

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

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BIG ROPING CONTEST.

A Christmas roping contest is to be held at San Antonio, Tex., December 25 and 26. The first day entries are Clay McGonagill, Fred Baker, Joe Gardner, John Murrah, Ellison Carroll, Bert Weir and Jimmy Barron, who will contest for a purse of \$700. Each man ropes two steers and total time counts.

Second day entries are Bert Weir and John Murrah, who will try for three steers each for a purse of \$500.

There will also be broncho busting each day by well known riders. Joe Hooker, the champion trick rider, who was with Buffalo Bill ten years, will exhibit his skill. On the last day arrangements have been made for a goat roping contest.

QUARANTINE IS DECLARED.

The Osage Indian Council, says a dispatch from Guthrie, Oklahoma, has adopted a resolution against the introduction of cattle from fever-infected areas into the Osage pastures, where the present leases expire next spring. One of the most bitter contests in the last legislature was to defeat legislation intended to place the Osage country above the quarantine line.

Gov. Ferguson has promised his influence and said today that he would do his utmost to prevent the introduction of Southern cattle into the Ponca and Otoe pastures upon the expiration of the leases next year.

GRAZING LAW ADVOCATED.

Representative John F. Lacey, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on public lands in the House of Representatives, is of the opinion that as much or more good can be accomplished toward the reclamation of the tenantless lands of the semi-arid regions of the West through judicious grazing laws than through irrigation, and he has introduced a bill designed to cover the whole subject. Strictly speaking the same bill was introduced in the last congress by Mr. Lacey, but as this is a matter that must be thoroughly understood by the people interested before anything can be accomplished, the chairman did not push the measure and has reintroduced it this session, with some minor changes. The bill is intended to "grant grazing privileges to homestead settlers and holders of small farms in the arid and semi-arid land region."

INOCULATION TO PREVENT FEVER.

Texas cattlemen located below the State quarantine line have been heavy losers from the process of acclimation which the cattle, they have bought above the line undergo, in the past, and the almost absolute certainty of such losses has deterred many enterprising breeders of that section from investing as extensively in that direction as they desired. They are constantly on the lookout for something that will tend to reduce this probability of loss to a minimum, and some interesting experiments have resulted, writes the Colorado City correspondent of the Dallas News. Last summer J. L. Chadwick & Son of Crescent, Tex., bought fifteen head of fine suckling calves from Chris Scharbauer of Midland, which were crated and shipped by express to the home of the purchasers, where they were nursed by mother cows that had been previously inoculated with the fever serum. Out of the fifteen head of calves thus treated but four died, and the remainder were sold at a net profit of \$75 each. The result of this first experiment was so successful that

these parties at once entered into a partnership arrangement and since that time a number of others have been handled with a very satisfactory degree of success. Another experiment of similar nature is now in progress, which will be watched with much interest by the cattlemen of the State. Messrs. Chadwick have purchased a car load of fine calves that have already been weaned, from Mr. Scharbauer, and these have been taken to Crescent, where they will be inoculated with fever serum by Dr. Francis of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, who will have direct supervision of the entire experiment. If this experiment proves successful it will do much toward opening up a new market for the breeders who are located above the line, in a territory that has heretofore been largely monopolized by eastern breeders, and where perhaps an average of fully 50 per cent of the importations have died.

Mr. Scharbauer says the cattlemen below the line are awaiting the results of this particular experiment with a great deal of interest, and are watching the situation very closely. Should it prove successful he expects that many of the registered calves now bred above the line will find a market in the territory from which they have heretofore been debarred.

SHORT COURSE FOR FARMERS.

From January 4 to March 14, 1904, the Agricultural and Mechanical college will conduct its second shorter course for farmers, gardeners, nurserymen, dairymen and stockmen. The immediate direction of the various courses taught is under Dean John A. Craig. He will be assisted by Professors Johnston, Kyle, Marshall, Green, Carson, Sanderson and by Dr. Francis, at the head of the department of veterinary science.

The work is intended for the busy man who has little time to give to training, but who wishes to obtain the latest practical hints in scientific agricultural industries. Carrying out this idea, Dean Craig announces eight weeks in judging live stock, breeds and breeding, feeds and feeding, fruit growing, vegetable gardening, economic entomology, farm equipment, soils, farm crops, judging soils, dairy equipment, dairy chemistry, farm dairying, use of separators, butter-making, anatomy and physiology of domestic animals, diseases of domestic animals.

Instruction in these subjects is given free to any citizen of Texas who wishes to avail himself of them. Board and other incidental expenses have been reduced to a minimum. No entrance examination is exacted.

Last year the short course was well attended. The present outlook indicates an increased enrollment this session.

CONTEST IS STILL ON.

More pressure is being brought to bear upon the St. Louis World's fair management in the hope of securing a modification of Chief Coburn's ruling, barring range cattle in carload lots from the exhibits.

The latter's position is that all range cattle must be entered in the same way as eastern cattle. This is a complete shut-out for western cattlemen, who want their cattle exhibited in lots. If the conference fails in effecting a rescinding of the Coburn order, the cattlemen will carry the fight to the appropriations committee of the National congress.

SHEEP AND WOOL STATISTICS.

The National association of wool manufacturers estimates the number of sheep on hand in the United States April 1, 1903, at 39,284,000 head, against 42,184,122 head on the same date in 1902, a decrease for the year of 2,900,122 head.

The wool clip of 1903 is estimated at 245,450,000 lbs. of fleece and 42,000,000 lbs. of pulled wool, making a total wool product of 287,450,000 lbs. of wool in the grease. The corresponding figures for 1902, as estimated by the same authority, were 274,341,032 of fleece wool and 42,000,000 lbs. of pulled, making a total wool product for 1902 of 316,341,032 lbs. The estimated decrease in the wool clip of 1903 as compared with that of 1902 is therefore 28,891,032 lbs.

The per cent of shrinkage in scouring for the 1903 clip is estimated at 60.8 per cent for fleece wool and 33 per cent for scoured, so that the total 1903 clip as expressed in terms of scoured wool amounts to 124,366,405 pounds. In 1902 the shrinkage in scouring was estimated at an even 60 per cent for fleece and 33 per cent for pulled wool, the total 1902 product of scoured wool being estimated at 137,912,085 pounds. The decrease in the output of scoured wool in 1903 as compared with that of 1902 is thus estimated to be 13,545,680 pounds.

The average weight of fleeces in 1903 is estimated at 6.25 pounds, a decrease of .25 pounds from the average weight in 1902, which was put at 6.50 pounds. The average weight of fleeces in 1901 was 6.33 pounds, and 6.46 pounds in 1900.

PORK PACKING REVIEW.

There has been a further moderate enlargement in the number of hogs marketed, the total being of fairly liberal proportions, and considerably in excess of last year, according to the weekly review of the Cincinnati Price Current. Total western packing 625,000, compared with 590,000 the preceding week, and 425,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 575,000, and two years ago 735,000. From November 1 the total is 3,190,000, against 3,430,000 a year ago—a decrease of 240,000. The quality is good. Prices close with a small gain, the average for prominent markets indicating \$4.40 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.25 the preceding week, \$4.40 two weeks ago, \$6.30 a year ago, \$6.15 two years ago, \$4.75 three years ago, \$4.90 four years ago.

WEST TEXAS POULTRY SHOW.

Poultry fanciers in the western and southwestern part of the state were largely represented at the exhibit held in San Antonio under auspices of the West Texas association. The entries were from several states, but home breeders captured many of the most valuable prizes. At the close of the show officers for the organization were elected as follows:

President, Thomas J. Ryan; vice-presidents, R. J. Richey of San Antonio; S. J. Hopper, Dallas; directors, G. J. Kray, E. M. Gloeckner, H. R. Schmelzer, F. W. Church of San Antonio; J. W. Weiss, Houston; C. W. Lemm, Brenham; Chas. A. Popular, Galveston; W. W. Downs, Waco; W. J. Warriner, Fort Worth; T. M. Cullum, Dallas; S. B. Ferrell, Granbury, and Dr. J. J. Williams, Cleburne.

STOCKMEN SHOULD CONTROL.

In a circular letter, issued to the press last week, the National Live Stock Association calls attention to the

need of legislation by which the stockmen of the west may be enabled to control the range, which they use, and continues:

"The greatest obstacle to the early passage of such a measure seems to be the failure as yet to draw a bill which would be applicable to widely separated sections of the grazing territory. A majority agree, however, that if a bill could be drawn which would have a local option feature, so that different conditions would prevail in different sections, that it would receive their support. In other words, a bill which would be satisfactory to the stockmen of Montana, South Dakota and Wyoming would by no means be satisfactory to the people of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

"Several bills have been introduced at this session of congress, but none of them seem to fully cover these conditions. A member of the association from Arizona has sent to the secretary a letter criticising the bill introduced by Mr. Stephens of Texas, which is a bill providing for the leasing of the public grazing land of the arid states and territories. If this bill might be rewritten so as to correct the objections mentioned, it seems there would be less opposition to it."

FARMING IN THE WEST.

The rapidity with which some sections of West Texas are being transformed from distinctive grazing to farming localities is most apparent to visitors in that section. Late correspondence from San Angelo describes how many of the big ranchmen in Tom Green and adjoining counties are preparing the soil for cultivation and cotton planting.

John A. Loomis, the big Concho county stockman, is going to put 1,000 acres of virgin land in cultivation and plant cotton. Mr. Loomis has a great deal of land and he proposes to cut up part of it into small farms, building tenant houses and barns and renting out the farms or selling them on time. It is said that he will establish some sixteen small farms in the near future.

Among others who will plant cotton on hitherto uncultivated land are Dabney & Nesbitt, who will put in 350 acres; Charles W. B. Collins of the 7D ranch, who will put in from 200 to 500 acres; S. H. Riley who will break up 500 acres of fresh land for cotton; T. K. Wilson who will put in 800 acres, and a great many more ranchmen. It is very conservatively estimated that the cotton acreage next year will be three or four times what it was this year. The high price of cotton and the low price of all kinds of stock are causing the stockmen to turn their attention more and more to the cultivation of the soil that high-priced land may produce the greatest amount of revenue possible.

Owners are beginning to realize that their land is becoming too valuable to be used exclusively as pasture and have ascertained, from experiments, that cotton and feedstuffs yield handsomely.

HERE AND THERE.

At the Alexander herd sale near Hamilton, Mo., last Thursday, Short-horns averaged \$52.20 and Herefords \$50.25, calves included. The top price was \$101 for a nine-year-old Funk-houser cow.

President E. H. R. Green of the Texas Midland railway has enlarged his demonstration farm near Terrell to 410 acres and is preparing to feed poultry and stock hogs on a large scale.

IMMUNE DAIRY CATTLE.

Great interest has been felt by owners of dairy cattle, especially since the announcement by Dr. Leonard Pearson, of Pennsylvania, that he had successfully rendered cattle immune to tuberculosis by a system of inoculation. The Veterinary Magazine recounts the following fact in further support of the theory, taken from experiments made by Dr. S. H. Gilliland, who is associated with Dr. Pearson: "To prove the efficacy of the treatment as a preventive of tuberculosis, Dr. Pearson secured four healthy young cattle some time last March. Two of them were vaccinated and in July all four were inoculated by injecting into their windpipes a quantity of virulent tubercle bacilli culture. Each animal then received the same treatment until recently, when they were all killed. The two animals that had been vaccinated were found to be perfectly sound at the time of death. There was no trace of tubercular infection. On the other hand, the two unvaccinated animals were extensively tuberculous, showing alterations of the disease in the windpipes, lungs, throat and intestinal glands. Having proved that cattle may be made immune from the greatest scourge by which they are afflicted, Dr. Pearson states that he intends dedicating his energies to perfecting the method used in vaccination. In conjunction with the state live stock sanitary board, of which he is the secretary, he intends continuing the experiments until the shortest and simplest practical method has been found. How long the immunity will last and what the ultimate effect on the animals will be has not yet been discovered, but the few experiments already performed lead Dr. Pearson to believe that no unfavorable conditions will result."

BULLETIN ON HORSE SHOEING.

The United States department of agriculture has issued a bulletin on horse shoeing which should be in the hands of every farmer, as it offers some valuable suggestions on this subject, which are not difficult to follow. It was written by John W. Adams, D. V. M. D., professor of surgery and lecturer on shoeing in the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania. The bulletin is profusely illustrated with cuts of horses' hoofs in all stages of defects with instructions how to treat each particular ailment. The cuts of shoes cover the whole range of classification of each particular defect to a perfect foot.

Instructions are given about how to prepare hoofs of different conformation and also how to shoe animals with defective action. The treatise exploits the various appliances used to relieve tender-footed horses, including rubber pads, rubber shoes, rope shoes, fiber shoes, and other contrivances to diminish shock and obviate slipping on smooth pavements. In Germany a metallic iron shoe is used with a groove in the bottom, in which is fitted a piece of tarred rope, with gratifying results. In the United States and England rubber pads are extensively used to prevent slipping on polished pavements, but they are less effective on ice. A rubber pad usually lasts as long as two pairs of shoes.

One fact which makes the work of unusual value is that it is in plain English and without technical verbosity, so that all who have not enjoyed the advantages of a university education can understand it.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATES.

Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Agriculture indicate that the actual growth of cotton in the United States in the year 1934 will amount to 9,962,039 bales, of an average net weight of 490.8 pounds.

The area picked, or to be picked, is estimated at 28,014,860 acres, a reduction of 892,496 acres, or 3.09 per cent, from the acreage planted.

The total production of lint cotton is estimated at 4,889,795,267 pounds, an average of 174.5 pounds per acre. The estimated production by states in pounds of lint cotton per acre is as follows:

Virginia, 180; North Carolina, 210; South Carolina, 178; Georgia, 158; Florida, 142; Alabama, 161; Mississippi, 211; Louisiana, 225; Texas, 148; Arkansas,

196; Tennessee, 200; Missouri, 223; Oklahoma, 223; Indian Territory, 231.

In addition to the reports of its regular correspondents, the bureau of statistics has had the benefit of an investigation of the effect of the boll weevil upon the cotton crop of Texas for 1903, conducted under the direction of the chief of the division of entomology. The results of this investigation have been given due weight in the present report, and the details will be published later by the division of entomology.

Through the courtesy of the officials of the census office the department has also had access to the estimates made by the census agents as to the amount of cotton aginned. These estimates were turned over to the department too late, however, to receive full consideration, and they were, therefore, not used in making the present estimate.

PARKER COUNTY INSTITUTE.

There will be a joint meeting of the Parker county Farmers' Institute and the Truck Growers' association at Weatherford Saturday, Jan. 2, for the purpose of exchanging ideas as to the most profitable crops for next season's planting. It is expected that the discussion will be productive of much good. The Institute, at its last meeting, elected J. C. King, president; R. H. Scott, vice president; C. B. Bowen, corresponding secretary; H. M. Meads, secretary; H. L. Mosley, librarian; and George Durrett, treasurer.

FEED FOR YOUNG PIGS.

Young pigs will not thrive if fed solid food. This is the cause of nearly all of the stunted pigs, especially in the winter season. Milk is scarce in winter, and they are often fed ground feed mixed with cold water to the consistency of thick mush. Some farmers seem to think pigs require little drink in winter, and thick slop will be eaten more quickly and is less liable to freeze in the trough. Pigs from one to three months old require as thin slop from ground feed when mixed with water as that mixed with sour milk. Growing animals require plenty of drink to produce blood to promote growth. A stint in drink is as bad as half rations. They should not be given coarse food containing oat or buck wheat hulls until three months or more old. The best feed is corn meal and buckwheat middlings. Scald the meal with nearly half the water required for the ration. After the meal has scalded five minutes add cold water and the middlings. Some might scald the middlings, but it is preferable to mix them after the cold water is used. The ration should be fed warmer than 100 degrees when the weather is severely cold. Ground oats that are sifted free from hulls are good feed for young pigs.—Tribune Farmer.

THE "WINTER LAYING" PROBLEM.

