manner that will accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

THE CURSE OF STRONG DRINK.

(World's Temperance Lesson.)

Nov. 22.—Prov. 20: 1; 23; 20-21, 29-35. Golden Text:—Wine is a mocker, Prov. 20: 1.

1 Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.

20 Be not among wine bibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh:

21 For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty; and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags.

29 Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?

30 They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine:

31 Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright.

32 At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.

33 Thine eyes shall behold strange

women, and thine heart shall utter perverse things.

34 Yea, thou shalt be as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea, or as he that lieth upon the top of a mast.

35 They have stricken me, shalt thou say, and I was not sick; they have beaten me, and I felt it not: when shall I awake? I will seek it yet again.

This is the International Sunday school topic for this week and will be studied by the whole Christian world. The subject of temperance is receiving consideration not only in our home life and in our relations to each other as good citizens, but by the commercial world as never before in history. It is hard in these modern days for a man to secure a good position who drinks. He need not be a drunkard to lose his standing in the walks of commerce. The habit of drinking is so certain in its results that every position of responsibility demands a total abstainer. Think not that you can be a secret drinker and deceive your friends and the world. The man who hands the intoxicant to you over the bar, finds pleasure in speaking of your weakness in some manner. Better heed the truths of this lesson.

The story is told of little Mary, who lay dying. The child had been struck upon the spine by her drunken father. Gathered about her was a group of neighbors, one of the number being the rum-seller patronized by the father. Some said: "It was the blow that killed her." The dying child heard the remark, and, looking the liquor dealer in the face, gasped: "You did it," and died. Were all the truth known with respect to the relation of cruelty and crime to the liquor traffic, that sentence of little Mary would doubtless find just application in thousands of instances.

Moderate Drinking.

Expert insurance actuaries confirm this opinion by pronouncing even moderate drinkers less desirable risks, as a rule, than total abstainers. Says a president of a prominent insurance company: "I have had occasion to note the deaths in a large group of persons whose habits, in their own eyes, as well as of their friends and physicians, were temperate, but who were habitual users of beer. When the observation began they averaged under middle life. They were selected applicants for insurance. Presently death began among them. The mortality was astounding, and still more remarkable in the manifest cause and manner. They were for the most part apparently in robust health, full muscles, increasing weight and florid faced; but a touch of cold or malaria would ensue, and, instantly, some acute disease was in violent action in ten days or less, ending in death. It was as though the body had been kept fair outside, while within it was eaten to a shell, collapsing at the first stroke. This," he adds, "has been my observation of beer drinking everywhere. It is peculiarly deceptive at first, but thoroughly destructive at last."

"The case is cited of a fine appearing specimen of physical strength—a portly six-footer, aged 50, but with complexion, vivacity of spirit and step of a youth of 25. He took his occasional glass for years, for a time seemingly none the worse for it—but the break came at last. A chronic complaint resulted from the long stowed away poison in his system. He was a year in dying—the entire alimentary canal a mass of disease. He left a legacy to his children not named in his will! scrofula eating up one during a period of fifteen years; insanity the sad case of another, while the third was next door to imbecility."

—Exchange.

MULES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for good young mules or real estate, one large Missouri raised, black jack with white points. He's in fine shape and all right in every particular. W. C. PENNINGTON, Royse City, Tex.

MULES—17 big Rice mules for sale. KING HOWARD, Sealy, Tex.

FOR SALE—30 head of good, gentle farm work mules, 5 to 8 years old, 15 1-2 to 16 1-2 hands high, weight 1100 to 1300 pounds; also 40 head of Al yearling mules, perfectly gentle, out of No. 1 mares and by fine jacks, good colors; will make mules 15 to 16 hands high. J. H. ROOPER, Itasca, Tex.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

- The Texas Stock Journal;
- The Texas Farm Journal;

RANCHES.

RANCH FOR SALE—Eight sections school land, one and one-half section patented land, with alternate sections leased and fenced in 18-section pasture; 11 1/2 miles wire fence; good well, windmill, tank, etc.; one 4-room house, one 2-room house, sheds, corrals, etc.; 130-acre farm in cultivation, produced fine crop this year. This would make ideal stock ranch or farm. Price \$10,000, \$6000 cash, balance in two yearly payments. Address J. M. TERRELL, Channing, Tex.

THE OLD RAY RANCH—This ranch, consisting of 2,347 acres of land, is situated on the Nueces river, in the eastern part of McMullen county, Texas, the eastern line of the county making the east line of the ranch, its entire length. The ranch is about fourteen miles long, north and south, by about six miles wide, east and west, and the Nueces river runs through it in a northeasterly direction, about one-third of the average distance from the north to the south line. All its outside fencing is very good, and in good repair, the eastern or "County Line" fence being new and particularly well built. There is a fairly good ranch house, sheds, etc., and all the inside fencing is in good repair. The Nueces river, a never failing source, is the principal water supply, but there are two large tanks in the southern part of the ranch, which, though partially broken by the heavy rains during last winter, still hold a considerable amount of water and could be repaired at very little expense. The ranch is fenced into convenient pastures and "traps" for gathering cattle, is all fine grass land, and at least one-third of it is as fertile as the celebrated black waxy lands of North and Central Texas and is of the same color and adhesive nature. The bottom lands, along the Nueces, are as fertile as any in the world, and what is known as "Sincajo Flats" is a large tract of excellent, level, black land, besides various wide, flat fertile valleys along Live Oak creek and the various ravines draining the ranch. There is, at present, a luxuriant growth of mesquite, and the various gamma grasses in the valleys and on the bottoms and mesa lands, and the hills are covered with guajillo (waxeh) and other brush and shrubs, so valuable for winter browsing. This ranch is that part of what is known, or was formerly known, as the West & Fant ranch, which lies in McMullen county, and take its name from a man named Ray, who first settled on it. It lies adjoining the ranch of Dr. C. F. Simmons, of liver medicine fame, his ranch lying directly east of it. It is one among the best small ranches in Southwest Texas and is a bargain, and can be had on easy terms. Write for information to Box 375, Fort Worth, Tex.

RANCH FOR SALE—In Hemphill county, 6400-acre ranch in solid body, 25 miles from Oklahoma line, southwest corner Hemphill county, 5 miles from railroad and 8 miles from Miami on Southern Kansas railroad; at least 800 acres fine tillable valley land, clay subsoil, remainder very best rolling grass land, not rough. Mesquite and sage grass; 100 acres in fine state of cultivation, another 100 acre field preparatory; ranch subdivided in 5 pastures, with 3 wells and 16-foot tubs and 4 fine tanks; good ranch house and chicken house; 200 feet of excellent sheds; granary, with driveway through, costing \$500, and a good barn; all improvements comparatively new; 4 spans of mules, 1 span of work horses, 3 good saddle horses; double gang Cassey and Hancock 3 disc gang, McCormick broadcast binder, McCormick row binder, Heter, drill, disc harrow, steel harrow and Rain wagon; all machinery comparatively new. \$4 per acre; patented, good title; over one-half purchase price for 5 years at 2 per cent interest. H. G. HENDRICKS, Amarillo, Tex.

REAL ESTATE.

ON THE INTERURRANLY, in Grand Prairie for sale, healthful location, beautiful scenery, fine artesian water; prices reasonable. E. W. DALLAS, Grand Prairie, Tex.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—65 acres of fine black waxy and black sandy land, seven miles from Fort Worth, in the edge of the prairie; house, crib, plenty water; price \$30 per acre; \$250 cash, balance \$500 a year. 150 acres sandy loam land 10 miles from Fort Worth on gravel road; 80 acres in cultivation, balance timber, pasture, good grass; 8 acres in orchard and vineyard; very good house, barn and outbuildings; nice location, near schools, churches and stores; free mail route by the place daily; price \$17.50 acre; \$400 cash, balance easy terms. 50 acres good black sandy and sandy loam, 6 miles from Fort Worth, on gravel road; near schools and churches; near railroad station; price \$20 per acre; \$250 cash, balance \$150 a year; will take 25 to 100 head of cattle in or either of the above places, or will take horses and mules. Write for pamphlet containing list of farms. HAMPTON A. MORRIS, 1407 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.

1200 ACRES of land; over 600 acres of black sandy land in fine state of cultivation, balance good grass, over 100 acres fine pecan grove; abundance of timber for farm, pecan, oak, cedar, etc.; plenty of fine building stone on land; good church house, good school near by; three flowing artesian wells on farm, plenty to irrigate a large portion of the farm, and Brazos river runs three-fourths of the way around it; one rock house, two rooms 16x16 each, with hall, side rooms and front gallery; large 2 1/2 house for barn, and eight tenant houses; good peach orchard; several springs of fine water; a fine fruit and vegetable farm combined with good ranch. Price \$12,000; half down, balance to suit purchaser. We have a great number of farms from \$500 to \$30,000 for sale, as fine fruit and vegetable country and as healthy as there is in Texas. Write or come and see. GLEN ROSE REAL ESTATE CO., Glen Rose, Tex.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—A fancy lot of feeder three-year-old steers, 165 head good condition, gentle and hornless. Call on or address J. M. STONE, Eldorado, Tex.

TEN FULL BLOOD, one and two-year-old Durham bulls for sale at a bargain; got by Prince Polked, a registered double standard Durham. O. C. LANE, Santa Anna, Tex.

500 GOOD INDIAN STEERS, fours, in fine shape, near Atoka, I. T.; price \$28, if sold by November 1. Come, don't write. WM. M. DUNN, Atoka, I. T.

PREFERRED FOR SALE—350 Coleman county raised steers, coming fours, in fine shape, on good grass. W. T. KNOX, Coleman, Tex.

RANCH, CATTLE AND GOATS FOR SALE—Twelve section ranch in Edwards county, nine miles from county seat, all fenced, one good ranch house, pens, small horse pasture, two good wells, plenty of water and grass. 500 head of stock cattle, 80 head 2-year-old steers, well bred and in good condition; 200 head registered Angora goats, 1500 head of Angora goats. J. D. PEPPER, Rock Springs, Tex.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—The finest herd of thoroughbreds in Texas. About 30 head, located near Fort Worth. If you want to buy something highly bred in that line, come and see them, or address J. B. MITCHELL, Fort Worth.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE—I have for sale an extra fine registered Hereford bull, three years old. Also registered bulls and heifers, well bred and fine individuals, from 12 to 24 months old, bred and raised here, two miles south of Austin. Dr. E. W. HERNDON, Austin, Tex.

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

FARMS.

WESTERN OKLAHOMA places for sale or exchange; fine agricultural lands. Address Box 31, Cheyenne, Okla.

FOR SALE—Rich, well improved Brazos bottom farm, 2000 acres, above overflow, going at \$40,000; half cash, balance trade. I have bargains for exchange; what have you? Write to-day. Box 272, Marlin, Tex.

2500 ACRES land in Moore county, Texas, all on the Plains, all fenced, good 3-room house, good well, windmill; will sell or trade. Price \$4500. Address Box 24, Dumas, Tex.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—An ideal suburban home and stock farm; 1100 acres of finest land in Texas. 350 in cultivation, remainder in three pastures, with running water; fine pecan groves; 5 well-equipped tenant houses; landlord's house of 8 rooms, with bathroom, cellar, smokehouse and store rooms, deep well, abundant water and windmill; large stone barn, with ample sheds and cribs; with-in ten minutes' drive of county seat, which has six churches, richly endowed college, fine academy, good public school, oil mill, ice factory, telephone and electric light systems. This is a magnificent property. An exceedingly desirable location for dairy, stock or hog farm, and excellently arranged for either or all these purposes. Within three hours' ride of Fort Worth, the great live stock center of Texas. This is a proposition of a lifetime. 75 head of cattle for sale. Address Lock Box 105, Stephenville, Tex.