Now comes the annual wrestle with the problem of a good winter egg-yield. How shall we induce the hens to lay when eggs are scarce and high? Up to the present time it has baffled the world. We can count on the annual scarcity of eggs and accompanying high prices as confidently as we can count on the regularity of the tides of the ocean, very pertinently remarks a shrewd old poultry fancier. Modern methods of holding summer-laid eggs in cold storage have reduced the pressure to some extent, but these do not take the place of strictly new-laid eggs among those who are able to pay for what ver suits their fancy in the line of table supplies. I enjoy working on a problem which I believe to be capable of solution, and failures only make the test more interesting. When I see an occasional hen laying regularly, right through November, December and January, and even so an occasional hen's whole flock do the same thing, I believe that the day is coming when conditions which can be depended on we shall be able to understand just the to produce the desired result in any given case. Right in sight of my window as I write, is an old shack of a henery on my cousin's farm, in which a flock of nineteen hens laid nineteen eggs a day on three different days in the month of January a few years ago. Try as he may, he has never been able to repeat the performance, or come anywhere near it. I have tried feeding the identical mixture of feeds, and

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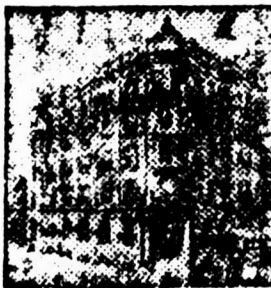
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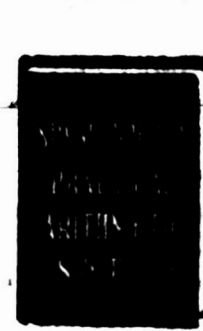
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duplicate every condition as nearly as I could, but it was "no go." I once supposed that if a hen was fed a ration that supplies everything needed to carry on the functions of life and produce eggs and in liberal quantities, eggs would surely be forthcoming. I now know by sad experience that while this holds true during what we call the natural laying season, it does not hold true in autumn and winter.

THE CARE OF ANIMALS.

One of the most valuable and instructive works of the kind which has been issued from the press is an admirably compiled volume on "The Care of Animals" from the pen of Nelson S. Mayo, M. S., D. V. S., professor of veterinary science in the Kansas Agricultural College, and state veterinarian. Professor Mayo has long been recognized throughout the West and Southwest as a man of profound learning in all that pertains to the breeding and proper development of livestock, and his latest book has been

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cordially welcomed into the realms of literature dealing with topics closely allied to farm life. It is written in such clear, plain language that the student can readily understand every paragraph. Care of stables and treatment of various ailments are given careful attention, chapters being devoted to the horse, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, dogs and cats. The Macmillan company, 66 Fifth avenue, New York, are the publishers. Price \$1.25.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

COTTON CULTURE TO ESCAPE THE BOLL WEEVIL AND BOLL WORM.

The new conditions that have arisen in the present system of cotton growing are of such a nature that changes of methods of culture are necessary if much profit is to be realized. Under the new conditions, the changes that are necessary with many growers are general, the preparation of the soil, the seed, the variety, planting, cultivating and fertilizing. In the presence of the Boll Weevil early maturity of the crop is the chief feature, and every operation in the culture of the crop having a bearing on early maturity must be utilized. Early maturity, therefore, becomes the important desideratum, and is to be kept constantly in mind. To assist in changing the slow methods of culture to those of speed and thoroughness to meet the new conditions, the various operations are briefly outlined, and are based on results of experiments in the different cotton growing states.

Preparation of the Soil.—By turning the soil on edge in the winter, many insects are destroyed, especially Boll Worm and Boll Weevil, vegetation is decomposed and the soil made friable. Bed up deep, but low and in sufficient time before planting for a firm seed bed to form, which can be, if necessary, flushed off with a drag or harrow in advance of the planter. Firm seed bed favors quick germination and prompt growth of young cotton.

Fertilizers.—On thin soil or fertile soils a little nitrogen in the shape of cotton meal applied in the furrow when the rows are laid off at bedding time, at the rate of 100 pounds per acre, or dead cotton seed at the rate of 200 pounds, will hasten early growth, strong growth, and enable early culture with the plow. It will get beyond grass and weeds, and begin early fruiting. Phosphoric acid increases fruitfulness and maturity, and should be tried at the rate of 100 pounds per acre. Apply the same as cotton meal. Cotton meal and acid phosphate should be tried alone and also together. Acid phosphate containing 15 per cent of available phosphoric acid, costs about \$20 per ton. The quantities can be increased if increased yields justify. Cotton growers have considered Texas soils, the bottoms and the black lands, sufficiently fertile for maximum plant growth or cotton yield without the use of commercial fertilizers. This, however, may be true when taken with the manner of culture usually given to the crop, but for prompt and rapid growth of the young cotton and for early maturity, a small dose of nitrogen as cotton meal will be advantageous, even on the black lands. Also acid phosphate should be tried on these soils. On the thinner, sandy soils nitrogen and acid phosphate will be profitable. On any soil a small dose of nitrogen and phosphoric acid should be tried. The object is simply to give the young plants an abundance of readily available supply of nitrogen in their infancy right under the seed, but not in contact where the young roots will find it as soon as they emerge from the seed covering. The young cotton will then be given a rapid start in the early season and be more resistant to unfavorable influences. Phosphoric acid applied in the same way would contribute to rapid fruiting and early maturity throughout the growth of the plants. An early and vigorous growth has many advantages aside from early maturity. Potash generally delays maturity, but it can be tried on sandy soil having sandy subsoil at the rate of 100 pounds per acre in the form of kainit. A complete fertilizer containing all three elements—potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid would not be advisable to use until compared in a test with the three elements used alone as advised above. We request a report along these lines from cotton growers who try cotton meal and acid phosphate in the manner indicated.

Planting the Seed.—Use a good machine that will open a narrow furrow without disturbing the firm bed any more than necessary. The loose soil drawn back in over the seed and pressed down by a roller, attached to the planter, getting the seed well in, and when thus planted will come up promptly and grow off rapidly. The

soil does not dry out, the firm bed holds moisture and the roots at once come in contact with the moisture and soil. Plant as early as possible an abundance of seed. Seed are cheaper than a poor stand.

Seed and Varieties.—Since early maturity is essential for escaping the weevil, and for other advantages, the best selected seed of the best early variety, should be planted. This question of seed and varieties is of such great importance that we have discussed it fully in the previous bulletin.

Distance to Plant.—The distance to plant in the row and between the rows depends on the fertility of the soil, the variety and the season. Early varieties can be planted closer, as they have smaller stalks. The grower must decide the distance for himself. The stalks should not interlap between rows. Sun light is necessary for fruitfulness and earliness.

Cultivation.—Barring off with a turning plow before chopping is out of date. In chopping and thinning the best stalks of course should be left, but when selected seed are planted most of the plants will be strong and of equal growth. The heel scrape of varying length depending on age of the cotton and condition of the soil is the best implement for shallow and effective culture. It can be attached with a very short scooter (the latter to steady the scrape) to the foot of a single stock or cultivator, and adjusted to the proper slant. With a cultivator one row can be cultivated on both sides at once. A cultivation should be given whenever a crust forms after a rain to prevent weeds and grass and loss of moisture. Saving soil moisture is very important with the early varieties. Cultivation may be continued later than the usual "lay by time," but its advantage depends on the growth of the cotton. If the stalks are small later cultivation is advisable, but if stalks are growing too much weed, and not properly fruiting, cultivation might cease.

Depth of cultivation should not exceed two inches, but on deep fertile soil deeper cultivation with a sweep may be done. The length of the scrape on either side should be increased as the plants increase in size to avoid breaking limbs and to get the short scooter away from the plants, and also to destroy grass in the middle.

Rotation of cotton land with other crops, and especially with legumes, is necessary to restrict insects and cotton disease, and to maintain productivity, but this is of such importance as to be made the subject of a bulletin to follow this in the series.—R. L. Bennett, consulting cotton expert, Texas Experiment Station.

SIMPLE SWARM CATCHER.

One of the simplest, yet one of the most effective devices imaginable for catching a swarm of bees has been devised by F. G. Herman, a highly successful commercial apiarist. In the following words he tells how it may be made by any farmer: "Find a suitable stick and remove the bark; make a ring about 20 inches in diameter out of stout wire, telegraph wire is about right. Next take a piece of burlap and sew into bag shape; then sew the wire ring into the mouth of the bag and fasten it into the crotched sticks so it will swivel, and the device is ready for use. It is well to have on hand one or two poles of different lengths and two short straps, with which to unite them. This device will reach a swarm 30 feet from the ground. It is light and no matter what angle the pole is held the bag is always perpendicular. To hive a swarm whose queen is at large with the bees, bring the swarm catcher right up under the cluster and give it a sharp jerk upwards, and the cluster will drop from the limb right into the mouth of the catcher. Carry to the hive and invert the bag, or rather turn it inside out, and the bees will drop in front of the hive and run into it and the hiving is done."

Prof. J. C. Green of the A. and M. college has been "on the road" organizing farmers' institutes in the southern and central part of the state. Last week, under his direction, successful meetings were held at Giddings, Elgin, McDade, Brenham and Hempstead.

THE HORSE.

A deep, well sprung rib in the horse is usually an evidence of healthy vital organs.

DRIVING THREE ABREAST.

Sometimes, when the load is too heavy for a team to pull, it is advisable to drive three horses abreast and these directions tell how this is most effectively done:

Put the reins on the outside harness and snap outside reins as usual. Snap the inside reins to bit of the inside or third horse. Tie a strap from the bits of the outside horses to the harness of the middle. The horses are not worried by the swinging of their heads and the three drive as well as two. Another method is to take common two-horse lines and put on the two outside horses, then use the two tie straps for extra cross lines, buckling them onto the lines the same as the other cross lines are buckled, pass one over the back—under the check—of the middle horse, through the harness on the same and snap into the bit ring of the opposite horse. Do the reverse with the other cross line. The horses have control of their heads and you have better control of the horses.

CURE FOR BRITTLE HOOF.

Horses are frequently troubled with brittle hoofs caused by a deficiency of water in the bone. This condition may be caused by fever of the feet, as in common founder; inflammation of the interior of the feet; exposure to fermenting manure of filthy stables, by which the horn is saturated with moisture containing ammonia. It may also be caused by leaving the feet covered with mud, or by continued dry weather or other unhealthy conditions. The horn may thus become dry and granulated and often separates very easily, crumbling and splintering away until there is scarcely crust enough left to fasten a shoe upon.

The remedy is to remove the cause and restore the moisture. Frequent washing of the feet with cold water will aid materially in curing. Glycerine and water in equal parts make excellent dressings for the hoofs.

CARE OF HORSES IN WINTER.

It is the opinion of many farmers that after the let-up in fall work, almost anything is good enough to keep the horse up till the spring work begins. When that begins they begin to feed on oats. Naturally the horses, which have probably been existing on poor hay only up to the time the work begins, fail at the end of a half day's work. To pick them up they are then crammed with oats, with the usual result—"a colic," and perhaps a dead horse. If a horse's strength is allowed to run down it can not possibly be picked up again by overfeeding, and if a horse which is not used to oats is suddenly given a liberal allowance it is nearly certain to give a colic. It is much better to try and find some work for the animal to do all through the winter and keep a fair supply of oats going to him, so as to keep up his muscle. The animal will then be able and willing to perform whatever reasonable work he is asked to do in a satisfactory way. We have often asked veterinary surgeons why the mortality in spring was so high; they always reply, injudicious feeding. A horse will do well on oats and oat straw—if hay is scarce—but we do not advise giving barley straw to a horse, as it is liable to give acute indigestion, followed by colic. A horse, for its size, has a small stomach. It should, therefore, be fed often, and not too much at a time. For this reason care should be taken to supply food three times a day.

FEEDING MARKET HORSES.

An industry which involves the sale of an average of 110,000 horses annually at the Chicago market during the last decade, has been systematized to perfection. Not only have horses been graded into commercial classes, but the different shades of condition now enter into the computation of values, says the Drovers' Journal. Horses to negotiate the best prices, must now be in high condition of flesh.

Traders are coerced to cater to the public demand and fashion insists on horses being fat when offered in

HEALTHY TREES Free from disease. Honest in quality. Grafted Apples, 50¢; Budded Peaches, 50¢; Budded Cherries, 50¢; good varieties. Concord Grapes, \$3 per 100; 1000 Ash \$1.50. B. and H. Locust, Rus. Mulberry, &c. Low price. We pay freight. Catalog free. Galbraith Nurseries, Box 64 Fairbury, Neb.

HAY PRESSES! Seven Styles. \$30. Up. Sold subject to trial. Catalogue free. **LITTLE GIANT HAY PRESS CO.,** Dallas, Texas.

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wholesale markets. Many meritorious animals are sacrificed for want of finished condition. So broad has the fancy extended that the sentiment of fat sale horses now dominates all principal equine bazaars. Dealers now discriminate in the country against horses in medium flesh, and, to pander to the fashion, the horse-feeding industry has developed stupendous proportions. In nearly every county in the horse breeding districts is located some dealer who has a specially arranged establishment for feeding horses for market. Not only in the principal breeding sections, but in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states many farmers make a specialty of buying thin western horses and finishing them for the New York market. It is an industry that during the past five years has rivaled feeding cattle and sheep for profit. The principal object of the eastern feeder is to make a market on the farm for the roughage and surplus grain, which in most instances has paid a better margin of profit than if sold at the elevator.

POULTRY

A sandy poultry yard is preferable, as porous soil quickly absorbs all impurities after every rain.

When pulverized with a hammer or other heavy weight, dry, stale bread makes an ideal feed for the chickens. It will be relished most in its crisp state, and should never be made into a mash.

If your chicks are troubled with gapes try a few drops of turpentine in the soft feed and apply a heavy coating of lime about the poultry house and runs to kill the earth worms in which the gape worm breeds.

GROUND AND WHOLE GRAIN COMPARED.

The West Virginia Experiment Station sums up the results of experiments conducted with reference to the value of ground and whole grain as feed for chickens in these words: It is thus seen that with practically the same amount of food consumed the pen of fowls fed entirely upon mash led in egg production, very closely followed by the pen receiving one-third of the ration ground feed, while a considerable distance in the rear is the pen which received whole grain.

FRESH CUT GREEN BONE.

Great as are the product of hens, they may be largely increased by a proper system of feeding.

Students of the "food problem" have discovered that certain foods can be depended upon to produce equally as good results in fowls as in animals.

By a series of experiments it has been discovered that the feeding of green cut bone increases the production of eggs. Different parts of ordinary market bones upon analysis were found to contain in abundance, the ingredients which go to make up the growing chick, and in wonderfully close proportions the different parts of the complete egg.

The lean meat and gristle form the white of the egg and about 16 per cent. of the yolk. The marrow and other fat on the bones supply the remainder of the yolk, while the lime phosphates in the bone yield all the necessary lime salts for the shell and the requisite phosphates for the interior of the egg.

But it is not enough that a given food contains certain desirable properties. Its "food value" depends upon the power of assimilation by the consumer. Practical experience has proved that the gristle, blood, fat and bone, all of which go to make up "green bone," is in the very best possible form to be easily digested and thoroughly assimilated by poultry.

Green bones can be obtained from butchers at from one-half to one cent per pound, although in many country markets they may be had for the asking. Cutting them is a matter of time and labor, depending wholly upon the

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—

Over 100 fine White P. Rocks. Write me. I can please you. MRS. L. E. FOWLER, Gordonville, Tex.

100 S. C. BROWN LEGHORN

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

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

THE Norton Poultry Farm, Breeders of Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15, and White P. Rocks Eggs \$3.00 for 15. Fine stock for sale at reasonable prices. State agents for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Shipped from Dallas at factory prices. Send for free catalogue. Also carry in stock Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, Mica Crystal Grits, Ground Oyster Shell, Lambert's Death to Lice, powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters. THE NORTON POULTRY FARM, Box 622, Dallas, Tex.

FOR SALE—EGGS

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

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

number of fowls to be fed, as the invention and use of green bone cutters has greatly simplified the preparation of this food.

Poultry folk differ as to method and quality of feeding green bone. Personally we prefer to feed it as a separate ration. After becoming accustomed to this food one pound per dozen hens once a day is the allowance at Snowbird Poultry Yards.

Compared with other foods we consider green bone the cheapest for the results accruing from its use of any one food, nearly doubling (as it does) the amount of eggs and very materially increasing their fertility, besides producing better plumage and maintaining a more healthful condition of the fowls so fed.

Therefore, whether from a desire to increase the vigor of the fowl or develop its egg-producing qualities, we can most heartily recommend the use of green bone for practical experience as well, as science and chemistry have undisputedly demonstrated that the component parts of its structure afford the highest degree of nutriment and sustenance for poultry.

ALMA COLE PICKERING.

REMEDY FOR SOFT SHELLED EGGS.