LAND FOR SALE—Improved farms from \$5 to \$5 per acre, owing to improvements. For particulars write W. T. RICHARDSON, Brashear, Hopkins Co., Tex.

BLACK WAXY FARMS, improved, in the famous Itasca Valley, in Hill Co., at \$30 to \$50 per acre. ED WILKINSON & Co., Itasca, Tex. Write for price list.

FOR BARGAINS in large or small farms in the famous Wichita valley or Red River valley in Wichita county, write McGLASSON & JONES, Wichita Falls, Tex.

TEXAS school land for sale; forty-four sections in one body in Hansford county, or in any size tracts to suit purchaser, at \$1 per acre. Also some Beaver county (Oklahoma) land for sale at prices that will interest you. Call on or address JORDAN & LANGSTON, Guymon, Ok.

AGENTS WANTED.

MANAGER WANTED—Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this county and adjoining territory for well and favorably known house of solid financial standing. \$20.00 straight cash salary and expenses, paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced; position permanent. Address MANAGER, 610 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—If this ad. catches the eye of a live ambitious party who desires to earn a handsome income, write us for our Money-Making Proposition selling Stereoscopic goods. Our agents are positively making from \$5 to \$15 daily above expenses. Address WILLIAM F. ESHELMAN, Waxahachie, Tex.

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

NURSERYMEN.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS by the million; 100 acres. Special prices; descriptive list free. Full line fruit trees and ornamentals. ALVIN FRUIT AND NURSERY CO., Alcoa, Tex.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OWN your homes. Work for yourself. Be somebody. The best place to do this is in the Abilene county, the best part of Texas. For particulars apply to or write HESS & CO., Abilene, Tex.



NATIONAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

Home office, Indianapolis, Ind.

OFFICERS:

James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., president.
Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex., vice president.
Arthur Dixon McKinney, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary.
Hiram Miller, Indianapolis, treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Sid Conger, Shelbyville, Ind.,
Hon. Fremont Goodwine, Williamsport, Ind.
E. A. Hirshfield, Indianapolis, Ind.
Hiram Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.
Arthur Dixon McKinney, Indianapolis, Ind.
Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex.
James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
There are other officials yet to be named.

STATE SOCIETY

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

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

Some people think the plan of the A. S. of E. should be modified to provide for county and state unions. Their might be advantages in such a change. The idea of the originator of the plan was to keep it as simple as possible—to have no interference between the local union or member, and the National union. The idea was for crop reports to come direct from the member or local union and reports of markets, advice about prices, marketing, etc., direct from the National union to the member. This is a matter that can be discussed at the first annual meeting, beginning Dec. 7.

Sick Benefits.

Another feature that is frequently mentioned that should be incorporated in the objects of the A. S. of E., are sick benefits. This will properly come in the insurance object, all other objects were to wait for the accomplishment of the first object: To secure profitable prices. Yet at the annual meeting the insurance object, including sick benefits, may be taken up and it may be decided to start them at once.

Secrets and a Ritual.

Still another thing that is frequently brought up is to make the A. S. of E. a secret organization. While the farmers, co-operating for profitable prices and all other objects as set forth in the declaration of the society, need have no secrets from other people and classes there is no particular objection to a simple ritual if the majority of members favor it. It is quite proper that this and all other questions be disposed of at the next meeting. Interested people should attend, and content for what they think is right, equitable and the greatest good for the greatest number.

THE REAL ENEMY AT HOME.

The chief trouble with the farmers—and which delays co-operation with them—is the very general attitude of suspicion among themselves, of outside people and antagonism to other classes. But why should they be censured for this? Have not the conditions under which they have been compelled to do business fostered such suspicion and antagonism? Have not other classes always imposed on them? Have they not been deprived the independence which broadens character and which dims our eyes to the sins of others? Under the old system they believed they were justified in putting the best apples on top and the dirty seed in the bottom of the bag. If the speculators may rob them of millions of dollars on their corn, or wheat, or cotton, or hogs; or the commission men fix the markets to induce them to ship their apples, potatoes, etc., in great quantities and then put the price down and take them in for a song, then they feel that they

are justified in resorting to trickery also in dealing with these same tricksters. Only a few days ago a noted divine admitted that the business man who undertook to do business and be a Christian was greatly handicapped. Thus there is a premium on dishonesty, and the old rule "honesty is the best policy" is seldom followed.

However, as far as the farmer is concerned, all this can be changed. The strength of his position—if he will only occupy it—puts him in a different class from any other business men. If he will only get into a condition that he can control his own business, he can afford to deal fairly and honestly with his fellowman; all his suspicions can be put aside because none can take advantage of him, and he need not antagonize any other business or class, because all will look to him for what they need for their welfare, comfort and business.

The farmers real enemies are now at their home. They are, first, lack of knowledge of conditions and how they are produced; second, the remedy. Education must change them until they appreciate the first and understand the second, then there will be a foundation on which to erect a machine of co-operation.

Farmers don't need to fight for freedom, and independence. They don't need to antagonize anybody or anything. All they need to do is to attend to their own business—produce crops as in the past, but market them in a business way. This is not much to learn. The education can quickly be acquired if those who have converted to the plan of co-operation and graduated from the school of organization by farmers will help to educate others the farmers' hard problems will be solved in a very short time. Just as long as the farmers have a monopoly of the food that sustains the life of human beings and domestic animals; of clothing, pure air, and sunshine, who dare say that they cannot make a declaration of independence and enforce the declaration against all the powers of the world.—Up-to-Date.

STRAWS OR BROKEN REEDS.

The talk about a farmers' trust provoked many flippant allusions which are bound to be followed in the end by profound repentance. The American farmer of the year of grace, 1903, is by a conservative measurement, a million miles from being a joke. Those pictures which portray him with his hair and beard filled with hayseed and his face with rustic vacuity are vastly greater travesties on truth than they are on the farmer. Don't "josh" the granger unless you are prepared by-and-by to laugh out of the other side of your mouth. Don't be so foolhardy as to get gay about the trust the "embattled farmers" are preparing to organize. Please bear in mind that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller and all of the great captains of industry of their "kidney" are beginning to wax effete. They have about played out their string. The farmer enters the arena with resources at his command which makes all of the weapons of the captains of industry look like straws or broken reeds. What is steel, or iron, or lumber, or glass, or even kerosene, compared with bread and meat? What if it should ever come to pass where the farmers by way of rightful reprisal, should say: "Pay or starve!" Ah, what then? Even the multi-millionaires must have bread.—The Herald, Olean, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

ASTHMA CURE—Best remedy on earth for asthma. Address J. B. JONES, Milburn, Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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, 238 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRINGDALE HERD of Poland-Chinas; nice lot of sows, granddaughters of the big boar, Catcher, the great St. Louis Fair winner; bred to a grandson of Perfect, I Know and Short Stop. C. W. THOMAS, Pottsboro, Tex.

FOR SALE—Seventy-five Pit Game stags. T. A. ATKISSON, Lone Oak, Tex.

ARITHMETIC SELF TAUGHT—Do not despair because through neglect you have forgotten what you once learned about Arithmetic. Prof. Spangenberg's New Method requires no teacher. 194 pages; price 50 cents. Best book ever published. GEO. A. ZELLER, Pub., 113 S. 4th, St. Louis, Mo. Established 1870.

HOWARD PAYNE Business College, Brownwood, Tex., best shorthand teachers, best equipment, best inducements, literary course without additional charge. Catalogue prepaid.

I MAKE AND SELL strictly pure Rib-bone Cane Syrup with all its sugar; the best cheaper than adulterations cost. Address J. R. McGUIRE, Wharton, Tex.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Banded Plymouth Rocks and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. J. B. MATHESON, Kennedale, Tex.

EXTENSION AXLE NUTS—Make an old buggy run like a new one. Quick sellers; profitable. Agents wanted. HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO., Box 158, Potluc, Mich.

HEAVES cured permanently. Send 50c cash for recipe. H. E. SMITH, Red Oak, Tex.

WE PAY \$22 a week and expenses to men with rig to introduce Egyptian poultry compound to farmers. EGYPTIAN CO., Dept. H, Parsons, Kan.

LADIES—When in need send for free trial of our never failing remedy. Relief sure and certain. PARIS CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 24, Milwaukee, Wis.

ANY FARMERS' CLUB, merchant or any one sending me a check for five hundred dollars I will send them five hundred bushels of my fine premium prolific cotton seed and one fine Shorthorn bull and cow; the bull coming three, deep red with white spots on flank, will weigh 1400 pounds; registered cow, is deep red and a beauty, with her second calf, will drop calf in the spring. Any one sending me a check for four hundred dollars I will send four hundred bushels of my seed and the registered bull, or a very fine Vanderbilt sow with ten fine pigs just weaned; she cost me one hundred dollars. The one sending me a check for three hundred dollars gets three hundred bushels of seed and a fine Shorthorn cow. The one sending check for two hundred dollars gets two hundred bushels of seed and a fine young Shorthorn bull. One sending me a check for one hundred gets a fine pair of Vanderbilt pigs and one hundred bushels of seed. One sending me a check for fifty dollars gets fifty bushels of seed and one fine pig. Vanderbilt stock. One sending me a check for \$25 gets twenty-five bushels of seed and one of my famous cultivators. Address GEORGE W. TRUITT, La Grange, Ga.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Four horse power steam engine and six horse power boiler; almost new and in perfect condition. F. H. CAMPBELL & CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—English blue grass seed. J. G. HINISH, Eureka, Kan.

NOTICE, STOCKMEN AND FARMERS—Hutchison's Bighead Liniment is guaranteed to cure bighead, swellings, fistula, splint and spavin, removes wind calls and set-fasts, a specific for rheumatism, also death to screw worms. Manufactured by J. C. HUTCHISON, Queen City, Tex.

"LADIES' GUIDE," 20c stamps. Address BENJ. THOMPSON, Miles City, Montana.

SEND one dollar for fistula recipe that will cure any case in the world. Address Box 45, Munday, Tex.

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.

FOR SALE—Greyhound pups from registered stock, \$5 each. CARL REESE, Josephine, Tex.

COW BOYS' BOOTS SPECIALTY—We make anything in the line of Boots and are strictly up-to-date; nothing but the best stock used, and put up in first-class shoemaking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. A. H. BOEGEMAN, Hillsboro, Tex.

MANAGER WANTED in this county and adjoining territories to represent and advertise an old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21 weekly, with expenses additional, paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expenses advanced, and horse and carriage furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address SECRETARY, 600 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU want a bargain in a complete gin plant in good location, address Box 268, Van Alstyne, Tex.

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.

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. 912½ Congress Ave., P. O. Box 641, Houston, Texas.

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 HOMER, San Antonio, Texas.

SWINE

More care is necessary in weaning fall pigs than spring litters.

During the season of growth the ideal pasture for hogs is alfalfa. They can be "finished" in grain later on.

The swine breeder who keeps his hogs in close confinement, without sufficient exercise, should not complain when breakdowns occur. Under such circumstances these were to here been expected.

CAUSES OF STUNTED PIGS.

Sometimes these are caused by an inherited disability to make use of the food given them, but probably more often by conditions after birth. If they are watched, it will be found that the other pigs are driving them from the teats and later from the trough, says Farmers' Review. Having once become weakened they are less able than the other pigs to fight for their food and have to be satisfied with short rations. It is evidently a part of the plan of nature to eliminate the weakling as a breeder. However, these same pigs, if given a chance at the teats and the trough, often develop into good sized hogs and prove profitable. We would not, however, advise using such an animal as a breeder. The hint that nature has given us should be taken. We agree with her in wanting for breeders only the most vigorous.

BALANCED RATIONS AND ECONOMY.

Much progress has been made of late in the science of hog feeding, the result being a better distribution of the nutrients and more rigid economy at the same time. Continued high priced corn has helped this movement, as feeding in later years has not been so exclusively on corn. This is especially true in regard to young and growing hogs. Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin, says that barley is especially desirable for growing hogs, on account of its higher per cent of protein, and he says that oats in the proportion of one-third ground oats to two-thirds corn meal have been fed with good results. Whole oats scattered thinly on the floor is reported excellent for brood sows when maintenance and not rapid gain is desired. Sorgum seed meal fed wet had a feeding value of about 55 per cent of that corn meal. Hogs maintained themselves and made some gain on sorghum syrup skimming alone. When fed with corn meal good gains were made.

A NEW SWINE DISEASE.

Dr. D. E. Salmon has issued a circular from the Bureau of Animal In-

POLAND CHINA.

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T. R. SANDIDGE,

Route 2, Smithfield, Tex., breeder of registered Poland China hogs, Angora goats, bred gilts ready to ship. Write me for particulars.

FOR SALE—

Choice Poland-China pigs by best boars in the United States. Write for prices. A. B. JOHNSON & CO., Cisco, Tex.

BRAYSON COUNTY

Poland Chinas for sale. Bred Gilts: 1 January and 4 February males; also a choice lot of May pigs ready to ship. A. ILLER, Box 235, Sherman, Tex.

FOR SALE—

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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.

HOGS! HOGS! HOGS!

The new type of Hogs—Guinea-Essex. I now have an established breed, all solid black; short, thin ears; short head; long, low, broad backs; matures early; can be fattened any age—in fact, are always fat; very prolific. Pigs and young hogs for sale. WELTON WINN, Santa Anna, Tex.

dustry in Washington, dealing with the experiments recently conducted with what is believed to be a new disease of swine discovered in Southwestern Iowa. In that part of the Trans-Mississippi country outbreaks of especial virulence attracted the attention of the department officials and swine were exposed to infection, then shipped by express to the Bureau experiment station near the National Capital. It is announced that the experiments made with these pigs have shown that the causative germ of the malady is not identical with that which produces hog cholera, though the general symptoms of the disease are the same and the lesions on post-mortem examination are similar.

Experiments to test the effect of contagion through the inoculation of disease germs are described as follows by a contributor to the Breeders' Gazette:

Inoculation of rabbits and guinea pigs with infective fluid from the sick pigs did not produce results whereas treatment with the bacilli of hog cholera brought about the characteristic symptoms. In order to determine that the germs were not the same the most careful filtration of the infective fluid was obtained and while none of the cholera germs was present the disease was produced in its most virulent form. It appears that the period of incubation is about seven days and the course of the malady about seven days more, the pigs dying in about a fortnight from exposure in infection. The disease is highly contagious, healthy pigs being allowed to come in contact with sick ones almost invariably becoming ill in the regulation time.

The circular is concluded with the statement that while the symptoms of this disease are apparently identical with those of cholera, still not one case of chronic cholera was developed. This has led the bureau scientists to suggest that perhaps in all outbreaks of acute cholera among swine there is another agent at work as well as the specific cholera germ, and that this agent is the one which is responsible for the outbreaks of the malady under investigation at the present time. In other words, the Bureau suggests that in an outbreak of acute hog cholera there is a mixed infecting agent composed of the true cholera germ and that producing the disease described, but entirely distinct from the cholera germ.

The Bureau states that the usual preventive methods, such as isolation of sick animals and the disinfection of all lots, pens, yards, and troughs with carbolic acid and lime, will be found sufficient to prevent the spread of the disease. The experiments are being continued and the results will be published later in more extended form.

THE BONE OF THE HOG.

This is a part of the hog which produces much discussion, as we have three divisions on the bone question. Some breeders want the heavy bone, others the light bone, and others the medium bone. The different expert associations will meet throughout the next two months, and breeders will study the hog, bone and all. The following points on bone present the question in an interesting manner and are worthy of attention:

Size of bone does not seem to be the index of its strength. There is a fineness of structure in bone that is necessary to greatest strength. This quality of bone goes with highest vitality or complete development of all the parts that go to make up the animal of highest type and fullest development. No man has as yet seen the bullock of abnormally large bone take a prize at the fat stock-show for the best beast on foot or on the block, and until the animal law of growth is changed no man ever will find prize winners among the big, spongy-boned brutes. The animal of highest vitality is the one with strength of muscle, bone, fibre and every vital organ above the average. The big spongy bone always means low vitality. Its texture and coarseness is an index of flesh and skin. The coarse boned beast is a poor handler.

Quality of bone is of first importance, and it seems impossible to find this along with abnormal bigness. The size


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Lv. SAN ANGELO.....	3.30 P. M.
Ar. TEMPLE.....	1.30 A. M.
" FORT WORTH.....	7.20 A. M.

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and quality of bone may be affected by character of feed, but this cannot wholly overcome the inherited effect of selection and heredity. The highest quality of bone is the product of good breeding and judicious feeding. The eye cannot always detect the quality of bone in the living animal, but the practiced eye along with the practiced hand, can tell much of the quality and texture.

The extremes of bigness and smallness of bone are to be avoided. Each has its objections. The bone of greatest excellence is found between the two extremes. After the breeders have been selected let it be borne in mind that quality is easily affected by feeding. This means the feed must not be all corn, or of the fat forming kind, but must furnish the elements for making bone and fibre as well as fat. The Nebraska and Utah experiments are showing that alfalfa or middlings or grass should always be fed with corn, as they so balance the ration as to insure better and cheaper growth and greater vitality because of better bone and vital organs.

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WOMANS DEPARTMENT

"It's mostly a case of management in this world," remarked the wise woman.

"Of bad management, you mean," snapped the bachelor. His dinner had disagreed with him, and he felt pessimistic.

"Don't let an incompetent cook put you at odds with the whole sex. But seriously, I am willing to admit part of your statement. There are lots of women in this world who are shocking bad managers, and they ought to be ashamed of themselves."

"You might divide them into three classes—those who can't manage their personal affairs, those who can't manage their households and those who can't manage other people," growled the bachelor.

"And not a bad idea," she agreed. "Take the first class, for instance. Who is not familiar with the woman who always dashes in at the last minute, who goes through life out of breath, keeping appointments by the skin of her teeth, so to speak? She never has time to brush her hair properly, to do her mending or to write her letters. And whose fault is it half the time? Her own. She does not manage properly. She dawdles over one thing to rush through a hundred as a consequence. And who has not met the woman whose wardrobe never 'jibes,' whose hats never match her gowns and who always has something the matter with every dress she owns? She is the woman who spends recklessly on small things and never has any money for the large ones. She will go out to buy a winter suit and happen across a millinery and neckwear sale. Result, two new hats and half a dozen 'ridiculously cheap' fancy stocks, but no suit. And she will pay \$6 or \$7 for tulle bows and artificial flowers to go on old gowns and then have to wear her shabby last winter's shoes. Of course this sort of woman never keeps accounts nor does she try to apportion her income in a



"WILDLY COUNTING HER MONEY." sensible manner—that is, she may try for two or three days, but she never keeps it up."

"And the woman who can't manage her household? Aha!" chortled the bachelor.

"Yes; the woman who cannot manage her own household. I agree with you in saying 'aha!' She is a wonder. The family eats partridge one day and pea soup the rest of the week. She economizes by shaving a dollar off the servants' wages. Result, a poor servant who throws away more in one week than a decent one would in a month, and as the poor servant has no art at fixing over things the family lives on roasts, steaks and chops, while the remnants are thrown away and the bones ditto, while the soup they should furnish is bought in cans, and the bread and pastry are also purchased from a nearby expensive bakery."

"And of course the servants and the children run wild?"

"Why not? There is no routine, no fixed time for anything. The silver

may be cleaned on Tuesday or on Wednesday or on any old day or not at all for that matter. And the children learn scraps of everything inside and outside school and not enough of any one thing to amount to a row of pins. They also learn to spend money recklessly and to do just about as they please until one day they are brought face to face with life and fall miserably. Then what happens? The weak, foolish, bad manager of a mother blames them for being extravagant, superficial, unreliable and lazy, all of which she herself taught them unconsciously. Good heavens! Is it just to expect a child suddenly to go in the opposite direction from the one it has been led in for so many years? Children are the raw material in a large sense."

"And the woman who can't manage others?"

"Why, she simply has not learned to deal with her own kind. People either walk over her and have no respect for her or else they quarrel with her all the time. And it is her own fault. There is a way of repelling familiarity, of avoiding the people we don't like and of attracting the people we do, of turning aside a quarrelsome disposition and of meeting an insult in a dignified manner. And if a woman doesn't know how to do these things she'd better learn. That's all."

MAUD ROBINSON.

THE SILLY GIRL.

"Ah tee hee! Ah tee hee! Tschk! Tschk! Gr-r"—

Who has not been enraged at some time or other by that most enervating and senseless sound, a giggle? And there never is any cause for it so far as any one can see.

Some doctors say giggling is due to an affection of the nerves and ought to be treated gently, but I think it is an affection of the brain and ought to be nipped in the bud by the mother of the girl as promptly and as effectively as



A PERPETUAL GIGGLE.

possible. A merry, smiling girl is a sight worth seeing, a girl with a sense of humor is a treasure, but a silly girl is a pest most people would run away to avoid if they could. The trouble is they can't always.

I have come to the conclusion that the silly girl thinks she is attractive. If she did not she would not confine her giggling almost exclusively to public places, where she can be seen and appreciated.

"Oh, I just had the sillies!" was the excuse given by one schoolgirl after she had giggled through an entire performance of an eminent tragedian and had suddenly during the climax burst into such a snort that an usher requested her to vacate her seat.

"Oh, she is young. She will get over it. It is because she is so full of spirits," you hear a fond mother explain. Oh, but she won't get over it until she receives some humiliating lesson, and don't flatter yourself, my dear madam, that it is because she is full of spirits.

How inane it is to talk to a girl whose hand is always halfway up to her mouth to hide a perpetual giggle! How wearing to the nerves to have to live with her!

A FREE FIGHT.

THERE was a new baby in the roadside house. Its mother was a sweet, glad girl, only nineteen. Its father kept a grocery next door to his home on the country road, and, more's the pity, a whisky saloon was attached to the grocery. The young father was one of his own best customers in the drinking shop. Neighbor men gathered in the evening to "make Zeef treat off his daughter." Zeef was only too willing. Then a high official of the country "treated," too, and round after round of the maddening, burning whisky was swallowed. The official had a loaded pistol in his hip pocket. Among those "drinking off Zeef's daughter" was a big, red haired son of Mars with all the belligerency of the Martian temperament.

Presently howls, shouts, oaths, roars like those of an enraged bull, all mingled with the shrillest, most painful screams that ever pierced human ears, filled the air around that country whisky shop. The jumbled uproar sounded as though at least ten drunken lunatics were murdering one another. There never was din more infernal.

Three ladies, city women spending autumn days in that unpeaceful rural neighborhood, heard it. They were in a house near the saloon. It was odd, but the first thought of all three was one that never entered the mind of even the new baby's father. They looked at one another and said:

"They'll kill that poor woman and the baby, too, with their devilishness."

The girl mother lay upon her bed, with her hand on the baby's downy head, and heard it all and knew her husband was in the fray. Finally one of the three ladies rose and with a warlike mien marched into the highway and toward the battle ground.

"I can't stand this," she said.