Complaints are heard from time to time about soft-shelled eggs and correspondents ask if there is any method of feeding hens that will improve the quality of the shell. Writing in the National Stockman and Farmer J. C. Clipp says on this subject:

"As we think we have been successful in solving the problem of preventing our hens from laying soft-shelled eggs, we shall give our method for the benefit of our correspondent and others who may be in the same difficulty. If we find our hens laying soft-shelled eggs we provide a liberal amount of charcoal where they can have free access to it. We see some breeders think that over-fat hens are responsible for the soft-shelled eggs. It is a fact that over-fat hens will produce soft-shelled eggs, but are not the absolute cause. The lack of grit and lack of proper exercise will go further toward producing soft-shelled eggs than over-fat hens. From our years of experience with farm poultry, only aged hens will become over-fat sufficiently to produce bad results, therefore that difficulty can be easily overcome by selling the aged hens and retaining only young hens. Provide them with plenty of sharp grit, feed liberally of charcoal and where it is necessary to confine the laying stock, provide plenty of deep litter for them to scratch in. Never allow them to feed from troughs, but scatter the grain in deep litter, remove the litter every few days and renew it with bright new litter.

Provide a stated box of bran where the hens can help themselves at any hour in the day and you will find the hens will make a marked improvement in the egg production. When the hens are in declining health, generally a little epsom salts mixed in the soft-feed once or twice a week will do wonders to bring about a decided improvement both in old fowls and chickens. Only a very small amount is recommended; a tablespoonful to fifty chickens twice per week is quite enough. But remember grit is one of the most important items to prevent soft-shelled eggs, followed with a liberal supply of charcoal and wheat bran, and retain only young hens as layers. We never saw (and doubt if anyone else ever saw) a pullet too fat to lay or so fat she produced soft-shelled eggs. If old hens are kept and soft-shelled eggs are to be avoided, feed very sparingly of corn, and feed a liberal amount of wheat, meat scraps and mashed potatoes, and we guarantee soft-shelled eggs will be as scarce as 'hen's teeth.' Of course, aged hens must be fed in a manner to provide them with exercise much more than with pullets, as aged hens will take on fat more readily than pullets and must be managed differently, as exercise and plenty of it is the great secret to successful egg production with any age or grade of hens. But with aged hens they must be kept at work or they will take on fat to such an extent as to be a barrier to a liberal number of eggs."



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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, burl 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, 211 Houston street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

CRESCENT HERD. Registered Shorthorn cattle, young stock, both sexes, for sale. Address CHAS. MALONEY, Haslet, Texas.

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED SHORT HORNS AND POLAND CHINA HOGS FOR SALE. Young bulls by the Undeclared \$1000 Bull Royal Cup No. 123093 and out of 500 cows. Poland China Herd headed by Perfect Sunshine No. 29127 by "Perfect I Know," whose get has never known defeat in the Show Ring. Shows in here by the \$2500 "Corrector" and the Grand Sweep Stake winner, "Proud Perfection," sire of America's greatest prize winners. JNO. B. BROWN, Granbury, Tex.

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

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

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CATTLE SALES

E. A. Kelley of Bctor county recently sold his calf crop at \$9 per head.

Tol Cowley bought two cars of steers from W. A. Nix of San Angelo at \$20 per head.

Joe White of Pecos reports the sale of 800 three-year-old steers to California parties at \$20 around.

R. T. Baker of Sonora has sold to Oscar Cain of San Angelo, 35 head of fat cows at \$13 and 8 bulls at \$10.

Bud McKee of San Saba county has sold his stock of cattle at \$10 per head and leased his ranch to a Burnet county stockman.

A. B. Jones of Big Springs sold a six-months-old registered Hereford bull calf to N. B. Fisk of Sterling City a few days ago for \$100.

John D. Leatherman of Pecos has sold 900 steers to California buyers, getting \$12 around for yearlings, and \$16 around for twos.

J. E. Henderson Jr., of San Angelo, has bought 175 choice steers in the Eldorado country at \$25 per head. They average nearly a thousand pounds each and will be put on full feed.

Parkinson & Winn of Sonora have purchased 100 cows and heifers at Del Rio at \$12.50 per head. Parkinson & Winn are delivering this week 100 head of cows at the Zuberbueler pens at Kickapoo, which were sold by them to James Clamp of Brackett.

Geeslin & Burnett of San Angelo bought one car of steers from Tol Cowley of San Angelo at \$21 around, and four carloads of fat cows from W. El Ingraham of Eldorado at \$15.25 around. They also purchased from Dan Berry of San Angelo one carload of bulls at private terms.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Sales of quarantine cattle at St. Louis National Stock Yards for the week ending December 19th:

Polk & Parker, Sweetwater, Tex., 20 cows and heifers, 717 pounds average, at \$2.40; 22 cows, 733 pounds, at \$2.20; 26 steers, 872 pounds, at \$3.25; 27 cows, 847 pounds, at \$2.35; 22 calves, 228 pounds, at \$7.50 each; Arnett Bros., Colorado, Tex., 60 calves, 303 pounds, at \$8.00 each; Baldrige Bros., Wagoner, I. T., 995 pounds, at \$2.50; James & T. A. Parkerton, Okmulgee, I. T., 98 steers, 950 pounds, at \$3.30; Johnson & Co., Chickasha, I. T., 64 heifers, 675 pounds, at \$2.85; L. Coffey, Iatan, Tex., 79 calves, 13 3/4 pounds, \$5.25 per hundred; G. A. Goldsmith, Midland, Tex., 26 cows, 840 pounds, at \$2.70; 26 cows, 800 pounds, at \$2.50; F. L. Albord, Baird, Tex., 35 heifers, 518 pounds, at \$2.60; 85 cows, 765 pounds, at \$2.50; Baldrige Bros., Wagoner, I. T., 127 steers, 1012 pounds, at \$3.40; Crowder & McWirt, Roth, I. T., 23 cows, 720 pounds, at \$2.30; 3 cows, 823 pounds, at \$2.30; 20 cows, 705 pounds, at \$2.30; J. P. Morris, Coleman, Tex., 24 cows, 1034 pounds, at \$2.95; 25 cows, 936 pounds, at \$2.70; 108 calves, at \$9.50 each; A. W. Rubottom, Welch, I. T., 52 heifers, 829 pounds, \$3.25; Arkansas Valley Cotton Oil Co., 70 steers, 530 pounds, at \$2.06; J. T. Ingram, Woodville, I. T., 29 cows, 622 pounds, at \$2.30; 17 steers, 834 pounds, at \$2.90; 11 steers, 815 pounds, at \$2.90; 51 steers, 996 pounds, at \$3.15; 16 calves, 215 pounds, at \$5.75 each; R. A. Owens, Woodville, I. T., 26 cows, 843 pounds, at \$2.40; M. M. Roberts, Llano, Tex., 65 calves, 242 pounds, \$7.25 each; Crowder Bros., Roth, I. T., 136 steers, 980 pounds,

at \$3.25; R. H. Fitzgerald, Sweetwater, Tex., 150 cows, 725 pounds, at \$2.65; C. J. Woolfall, Quinton, Tex., 27 steers, 811 pounds, at \$2.75; 1 bull, 900 pounds, at \$2.10; L. Ward, Edna, Pens., Tex., 80 calves, 196 pounds, at \$6.75; B. McHenry, Stanton, Tex., 62 cows, 704 pounds, at \$2.55; C. M. Coggins, Eskota, Tex., 33 steers, 676 pounds, at \$2.76.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Some sales in quarantine division at Kansas City last week:

S. Mayes, Pryor Creek, I. T., 47 steers, 1015 pounds, at \$3.65; W. Menton, Lehigh, I. T., 25 steers, 982 pounds, \$3.20; 28 cows, 887 pounds, at \$2.45; T. G. Cox, Sulphur Springs, Tex., 59 steers, 770 pounds, at \$2.80; 23 canners, 676 pounds, at \$1.70; G. W. Thomas, Ninnekah, I. T., 23 steers, 1152 pounds, at \$3.65; W. T. Chaffin, Lindsay, I. T., 55 steers, 902 pounds, at \$3.40; Graham & See, Lindsay, I. T., 28 steers, 896 pounds, at \$3.30; 1 bull, 1150 pounds, at \$2.25; C. W. Ambassador, Norman, O. T., 78 steers, 963 pounds, at \$3.30; 18 bulls, 1305 pounds, at \$2.65; G. W. Hesser, Glencoe, O. T., 11 steers, 859 pounds, at \$3.00; 11 cows, 870 pounds, at \$2.65; 2 bulls, 1050 pounds, at \$2.40; Bodecker & Turner, Bowie, Tex., 55 steers, 904 pounds, at \$3.00; Rube Gowins, Purcell, I. T., 27 cows, 817 pounds, at \$2.65; 2 bulls, 890 pounds, at \$2.00; Bodecker & Young, Bowie, Tex., 61 cows, 756 pounds, at \$2.20; D. Waggoner & Son, Bowie, Tex., 124 cows, 799 pounds, at \$2.10; Capt. F. Savre, Fort Sill, O. T., 109 cows, 888 pounds, at \$2.10; 9 bulls, 1220 pounds, at \$2.10; A. G. Anderson, Monahan, Tex., 28 cows, 766 pounds, at \$2.10; 52 canners, 711 pounds, at \$1.85; Ben Gilbert, Claremore, I. T., 21 steers, 1050 pounds, at \$3.30; Lee Todd, Albion, I. T., 62 cows, 971 pounds, at \$3.10; 14 cows, 990 pounds, at \$2.35; W. T. Cox, Afton, I. T., 24 steers, 858 pounds, at \$3.05; 4 cows, 825 pounds, at \$2.25; J. C. Choate, Bunch, I. T., 25 steers, 1011 pounds, at \$3.15; 23 steers, 928 pounds, at \$2.85 1 bull, 1140 pounds, at \$2.00.

JUDGING OF BEEF ANIMALS.

Some comprehensive rules for the judging of beef cattle, which, if followed, can not help but be of benefit to every farmer and stockman are laid down by Prof. F. B. Mumford, a recognized authority on feeding, who says that no knowledge has greater value than that which carries with it the ability to select profitable feeding animals.

The animal is a machine, and as there are great differences in different machines, so there are great differences in the efficiency of different animals.

There are some beef animals that will consume corn, hay and grass and produce therefrom a unfinished carcass which will sell for five cents, live weight, on the market.

There are other cattle fed on exactly the same kind of food for the same length of time that will bring from five and one-half to six cents per pound live weight.

This difference is not altogether a difference of condition or fatness, but depends upon the conformation of the animal.

The correct conformation which must be present in the better class of beef animals can be accurately described and can be learned by any farmer of average intelligence.

The profitable feeding cattle that bring the high prices on the market all possess certain characteristics.

They have a straight top line, with broad, deep bodies and short legs.

If the head and legs were cut off, the remaining portion of the animal body would resemble a box with rounded corners.

Especially important evidences of good feeding ability are a clear, bright eye and broad forehead, with moderately short head and short, thick neck, a well-sprung rib, strong loins and a long, level rump.

The whole animal should be smooth and evenly covered with thick flesh.

A moderately large paunch on a healthy, vigorous steer should be re-

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.

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Red Polled Cattle.

TEXAS RAISED RED POLLED Cattle for sale. B. W. LANGLEY, Denton, Tex.

EXCELSIOR HERD, Red Polled cattle of both sexes for sale. M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale Co., Texas.

REGISTERED CATTLE FOR SALE—Some grand dual purpose Red Polled cattle of either sex and of superior milking quality for quick sale. W. A. PRIMM, Primm, Fayette Co., Tex.

POLLED DURHAM and Pol. Angus cattle and Cleveland Bay horses. DICK SELLMAN, Rochelle, Tex.

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

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

W. R. CLIFTON, Waco, Tex., breeder of RED POLLED CATTLE, Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats.

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

garded as a desirable indication. Moderately fine bone is also an indication of a good feeding quality.

On the contrary, a coarse bone with long body, large head and general appearance of coarseness is always to be considered an undesirable characteristic.

Cattle possessing the desirable characteristics mentioned above will fatten more quickly and will distribute their flesh on those portions of the body where the highest-priced cuts are located.

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Hard painted China Darning Eggs. For-get-me-not and Violet designs. Mailed free on receipt of 25 cents. More elaborate ones for 50 cents. With gold initials 10 cents extra. Address Mrs. C. James, P. O. Box 616, Dallas, Texas.

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DAIRY

BEGIN THE RIGHT WAY.

Extras and fancy grades of butter cannot be made from milk full of dirt and germs. The Vermont Dairymen's association has issued a set of good rules showing how to start right on the road to choice butter-making.

The milker should be clean, and his clothes likewise. Brush the udder just before milking and wipe with a clean cloth or sponge. Milk quietly, quickly and thoroughly. Throw away into the gutter the few first streams from each teat. This milk is very watery, of little value, and is apt to injure the remainder of the milk. Remove the milk promptly from the stable, to a clean, dry room, where the air is pure and sweet.

Drain the milk through a clean flannel cloth, or through two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth. Aerate and cool the milk as soon as it is strained. The cooler it is, the more souring is retarded. If covers are left off the cans, cover with cloths or mosquito netting. Never mix fresh milk with that which has cooled, nor close a can containing warm milk, nor allow it to freeze. Under no circumstances should anything be added to milk to prevent it souring. Such doings violate the laws of both God and man. The chemicals which are used for this purpose are slow poisons. Cleanliness and cold are the only preservatives needed. In hot weather, jacket the cans with a clean, wet blanket or canvass when moved in a wagon. Musty, sour food, dusty litter or fodder should be out of the way at milking time.

HINTS ABOUT MILKING.

A bulletin issued by the Wisconsin bureau of Farmers' Institutes contains the following suggestive observations:

1. Always confine cows in a stable to be milked. It is better than having them chase one another around the yard.
2. Have the stable clean and have the cow clean, or you can't get clean milk. Lime and whitewash for walls and posts is a good thing. Land plaster is a good absorbent in the stable.
3. Before commencing to milk brush all loose dirt from the sides and udder of the cow.
4. After a little manipulation of the teats and udder, the milk is ready to "come down." Then is the time to take it, and do not delay.
5. Milk as rapidly as possible without irritating or worrying the cow.
6. No definite rule can be given as to how the teats should be handled in milking, as cows differ and hands differ so much; but be sure of one thing, please the cow if possible.
7. There should always be a friendly feeling between the cow and the milker, and milkers should not be changed if it can be avoided.
8. A cow will not "give down" her milk to a milker she hates or is afraid of, and what she does give will be deficient in butter fat.
9. Always milk a cow in the same manner, at about the same time and speed. Any change will irritate and tend to excite her.
10. Always milk in the same order and at the same time of day.
11. When it comes a cow's turn to be milked she knows it, and expects it and wants to be milked.
12. If you disappoint her and milk half an hour later, the chances are that you will get less and poorer milk than if you milked at the proper time.
13. Always milk the cow dry before leaving her, but do not continue stripping after all the milk is all drawn.
14. If part of the milk is left at each milking in the udder, nature will soon stop providing it because it is not taken.
15. The last milk drawn from a cow is much richer than the first. The last quart usually contains more than three times as much butter fat as the first.
16. Milking should be done with clean, dry hands.

FEEDING FOR MILK.

On this subject an eminent English dairymen writes: It should never be forgotten, if possible, to get a good supply of cabbage from August to Christmas. Cows like cabbage, and milk better on them than on anything

else known at that season of the year. This should be followed on with mangels, pulped and mixed with corn chaff and cavings, with a mixture of hay and oat straw cut up; followed with a good proportion of green hay or lucerne, not heated, but green, sweet hay. The owner may then safely rely upon getting some good milk, and plenty of it. When mangels fail, or if given in liberal quantities, a small supply of cotton-cake will answer a good purpose. I much fear many heifers are considered as falling as milkers too early; this should not be. It is often proved that heifers not milking with their first calf milk well when more matured in the second year's use. The cows could be kept warm in the winter in well-sheltered buildings, letting them out for a few hours only, but not too long in frosty weather. Lucerne, if proved by using it green or made into nice hay, will produce more milk than meadow hay. But in the making it should be cut early, when half in blossom, or much more is lost in value than in waiting and getting a bulky crop. In paying more attention to the growing of forage crops we stand a much better chance of keeping the mill going. I am confident of this, that cows must be fed well and liberally on a regular succession of green foods if the owner wishes to show a good yield of milk and make a good return in its financial result.

HOME BUTTER MAKING.