Without a word the other two followed, not large women, but valiant in the strength of their cause. In this free fight the principal belligerents were the baby's father and the big red haired son of Mars. They were clawing and cuffing each other like two drunken tigers, as they were, though they were in God's image. The commander of the squad of three women dashed in between the baby's father and the red haired man. The red haired man, not knowing it was a woman who rushed in, turned and gave her a grip by the arm that made her howl with pain. His little son had hold of the red haired man's right leg, and the boy it was

woman squad had seized the big red haired man by the arm and was reasoning with him, asking him if he wanted to kill the young mother and her baby. He protested, with drunken tears in his voice, that he didn't, that he would die a thousand deaths himself first. The red haired man was a brave chap, chivalrous to women.

The second and third members of the feminine squad of three conveyed the red haired man home, one holding each arm, and saw that he stayed there—actually stood guard over him and talked him sober—till there was no more danger of his running back and renewing the fray. The fight, that might have resulted in murder, was ended. When it was over the leader of the feminine squad found something in her hand. She looked at it. It was Zeef's shirt, torn off his back, slit and rent from top to bottom. Moreover, it was neatly folded up. How, when or where she got it, above all, how it came to be carefully folded, the commander cannot tell to this day.

The next morning the baby's mother said: "It was all that Bink's fault, so it was. He hit poor Zeef's first. Besides, it's always customary for a man to get drunk when his first baby comes."

MARY L. BURNS.

POPULAR PATTERNS IN SILVERWARE.

Flower and foliage patterns in silverware extend from those of most charming simplicity to others of elaborate artistic development, and all find great favor this season.

THE NEW WOMAN.

In Boston a unique enterprise has been started by Christine Brown, Abby Morton Diaz and others. An organization called the Emerson Union For Ideal Culture has opened classes whose members will be educated to evolve the true Emersonian spirit. This means, according to the promoters of the union, a development of the highest ethical, aesthetic, spiritual and physical capabilities of the human being. An important part of the teachings will be on the subject of "Healing and Harmony Through Music," which the Emersonian folk advocate. People outside of Boston may belong to the organization.

The British Woman's Emigration association is doing great good in sending poor English working girls to Canada to grow up with the country. In northwest Canada, as in all the happy new countries, the hired girl is somebody treated usually as a member of the family. From April to the middle of October parties of respectable girls sail from England to Canada in charge of a matron who looks after them on the voyage. In Canada they are on their arrival forwarded to good homes already waiting for them. There they are respectfully treated and get good wages. Many a girl is thus saved from starvation and worse in British cities.

Common civility in a family and among acquaintances is not a bad thing. Did you ever consider that when you flatly contradict another you are as a matter of fact calling that person a liar?

Miss Anna C. Wallberg is a matron in the government immigration office at New York. She has lately passed the civil service examination for Chinese interpreter. Miss Wallberg is a woman of the new time. She is an author, a lecturer and a linguist, speaking Chinese fluently.

Women long ago proved that they can conduct farms as successfully as anybody. Grit, common sense and "hang on" are the requisites.

If any young lady whom you know is about to be married impress on her with all earnestness the necessity of beginning right with her husband in financial matters. While she is still able to influence him, even before marriage if possible, let her gently but firmly induce him to give her a regular money income, so much of his earnings as shall be suitable, but regular and dead sure. It is the only way.

A wife must not be a beggar, to wheedle from her husband every dime she gets.



"POPPER! POPPER! COME AWAY HOME!" who emitted the fiendish screeches that sounded like a siren steam whistle gone crazy.

"Popper! Popper! Come away home!" he screamed. Several country canines barked their best and loudest, scaling all the notes in the dog gamut.

After the momentary interruption at it again went the new baby's father and the redheaded man. In between them sprang the second of the squad of three city ladies. The third one grabbed the squalling boy by the neck and dragged him loose. She shook him.

"Shut your mouth! Shut up, I tell you!" she said. The boy shut.

Meantime the second member of the

MAVERICKS.

A. Herring and R. Rutherford have bought 9,000 acres off the Abe Millar ranch in Runnels county, at \$5.50 per acre.

A stock law election was held in Tarrant county last Friday, the proposition carrying by a good majority on a light vote.

Sam W. Snowden, of Kent county, has sold his three-section pasture and seventy-five head of cattle to Robert Ellis, for \$5000.

R. F. Echols has sold his Fuzzy creek pasture of 1458 acres in Runnels county to Frank Gernegross of Falls county for \$9,000 cash.

The A. M. Miller ranch, comprising 10,000 acres in Runnels county, has been sold by C. A. Doose for \$50,000. The name of the purchaser is not as yet made public.

California parties have recently purchased 10,000 head of cattle in New Mexico, which are now being shipped to California to be fed this winter on alfalfa. The cattle are being shipped out in strings of 1,000 each.

Edgar Halstead, of Honolulu, has purchased the San Jose ranch, located near El Paso, from Don Fernando Samanigo for \$36,000 in gold. There are 26,000 acres of land and some cattle included in the transaction.

The reason that Hereford has "won-out" in its contest for supremacy as a cattle shipping point with Canyon City is attributed to the fact that free pasturage is provided near that place, while Canyon City imposed a charge of 2 1/2 cents per head per day.

George Epperson of Llano has been in Mason county, vaccinating livestock for various ranchmen. About six hundred head of cattle were treated. Last season blackleg resulted in the death of many cattle in that section and the owners are taking precautions against it this year.

Richard Walsh, the big Panhandle cattleman, and J. A. and Murdo McKenzie of the Matador ranch have decided to enter some of the best cattle in their herds at the International show in Chicago. Two years ago the J. A.'s secured the sweepstakes prize, carrying off the blue ribbon over all carload fed stuff. The cattle were fed in Ohio, but bred on the famous Adair ranch.

In Montana it is estimated that fully \$100,000 worth of stock are lost every year from eating the loco weed. In Texas the loss is not so heavy, but the plant is so abundant that in many Panhandle pastures the ranchmen employ a force of men to dig it up and destroy it. On this account the ranchmen in West Texas are eagerly awaiting the announcement of an antidote for the poison which a government expert is said to have discovered.

There is no doubt but that the big rush of cattle to market this fall and winter is causing too high an estimate to be placed on the actual number of cattle in the country, observes the Colorado City correspondent of the Dallas News. From the way the markets are being daily glutted the man who is not posted would readily infer the very woods were full of 'em, but such is not the case by large odds. Conservative and well-posted cattlemen freely express the opinion that the number of cattle now in the country is infinitely less than two years ago, and the real situation so far as it has been disclosed amply supports the contention.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

Branch Bros. of El Campo marketed Saturday 26 steers, average 840 pounds, at \$2.40

A. M. Worsham sold 29 head of 871-pound cows, sent in from Henrietta, at \$2.05

Four heavy cows sold on this mark-

et Tuesday last of week at \$3.35. They averaged 1177, and at that price brought their owner \$39.43 apiece, or \$157.72 for the four.

J. P. McCoy from Bryson sold 26 head of 775-pound cows last Wednesday at \$1.85.

E. Dawson from Kingfisher, O. T., sold 92 pigs, averaging 97 pounds, at \$5.00.

L. H. Pruitt of Colorado had in Saturday 74 cows, averaging 863 pounds, which sold at \$2.25.

W. B. Lewis of Nacona was in with a load of 915 pound steers that brought \$2.75 per head.

Smith & McLain of Lindsey, I. T., had in Saturday 88 hogs averaging 234 pounds, which sold at \$5.

F. L. Patton, from Edmond, O. T., had in Saturday 72 hogs, averaging 225 pounds, which sold at \$5.05.

Byers Bros. were in with an even 100 head of steers from Jolly, that averaged 1060 and sold at \$3.05.

Robers Bros. of Frisco, had in one load of hogs early last week. Fifty-six head averaging 219 pounds sold at \$5.30, with 15 lights of 163 pounds average at \$5.30.

C. R. Morgan from Bowie, Tex., had on the market Thursday a mixed load of hogs and cattle. Ten hogs averaged 215 and topped the market at \$5.22 1/2, 10 of 280 sold at \$5.10, and 2 of 310 brought \$5. Eight cows averaging 820 brought \$2.

W. A. Parks of Ennis broke the cattle record for a month Friday when he marketed a load of 22 steers that averaged 1199 pounds and sold at \$3.90. They were high grade Shorthorns, aged three and four years, and had been fed on meal and hulls since May.

The remnant of G. J. Harmonson's sheep herd from Justin, Denton county, was marketed Tuesday of last week, five head bringing \$4. They were well graded Shropshires of 120 pounds average weight. All the other sheep in Mr. Hermanson's flock were killed by wolves recently.

FROM GRASS TO DRY FEED.

Changing stock from grass to dry feed is not as important as changing from dry feed to grass, unless they are taken from rich, succulent grass, and that is seldom done unless it be cattle intended to be put on feed, in which case it would be advisable to commence feeding on grass. Stock cattle are, as a rule, left in the pasture until after frost. The grass is soon dried up after frost comes. Stock can then be fed to advantage either on clover hay or corn fodder. I usually cut corn quite green, if the the pastures are dried up or are too short, and by the time corn is ready to cut up for fodder the stock are on dry feed, writes J. E. Waldron of Louisburg, Kas. In the spring I always feed dry feed when I turn on grass. They do not, as a rule, eat very much, but enough to keep them from scouring. Cattle turned on grass in the spring with no other roughage do not do any good for a long time on account of scouring, and by the time the grass is less washy the flies are ready to commence bothering them. I am convinced that stock of all kinds ought to have a little grain in the fall before they are put on dry feed, and there is nothing better than unthreshed oats or corn in the fodder.

The North American Beef company has been granted a concession by the Mexican government authorizing it to build and operate two meat-packing establishments, one in the city of Uruapan, state of Michoacan, and the other at a point near the line of Ferrocarril Veracruz al Pacifico.

Of the total gross earnings of the Rock Island railway system for the fiscal year just closed, amounting to \$44,000,000, transportation of agricultural products contributed 25.51 per cent and livestock 8.73 per cent.

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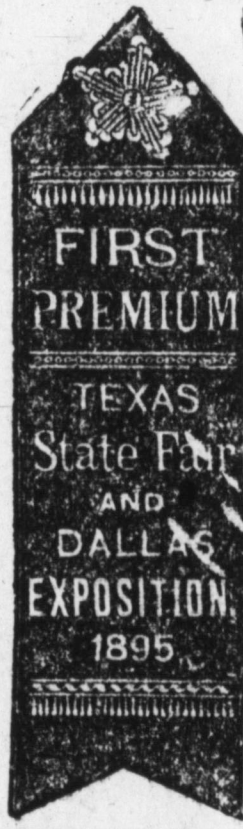
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Arriving in Buffalo	4:05 a. m.	6:50 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
Arriving in New York	3:15 p. m.	7:40 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
Arriving in Boston	5:30 p. m.	9:50 a. m.	10:10 p. m.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

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

Stopover Allowed on all Tickets via Niagara Falls Wabash Palace Dining Cars Meals Served in

NEW FAST, SOLID ST. LOUIS-ST. PAUL TRAIN

Leaving St. Louis	2:30 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	9:00 p. m.

HOURS OF VALUABLE TIME are saved by purchasing tickets via Wabash Route. Consult ticket agents of connecting lines, or address

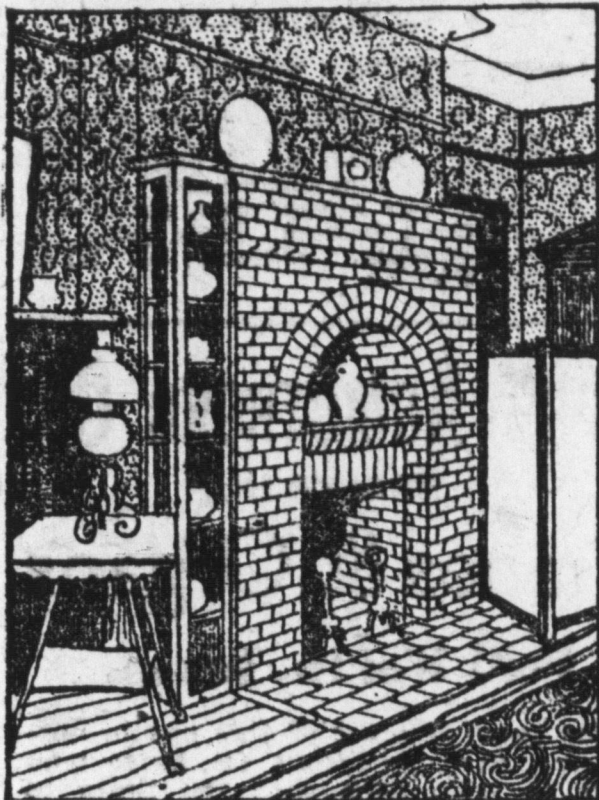
W. F. CONNOR, S. W. P. A. 353 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

Forty Centuries look down upon a perfected mode of travel

THE KATY FLYER

THE HOUSEHOLD

Outside of the movable furniture there is nothing of such importance in the room as the fireplace and mantel. This fact is hardly realized until the selection or restoration of a fireplace becomes necessary. Then the attention of the home maker is fixed upon

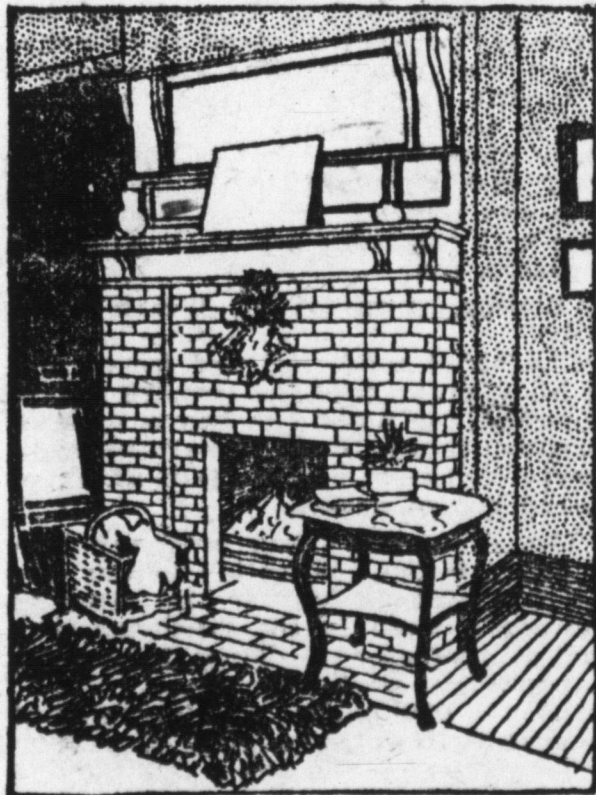


A DINING ROOM MANTEL

the details of construction and decoration, and every example in public and private buildings becomes suddenly invested with an absorbing interest.

The fireplace opening in colonial days was of great size in the kitchen, but smaller in the other rooms. The fire on the hearth was the only means of warming the rooms, and the chimneys were always placed where they could accomplish the most service. We wonder now, with our comfortable furnaces to assist our open fires, how our forefathers endured the winter cold with the fireplaces alone to give warmth.

In considering the modern fireplace we find that the more simple its design the less likely it is to be a disturbing element in the room. Often in renting a house the fireplace is most difficult to reconcile with otherwise tasteful arrangements. Brickwork in a mass declares its color so insistently that the rest of its surroundings must come into harmony with it. Light terra cotta and buff colored bricks take their places better in almost any color scheme than the dark red ones.



TASTEFUL MANTEL DECORATION

A pretty idea was lately carried out in a library in which red bricks were very conspicuous. This was to carpet the entire floor with a wool filling the exact tone of the bricks and to lay small rugs near the door and beside the hearth. In another home a two toned brick colored paper was adopted to distract the attention from the brick fireplace.

Fireplaces lined with brick have a more homelike, cozy appearance than those lined with iron, but the latter will stand more heat and harder wear than the brick.

The hearthstones may be of tiling or bricks, the bricks wearing better if put to much use than the tiles. The basket grate shown in the illustration "Tasteful Mantel Decoration" is convenient for either coal or wood fires. It is made with casters that permit it to be drawn forward a little after the fire is well started, helping to throw out the heat into the room.

Here the white woodwork of the

room has been carried into the mantel with a simple panel and brackets in which a plaster cast is introduced.

Andirons should not be used with a basket grate, but a low brass fender can be adopted. A good style of andirons is shown in the illustration "A Dining Room Mantel." If the real, old brass plates are not available there are modern reproductions of colonial types to be had. The cast brass is the best to buy, as it wears better than the cheaper grades of spun brass. In households where the time and attention cannot be given to keeping brass in proper condition the iron pieces may be substituted.—Designer.

OYSTERS PANNED IN THE SHELL.

Scrub the shells and dry them. Put them in a pan with the round side down. Place in a hot oven. When the shells open remove and take off the upper shell. Put two or three oysters in each shell, sprinkle with salt and pepper and dabs of butter and cover with buttered crumbs. Replace in the oven and brown.

Broad horizontal tucks across the front and back are a feature of many of the new shirt waists and blouses of a simple and practical kind.

The cut shows a design for a smart blouse for more important wear. Practically any soft material, such as silk



A SMART BLOUSE

and cashmere, will work out well for it. It is made with a series of tiny stitched tucks, facing away from each other and divided by rows of broad hemstitch or an open latticework of sewing silk, according to the material. Very up to date are the sleeves, with the close fitting upper part of tucked material, into which the full sleeve is set.

FASHION'S ECHOES.

Basqued bodices and coats find much favor.

Serge is still a favorite material for hard wearing gowns.

Monkey skin is seen in combination with ermine and miniver for fancy neck pieces.

The favorite walking costume will not be overloaded with gathers and platings this season.

There is a strong liking for fancy cloths, and at the same time plain cloths are much in demand.

Gowns of the autumn have a narrow galloon of black and white as a sort of finish to pel-rines and sleeves.

Mole is the skin most talked of in novelty furs. To just what extent it may be carried is difficult to say.

Covert cloth has extended its range from a coating to a suiting and is eminently smart as a variation on tweeds, serges and chevots.

Fringes have at last been accepted in the fashionable world, and they fill the long felt want for a pleasing finish to deep cape collars, fichus and sashes.

For smart street toilets boucle effects are particularly in evidence. They are shown in irregular and square patterns, with the raised knot of boucle of silk or a silky worsted.

The wearing of an empire scarf, a picture hat or a gown characterized by drooping lines is a matter of art, and one will be wise to follow more conventional styles if the proper effect cannot be achieved.

THE GUEST ROOM.

The refined beauty of our surroundings has rarely attained such perfection as in this the beginning of the twentieth century. In the cottage, the flat, the luxurious apartment, the fine residence, beauty reigns triumphant—beauty of form, coloring, texture, and everywhere the eye rests is delight to the physical senses.

It has become the custom of every woman to arise and adorn not only herself, but her home, to the best of her ability. Hostesses of today excel as never before, and visits are dreams of delight to their guests. Food is etherealized, and the rarest, costliest and most exquisite flowers and foliage are everywhere seen in lavish profusion. To such a pitch of perfection and luxury have we arrived.

And yet—I think there are quite as many "and yet's" in this world as "but's"—and yet, I repeat, speaking solely and most emphatically of bedrooms, the simplest, most ordinary comforts and necessities of everyday life are in some respects entirely forgotten or overlooked in almost two-thirds of the houses I stay in. Nearly half our life is spent in our bedrooms, by some principally in peaceful sleep, by others in weary wakefulness, and very little provision is made for the benefit, relief or comfort of either. Many a time and oft I have lain awake in most luxurious rooms, hungry both in body and mind. I have longed for even the driest and hardest of biscuits and groaned in spirit, envious at the mere thought of the literature that adorns the walls of our railway waiting rooms. A little time and thought, I will not say trouble, and what a difference would result as regards the comfort and happiness of the tired or wakeful guest. Let there be close by every bed a fair sized table and over it, quite low down, a small combined bookshelf and cupboard, the latter always empty for each guest. Fill the bookshelf with care, and do not consult only your own taste in literature—and, speaking of bookshelves (I say it with bated breath), a dictionary is sometimes useful to a "phonetic" guest. On the table place a cracker jar, and see that it is filled, a carafe of cold water and a tumbler. Smelling salts need not be forgotten, nor yet a fan in hot weather. Add a new magazine and light booklet, of which latter there is no lack.

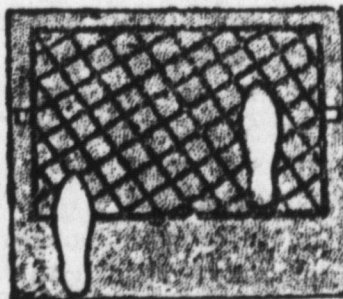
Whatever be the lighting of your house, never forget that a candle and box of matches are indispensable adjuncts to the bedside table.

Now we come to an important question. Reading in bed is only misery and calculated to irritate instead of soothe the mind if the reading be done under difficulties owing to want of or badly arranged light. Any light, be it gas, candle or electric, should be carefully shaded and placed as low as possible.

H. W. B.

A SEWING MACHINE WRINKLE.

In using a sewing machine I have learned to place the right foot on the treadle in the ordinary position, but the left with simply the toe touching the front edge. One gets far more power with less exertion than in the usual manner of placing both feet together. An old sewing machine manufacturer taught me long ago, says a Good Housekeeping correspondent.



USING THE TREADLE.

ULTRA SMART HAT TRIMMINGS.

Felt hats, beavers, lace and velvet creations carry out trimming touches of gold and silver, but mostly gold. The willow plume is a novelty that many will seize upon. The downward sweep of its feathers like a fringe is draped from under brims of picture hats with great success and grace. It suits some faces admirably and asserts that still continued long droop of shoulder seams and of trimmings. One very long cavalier plume is another ultra smart hat trimming which should never be worn by any but tall and stately women of the Juno type.—Vogue.

CHEESE BALLS.

One and one-half cupsful of grated cream cheese, one tablespoonful of flour, one-third teaspoonful of salt, one-

eighth teaspoonful of mustard, a few grains of cayenne, the whites of three eggs. Mix the cheese, flour, salt, and cayenne thoroughly, cut and fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff and dry, shape in balls the size of hickory nuts, roll in cracker meal and fry in deep fat.

CABBAGE SALAD.

Raw cabbage is said to be more digestible than cooked. A cabbage salad, made from a raw, crisp head of cabbage and served with a French dressing, is much improved if a little onion is rubbed in the bowl in which it is served.

HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

Buffalo bugs or moths show a decided preference for bright red.

To clean lacquered brass immerse it in strong, hot soda and water, brush with soap and rinse off in clean hot water.

When sweeping a hardwood floor begin at one corner of the room and brush with the grain of the wood. Use the soft brush.

In mending lace curtains dampen a piece of net with thin starch, draw the rent carefully together, place the net over it and press dry with a warm iron.

Plush goods and all articles dyed with aniline colors if faded from exposure to light will look as bright as ever after being sponged with chloroform.