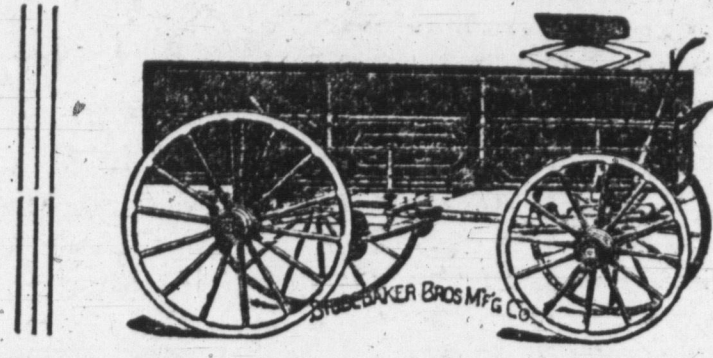
When butter can be made at home without the attendant expense of extra hired help, I find it more profitable than sending milk to the cheese factory, as the whey has comparatively little feeding value, while the skim milk insures good pigs, good calves, thrifty chickens and more eggs.

My first experience in butter making was with a "general utility" cow. She was large, red and a good milker, but the cream was oily, and the butter had a lardy suggestion, the color also was not prime yellow. I attributed the fault to my imperfect knowledge and lack of skill in making butter, but when "Old Red" was replaced with Jersey-bred stock there was a corresponding improvement in my butter, although I made no important change in my method of butter making.

I fully appreciate the advantages of improved machinery in butter making, but I do not find it indispensable in making good butter. I use an old-fashioned dash churn and bright, clean tinware. All of my milk utensils I wash in clean, pure water, scald carefully and wipe dry on a clean, fresh towel. Under no conditions do I allow milk vessels to be washed after the table dishes, nor do I ever use the same towels for milk pans and pails that I use for tableware. When making butter for market I churn at least three times a week, and give special attention to the condition and temperature of my cream. I find the flavor of my butter is superior when I do not wash it and do not add any water to the cream or milk. I am very particular about my butter salt and the temperature of the cream when churned, so that I am able to have the butter worked and packed within two hours after it is churned. If I find a pan of milk that is off flavor I set it by itself and use the cream for shortening.

Although I live four miles from the market, I am never troubled to find customers, as creamery butter is not as popular as excellent farm butter. In a few instances I deliver my butter, but generally it is called for, and I put it in whatever packages my customers order. I never sell butter for less than 20 cents a pound, as one cannot afford to make a pound of butter for less than that. If I have a surplus during the flush season I do not let it go for whatever I can get, but pack it in 30-pound pails, and when the fall shortage comes I have no trouble to dispose of my accumulation at good prices. Milk that is tainted from the stable or in any way polluted will not make fine butter. The housewife should carefully examine her milk when it is strained, lest she be blamed for a poor quality of butter, when the direct cause lies with the dirty milker, and careless overseer of the cows. I have learned to feel an immense respect for a cow with a genius for making dairying profitable. A good cow should be es-

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teemed, regardless of her pedigree. When I began farming I calculated my probable income on the quantity of my stock. I now base my reckoning on the quality of my stock, which proves much more accurate.—Christie Kruson in New York Tribune Farmer.

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SHEEP---GOATS

My advice to all of my brother farmers is to keep a few sheep. If you cannot keep a big flock, keep a small one, for if properly cared for they will pay you better than anything you can grow out of the ground or on top of it, and if they do not do this it is because they are not properly cared for, writes L. M. Mansel in Southern Agriculturist. Carefully examine every ewe's udder before deciding to retain her as a member of your breeding flock. This is an important thing to consider, for upon her capacity as a milk producer largely depends the thrifty send-off she will give her lambs. All sheep are subject to internal and external parasites, hence the necessity for keeping a watchful eye on their condition. Sheep have diseases they can and do transmit to one another as readily as hogs. I have found that a little hardwood ashes mixed occasionally with their feed, or finely pulverized tobacco given the same way will free them from worms and improve their general health and condition.

After my young lambs begin to eat I make a feeding pen for them with an opening in it only sufficiently large for the lamb to go in and out, but to exclude the ewes. In this pen I have feed troughs, one or more, according to the number of lambs, but always enough to give them plenty of room so they will not have to crowd each other and fight for the feed. No young animal, not even excepting a pig, will grow faster or take on fat more quickly than a good healthy lamb of the mutton breed, as soon as it begins to eat, and that is the time to make the best profit on them. They should be fed crushed grain, corn or oats, given a run on good pasture. They will pay more for the food they consume than any animal on the farm.

Let us all try to have more sheep and fewer dogs. I have been making a specialty of them for fifteen years and find they are the most profitable stock or crop of any kind on my farm in proportion to the money invested.

ANGORAS FOR ROUGH LAND.

The attention of owners of brush lands has been directed by the commissioner of agriculture to the use of the goat in reclaiming and enhancing the value of unproductive brush or weed-infested lands. Goats live on weeds and brush, the products of nature, when labor and toil are required to furnish food for other animals.

They destroy the weeds and shrubs that choke up and hinder the growth of the grasses, and convert the rough lands into fertile meadows and provide food for cattle and sheep. In a prairie country, when a blue-grass meadow is choked out by bushes, a herd of Angoras will soon convert it into fertile and productive pasturage. They are at home upon the sage brush of the arid plains as well as the hills of New England.

An Iowa breeder writes that a herd of Angoras increased the value of his six hundred-acre farm \$10 per acre.

Mr. Cotton, of Millbury, Mass., reports that the improvement of his land more than repays the cost of keep. Goats are more profitable than sheep. They are harder and longer lived, and not subject to contagious sheep diseases. They are more courageous and will to some extent protect themselves from dogs and wolves. Their flesh is better and more palatable, having the taste of venison. Their milk is medicinally valuable and richer than that of cows.

Their skins and pelts bring more than those of sheep. Their fleece is nearly double the value of sheep and yields about the same weight. They are independent of climatic conditions. A drought that destroys the pasturage

GOATS.

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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 Bins Building, Houston, Tex.

does not affect the weeds and shrubs upon which they exist. They flourish where other animals will nearly starve. They are the John the Baptists of the animal creation preparing the way for their successors. They require little grain feed. In the southwest they run at large, drop their kids in the woods, and come up to their shelter at night. In California they are herded at an annual cost of ten cents per head. They need only protection from rain and snow. In Virginia they feed on acorns and straw.

J. E. BURBANK.

FLUSHING BREEDING EWES.

English flockmasters long ago conceived the idea that a larger percentage of twin lambs could be secured by practicing what they term "flushing" the ewes just previous to breeding time. The practice is not a common one among American flockmasters, although a few instances can be cited here and there where a partial practice of the idea has been resorted to in an effort to bring about similar results. Why the practice that has been followed by our neighbor shepherds for so many years past has not found favor among more of our progressive flockmasters is certainly a curious fact to note. Thus soliloquizes Lee C. Reynolds in Michigan Farmer. Whatever has been or is the opinion of our flockmasters concerning the matter, it is certainly a practice to be recommended to every sheep raiser regardless of locality or conditions, for from the practice there possibly can come no permanent harm. It involves nothing more than the judicious feeding of nutritious and highly digestible foods so as to cause the ewes to take on flesh rapidly for two or three weeks prior to breeding time. In order to force the ewes along as rapidly as possible a strictly nitrogenous ration is necessary. I know of no other combination of feed stuffs cheaper and more easily obtainable for the average flockmaster than buckwheat shorts or middlings thoroughly mixed with oats and bran. So far as the bran is concerned, it adds practically nothing to the ration in this capacity, except to stimulate the appetite and take up the buckwheat middlings so that the sheep will get the full benefit of the ration. We have fed a great deal of oil meal at this time and received quite satisfactory results. This year we tried the growing of flax to partially help out on a strict nitrogenous ration at this season of the year, but as yet have been unable to feed any of the grain.

Feeding green stuff at this season is not a new practice among flockmasters. Generally at this period pastures are on a decline and unless some supplementary crops have been previously grown and are ready for feeding at this time the flock will soon show the effects. With us this year pasturage has been quite a serious question all the season. While plenty of acres have been at the disposal of the flock our cattle have been a little in the lead in number, and the pasture being two or three years old has been unable to supply the needs of the stock. I realized the condition of the situation early and now have on hand plenty of green stuff that I am feeding along something on the soiling principle. The flock comes to the barn every night to receive their grain and light hay ration, and then go back to the pasture, where they are fed second-growth clover and rape scattered around on the ground. The sheep seem to relish the clover and rape fed in this way remarkably well, and eat up all that is fed them twice daily. What little I know and have tried of the soiling practice I am inclined to think that sooner or later something on this principle must be injected into our present system of flock management for the same reason that dairymen find the soiling practice a necessity in their dairies. So far as my experience has taken me I am well satisfied with the results obtained from the partial practicing of the method. The green stuff is cut and fed in the open, dispensing with racks and shelters of any kind, and the amount of time required to accomplish the work seems more than overcome by the more stock kept in much better condition.

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WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1903.

There is undoubtedly a large and growing sentiment throughout the west which favors legislation by congress that will enable the stockmen to control the range which they use, but the only hope of obtaining such relief is by strict compliance with the laws as they now exist, until they are modified. Whenever such disclosures as were recently made in Nebraska are brought to light the interests of all concerned in the industry suffer great injury.

The contention of the National Live Stock Association that, in 1905, a complete census of the live stock as well as the production of staple crops should be taken, is a sound one. This would involve the expenditure of \$1,500,000 to \$1,800,000, but the valuable information thus obtained justifies the outlay. Every farmer and breeder in the country ought in this way obtain a clear understanding of the situation and judge for himself whether best to increase or curtail the raising of domestic animals.

It must have shocked the fine sensibilities of Lady Constance, a Scottish peeress, who arrived in Texas a few days ago, to learn that advance information sent out conveyed the impression that she was a fine blooded mare, and resulted in preparations for her reception in conformity with that idea. No offense, however, was intended. We have a way of singling titles around quite promiscuously down here, and, to the mind of a Texas editor, such an appellation for a steed would not be a misnomer. Apologies, however, are in order.

Not so very long ago Texas was a land devoted very largely to cattle ranches, they being considered the only certain and permanent source of profit. Packing facilities near at home made the hog ranch an attractive proposition, and word now comes from Clarksville of the establishment near that place of a huge chicken ranch of 250 acres, where fowls of high degree will be bred and fattened for market. The outcome of this attempt at poultry culture on such a large scale is awaited with interest.

The boll weevil agitation has resulted in much advantage to the agricultural interests of counties at the edge of the plains, it being pointed out that cotton thrives well in that locality, and that the destructive pest has never invaded it, owing to the high altitude. Instead of being urged to procure early seed from non-infected districts in the States further east the planters there are being importuned to use only the home-grown, acclimated product, the result being that the farmers who are in a position to furnish that commodity are doing a rushing business. "It's an all wind that blows nobody good."

BEEF OUTLOOK IMPROVING.

Perhaps it is the prediction of a beef shortage in the near future by well-informed observers in the market centers, that has prompted the mouthpieces of the big packers to predict an early advance in the prices paid for cattle on the hoof. There has been a rush on the part of timid stockmen, who imagined that values were going completely to smash, to get out of the business, and some assurance was necessary to stem the tide. Should there be a scarcity in 1904, as now seems highly probable, it is not unreasonable to suppose that prices will touch the 1901 mark. Grassers are about the only class of cattle available now. The men who usually fatten stock for fancy holiday trade have been extremely apathetic, in the face of unattractive conditions, this fall and winter. It is not apparent at this time where the supply

of marketable cattle is to come from next spring, and conditions seem propitious for that shrewd class of stockmen who never become panic-stricken at times of temporary decline. Every indication now points to a scarcity of prime beef in the near future and those who are brave enough to engage in feeding operations with a view to finishing up their steers a few months hence, may soon acquire the smile that won't come off.

THE CATALPA AND FORESTRATION.

How a forest of extremely valuable timber may be grown in a score of years, and made a source of profit within six to eight years, will be demonstrated in an interesting exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair.

This exhibit will be made under the auspices of the International Society of Arboriculture. John P. Brown, secretary and treasurer of the association, has consulted with the chiefs of departments at the World's Fair and has made all arrangements.

That particular variety of the catalpa tree known as Speciosa will be the basis for the demonstration and the great value and adaptability of this wood will be shown in all forms. The catalpa is indigenous to the Wabash bottom lands in Illinois and Indiana, but may be grown in any section of the United States. The tree is known nearly everywhere, but its great value is just beginning to be understood.

It is the worth of the timber, and its marvelously quick growth, that is destined to solve the problem of future railroad building and furnish a supply of lumber for all purposes.

In the World's Fair exhibit a section of railroad will be built showing the adaptability of catalpa timber for ties. Old ties that have been in use for 32 years, and not yet showing any signs of decay, will be shown. When it is pointed out that the average life of an oak tie is seven years, the catalpa's value on this line is demonstrated.

The Arboriculture Society's exhibit will not stop with showing the varied uses to which the lumber from the Catalpa tree may be put, but it will show how the catalpa forests may be grown anywhere within a very few years. The seed is planted in good, rich garden soil, and in a short while they spring up. The young shoots should be transplanted with a year, for the roots reach out in every direction and the best results are obtained from early transplanting. The trees should be set out in spaces of eight-feet in either direction. The growth is exceedingly rapid, being uniformly one inch in diameter for each year. At the end of the sixth year the trees have attained a diameter of six inches. Then it is best for the trees to thin them out, cutting down each alternate row, and then each alternate tree in the rows that remain. This leaves the trees standing 16 feet apart.

The trees that are cut may be used for posts and ties, and then the forest yields a fair return during the thinning process. "Pole ties" from oak trees are practically valueless, because of the sap in the latter years' growth of the tree. The wood that contains the sap soon decays and this contaminates the rest of the timber. There is practically no sap in the catalpa, and "pole ties" from this wood last an indefinite number of years.

After the thinning out process the growth of the tree continues at the uniform rate of one inch in diameter each year, and catalpa trees at 18 years old often reach as high as 100 feet, thus yielding a large return of splendid lumber.

Advocates of forestration on the Western plains should recommend the introduction of this tree where soil conditions are favorable, on the ground that it would encourage railroad building.

MISTAKING WORMS FOR CHOLERA.

Often times death from worms among swine is attributed to cholera. Dr. W. B. Niles of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry says that he knows of nothing better to rid a herd of swine of worms than a mixture of santonin and calomel. He says there is no danger in giving these provided proper care is observed in having them in the right proportion

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

DRESSING DUCKS FOR MARKET.

An expert on the preparation of ducks for market gives these directions, which may be followed with profit:

Feed them nothing for twelve to eighteen hours before killing. Hold the feet and tip of the wings, and, with a sharp hatchet, or, best of all, a corn knife, cut the head off neatly, leaving the neck as long as possible. Do not drop the duck till it stops bleeding, and then some one should be ready to pick it at once. Pick all the feathers fit to save as quickly as possible. Put these in one box, and the refuse from tail and wings in another. Do not bother with the last joint of the wings nor do not attempt to get all the down.

Try to have the feathers all picked while the duck is still warm. This done, have ready a liberal supply of paper; set this on fire and singe all the down that remains and the feathers under the wings and elsewhere, which are so hard to pick clean. The duck will be a brown, sooty looking object.

Nearly fill a large pan with water as hot as the hand can bear, put in plenty of soap to make a strong suds, and with a clean cloth wash the duck thoroughly, and all trace of the smoke is removed and the skin is beautifully clean. Rinse in clear water, and if there are any pin feathers they will show plainly now and may be easily plucked out by the aid of a knife.

DAIRYING AND FERTILITY.

The process by which dairying maintains the fertility of the soil was very clearly set forth at a recent convention of Iowa dairymen at Cedar Rapids by Prof. Curtiss of the State Experimental Station. He pointed out that in selling \$1,000 worth of wheat, the farmer sold on an average about \$350 worth of fertility along with it.

In selling \$1,000 worth of corn he sold about \$250 worth of fertility—or constituents which would cost the farmer this amount if he were obliged to buy commercial fertilizers to maintain the fertility of the farm. But \$1,000 worth of corn could be converted into beef, pork or mutton and sold in that form and not remove over \$25 worth of fertility from the farm, or \$1,000 worth of feed could be transformed into butter without removing a single dollar's worth of fertility with it. Butter is almost wholly pure fat or carbon, and it adds nothing to the value or productive capacity of the soil. We have already learned that we cannot grow

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

The Texas Stock Journal:
The Texas Farm Journal:

RANCHES.

LAND TO EXCHANGE—Will exchange splendid unimproved rice or farm land for cattle, or small ranch in West or Northwest Texas. L. TILLOTSON, Sealy, Tex.

FOR SALE—Cattle and ranches in Southwest New Mexico. J. C. CURETON, Silver City, N. M.

FOR SALE—1961-acre farm and ranch, situated in Wichita county, 4 miles from Red River, well improved, with good 6-room frame house, barn and granaries; fenced into four pastures, all fencing good; 220 acres in cultivation; at least 1000 acres of finest quality land can be placed in cultivation. All farming implements and wheat crop goes with place. This is the greatest bargain we have ever offered. Price \$9 per acre. For full description write ANDERSON & BEAN, Wichita Falls, Tex.

PANHANDLE LAND—3-section improved place or 2-section unimproved place, both 8 miles from good railway town and county site and only 3 miles from railway station, postoffice and school. Rich prairie land, with good crop this year. One or both cheap for cash. Box 300, Channing, Tex.

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.; 120-acre farm in cultivation, produced fine crop this year. This would make ideal stock ranch or farm. Price \$10,000, \$3000 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 fringing 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 (waxea) 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 376, Fort Worth, Tex.

ONE SECTION SCHOOL LAND—Near two railroads. \$300 bonus. PANHANDLE RANCH AGENCY, Hartley, Texas.

MULES.

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

PERSONAL.

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

2,300 ACRES—Red River bottom land in Miller County, Arkansas, sixteen miles east of Texarkana, six miles south of Fulton on Iron Mountain Railroad; 200 acres in cultivation, good tenant houses, 700 acres cane, 250 head of (mostly) graded cattle; land \$8 per acre; cattle as agreed on. Write O. P. TAYLOR, Texarkana, Tex.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—500 head of high grade Angora stock goats. Address MACTIN ROBERTSON, Salado, Bell county, Tex.

wheat indefinitely or constantly draw upon even a bountiful store of plant food without diminished returns. The fact that this lesson has been learned and is coming to be universally recognized is the main safeguard and the strongest feature of agriculture.

Weak, watery eyes are an indication of poor health or frail constitution in the ewe.

CATTLE

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, 10 head 2-year-old steers, well bred and in good condition; 200 head registered Angora goats, 1500 head of Angora goats. I. D. PEPPER, Reak Springs, Tex.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—The finest herd of thoroughbreds in Texas. About 20 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.

HERSFORDS 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.

CALIFORNIA Stock Ranch for sale—17,000 acres at \$10.00 an acre; terms, richest and best paying stock ranch in California, or any other state; fenced; 3000 acres valley land, fine for alfalfa, grain, fruits, etc.; 3000 well timbered, with pine, large quantity different varieties oak timber; water abundant; ranch thoroughly equipped for stock raising and general farming; climate unsurpassed; will carry 4000 cattle and 1200 hogs year round; 1200 cattle and 500 hogs now on ranch, can be purchased; vendor made fortune on this ranch and wishes to retire. For further particulars write F. S. PHILLIPS, 1110 South Grand ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

THOROUGHbred Poland China pigs ready to ship at prices to move them. R. A. ROGERS, Naples, Tex.

FOR SALE—400 steers, 200 coming threes, 200 coming twos; Callahan Co. cattle. R. CORDERONT BANA.

FOR SALE—Poland China pigs; write. W. H. WRIGHT, Omaha, Tex.

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

FARMS

OKLAHOMA FARMS—For sale in Comanche County. Write for lists and prices. SHERMAN & WERT, Lawton, Okla.

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

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP HOMES—Fine land, stock farms, healthy climate, Jones and Haskell counties. P. G. STANFORD, Stamford, Tex.

FOR SALE—570 acres of land 3 miles from town, cheap if sold at once. This is a great bargain. W. ISBELL, Jacksboro, 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 gin 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, as healthy as there is in Texas. Write or come and see. GLEN ROSE REAL ESTATE CO., Glen Rose, Tex.

TO TRADE—Choice residence lots at spot cash prices. Unincumbered, perfect title, some located convenient to Texas Christian University (Add-Ran), some near St. Basil's (Catholic) College, some near Sixth St. First Ward Public School, all near electric car line; are supplied with city water; in fact, all conveniences of city, such as telephones, electric lights, free delivery of mail, groceries, ice, etc., can be had; all in city limits and in one of the most desirable growing sections of Waco, Texas, the Central City of Texas, with 25,000 inhabitants. The average price of lots \$300.00. Will exchange for a herd of registered or graded milk cows, including young cattle. References as to reliability and statement, any bank, banker or merchant in Waco. J. H. MACKAY, Waco, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER MEDICINE—Deposit in bank \$10, to be paid when you are well; I send you a safe, sure medicine to cure cancer; will not injure sound flesh or bone; no acids, caustics or chloride of zinc; reference furnished. G. H. MOODY, Evant, Tex.

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.

GOOD POSITIONS as traveling salesmen now open to several men in each state; experience unnecessary if a hustler. Old established house. Apply to W. C. HURT TOBACCO CO., Danville, Va.

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STATE SOCIETY

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

WHEAT MARKET CONDITIONS.

All the evidences are in favor of higher wheat prices. But how can farmers expect to accomplish anything, no matter how good or how needful if they will not work together? asks President J. A. Everitt of the American Society of Equity. If the farmers would build the machine of co-operation at once they could force dollar wheat in a few days and stop the loss on all the millions of bushels that are gradually reaching the markets.

Below are two letters that give the wheat situation in a nutshell.

"We are millers and generally it is not good business for a miller to be bullish on wheat, but we cannot view the situation otherwise. We have been buying wheat in St. Louis since the first of July, as all the other winter wheat mills in this section have been doing, and will have to continue the balance of the season up to another harvest. We believe from a supply and demand standpoint that May wheat in St. Louis will sell very much higher, and that will pull May wheat up in all the other markets. No. 4 soft winter wheat in St. Louis is selling above 80c while the No. 3 and No. 2 are selling from 85c to 88c. We bought wheat in St. Louis to-day 85 for No. 3, 87 1/2 for No. 2, and we believe the little stock of soft winter wheat in St. Louis will all be wanted before another harvest." (From Duquoin, Ill.)

"The wheat crop in the Northwest, this includes Minnesota and North and South Dakota, is over estimated. The crop was very streaked on account of the drought last summer and did not turn out as expected. This refers to the northern part of North Dakota and Minnesota. In the the southern part of Minnesota the crops were damaged by rains, and they have a lot of off grade stuff, and the man who will buy Minneapolis July No. 1 Northern and forget that he has it until next June, will make a handsome profit." (From Red Lake Falls, Minn.)

Also the following from the North Western Miller will be interesting:

"The Minneapolis Market Record estimates that from Aug. 1, to Oct. 24, about 30 per cent. of the marketable surplus of the northwestern wheat crop left farmers' hands, 26 per cent. being sold in Minnesota, 40 per cent. in North Dakota, and 35 in South Dakota. This paper, of which Secretary Rogers of the Chamber of Commerce is publisher, takes the position that the 1903 crop was approximately 200,000,000 bushels, and after crediting 20,000,000 as needed for farm use, it says: Thirty per cent, or 54,000,000 of it has been sold, leaving 126,000,000 bushels of the marketable surplus yet on the farm on Oct. 25. In the remaining nine months

of the crop year the mills will need for grinding:

Minneapolis, bus.....53,000,000
Duluth-Superior, bus..... 6,000,000
Country mills, bus.....50,000,000

Total bus.....109,000,000
"That will leave only the surplus of 17,000,000 bushels for the whole year's shipment from Minneapolis and Duluth. As quite a large per cent. of that has already gone forward, and much more will go, it follows that there will be a scarcity of milling wheat in the northwest before the season ends.

"It is this situation that to-day makes the spot wheat in Minneapolis above the May price, notwithstanding it costs 6c a bushel to carry it to May. The same, or a similar condition, promises to continue indefinitely or until another crop is available at least.

"In 1902 the northwest production was considerably more than 200,000,000 bushels. Even with that large amount to draw upon wheat went to a dollar at the end. This season there was less of the crop left over than in 1902. So if the mills run as full as last year, there will be less stock to draw from, even if this crop were to turn out above 200,000,000 as the previous one did."

Mr. Everitt predicts the foreign farmers who have not heard of dollar wheat will soon be done marketing their surplus and then American farmers can have the situation in their own hands. The price of wheat in foreign markets has been higher than for several years on account of the stand taken by the American farmers, therefore, the better price was an inducement for those farmers to market liberally. He believes those farmers who hold their wheat a while longer will profit by it. "But there will be nothing definite or reliable until farmers build the machine of co-operation," is the concluding prediction.

WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY.

A statement was issued by Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange last Friday, which shows an increase for last week of 121,653 bales against an increase of 122,591 last year and an increase of 195,921 year before last in the world's visible supply.

The total visible is 3,715,849 bales against 3,594,196 last week, 3,969,756 last year and 3,963,868 year before last. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,137,849 bales against 3,054,196 last week, 3,081,756 last year and 3,418,868 year before last, and of other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 578,000 against 540,000 last week, 615,000 last year and 545,000 year before last.

The total world's visible supply of cotton as above shows an increase compared with last week of 121,653, an increase compared with last year of 19,093 and a decrease compared with year before last of 248,019.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton as above, there is how afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,909,000 bales against 1,636,000 last year and 1,907,000 year before last; in Egypt 191,000 against 182,000 last year and 203,000 year before last; in India 142,000 bales against 186,000 last year and 149,000 year before last and in the United States 1,424,000 against 1,643,000 last year and 1,705,000 year before last.

Exports of cotton seed oil from the United States for the ten months ended October 30 were 20,436,155 gallons, against 25,139,850 gallons for the same period in 1902, and 38,005,637 gallons for the first ten months of 1901.

The Truck Growers' Association at Engle has ordered thirteen cars of seed Irish potatoes from Maine, and the prospects are good for several train loads of spuds to leave there next spring.

AN INVITATION

To take advantage of the very low rate made by the M. K. & T. Railway to the North and Southeast for the holidays.

Tickets will be sold on December 19th, 20th, 21st and 26th, 1903, at rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip. Tickets will be good returning thirty days from date of sale.

If you are contemplating making a holiday trip you should see one of "Katy's" agents, or write a letter to "Katy," Dallas, Texas, and learn of the many inducements offered the holiday traveler.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Captain Rhea, registered stallion, 6886, trotter, steps 8-minute clip, bay, 15 1/2 hands high, 3 years old, handsome and very stylish, sired by George Campbell, 2:17; his dam by William M. Hill. Here's your chance for a race horse cheap and very fancy breeder; price \$300. Don't write unless you mean business. GORDON DUNN, Bonham, Tex.

HONEY, guaranteed pure, 60-lb. cans, 8c per pound. W. B. GEHRELS, R. R. No. 4, San Antonio, Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Two traveling salesmen in each state, permanent position, \$60 and expenses. CENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO., Penicks, Va.

CANCERS cured without the knife. My treatment purifies the blood; no relapse; cure guaranteed; reference, any bank here. P. K. WORTHAM, M. D., Waco, Tex.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK and Brown Leghorns at \$1.00, by J. T. GRAHAM, Kennedale, Tex.

FOR SALE—One hundred fine Barred Rocks, Hawkins and Lefel strains, magnificent birds. D. T. WEDDINGTON, Lewisville, Texas.

THE ROAZ GRAIN & FEED CO., HAY GRAIN AND RICE BRAN; COTTON SEED PRODUCTS. FORT WORTH, TEX.

TEXAS souvenir with calendar, a dainty pamphlet, with 21 illustrations and 35 poems of Texas scenery and historical events. The very gift for the holidays. Will be sent to any address postpaid upon receipt of \$1. Address the publisher, C. F. RUMPEL, Austin, Tex.

A CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT. Mrs. M. Hall, 3006 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use is gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to anyone inclosing stamped envelope.

CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT. Mrs. M. Hall, 3305-11 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days, after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use is gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to any one enclosing stamped envelope.

FOR ONE DOLLAR—I will send recipe to prevent rabbits from gnawing trees. Keeps away borers and other insects; 10 cents per year does the work for 500 trees. Address J. A. HART, Carpenter, Okla.

PLANT orchard now. Enterprise Nurseries are offering choice trees and plants very low. Write us a list of what you want to plant and get prices. Catalogue free. N. T. PIRTLE, Tyler, Tex.

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

EXTENSION AXLE NUTS—Make an old buggy run like a new one. Quick sellers; profitable. Agents wanted. HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO., Box 156, Pontiac, Mich.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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. 912 1/2 Congress Ave., P. O. Box 541, Houston, Texas.

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SWINE

Even when hogs are down in price they will be found to be the most profitable animals which Texas farmers can raise.

SIMPLE, YET EFFECTIVE.

One of the simplest methods of curing pork imaginable, yet one of the most successful ever devised is described as follows:

"When the meat was thoroughly cold and before freezing, a quantity of salt was placed in a tub and with it hams and shoulders were rubbed thoroughly, being careful to work the salt well in around the bone. The bottom of a clean barrel having been sprinkled with salt, the pieces were packed in closely, skin side down, and if large, salt was sprinkled on them as they went into the barrel. Then the barrel was filled with a brine made of salt and pure cold water, barely strong enough to carry an egg, and the meat weighted down with a clean rock. In about six weeks it was hung in a smokehouse and smoked gradually, the entire process being completed before flies appeared in the spring."

UTILIZE THE BY-PRODUCTS.

One reason why it is well to have a hand or farm separator and take the cream only to the creamery, is that the skim milk is fresher and better for feeding purposes and is convenient when wanted for calves and pigs.

More thought and attention should be given by farmers to the little savings. What are called the by-products at the stockyards in connection with the great packing houses are said to be one of the chief sources of profit to-day. Formerly they were all thrown away.

Save your skim milk in the best possible condition for the pigs, advises an exchange. There is a good market always for good pork. Skim milk as every experienced feeder knows, if combined properly with grain, is excellent for raising pigs. You get good pork which brings cash and then you have valuable manure.

But something else besides proper food is necessary to make pigs thrive. As has often been said the pigs must have a warm comfortable place in winter and be kept clean and dry. Do not put them in some dark hole or cellar pen. Let them have sunlight. On this subject an exchange enforces our ideas in an emphatic way as follows: The practice of some of confining their swine in dark, wet pens, where they are compelled to stay in conditions that are always uncomfortable, where the direct rays of the sun can never reach them, is not only cruel, but it is not good economy.

The pen should be cemented on the bottom, and an abundance of bedding should be used so that every bit of the fertilizing material may be saved. In order to make pork production profitable, the pig's health must be carefully looked after. With plenty of sunshine, a dry, warm pen and a well-balanced ration, there is little difficulty in keeping the pig in a healthy condition.

POLAND CHINA.

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS
Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 2067, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

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

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

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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.

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WE SOLICIT YOUR ORDERS.

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A LESSON IN HOGGLOGY.

The old, old game of "going into" hogs when they are high priced and getting out as rapidly as possible when they begin to get lower priced, is still played as generally and with as much enthusiasm as if it were a new and novel game. Just now the game is in the getting-out stage, and the eagerness and rush of the players magnifies enormously the inspiring cause of the play; that is, in making low prices very much lower, and the lower they go the fiercer the play and still lower the prices. That desire to "get out of the hogs" and not necessity is the cause of the price-breaking rush to market is proven by the large receipts of unfinished hogs, those that could have made further gains in weight if kept at home. This is the eminently sensible conclusion of a writer in Farm, Stock and Home.

The prime cause of the present extensive abandonment of the swine industry is the popular belief that the difference in price within the year represents the actual loss in growing hogs now, a matter, at this writing, of about \$1.85 a cwt. This is not a business-like way to look at the subject. As a matter of fact it is possible for the profit to be as large at the smaller price as at the larger one, for profit must be considered from the standpoint of the price the hog and the market will pay for feed consumed. So hogs may be less profitable at \$6.00 a cwt. than at \$4.50. And so the way to measure the profitability of hog-raising is by the price the animal pays for the produce consumed. Even at present prices can any better disposition be made of gorn, for instance, than by selling it to hogs, is the question that should be asked. And if answered in the negative, then the next question should be: "Even if at present it will pay better to abandon hogs and sell the feeding stuffs, can I afford to discard an industry that is well es-

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Ar. TEMPLE	1.30 A. M.
" FORT WORTH.....	7.20 A. M.

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established because the profit in it is smaller now than a year ago, and may be smaller than it will be next year?" Experience has proven that the well cared for and intelligently fed hog has always proved himself an average profit-maker, and so why discard him because he is temporarily under a cloud. Jumping in and out of any farm industry as markets fluctuate was never a winner, and is not likely to be.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

TOILETS DE LUXE.

Evening gowns form no exception to the increasing luxury and elegance in dress, as may be realized from the two specimens here submitted for consideration.

Shaded sea green silk striped with lace insertion or fancy galloon forms



TOILET DE LUXE.

the basis of the very original toilet de luxe. Some of these insertions peep out through the diaphanous silk muslin of the flounces. Tabs of deep cream lace display traceries of gold thread and raised bunches of gold grapes are conspicuous.