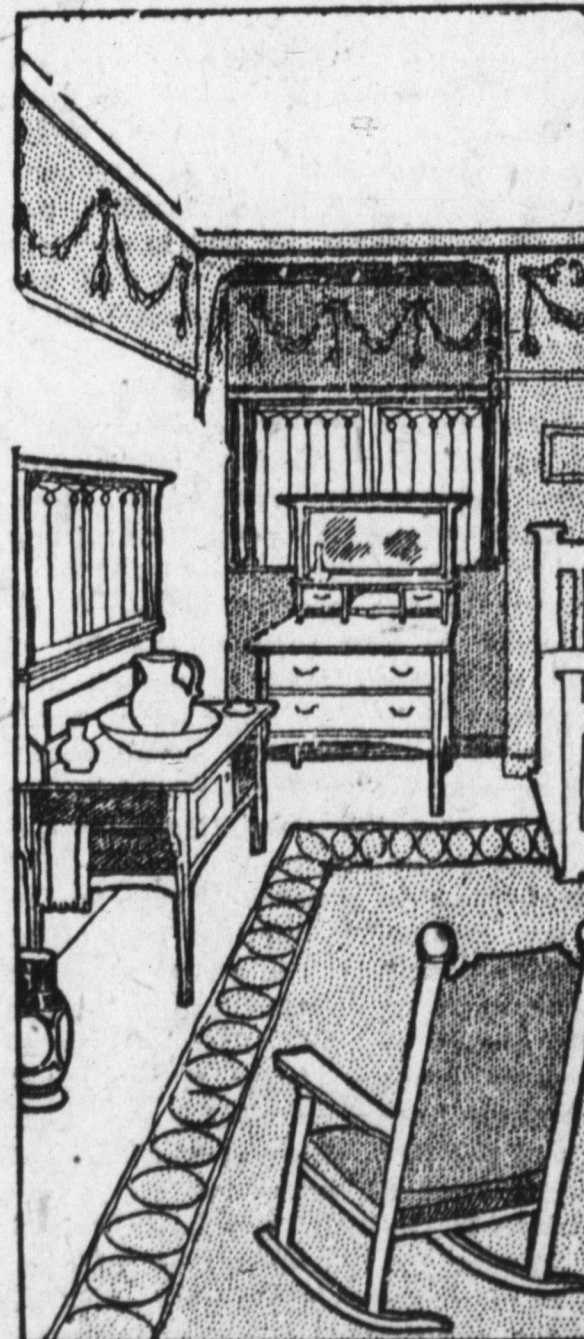
Rub soiled lace freely with cold starch until it forms a paste on it. Put it in the sun to dry, and when thoroughly dry rub off the starch and your lace will be nicely cleaned.

INEXPENSIVE FURNITURE.

The plain, unpolished mission furniture has grown very popular of late, because it is artistic, unpretentious and low priced.

At first it was used mainly for smoking and dining rooms, but now a variety of shapes make it possible to use it for other rooms as well. It is particularly effective when combined with brightly colored tapestries, cretonnes, etc.

The cut shows a bedroom furnished after this fashion. The green walls



A QUAIN BEDROOM.

have a darker green and red frieze. The windows are long, with fancy panes. The washstand is in front of one window, and the dressing table is in the alcove formed by the other. There is an art nouveau bed, and the coverlet is embroidered in green and white. The china is green and yellow. The sash curtains are embroidered in green. Long, narrow water colors in stained wood frames cover the walls, and the floor is of polished wood. A couple of easy chairs, with green and yellow cretonne cushions, add much to the comfort.

R. DE LA BAUME.

DAIRY

Salt improves the keeping quality of butter to a considerable extent.

The price obtained for butter will largely depend upon the manner in which the milk and cream are taken care of.

When silage is fed to the cows they should be given a moderate amount at first and the quantity gradually increased.

As the temperature of the stable is usually high and for that reason conducive to rapid multiplication of the living milk germs, the milk will rapidly absorb an objectionable odor if left in the barn.

GOVERNMENT DAIRY STANDARDS.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the United States department of agriculture announces the result of tests to establish a standard of purity for dairy products, from which the following is taken:

Milk (whole milk) is the lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before and five days after calving. Standard milk is milk containing not less than 3.25 per cent of milk fat and 8.25 per cent of solids not fat, and which has an acidity equivalent to not more than 0.2 per cent of lactic acid.

Blended milk is milk modified in its composition so as to have a definite and stated percentage of one or more of its constituents. Skim-milk is milk from which a part or all the cream has been removed. Buttermilk is the product that remains when the butter is removed from milk or cream in the process of churning.

Pasteurized milk is milk that has been heated sufficiently to kill most of the active organisms present, and to retard the development of their spores without changing the taste or flavor of the milk. Sterilized milk is milk that has been heated to a temperature of boiling water or higher for a length of time sufficient to kill all organisms present.

Condensed milk is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated with or without the addition of sugar (sucrose). Standard condensed milk contains at least 3 per cent of milk solids, of which not less than one-fourth is milk fat and not more than 50 per cent of the total solids is added sugar (sucrose).

Cream is that portion of milk rich in butter-fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force. Standard cream is cream containing not less than 18 per cent of milk fat.

Butter is the product obtained by gathering in any manner the fat of fresh or ripened milk or cream into a mass, which also contains a small portion of the other milk constituents, with or without salt. Standard butter is butter containing not less than 82.5 per cent of butter-fat.

Renovated or process butter is the product obtained by melting butter and reworking, without the addition or use of chemicals or any substances except milk, cream or salt. Standard renovated or process butter is renovated or process butter containing not more than 16 per cent of water and at least 82.5 per cent of butter-fat.

Cheese is the solid product obtained by coagulating the casein of milk by means of rennet or acids with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasoning; whole-milk or full-cheese containing, in the water free substance, not less than 48 per cent of butter-fat.

Ice cream is a product made from cream or milk and cream, with or without eggs, fruits, nuts and harmless flavoring and coloring matters, sweetened with sugar (sucrose) and frozen into a mass of fine granular texture. Standard ice cream is ice cream containing not less than 6 per cent of milk-fat.

Whey is the product remaining after the removal of fat and casein from milk in the process of cheese-making. Kemis is mare's or cow's milk, with the addition of sugar

(sucrose), which has undergone alcoholic fermentation.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CALF.

A Bulletin recently issued by the California experiment station gives some valuable advice regarding the feeding of farm animals. "The proper growth and development of the calf is equally as important as the care of the full grown cow, for good cows cannot be made of poorly fed calves," it says. "Whether the calf be destined for the dairy or for the shambles, the true principle is to keep it in a thrifty growing condition until the end is reached. It is not necessary that the calf be fat. In fact, it is better not to be so. The feed should be such as to produce bone and muscle, to form a strong framework with which to produce milk or upon which to lay fat in the time of maturity. The mother's milk, if it be not too rich in fat, furnishes the best food for the purpose, but in our commercial dairying butter fat can be disposed of at a higher price if made into cheese or butter, and a substitute which is cheaper used.

"If the calf is to be raised on skim milk as the principal food, it should receive fresh whole milk for the first ten days or two weeks. Then substitute skim for whole milk, a little at first and increase gradually until by the time the calf is three weeks old it may receive no whole milk whatever. As soon as this substitution begins add a small handful of wheat middlings to the ration and increase the quantity gradually as the skim milk is increased. Induce the calf to eat dry grain and hay as soon as possible, and give the milk simply as a drink. It will be remembered that skim milk is highly nitrogenous, and to make it a perfect food requires the addition of carbonaceous material. Nothing supplies this any better than cornmeal, but owing to its high price, rolled barley may be used; mixing barley, wheat, bran and middlings in equal parts and feeding from one to two quarts per day by the time the calf is two months old.

"In the case of feeding whey one may begin when the calf is about two weeks old by adding a little to the regular ration of whole milk and increasing the portion as suggested above with skim milk, until the calf is a month old, when the milk may be taken away entirely. Unlike skim milk, whey is more largely carbonaceous, owing to the removal of the casein as well as the butter fat. Thus the grain ration should contain more protein than for skim milk feeding, and for this reason some linseed oil cake should be added to the middlings as soon as the whey is fed. Whenever the calf can be induced to eat the grain dry, give a mixture of two parts each of bran and middlings and one part linseed meal. The calf develops a stronger digestion if it can be early induced to eat hay and its grain dry, and drink the milk or whey alone. The chief difficulties in feeding whey arise from permitting it to sour before feeding and depending upon it as the sole food. While it may be possible to raise fairly good calves on skim milk alone, it should never be attempted with whey, because the latter contains only about two-thirds as much food substance as the former. Both should always be fed sweet. The amount of grain necessary depends upon the quality of hay or pasture to which the calf has access. The hay should preferably be alfalfa."

Where mention is made of the fact that corn is too high in price to feed the authors have in mind conditions in California. In the corn belt there is no food that is more satisfactory than corn if fed dry in conjunction with skim milk.

HOME DAIRY HINTS.

One of the most important requisites for good butter is perfect cleanliness, not only in the dairy but in milking. A careless milker will often get trash into the milk, that will change the flavor of both milk and butter, and all the extra care that can be given it in the dairy will not root out this unpleasant odor. Then again there are weeds which the cow gets hold of which will give a most unpleasant flavor to the milk, and a change of pasture is often necessary. Those who have the care of the cows are just as often

responsible for the inferior butter as the dairy maid. The old-fashioned spring-house, where there is a constant stream of clear, cold running water, is something to be very thankful for, and all the modern appliances for making sweet butter can hardly equal this. Some dairy writers say that the cream should be churned sweet; I have tried this plan, but find that the sweetest butter and the greatest amount can be made from the ripened cream, but over-ripe cream has a very unpleasant flavor. When the cream is churned sweeter when it has just begun to sour, very small returns will be received, and after the buttermilk has been allowed to set awhile a great deal of cream will be found on top, so I have decided that it is a very wasteful method unless one has a cream-separator. I prefer the very wide, flat tin pans or tin buckets for raising the cream, as it seems to rise better than in the deep receptacles, and then it can be skimmed with so much more ease. Churning requires time, strength and patience; the impatient churner usually allows hot water to do the work, and the result is white and inferior butter. During warm weather I allow my cream to ripen in the cool stream in the spring-house, and then have it brought up and churned immediately; never, at any time, allowing it to stand in the heat, and the butter is yellow, firm, and sweet as it can be. During the winter months, I have churning done three times a week, never allowing cream to become overheated or over-ripe. Salt cows regularly and the buttermaker's lot will be easier.—Laura Jones, in Agricultural Epitomist.

BEES AND BEE KEEPING.

Bees are the farmers natural pets and friends, and bee keeping should be inseparable from farming. It is an occupation for the spare moments, for the invalid or perhaps the daughter of the family. It is a second cropping of the land, for what the bee brings home is something that the farmer cannot gather himself, though it comes from his hay and corn field, from the orchard and hedge row. Then to a large extent the gathering of this crop assures the other, for the bee is one of nature's great agents of flower fertilization and seed production. Years ago in Australia they were unable to get clover seed until they introduced the honey bee. So you see that he is one of "the hands," and a profitable one. A dozen or twenty hives, each producing from 75 to 125 pounds of honey, is one of the best paying crops on the farm. This is not a large estimate and does not presuppose a large amount of labor but does demand some attention, and many farmers are disposed to make this some mighty little.

Bee keeping to the farmer does not represent a large investment, hardly more than the cost of the hives themselves. The usual way to start is to catch a stray swarm and put it into the most convenient receptacle. If this be a modern frame hive intelligent bee keeping may be said to have begun. Later stocks can be built up from this one either by natural swarming or by division, which is more scientific. A modern bee keeper's bees should not swarm. It means time and energy wasted.

Before going into a detailed account of bee management let me mention some of the successive source of the honey of the summer. The early fliers furnish the bees with food-honey for family raising. The first honey flow for surplus storage is from the fruit blossoms—the orchard and small fruits, then follow the locust, the bass wood or linden, the white clover, the buckwheat and the wild asters, and in most localities a late golden rod flow—long season, lasting from March until November. Not an item to be lightly considered!

A word as to the aesthetic side. No one who has ever worked with bees has ever grown tired of wondering at their marvellous intelligence, ingenuity and industry. We learn to love and respect them and to guard them as fellow-workers and friends. Keep bees! Farmer, poultryman, everyone, keep bees.

W. W. FOWLER.

It is no more difficult to breed quality into the horse than it is to improve any other domestic animal.

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WITH SOOTHING BALMY OIL

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ROSS-ARMSTRONG Co.

DEALER IN

Pianos & Organs

Fort Worth, Texas.

The great interest of this age in music, makes it necessary for those who wish to keep pace with the times to have the best. Those who are learning to play need good instruments, as better progress is insured by using a superior instrument. Realizing this and desiring to maintain our reputation for supplying superior instruments, we offer only that high standard of excellence in pianos and organs that will keep our good repute, and satisfy each and every purchaser.

Age alone supplies experience and it has been the good fortune of the Ross-Armstrong company to have as its members, gentlemen of long experience and unquestioned ability in their particular line of business, and those with a full knowledge of the essentials requisite to the construction of absolutely reliable and durable instruments. Any purchaser can be assured of getting full value for the sum invested in an instrument if purchased from a concern of this character.

Any good grade of piano or organ from the plain instrument of good quality at low price, to the most elegant and attractive instrument of highest quality and price, can be had at any time from the Ross-Armstrong company. Pianos of upright, cabinet grand, and concert grand styles, in all finishes, such as mahogany, walnut, antique oak, burr walnut and San Domingo mahogany, can be furnished to those who desire such, at reasonable terms and lowest prices. "The best that money can buy in all grades, and every instrument fully guaranteed," is their motto. Pianos are not sent out on trial. When you buy a piano from Ross-Armstrong company, you get a piano fully guaranteed and do not take any chances of buying a piano that has been on trial in half a dozen houses. You get a new unused piano that is not the refused and damaged instrument from some one else. A child can buy from them with the same safety that an older person can.

(Clipping from Fort Worth Telegram):

"The strict uniformity of prices and the high integrity of the concern makes it possible for a child to buy a musical instrument from Ross-Armstrong company with the same safety of an experienced grown person.

"The Ross-Armstrong company music house is one institution in our city that will treat a laborer the same as a crowned head in the purchase of a musical instrument. They have been known to our people for years."

Music is said to be "the language of the soul." It is true that it inspires to higher purposes, and has a refining and elevating influence. It is an introduction to the better circles of society and makes friends with good people everywhere. In buying a musical instrument the thoughtful parent will not fail to consider these things in the best interest of their children.

A liberal plan of purchase is offered to those who bear good reputations for paying their obligations. The so-called, irresponsible "agent," who has neither character nor reputation, does not handle the instruments of the Ross-Armstrong company. These instruments are not of the inferior class that are "trafficked" around for any and all kinds of "trade" but are of that high class of instruments that appeal to those who buy fine instruments and appreciate them.

Those buying by correspondence who live at a distance can rest assured that they will get as fine selections as if they were present in person to see for themselves.

When purchases are made by correspondence, parties have the advantage of having everything fully written down so no possible misunderstanding can arise. The attention of cash buyers at all times is invited with a guarantee to them of full value for their money. ROSS-ARMSTRONG CO., Pianos, Piano Players, Pipe Organs, Church and Parlor Organs, 711 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Tex.]

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

An unprecedented rush of cattle characterized the opening of the Fort Worth market this week. Receipts Monday were the largest since the new yards opened and the quality as a whole was fairly good, with sales at steady prices. S. R. Miller, a Panther City feeder, topped the steer market with 48 head of choice fed steers that brought \$3.80, while S. Burke of the "Figure 8" ranch in King county marketed a solid load of two and three-year-old mixed Durham and Hereford cows which sold as "tops," one bunch of 26 averaging a little over 900 pounds, bringing \$2.75. Steers are in light quota, the run being mostly butcher stock. The supply of hogs is liberal, but no larger than can be taken care of and sales are being made on strong, steady, with prices averaging 5 to 10 cents higher than those of last week. Sheep are still too scarce to base an estimate upon. Quotations: Steers, \$3.80@2.75; cows, \$2.75@1.75; heifers, \$2.50@1.95; calves, \$3.75@2.50; bulls, \$1.65; hogs, \$5.15@5.00.

All the leading commission men doing business at the Fort Worth market are agreed that the past week has been a record breaker for the number of cattle sold here and better prices have prevailed than in the north, with the additional cost of shipment deducted, though all classes were lower than a week ago. About 11,000 head were weighed in. Barse anticipates an advance in cow stuff during the next two weeks. Hogs, however, continue to decline with no signs of immediate revival. The demand for good muttons continues and during the past week it became necessary to have many sheep shipped in from Kansas City to supply the local demand. A lighter run of cattle is anticipated for the coming week, with better prices on all kinds except canners.

The National emphasizes the point that the packers are in need of more fat muttons, with the best quotable at \$3.25@3.50.

The George W. Saunders Co. estimate the cattle situation at steady to 10 cents lower, with the medium and canner grades 25 cents down, but good feeder bulls steady at previous quotations.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,100 natives and 1400 Texans; calves 2200 natives and 300 Texans. Market steady to 10c higher. Choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.60@5.40, fair to good \$4.00@4.60, stockers and feeders \$2.00@3.65, Western fed steers \$3.15@4.65, Texas and Indian steers \$2.00@3.00, Texas cows \$1.60@2.25, native cows \$1.40@3.00, native heifers \$1.75@4.85, canners 90c@2.00, bulls \$1.25@3.65, calves \$2.00@5.50. Hogs—Receipts 4000 head. Market strong and 5c higher. Heavy \$4.80@5.10, mixed packers \$4.95@5.15, light \$5.05@5.15, pigs \$5.00@5.12½. Sheep—Receipts 15,000 head. Market active, steady to 10c higher. Native lambs \$3.25@5.20, Western lambs \$2.90@5.00, fed ewes \$2.80@3.75, Texas clipped yearlings \$2.50@4.00, Texas clipped sheep \$2.40@3.75, stockers and feeders \$2.00@3.50.

The market letter received from Kansas City at the close of last week reports a decrease in receipts and an advance in prices, steers gaining 10 to 20 cents, with bulls slightly lower and veal calves firm at \$5.00@5.50. Hogs are still on the toboggan, with "tops" selling around \$5.15. Sheep are a shade lower, with the most losses on feeding lambs.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts 5500 head, including 3500 Texans. Market generally steady to strong. Native shipping and butcher steers \$3.50@5.25; steers under 1000 pounds, \$3.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.00, fancy heifers, \$4.50; canners, \$1.75@2.00; bulls, \$2.35@4.00; calves, \$3.00@6.50; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.30@3.75; cows and heifers, \$1.85@2.40. Hogs—Receipts 6000 head. Market steady to 5c lower. Pigs and lights, \$4.90@5.25; packers, \$4.60@5.15; butcher and heavy, \$4.85@5.20. Sheep—Receipts 2000 head. Market

steady. Native muttons \$3.00@3.60; lambs \$4.00@4.50, culls and bucks, \$2.00@4.00, stockers \$2.00@3.00.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts 21,000 head, including 2500 Westerns. Market strong to 10c higher. Good to prime steers \$4.80@5.70, poor to medium \$3.40@4.75, stockers and feeders \$2.00@4.25, cows \$1.50@4.25, heifers \$2.00@4.75, canners \$1.50@2.40, bulls \$2.00@4.25, calves \$2.50@7.25, Texas fed steers \$2.50@3.50, Western steers \$3.00@4.15. Hogs—Receipts 30,000 head. Market 5c to 10c lower. Mixed and butchers \$4.70@5.30, good to choice heavy \$4.80@5.20, rough heavy \$4.40@4.75, light \$4.60@5.25. Sheep—Receipts 35,000 head. Market steady to higher. Good to choice wethers \$3.10@4.25 fair to choice mixed \$2.50@3.00, Western sheep \$2.00@3.60, native lambs \$3.50@5.60, Western lambs \$3.50@5.15.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 7, 1903. To The Journal. Receipts of steers, cows and heifers were again moderate and the market ruled steady on all good selections, prices being a full half cent better than any other market.

The close finds the market bare of all grown cattle and the outlook very good for everything of desirable quality.

Calves and yearlings arrived in such numbers as to keep the market glutted for several days, depressing prices to a very low point, particularly on common and medium.

Heavy trading in this department almost cleaned up the supply in the pens, but heavy buying by the butchers find them with a large supply on hand.

The steady demand for fat calves always prevailing here, will, with moderate receipts for a day or two, allow the supply in the hands of the butchers to become depleted and bring about renewed activity in this line.

The receipts of calves and yearlings being light today makes the outlook in this department a great deal better than it has been for a week or more. Fat corn fed hogs are in fair demand at prices about a quarter lower than last quotations. There is also a demand for choice fat sheep.

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DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 9.—The week opened with light receipts and a somewhat weak hog market at the Union Stock yards. Two cars of cattle were yarded, consisting of choice cows and heifers, very desirable butcher stuff, and both were taken early by the Armstrong Packing company. Receipts of hogs were confined to wagons, but notwithstanding the light receipts, the market declined somewhat in sympathy with Northern packing centers. The close was strong at the following quotations: Choice steers, \$2.00@3.50; good steers, fat, around 900 pounds, \$2.50@3.75; choice cows and heifers, \$2.25@2.50; medium cows and heifers, \$2.00@2.25; bulls and stags, \$1.50@2.00; choice wether muttons, \$3.00@3.25; good to choice mixed muttons, \$2.75@3.00; finished hogs, 200 to 240 pounds, \$4.85@5.05; mixed packers, \$4.70@4.80; rough heavy hogs, \$4.60@4.75.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live Stock Company.) Galveston, Tex., Nov. 7, 1903. To The Journal.

The supply of the desirable butchering stock is light. We anticipate a great demand this coming week, but no advance on present quotations.

Quotations: Beeves, good to choice, \$2.50@2.75; common to fair, \$2.00@2.25. Cows, good to choice, \$2.25@2.50; common to fair, \$1.75@2.00. Yearlings, good to choice, \$2.50@2.75; common to fair, \$2.00@2.25. Calves, good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; common to fair, \$2.50@2.75. Sheep, good to choice, \$4.00@4.50; common to fair, \$3.00@3.25. Hogs, corn fed, \$5.50@6.00; mast fed, \$3.50@4.00.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Fruits. Prices from store:—Persimmons—Jap. 70@90c per 4-basket crate.

Quinces—\$2.25@2.50 bu. Apples—Fancy \$4.00@4.50 bbl., Cal. Bell Flower \$1.65 bu., Winesap \$5.00 bbl. Figs—\$1.50@1.75 per 24-quart crate. Pears—Kelfers \$1.25 bu., Pecos Valley \$3.00 bu., Duchessa \$1.50 box. Grapes—Concord 20c 4-lb., 35c 8-lb. basket, Pecos \$1.75 crate.

Country Produce. Prices paid shippers:—Poultry—Old hens \$3.25@3.50 doz., roosters \$1.50@1.75, large fryers \$3.25@3.50, medium \$2.75@3.00. Turkeys—8@8½c. Geese—\$4.00@5.00 doz. Ducks—\$3.50 per doz. Country butter—15@18c lb. Eggs—Country 18@18½c doz., cold storage 18@18½c. Honey—Strained 12½@15c, comb 15c.