Gold tassels droop from the looped up sleeve in greenish blue silk muslin, and the purse ends of the fancy front are divided by a straight band of the same



A DINNER GOWN.

quant moss green shades as the deep belt in panne.

The treble flounced skirt of the dinner gown is built in forgetmenot blue muslin over a white taffeta foundation. It is finely plaited all round the waist and enriched with a formal silk and chenille embroidery. Along the vandyked edges runs a narrow cross band of straw colored silk piped with a silver and gold cord. At the feet white silk puffs fill in the open triangles of the wide flounce. Double rows of tabs in keeping simulate a short vest in front of the pointed bodice in silk muslin. Draperies form full short sleeves, with choux of muslin in a light tint. A Lillona jewel with pearl

strands shines on the left shoulder at a short distance from a glorious spray of roses.

Velvet of unparalleled softness and freedom from weight furnishes one of the fashionable materials of the season. Guipure is used about the corsage, together with fur, while the skirt may be left simple, in voluminous folds.

Satin gowns are again bordered with mink or sable, and ermine represents the reigning fur of latest chic.

AMY VARNUM.

HOME BAKING.

When in the course of the New Year's home gathering and visiting the house is full of people, young and old, there are other repasts to be thought of besides the New Year's replica of the Christmas dinner. Luncheons, teas and suppers all must have a more or less festive character, and hardly anything helps out of every culinary emergency so well as a bountiful supply of cake. Crullers, doughnuts and fruit cake are old "stand bys" for the holiday supper table, and many homes would be incomplete without them. Following are a few easy and rather simple recipes for these:

Inexpensive Fruit Cake.—Beat one egg, add a cupful of sugar, a cupful of molasses, half a cupful of hot coffee with a level teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it; add, also, a tablespoonful of butter to the hot coffee; then thoroughly incorporate into the mixture as much prepared mince meat, followed by two cupfuls of flour, as makes it of proper consistency. Pour into a deep, buttered tin and bake slowly.

One Egg Luncheon Cake.—One tablespoonful of butter, one scant cupful of sugar, one egg, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, three-quarters of a cupful of milk (scant), three-quarters of a cupful of currants, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Rub the butter to a cream, add the sugar gradually, then the well beaten egg. Sift the flour and baking powder together, add the flour and milk to the mixture, beat well, then add the currants; again beat it up well and bake as a loaf or in small pans.

Crullers.—Three eggs well beaten, three heaping tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, nutmeg for flavoring and flour enough to roll conveniently. Fry in hot lard.

Sugar Cookies.—Two cupfuls of butter, two and one-half cupfuls of sugar, four eggs, a teaspoonful of soda and flour to make stiff enough to roll.

It was my good fortune once to be invited to dine with an eminent clergyman of New York city who was noted as a genial host and for the grace with which he presided at his table. Placing a fork in the turkey, without rising in his stirrups, but sitting in his chair, the good doctor laid the bird, well carved, nicely on the platter, entertaining all meanwhile with his wit and edifying humor. In admiration of his skill, I said, "Doctor, some day you must give me a few lessons in carving." "Indeed I will," he replied, with a smile, "but you will find it easy if you will always remember to cut off both wings the first thing you do when you begin to carve." "May I ask why the wings should be cut off first, doctor?" I asked. "Why? So the turkey will not fly all over the table."—Cor. Good Housekeeping.

Good housekeeping is applied humanitarianism.

A blanket under the sheet adds much to the warmth of a bed.

A little sal soda added to hard water will soften it when all else fails.

A teaspoonful of sugar in the stove blacking will add to the luster of the stove.

Rag carpets find favor as floor coverings in many houses now. They are of modern production, of course.

Leather bags, etc., may be freshened up by rubbing them well with a soft cloth dipped in white of egg.

Various causes have been assigned for "wrinkles around" the mouth. Somebody now says they are due to talking too much!

Often a good washing in water to which ammonia has been added will remove much of the lackluster appearance of silver, but when it is badly tarnished there is nothing better for burnishing than whitening and ammonia.

FUR IN MILLINERY.

The rage for fur shows itself most charmingly in the season's millinery. Not often does a winter bring more becoming fashions than has the present one. Ostrich feathers, which enhance the beauty of soft and pleasing features and subdue the severity of hard or angular ones; velvet, with its entrancing suppleness, warmth and grace; the hairy, shaggy beavers and felts



WHITE FUR HAT. CHINCHILLA TOQUE.

that smack of good brisk cold, and finally fur, king of winter's comfort, each appears in that world of headgear which is today so in harmony with all that the feminine heart most fancies in this line.

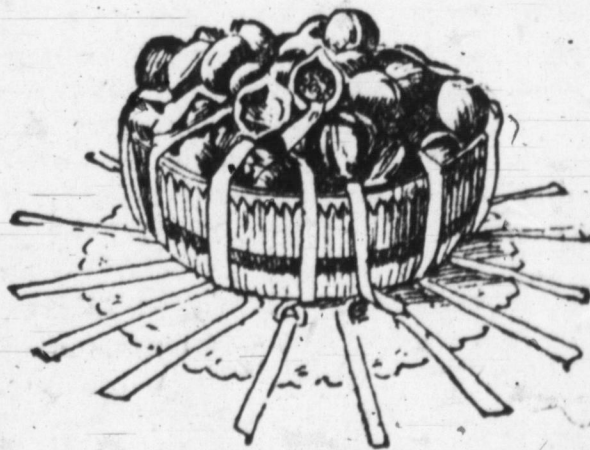
First let us look at some examples in fur. Here is a chinchilla toque in a new three cornered shape with a long white plume falling on the hair at the back and a butterfly bow of cerise velvet tying the fur in front. The shape also carries out well in other fashionable furs, but one seen in chinchilla on a young woman the other day certainly looked both smart and very becoming.

Very charming is the white fur hat for afternoon and formal wear. It is lined underneath with gray silk and trimmed with a bouquet of violets and cerise roses and a cache peigne of the same at the back.

A foreign whim of the season is the revival of the little bonnet with ermine strings. One in ermine has an astrakhan crown with trimming of black lace, velvet and touches of gold galloon. A shepherdess hat is fashioned in mink and surmounted with a wreath of velvet flowers. A toque in moleskin has for its sole trimming a bird on one side fastened with an antique silver agraffe.

Different furs are attractively combined in hats—for instance, a sailor hat in miniver with a moleskin brim and a scarf of panne. A miniver toque has a trimming of drawn tulle and flowers. J. VERNON WALDER.

Split some large, well shaped English walnuts, remove the kernels and in place of them put some small trinkets of value or not, glue narrow rib-



SURPRISE NUTS.

bon to one end, fastening the two halves together with same. Heap in a bowl with other nuts, one gift nut being for each guest, says the Delineator.

The growing roundness and fullness of skirt lines are painfully suggestive of the hoopskirt.

Capes, pelerines and muffs are loaded with braid, cord and crochet ornaments, tassels and pendants dyed to match the fur in color.

Mitts of Irish lace are worn with low necked and short sleeved evening gowns and also for theater and opera instead of gloves.

Plaited wrist ruffles of lawn, india muslin or batiste, trimmed with a narrow lace edging or simply bordered with a deep hem and hemstitching and reaching sometimes to the middle of the fingers, are a charming whim of fashion exploited at the recent New York horse show on both gown and coat sleeves.

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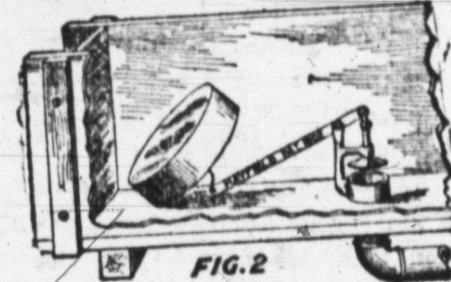


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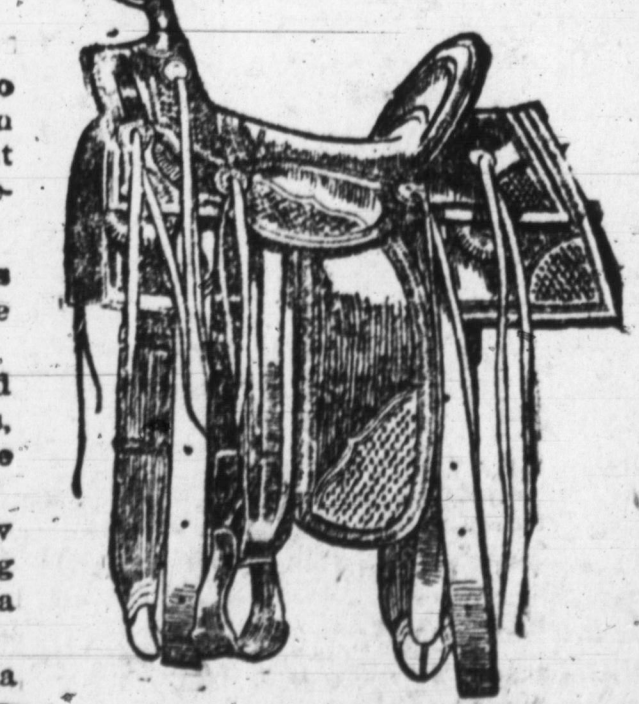
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MAVERICKS.

Shrewd bankers realize that "cattle paper" is good security, based upon present values.

The Pecos Valley is extremely dry, no rain having fallen there so far this fall or winter.

G. G. Hardin has bought of Othello Davis 1800 acres of the latter's ranch in Llano at \$4.50 per acre.

William S. Rackbein of Sutton county has sold six sections of land, on which the old Cox well stands, to Dr. C. D. Smith for \$3500.

Hon. R. W. Hall of Texas will be one of the principal speakers at the convention of the National Live Stock association in Portland, Ore., Jan. 12.

A stock law election was held in Kaufman county last Saturday, the proposition to prevent domestic animals from running at large carrying by a good-sized majority on a light vote.

Dr. Wagley and N. C. Falkenburg of Cleburne, have purchased the Horace Landers' ranch and cattle, two miles north of Goodnight, Tex. The terms were not made public.

Ripley & Connell of Taylor, Williamson county, have bought and received 51 choice 3-year-old steers from Ira Bouads, near Rockdale, which will be fattened from the products of the Taylor Cotton Oil works.

Mrs. Cornelia Adair, owner of the JA ranch, near Clarendon, is now en route from England. Manager Richard Walsh has gone on to New York to meet her and will accompany her back to Texas.

Three sections of the Frank White pasture three miles south of Clarendon have been sold to Philip Jackson of Granbury, Hood county, and H. C. Jackson, Stephenville, Erath county, for \$5,000.

It is reported that not over 2500 to 3000 head of cattle will be fed at the different Temple oil mills this year, as against 10,000 to 12,000 in former years. The supply of hulls and meal for cattle is said to be not as plentiful as in the past, and the prices are up also.

H. C. Harding, manager of the LX-ranch at Amarillo, has delivered to Chase Bros. of Kansas 3000 head of four-year-old steers, which were sold a few weeks ago. This is the largest delivery of big steers that has been made in the Panhandle country in some time. The steers will be wintered on Chase Bros.' pasture, near Pampa.

Cattlemen in the Panhandle country have been finding out that fall wheat makes excellent feed for stock, and have sown a large amount this fall. They pasture it until the grass comes in the spring and then get a good yield of grain, which serves to render it a very profitable crop for that section.

A ranch deal was closed at El Paso, Tex., last Saturday whereby the John Humphries Land and Cattle company purchased from Captain Charles Davis and the National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, the La Sanctissima ranch in the State of Chihuahua, Mex., opposite Sierra Blanca, Tex., comprising 1,000,000 acres, paying \$150,000 for the land, without cattle. Overtures were begun a year ago, but have been in progress ever since in an attempt to clear the titles and arrange all the details of the transaction.

In Eddy and adjoining counties of New Mexico the cattlemen are debating the propriety of feeding on the range this winter. There has been no rain there this fall and the spring rains do not usually come until about April. Feeding cake is an expensive undertaking.

E. P. Lowe, a prominent cattleman of the Hawaiian Islands, has been in West Texas studying cattle conditions and will soon go to one of the larger ranches in the Panhandle to further familiarize himself with the handling

of cattle on ranches. He will go from this state to Portland, Ore., where he will address the National Live Stock association, next month.

It is reported from El Paso that a deal has been closed by Charles Hunt whereby 217,000 acres of grazing land in the northwestern part of the state of Coahuila, Mex., known as the Ber-rindo grant, has been sold to Joseph P. Chamberlain of San Francisco for \$100,000. It is to be converted into a ranch and stocked with native Mexican cattle.

In an interview at Kansas City last Friday G. W. Crawford, foreman of the Simpson and Thompson cattle ranch near Monahan, Tex., said:

"We have very few steers left on our ranch, as we sold out everything early in the season. Our present herd, which numbers about 2,000 head, is composed largely of cows, with perhaps 300 head of registered bulls. In addition to this stock we have on the ranch about 1,000 head of horses. Feed is plentiful, and all kinds of stock is going through the winter in good shape."

Col. J. L. Pennington, general live stock agent of the Frisco system, who has just returned from Waco and vicinity, visiting the cattle feeders, says:

"Not more than 25 per cent of the normal number of cattle usually fed is being fed this year. It is not only the low price of cattle, but the high price of meal and hulls which is keeping cattle from being fed. A large number of cotton-growers from the southern part of the state will move to the northern part and to the Territories on account of the boll weevil. A few are out prospecting at this time, and by planting time there will be many more."

Clay, Allen and Pickard, bankers of Terrell, Tex., have purchased from the Watkins Land and Mortgage company what is known as the Daniel Murphy farm, on the headwaters of Toyah creek, in Reeves county, which embraces 5000 acres of the finest land in West Texas. There are at present about 2000 acres in cultivation under a fine system of irrigation. Mr. Clay stated that his firm would put 500 acres in alfalfa the coming year. Mr. Pickard, who is an experienced farmer, will have charge of the land, which was first settled by Daniel Murphy in 1850. For about twenty years he raised all the feed necessary to supply the four to six companies of cavalry continually stationed at Fort Davis. About \$35,000 changed hands in the transaction.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

Top steers, \$4.00; top hogs, \$4.90.

Wm. Talbot of Broken Arrow, I. T., had in 87 hogs averaging 184 pounds which sold at \$4.75.

F. S. Sutton sold 74 head of 240-pound hogs at \$4.70. They came from Edmond, O. T.

E. E. Baldridge had in from Waxahachie 88 steers of 980 to 1000 pounds average that sold at \$3.20.

H. H. Wilson sent in from Douglas, O. T., 81 head of hogs of 226 pounds average that sold at \$4.70.

J. A. Agnew from Ravenna sold 24 steers of 926 pounds at \$3.

A bull weighing 1730 pounds sold last Wednesday at \$2.25, making the price for him \$38.92.

J. T. Peyton had two loads of hogs on the market from Shawnee, O. T. One load of 80 head averaged 188 and the other of 45 head 178, and all sold at \$4.50. This was 35 cents above the best price at Kansas City the same day.

Stuart Harrison of Fort Worth drove in 23 steers of 1186 pounds that sold as tops at \$3.80. They had been fed at the Fort Worth oil mills on meal and hulls.

The law compelling non-citizens of the Chickasaw nation, Indian Territory, to pay the tribal grazing tax of 25 cents per head is being rigidly enforced.

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Arriving in New York	8:15 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.

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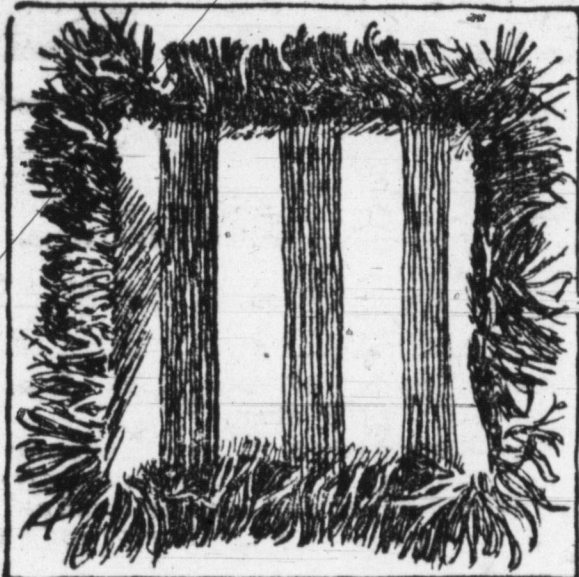
WOMANS DEPARTMENT

NOVEL FANCY WORK:

The prettiest and daintiest things are being made of raffia. There are raffia belts and raffia bags, raffia sofa pillows and raffia table covers and even raffia hats. Indeed, the possibilities of raffia under the manipulation of clever fingers are very extensive, and it is so inexpensive every one ought to know about it. The New Idea Magazine submits the following among other items and sketches:

No elaborate outfit is required; no intricate system of instruction; no costly materials are essential. Any one can learn to use it. By an outlay of, say, 50 cents you can make perhaps not quite fifty pretty articles, but it is no exaggeration to assert that you can make a score. And though they are so inexpensive for the maker they are in themselves neither cheap in reality nor in appearance. So it is worth while finding out about this raffia.

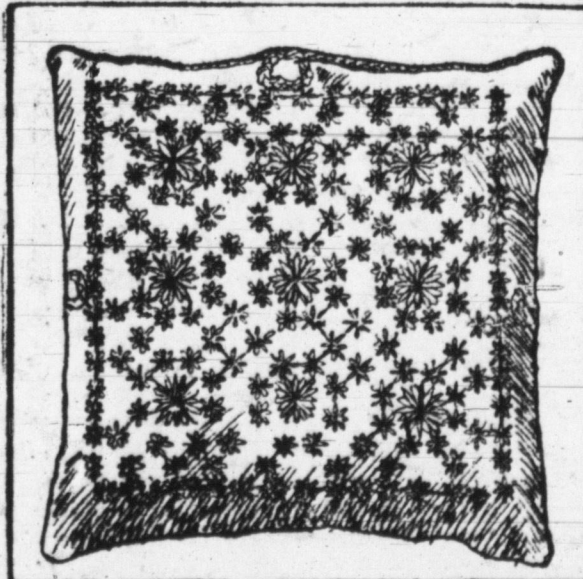
The material, which has such a curious, odd sounding name, is the product of a Madagascar palm. The tree yields a fibrous cuticle which is prepared for the market in long strips. When it reaches us it looks like nothing so much as long, dried grass. The natural color is a light shade of ecru. But this is also dyed in all shades of



SOFA PILLOW OF WOVEN RAFFIA.

greens and browns, black and the indian reds. It was not until recently that raffia became such an important article of commerce. Florists have long used it in tying up flowers. But now that women want it, it is being imported in much larger quantities. As the foundation for the newest vogue in fancy work the demand is increasing, because each girl who finds out shares with her friends the information of how to use it. For general purposes it is simply braided, and when once you have been told how it is astonishingly simple to manipulate.

Raffia comes in large, loose bunches, the usual price of which is 25 cents. You will need two bunches, or as many more as you want colors. Two differ



CROSS STITCH WORKED IN RAFFIA.

ent colors at least are desirable, as to make your work most effective you often wish to introduce a contrasting shade with the foundation color. The natural color combined very artistically with either green or black or, of course, if you like, with the indian reds. It is to be bought at seed stores, kindergarten supply houses, Indian basket stores and at some of the department stores.

The raffia belts are the simplest work with which to begin. You make them by braiding exactly as you would braid your own hair, only using more strands. You can use as many strands as you like, the width of your belt depending, of course, on the number. It is best to use an uneven number.

The raffia sofa pillows and raffia table covers are a mere matter of embroidery, differing from other embroidery in that the needlework is done with a raffia thread. For a handsome table cover which may be made with raffia

green or blue may be used. The design, a brilliant poinsettia pattern, may be effectively worked out in red raffia. A sofa pillow shown is made with raffia woven on a loom after the fashion of rag carpet.

But what many women consider quite the greatest discovery along raffia lines is raffia millinery. You can make yourself all the hats you like in all the shapes you like and to match all the gowns you like at the cost of only a very few cents apiece.

Very attractive baskets and mats are made from it, and one clever worker has even made for herself a finely woven raffia watch chain.

AFTER BREAKFAST CHAT.

A new year of neatness and order brings harmony and proportion, for one must have both. Some persons are personally neat, but their belongings are never in order, and, then, per contra. Yet in housekeeping many elements are involved in harmony in spite of the assertion that "better is a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." He who wrote it must have been a fervent lover, for most men like Chicago beef even to the accompaniment of discord. The chemical basis in us demands good food.

Said a sister once, "My brother did so enjoy his dinner that I determined he should have a good one every day in the year, and he did."

"It cost money," I objected.

"Oh, no," she answered. "The maids and I ate what was left."

"Don't you ever have a fresh whole dinner just for yourselves?" I asked.

"Oh no. We are just women and do not need it."

Depreciation of sex and annihilation of stomach and cheer were alike contained in her words.

On the other hand, one has a proud respect for the maid of all work and for the solitary inmate of an apartment or the overburdened mother of a large family who sets the table in order before she eats. Still is it worth while, I often ponder, to have so much fuss just for oneself or one's family? "Fingers were made before spoons," etc., and then I try disorder for a few days and am beset with weariness and hunger, reasoning, however, that, having saved time and money, I can afford to have dyspepsia. But my family can't even if I can. So I begin again to set the table with grace and to lolter over my meals, and, lo, the family are jolly, and I am no longer blue or ill.

Each new year should be the happiest one of all our lives, for experience lays up its accumulating treasures, and we find that "self help is God's help."—Kate Gannett Wells in Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Peel and grate one large sour apple, sprinkling over it a small cupful of powdered sugar to keep the apple from turning dark. Break over this the whites of two eggs and beat the mixture constantly for half an hour. Care should be used to prepare the snow in a large mixing bowl, as it beats up very stiff and light. Make a thin custard of one pint of milk, a pinch of salt and half a cup of sugar. When the milk is boiling hot remove from the fire and add the yolks of two well beaten eggs and a teaspoonful of vanilla or lemon extract. Thoroughly cool the custard, heap the snow in a cut glass bowl and pour the custard around it. Set the dish in the ice box until ready for use.—Exchange.

Taffy.—Two cupfuls of molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, butter the size of an egg, one tablespoonful of vinegar and, to be added last, a pinch of soda. Put all together in a kettle and boil twenty minutes. Cool in shallow tins and pull.

Popcorn Balls.—In a large kettle make a sirup with a cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of butter and three tablespoonfuls of water. Boil till the sirup threads, then pour in three quarts of popped corn and stir quickly till well mixed in. Take from the fire, stir a little while and when cooled enough shape into balls.

Cut parts of celery not suitable for salad in inch pieces. Cook in one cup of water till tender. Add one-half cup of cream to celery water, bind with white roux and season with salt and pepper. The tender, bleached leaves may be stewed with the stalks.

FASCINATING FURS.

Muffs are certainly entrancing. They are big, for warmth; loosely stuffed, for comfort; of various shapes, to afford a pleasing play of taste in their selection and use. "Cushion shape," "melon shape," "barrel shape"—so runs the description, and the old round form well known to everybody is still in



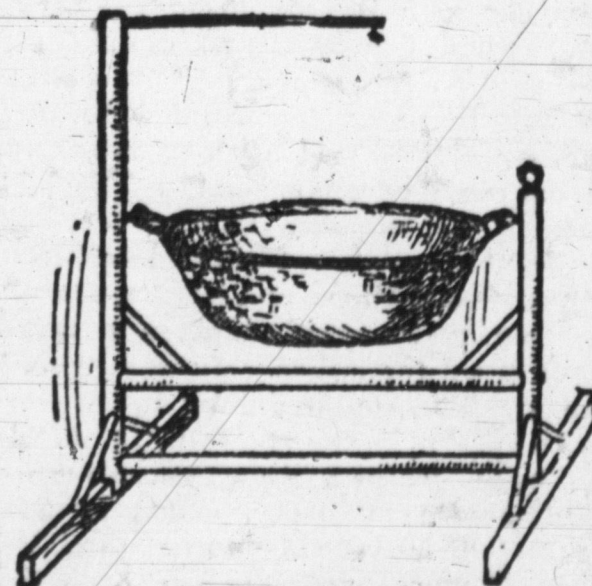
CHIC COAT IN CHINCHILLA.

sight. Somebody has called the cushion shaped ermine affair "the muff of the winter." Heart shaped is one of the fancy specimens in long haired fur—sable, perhaps, or fox—and quite captivating it is.

The popularity of mole, ermine and chinchilla in furs this winter is becoming more than a twice told tale, but so long as they are presented in such charming guise as the chinchilla coat of the accompanying cut one will go on admiring and talking about them. Here, too, the new fashions in the way of garniture, fringe, lace and decorative buttons are shown.

Stoles and pelerines simply bewilder one with their variety. Fur of some kind one must have to be in the swim; if not a coat, then a set of furs, or at least a necklet. **ETHEL W. BUSH.**

One of the first things baby will want is a bassinot. Here is an easy way to secure one that will cost less than a dollar: Purchase a large clothes basket and take the handles off. Pad the inside with cotton batting and line it with any white, dainty cotton fabric. Then purchase from a house furnishing store six window curtain poles finished in white. These are usually covered with a thick white enamel and cost 10 and 15 cents each. Cut these in the desired lengths and screw the ends together with three inch screws. Screw steel hooks on the upright poles and



BABY'S BASSINOT.

swing the basket from them. The head post of the bassinot should run up two feet above the basket, and a crosspiece from the top will furnish support for the draping curtain of dotted swiss muslin. The whole cost of such a bassinot made by the writer was just 76 cents. The wood is already finished off in white, and with a little white enamel to touch up where the poles have been scratched or cut in putting them together the work will be finished in good shape.—Cor. Good

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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.

AN OBSERVANT FARMER.

Jacksonville, Tex., Dec. 17.
To The Farm Journal.

During my trip north last summer I had the privilege of visiting a number of well ordered farms in the prosperous middle west. The one which attracted my attention most was in Central Indiana, not more than an hour's journey from Indianapolis. This beautiful country place, and a number of others which I inspected, presented a striking contrast to anything which we usually see in this part of the country. Of course, it was in one of the "old" and thickly populated states, but it must be remembered that Texas is not so young as she used to be. Our climate is like paradise compared to that of the Moosier State, and the soil, too, is equal, if not superior, but I regret to say that among us the disposition to beautify our lands is often lacking.

The owner of the farm, which I see, nearly in my mind's eye, is a thrifty farmer from New York, who moved to Indiana in the sixties, just after the unpleasantness between the states. His home and buildings are all neatly painted and the grounds surrounding the house embellished with trees and shrubbery. In the stables and barns everything is as neat as a pin and no efforts are spared to keep them so. All farming implements and tools are kept carefully stored away, instead of being left out in the field or barnyard to rust and rot. Diversification is practiced in its broadest sense and rotation of crops always followed as a well-established rule. Dairy, orchard and garden are veritable models of their kind. Rural free delivery and the telephone have placed all modern conveniences at the disposal of the farmer and his family.

Here are people living in the country enjoying all the advantages of city life, yet without the discomforts. Rural life, under such conditions, even with the telephone and free delivery omitted, is certainly most attractive. Why can we not have more farms like this one in Texas? Then we would not have to worry about how to keep our sons and daughters at home. They would stay there by choice. Hoping that some of these thoughts will appeal to your readers, I am faithfully yours,
C. E. K.

SLAUGHTER THE EASIEST CURE.

Ardmore, L. T., Dec. 17.
Editor Stock Journal.

In a recent issue of your paper, I forget just what date it was, there appeared a letter from a farmer in Louisiana, telling about his cow, which he described as barren. On our ranch we had an animal that displayed many of the same symptoms. We had her served repeatedly, but could not get her with calf, and finally fattened her for market. There are so many good, prolific cows in the world that it hardly seems to me worth while to bother with an animal that does not conceive. If, however, the owner does not care to part with his cow he should not attempt any treatment himself, but summon a competent veterinary surgeon. It is probable that the organs of generation are in a disordered or unhealthy condition, and, in that case, I do not believe anything could be done. The best way out, as I see it, would be to feed and slaughter the animal. She is no doubt good for beef, at any rate. Respectfully,
A. F.

FEW POULTRY REMEDIES.

Mineola, Tex., Dec. 19.
Editor of The Journal.

At this season of the year, when the weather is apt to be changeable, with sudden cold spells, there is very likely to be trouble in the poultry yard, and unless one is informed as to the best method of treatment for each ailment, many deaths are likely to occur. Now I have been a chicken fancier for nearly

a quarter of a century, during which time I have picked up lots of information, much of it obtained through experience, and I venture to say that there are few better methods of treating common derangements than those which I append:

For swelled eye and threatened roup: Sulfate of zinc, ½ grain; sulfate of morphine, ½ grain; rose water, 1 ounce. Put a few drops of this mixture into the eye and rub it on the face two or three times a day till relieved.

For lice: To 1 pound of sulfur add 1 dram of carbolic acid. Mix it with a stick and sprinkle it on the back, neck and fluff of every fowl on the premises. Repeat it every month during the winter, and every two weeks during the summer. Such treatment will banish the lice.

For indigestion: Indigestion is common to growing chicks and fowls of the larger varieties, and is indicated by sitting on the ground or standing knock-need or by walking or running unevenly or lame, their knee joints failing to hold them up: Bone meal in their food will assist in strengthening them also tincture of iron in their drinking water, enough to color the same to a pale yellow.

For frost bites: If the fowl is discovered before the comb, wattles or toes have thawed out, hold them entirely in ice-cold water until the frost is entirely gone. Then keep them thoroughly oiled with glycerine. Do not allow them to become hard and dry, but keep them soft, and they will lose but a small part of the frozen members, and in many cases the toes and combs can be saved entire. But if the frost has disappeared before remedy is applied, all that can be done will be to keep the frozen parts from drying up with frequent applications of glycerine. Of course it is best to keep the fowls in a good warm house where they are not liable to freeze; but accidents happen sometimes by a door being closed and the fowl shut out for the night. Then use the best remedy for frost bites there is, and that is glycerine. Trusting that these time-tried remedies will be of some service to your readers, I remain, yours sincerely,
C. M. A.

WOUND CAUSES RUNNING SORE.

Denison, Tex., Dec. 18.
Mr. S. R. Williams, Editor.

I am the owner of a road mare, which in some way sustained a painful cut under the breast about ten days since. After discovering the wound I bathed it with warm water and carbolic acid, expecting that it would rapidly heal, but a running sore seems to have formed at the infected spot, and a thin, watery matter almost constantly exudes. Is there any way in which I can check this flow and heal up the diseased tissue? I wish that you would publish this letter in the experience department of your paper, the Stock and Farm Journal, so that if any of your subscribers have had a similar experience they will tell me what to do. Very truly,
C. J.

RAM LACKS ABILITY.

San Saba, Tex., Dec. 18.
Editor Stock Journal.

A few months ago I purchased a Cotswold ram for my flock, paying a good price for him, and confidently counted upon years of good service, but have been sadly disappointed so far. I do not believe that his lack of ability is due to mismanagement, as he has had the best of care. But the fact remains that nearly my entire lamb crop failed this season, and this tends to the conclusion that impotency must have been the cause. My ram is, in appearance a superb animal and would do to exhibit at the shows in his present form. There are no indications of weakness in his looks, and I cannot understand why he should fail to make good. Perhaps some reader of your excellent paper can suggest a reason, and oblige.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

A CURE FOR WARTS.

Fort Worth, Dec. 20, 1903.
Texas Stock Journal.

In the last issue of your paper appears a letter from "F. S. C.," dated Bremond, Tex., Dec. 11, in which he tells about a dairy calf that has an unsightly growth of warts on the neck. These are certainly a great disfigurement, but one which can be success-

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fully treated with a very simple remedy. I would suggest that the owner of the calf in question melt together in equal parts pine tar, linseed oil and olive, or sweet oil, and apply this lotion to the affected parts once every day with a good stiff brush, or swab, taking care to rub it well into the pores of the skin. Such growths are usually the result of congestion and will most likely disappear after the normal, healthy condition of the hide has been restored. Very respectfully,
"D. V. S."

COW WON'T EAT BRAN.

Garrett, Okla., Dec. 14.
Texas Stock Journal—Gentlemen— I would like to ask through your paper if some one can tell me how to teach a cow to eat bran. I have got a good milk cow, but cannot get her to eat any bran. Yours truly,
CHAS. A. GARRETT,
Garrett, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.

The fall wool clip in the Devils River country is selling at 11 and 12 cents per pound. Captain Charles Schreiner of Kerrville being the principal purchaser. The captain in turn sold out at a good speculative profit. At San Angelo, T. D. Newell's big clip brought 11½ cents.