Dairy Products. Prices from store:—Butter—Creamery 23@25c lb., country 18@25c. Cheese—Daisies, single and full cream 14½c; Longsorns, single cream 15c; Swiss 22@26c; imitation Swiss 16c; brick cheese 10@15c.

Feedstuffs. Prices paid in car lots:—Prices from store 5@10c more per 100 lbs. on bran, 2@3c on corn and oats per bu. and 10@15c on hay. Hay—Johnson grass \$8.50@9.00, prairie \$8.00@9.00. Bran—90c. Corn chops—\$1.00 per 100 pounds. Corn—Shelled 55c, ear 50@55c. Oats—48@50c bu. Wheat—From wagons, No. 2 80c, No. 3 79c, No. 4 77c, rejected 73@76c. Alfalfa—\$14.50@16.00. Cotton Seed Meal—\$19.50.

Vegetables. Prices from store:—Parsley—30c doz. Cabbage—2c per pound. Turnips—40c doz., 2c lb. Green Onions—25@35c doz. Potatoes—Greeley 90c bu., Colo. Burbanks 85c. Carrots—2c lb. Squash—60c ½-bu. basket. Tomatoes—Texas 75c crate, 85@90c ½-bu. basket. Egg plant—40@50c bkst. Green Beans—60c 1-3-bu. box, wax 50c. Butterbeans—85c ½-bu. Green Peppers—50@55c ½-bu. box. Lettuce—25@40c doz. Cucumbers—75c 1-3-bu. box. Okra—70@80c ½-bu. basket, 40@50c 1-3 bu. box. Beets—2c lb. Parsnips—2½c lb. Cauliflower—Texas 10c, Cal. \$3.00 crate. Corn—10@15c doz. Celery—Colo. 40@50c bh. Sweet Potatoes—50c bu., Pumpkin Yams, 75c bu. Pumpkins—75c@\$1.00 doz. Radishes—2c bh.

COTTON MARKET.

GALVESTON SPOTS. Galveston, Tex., Nov. 9.—Spot cotton firm and unchanged. Sales 406 bales spot and 300 bales f. o. b. Low ordinary 7 5-16, ordinary 7 13-16, good ordinary 9 1-16, low middling 10 3-16, middling 10 11-16, good middling 10 15-16, middling fair 11 9-16.

HOUSTON SPOTS. Houston, Tex., Nov. 9.—Spot cotton easy and 1-16c off. Sales 113 bales f. o. b. Ordinary 7 1/2, good ordinary 9, low middling 10 1/2, middling 10 3/4, good middling 10 1/2, middling fair 11 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS SPOTS. New Orleans, La., Nov. 9.—Spot cotton easy and unchanged. Sales 950 bales spot and 1450 bales to arrive. The closing prices: Ordinary 7 15-16, good ordinary 9 1/4, low middling 10 1/4, middling 10 1/2, good middling 10 13-16, middling fair 11 3-16.

LIVERPOOL SPOTS. Liverpool, Nov. 9.—Spot cotton steady and 10 up. Sales 7000, of which 6100 were American, and 500 went to exporters. Imports 6000, of which 5800 were American. The closing prices: Ordinary 5.74, good ordinary 5.94, low middling 6.04, middling 6.10, good middling 6.18, middling fair 6.26.

NEW YORK SPOTS. New York, Nov. 9.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 902 bales. The closing prices: Good ordinary 10.15, low middling 10.27, middling 11.15, middling fair 10 13-16, fair 11 3-16.

The fall wool clip at San Angelo is almost all in and amounts to 750,000 pounds, about one-fourth under the estimate. The light clip is attributed to a scarcity of shearers in that section.

C. H. Crowley, President. A. P. Perrin, V-Pres. G-Mgr. and Head Salesman.

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The David Hardie Seed Co. of Dallas, Texas, is now prepared to supply a fancy grade of alfalfa, as well as True Turkestan, True Tennessee and winter turf oats, rust proof oats, rye, barley, rescue grass, brown clover, Nicaragua wheat (finest for pasture), onion sets and a full line of garden seeds. Write to them if in need of anything in this line and mention The Journal.

The gavel which Ex-Gov. J. T. Jester used in presiding over the Cotton Interests convention in Dallas last week, was presented to that body with the compliments of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co. It is constructed of Wisconsin birch in the shape of a hub, with sterling silver mountings and was the gift of Mr. William T. Fulton, the Texas manager for this progressive firm.

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COTTON INTERESTS CONVENTION.

Enemies of the Boll Weevil Assemble in Dallas and Plan a Crusade Against the Pest—Planting of Early Varieties and Cultivation Suggested as Remedy.

Ways and means of overcoming the destructive influence of the boll weevil were discussed at a convention of the cotton growing interests of Texas held in Turner hall at Dallas Thursday and Friday of last week. It was one of the most largely attended assemblages of the kind ever held in the state and much good is certain to result from the free interchange of ideas which took place there. Experts who have been experimenting in the hope of devising some means of destroying the pest delivered addresses and practical farmers who have succeeded in raising good crops in infested districts related their experiences. Early planting of improved seed from non-infested districts and continual culture of the plant were the plans most generally advocated, though some who have been partially successful by the use of insecticides were given an opportunity to describe their methods. Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson and several members of his department were present on the opening day. Ex-Lieutenant Governor J. T. Jester of Corsicana acted as presiding officer and Mr. C. E. Gilmore of Wills Point was secretary.

In an opening address, Gov. Jester related the history of the cotton industry in the United States and predicted that, eventually, the ingenuity of man would overcome the persistency of the weevil.

Captain D. E. Grove extended a welcome to the delegates on behalf of the business interests of Dallas and the Commercial club, of which he is president, expressing a hope that a permanent organization in the interests of Texas agriculture would be effected.

The report of the executive committee, read by Secretary J. H. Connell, reviewed the work of that body and experiments made during the past year, also offering suggestions as to the selection of early seed.

SECRETARY WILSON'S SPEECH.

Secretary Wilson was next introduced and declared that he had come to Texas more for the purpose of learning from personal investigation the conditions of soil and climate than to impart information. He described the workings of the census bureau and its relation to the cotton crop and pointed out that his department was expending \$100,000 a year in this state for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the ravages of cotton destroying insects. The necessity of teaching scientific farming to the rising generation was urged and incidentally the speaker paid a high tribute to the Texas A. and M. college which, he said, had one of the best faculties in the United States. In conclusion, Secretary Wilson strongly advocated diversification and rotation of crops.

Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, said that the weevil could not be "exterminated" in the common acceptance of the term, but could be "circumvented" along lines laid down by the executive committee. Previous to adjournment for the morning committees on resolutions and per-

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manent organization were appointed.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

After he had concluded the committee on permanent organization reported, nominating the following officers for the ensuing year: George N. Aldredge, Dallas, president; J. H. Connell, Dallas, secretary.

"Executive committee: George N. Aldredge, Dallas; J. H. Connell, Dallas; Geo. T. Jester, Corsicana; E. S. Peters, Calvert; W. D. Hunter, Victoria; A. H. O'Neill, Parks; W. H. Rivers, Elgin; John Schumacher, La Grange; W. B. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; Rowland Morrill, Morrill, and the state entomologist of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Tex.

Vice presidents (by congressional districts): First, Gus Shaw, Clarksville; second, Fred W. Mally, Garrison; third, J. E. Norvell, Henderson; fourth, Capt. Greer, McKinney; fifth, James S. Davis, Waxahachie; sixth, Richard Frazier, Hillsboro; seventh, (to be selected); Eighth, T. W. House, Houston; ninth, J. F. Teel of Franklin, or A. M. Milligan of Navarro county, to be determined later; tenth, Jefferson Johnson, Austin; eleventh, D. C. McLean, Salado; twelfth, C. B. Bowen, Weatherford; thirteenth, W. A. Ponder, Denton. (No appointments for fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth districts.)

These were elected, with the proviso that the executive committee might fill any vacancies or replace any officers that resigned or were inactive.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The committee on resolutions made the following report, which was adopted:

We, your committee on resolutions, beg leave to submit the following recommendations and ask their adoption by the convention:

"Resolved, 1. That this convention earnestly invites the organization of farmers' associations in each county and precinct of the state to the end that they may co-operate with the state executive committee, receiving and extending such advice as may be to the best interests of our agriculture.

2. That this convention recommend that cotton seed for planting be purchased from the cotton growing area not affected by the boll weevil. We do not recommend the purchase of any special variety other than improved, early-maturing varieties, and we further strongly urge that purchasers of seed exercise great caution in securing sound and carefully selected seed.

We recommend early planting, the late cultivation of the cotton plant, the plowing of the land in the late fall and winter for the new crop, the frequent cultivation of the crop, destroying all trash and vegetation and the employment of all approved cultural methods so that crops may be made to mature before the boll weevil becomes destructive.

3. Believing that small areas intensively cultivated are more profitable than large areas loosely cultivated, we recommend that only so much land be planted in cotton as can be cultivated according to the most approved methods, and we strongly urge our farmers to diversify their crops. We recommend to them especially the planting of grain and forage crops, the raising of live stock, the establishment of dairies and truck and fruit growing where conditions are favorable.

4. Whereas, the cotton growing industry of Texas is seriously threatened by the ravages of the boll weevil; and

Whereas, the prosperity of the state is largely dependent upon the success of the cotton growers; and

Whereas, all lines of business or profession are dependent upon the prosperity of the farmers; and

Whereas, the Texas Cotton Growers convention of Texas has perfected a permanent organization, whose duty it shall be to use every effort toward checking the advance and toward the destroying of the said weevil (or other dangers) threatening our cotton; and

Whereas, in order to accomplish the greatest good in the shortest time it is necessary that the executive committee shall have financial assistance.

Resolved, that we request the boards of trade, commercial clubs or other organizations of similar nature throughout the state interested in advancing and protecting our prosperity, locally or as a state, to solicit and subscribe such financial assistance as is needed to accomplish the purposes of this organization.

And we especially recommend that commercial clubs and other organizations offer assistance to the farmers of their communities in securing seed of early-maturing cotton and vigorously encourage the employment of latest approved cultural methods and diversification.

5. We heartily approve the work of

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year, and extend our thanks to them for their services, involving sacrifices of time and labor.

We desire to express our appreciation of the contributions received from the railroad companies and State Bankers' association, and for the reduced rates on cotton seed granted by the railroads upon application of the committee.

We extend our thanks to the Farm and Ranch and for the services of the secretary placed at the disposal of the executive committee, free of cost.

We approve the action of the twenty-eighth legislature in passing a law for the protection of birds and the law offering a reward of \$50,000 for an effective remedy for the boll weevil pest.

We extend our thanks to the newspapers of the state for their active co-operation in the work of crop protection and diversification.

We heartily appreciate the earnest efforts and interest of the secretary of agriculture looking to the destruction of insect pests and the encouragement of our agriculture. And recognizing the grave danger confronting the cotton industry of Texas and other cotton-growing States, we earnestly appeal to the Federal Government, through its Department of Agriculture, to continue its liberal appropriations and to vigorously continue its efforts for the suppression and extermination of the boll weevil, boll worm and other insect pests."

Among the prominent business houses of Fort Worth is that of F. W. Axtell, wholesale dealer in Monitor and Standard windmills, whose advertisement appears in another column of this paper. Mr. Axtell also carries a full line of Baker pumps, well casing, pipe, pipe fittings, mill and water supplies, also Webster gasoline engines of all sizes. Much of Mr. Axtell's enviable reputation is due to the Louisiana Heart cypress storage and stock tanks, watering troughs and cisterns of which he is the manufacturer. All kinds of working barrels and cylinders are kept in stock, also the famous all brass Perfection font valves. Any farmer or stockman desiring to purchase anything in this line will do well to con-

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