Ramon Gonzales of Fort Sumner, N. M., has delivered 2500 sheep to Texas buyers, that were trailed into the Davis mountains section recently, with but little loss. He says that in the delivery of 12,000 sheep this fall to different purchasers he has not lost exceeding 100 head.

A GREAT STOCK REMEDY.

Lorah, Iowa, Feb. 18, 1902.
I use Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment and find it one of the greatest remedies for stock in the world. I cured a cow with dry bloat in just a few minutes by giving it one-third of a bottle. I also cured two sick hogs, and would not be without it for ten times the price. Whenever any stock gets sick, I give it a dose and it gets well.
NICK KESSLER.

LOW RATES FOR CHRISTMAS.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Company, as heretofore, affords the opportunity, as heretofore, affords the opportunity to visit the old home during the Christmas Holidays at cheap rates. For full information ask any Ticket Agent, or write E. P. Turner, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

LOW RATES TO THE EAST.

As Christmas time approaches, the railroads are preparing to handle large crowds of those going back to their old homes in the East, and the Southern Pacific will place on sale December 19, 20, 21 and 22 a rate of one fare, plus \$2 to New Orleans and points in Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Tickets are good for

return in thirty days, and Christmas turkeys will be eaten by many Texans visiting their old home places. Southern Pacific agents will be glad to supply all information.

T. J. ANDERSON, G. P. & T. A.
JOS. HELLEN, A. G. P. & T. A.

Holiday Rates of the Rock Island System.

The Rock Island System announces that it will sell holiday tickets to points in the southeast and also to Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado at rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip on December 19, 20, 21 and 26, limited 30 days. This rate is an extremely low one and gives opportunity for all to spend Christmas and New Years at the old home. The 26th was made a date of sale to accommodate those who will be compelled to remain at their work until the Christmas rush is over.

The Rock Island has one route to Memphis via the Katy to South McAlester, one each via Paris and Denison in connection with the Frisco, one via Ardmore via the Santa Fe and Choctaw, and one via El Reno and the Choctaw.

To the north it has its own rails to all the states mentioned, and runs through sleepers and chair cars to Kansas City and Chicago daily, connecting at gateways with diverging lines.

Local holiday tickets will be sold December 23, 24, 25, 26 and 31, and January 1, limit January 4, at rate of one and one-third fare for distances of one hundred miles, and a fare plus ten per cent. beyond.

Full information regarding rates, routes, schedules, etc., can be secured by writing Mr. W. H. Firth, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

DENVER ROAD CHANGES.

"The Denver Road," (The Ft. Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.) announces several changes in the schedule of its passenger trains, which recently took effect:

Going North—Their popular Mail and Express, No. 1, leaving Ft. Worth at 9:45 a. m., will be operated through the winter on the same schedule as heretofore, having the same equipment, namely: Through coaches, Cafe Car and Sleeper. Ft. Worth to Trinidad, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

No. 3, local accommodation, Ft. Worth to Wichita Falls, leaving Ft. Worth at 6:00 p. m., discontinued for the present.

No. 7, which formerly left Ft. Worth at 11:10 p. m., now leaves at 8:40 p. m., and is operated only as far as Amarillo, arriving there at 9:20 a. m., making close connections with the Pecos Valley lines, for Canyon City and Roswell. This train carries sleeper from Ft. Worth to Amarillo.

Going South—No. 8, formerly operated from Denver, Colo., to Ft. Worth, arriving at the latter place at 6:00 a. m., is now in service from Amarillo to Ft. Worth, ONLY, arriving at Ft. Worth 7:25 a. m., daily. This train carries sleeper Amarillo to Ft. Worth.

No. 4, local accommodation from Wichita Falls, arriving Ft. Worth 9:55 a. m., discontinued for the present.

No. 2, through mail and express from Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, is operated on the old schedule, arriving at Ft. Worth 5:10 p. m., maintaining connections with other lines for all Texas points, also for the old States.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

The week opened at the Fort Worth market with unusually light receipts due, no doubt, to the near approach of the holidays. An improved tone was noticeable, butcher stock selling for the most part, ten cents higher than close of last week. Hog arrivals are in excess of cattle, for the first time in the history of the yards, the run consisting largely of territory stock. Much activity in trading prevails and prices are stronger. Sheep receipts have not been numerous enough to base a comparison upon. Quotations:

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers	\$3.20	\$3.00@2.60
Cows	2.30	2.00@1.65
Calves	3.50
Bulls	2.15	1.90@1.65
Hogs	4.55	4.50@4.40

The Barse Commission company sizes up last week's market as "dull, draggy and lower, with a decline of 15 to 30 cents on good fat and medium fed steers. Under common and heavy receipts, veal calves dropped 50 to 75 cents per head, but good muttons are in demand, and hogs average 20 to 25 cents higher than Kansas City.

Receipts of cattle for the week are computed at 14,991 head by the Cassidy-Southwestern company, a gain of 223 over the week before, with prices fairly well maintained. As there are plenty of steers on the market at present, holding back until after the holidays is advised. Hogs closed 25 to 35 cents per hundred lower than Monday. As there will be no market Christmas, shipments before then are not advised.

The National company reviews conditions virtually as above and emphasizes the demand for good, fat muttons, which are quotable at \$3.35@3.50.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts 5800 head, including 130 Southern. Market 10c to 15c higher; export and dressed beef steers \$4.00@4.55; fair to good \$3.51@3.95. Western fed steers \$3.25@3.90, stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.00. Southern steers \$2.50@3.40. Southern cows \$1.50@2.65. Native cows \$1.50@4.00. Native heifers \$2.50@4.00. Bulls \$2.00@3.25. Calves \$2.50@5.75. Hogs—Receipts 6000 head. Market steady; native lambs \$4.50@5.50. Western lambs \$4.25@5.00. Fed ewes \$2.75@3.50. Western fed yearlings \$3.50@4.00, stockers and feeders \$2.00@3.50.

Quarantine receipts were comparatively small at Kansas City last week, and prices, though weak the early part of the week, closed steady. A feature near the close was the sale by Easton & Knox of Jacksboro, Tex., of 399 steers, 1642 pounds average, at \$3.10. Hogs were weak at the opening, but rallied somewhat, and held their own. Sheep and lambs touched highwater mark, but declined later 10 to 20 cents, with fat lambs quoted \$5 to \$5.50, and fed yearlings at \$4.40.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts 4000 head, including 2200 Texana. Market steady; native shipping and export steers \$4.25@5.50, dressed beef and butcher steers \$3.50@5.25, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.00@5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.00@3.75, cows and heifers \$2.25@4.25, canners \$1.75@2.10, bulks \$2.25@3.75, calves \$2.50@6.75. Texas and Indian steers \$2.25@3.85, cows and heifers \$2.00@2.75. Hogs—Receipts 850 head; pigs and rights \$4.25@4.40, packers \$4.30@4.40, butchers and best heavy \$4.30@4.50. Sheep—Receipts 2000 head. Market steady to strong; native muttons \$3.10@3.75, Western \$5.00@5.65, culs and bucks \$2.00@4.00, stockers \$2.00@2.75.

At the close of last week the market on all classes of Texas and Territory cattle was 10 to 25 cents lower for best steers, and 10 to 15 cents lower for best cows, than a week ago. Common grades were reported barely steady, with bulls 15 cents, and calves about \$1 per head lower. No improvement is looked for until after the holidays.

ST. JOSEPH.

Advices from St. Joseph report a lower market for cattle, due to enlarged receipts, the decline being 20 to 40 cents from recent quotations, with medium to fairly good steers, which constitute the bulk of arrivals, selling to least advantage. Christmas beefs were scarce last week, but are now coming in. Hog receipts have been liberal, and the trend of values is lower. Supplies of sheep show a marked increase, with fed Westerns in the majority, prices being 10 to 15 cents lower on all grades, with heavies least in demand.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts 10,500 head. Market 10c to 15c higher; prime good steers \$4.90@5.70, poor to medium \$3.25@4.80, stockers and feeders \$2.00@2.50, cows and heifers \$2.00@4.75, canners \$1.50@2.30, bulls \$1.75@4.25, calves \$2.00@5.75. Hogs—Receipts 47,000 head; good to choice heavy \$4.45@4.55, light \$4.15@4.45, bulk \$4.35@4.45. Sheep—Receipts 20,000 head. Market steady; good to choice wethers \$3.50@4.00, fair to choice mixed \$2.75@3.50, Western sheep \$5.00@6.00, native lambs \$4.00@5.55, Western lambs, \$3.00@5.40.

DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 21.—The week opened up with light receipts at the Union Stock Yards and a slow market. There was not sufficient stock in to create any enthusiasm among buyers, and consequently competition was anything but sharp. There was, however, no break in the market, and Saturday's closing quotations were maintained, as follows: Hogs—Strictly finished, 200 to 250 pounds, \$4.60@4.70; mixed packers \$4.30@4.40, rough heavies \$4.20@4.30. Cattle—ChoFice steers \$2.75@3.25, good medium steers, around 900 pounds, \$2.35@2.60; choice cows and heifers \$2.15@2.40, medium cows and heifers \$2.00@2.15, bulls and stags \$1.40@1.75. Good to choice muttons \$3.00@3.50.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Livestock company.) Galveston, Tex., Dec. 19.

To the Journal. Supply of cattle and calves on sale ample to meet present demands. Corn fed hogs and sheep wanted.

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

Cows, good to choice, \$2.50@2.75 per 100 pounds; common to fair, \$2.00@2.25 per 100 pounds.

Yearlings, good to choice, \$2.75@3.00 per 100 pounds; common to fair, \$2.25@2.50 per 100 pounds.

Calves, good to choice, \$3.25@3.50 per 100 pounds; common to fair, \$2.50@3.00 per 100 pounds.

Hogs, corn fed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds; mast fed, \$3.50@4.00 per 100 pounds.

Sheep, good to choice, \$4.00@4.50 per 100 pounds; common to fair, \$1.50@2.00 per head.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 17. To the Journal.

The supply of steers was this week much above the average, both in point of numbers and quality. Trading was active on the good grades, and the butchers bought sufficient for present needs.

Until the supply in the hands of the butchers works off, which will take a few days, buyers do not look for a very active market in this department.

Common and ordinary steers were plentiful and dull, as there was no demand except for good fat butcher stuff.

There were, too many common and ordinary cattle on the market all week, particularly common and poor calves, and as trading was confined to the better grades, the prices on common were very weak, and there was a large number carried over at close.

The outlook is good for fat cows and choice calves, and they will command fair prices. We advise immediate shipment of these.

There were few hogs carried over, and prices are a shade stronger than a week ago.

CROWLEY-PERRIN CO., Ltd.

RANCH and FARM LOANS

We make loans for large amounts on deeded ranches, and on large tracts of land in the Black Belt. Terms and rates reasonable.

Trust Company of Dallas

CAPITAL [paid up] \$100,000-00. TRUST BUILDING, DALLAS, TEXAS.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Fruits—Prices from store: Apples—\$4.25@5.50 bbl.; Russet, \$4.50 bbl.; greenings, \$4.25 bbl.; Cal. Red Pear-mains, \$1.75 box; Colo. Ben Davis, \$1.45 box; Bananas, fancy, \$2.00@75 beh; 4c lb.; Jumbo, \$3.00@3.25 beh. Grapes, Malaga, \$5.00@5.50 bbl.; Catawba, 4-lb. basket, 25c.

Country produce—Prices paid shippers. Poultry, old hens, \$2.75@3.00 doz, roosers, \$1.50@1.75; large fryers, \$2.50@3.00; medium, \$2.00@2.50. Turkeys, 8½@9½c. Geese, \$5.00@6.00 doz. Country butter, 15@20c lb. Eggs, country, 25@28c doz. Honey, strained, 10@15c; comb., 15@20c.

Dairy products—Prices from store: Butter, creamery, 24@25c lb.; country, 18@25c. Cheese, daisies, single and full cream, 15c; Longorns, single cream, 15c; Swiss, 25@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 bushel and 10@15c on hay. Hay, Johnson grass, \$8.50@9.00; prairie, \$9.10@10.50. Bran, 5c. Corn chops, \$1.05 per 100 lbs. Corn, shelled, 60c ear, 65c. Oats, 48@50c bu. Wheat, from wagons, No. 5c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 8c; rejected, 78@81c. Alfalfa, \$15.50@16.50. Cotton seed meal, \$21.00 ton.

Vegetables—Prices from store. Parsley, 30c doz. Cabbage, 2¼@c. Turnips, 30@40c doz. beh; 1½@2c lb. Potatoes, Greeley, 85@90c; Colo. Burbanks, 85@90c. Green onions, 30@40c English, 75@80c 1-3 bu. box. Green doz. Carrots, 2c lb; new 30@40c doz. beh. Tomatoes, Cal., \$1.50 4-basket crate; Texas, 75c@1.00 crate. Peas, beans, 75c 1-3 bu. box; wax, 65@75c. Pumpkins, 75c@1.00 doz. Lettuce, 25@40c doz. Radishes, 15@25c doz. beh. Beets, 30@40c doz. beh. Parsnips, 2¼c lb. Celery, Cal., 50@60c beh. Cauliflower, Texas, 10@12¼c; Cal., \$3.00@3.50 crate. Sweet potatoes, 55@65c bu.; Pumpkin Yams, 60@75c bu. Kohlrabi, 40c doz. beh.

Seeds—Prices from jobbers to the trade only, broken packages always a shade higher: Barley, beardless, \$1.25; winter, 85c bu. Rye, new crop, 90c bu. Wheat, red Russian, \$1.20 bu.; Ok. Frostproof, May, \$1.20 bu.; White Wonder, \$1.20 bu.; Medit., \$1.00; Macaroni, \$1.15. Rape, Dwarf Essex, \$7.50 per 100 pounds. Vetches, winter or hairy, \$10 per 100 lbs. Shelled rice, \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Rescue grass, \$12.50 per 100 lbs. Onion sets, yellow, \$2.00 bu.; red, \$2.15; white, \$2.15 bu. Oats, Tenn. Winter Turf, 89c bu.; Black Winter, 90c; red Rustproof, 55@60c. Alfalfa, fancy, per 100 lbs., \$16.00; choice, \$16.50; true Turkestan (imported) \$20.00; Texas non-irrigating, \$17.50. Cotton, Shine's Im., \$1.25 bu.; King's Imp., \$1.15; Rowden's Prolif., \$1.10.

Wool, Hides and Tallow—Prices paid shippers: Hides, dry flint heavy fallen, 12¼c; light dry, 10c; light dry salt, 9½c green salt, 35 lbs. a1 up, 6¼c; under 25 lbs., 5½c; dead green, 40 lbs. and up, 5¼c; under 40 lbs., 4¼c. Wool, bright medium, 15@16c; heavy fine, 10@12c. Tallow, prime, No. 1 4c; No. 2, 3c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 21.—Wheat, receipts 149,000 bushels; exports 10,000. Spot firm; No. 2 red 93¼c elevator and 94¼c afloat; No. 1 Northern 95¼c f. o. b. afloat. Hay dull. Hides firm. Cotton seed oil firm. Rice quiet. Eggs, receipts 3320, steady; state and Pennsylvania nearby average first 36c, seconds to firsts 30@34c; Western firsts 35c, seconds to firsts 30@34c, refrigerated 26@28.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21.—Close:

Wheat, December 68¾@68½, May 69¾@69½, cash No. 2 hard 69¼@72c, No. 3 67@70c; No. 2 red 82@83c; No. 3, 79@82c. Corn, December 88c, May 37¼c, cash No. 2 mixed 37c, No. 2 white 37¼c, No. 3 37@37½c. Oats, No. 2 white 36@37c, No. 2 mixed 34@35c. Butter, creamery 20@21c, dairy fancy 19c. Eggs, fresh 26c. Receipts: Wheat 95,200 bushels, corn 24,800, oats 14,000. Shipments: Wheat 54,400 bushels, corn 16,800, oats 13,000.

RICE MARKET.

Crowley, La., Dec. 21.—Market for rough rice: Honduras, per barrel, fancy \$2.90, No. 1 \$2.60, No. 2 \$2.35, No. 3 \$2.00, No. 4 \$1.75, No. 5 \$1.50, inferior \$1.25@1.50. Japans, fancy \$3.00, No. 1 \$2.65, No. 2 \$2.40, No. 3 \$2.10, No. 4 \$1.85, No. 5 \$1.60, inferior \$1.25@1.50. Clean rice, fancy head 5¼c, choice 4¼@4½c, good 4@4¼c, fair 3¾@4¼c, ordinary 3¼@3¾c, common 2¼@3c, screenings 3¼@3¾c. No. 1 ½@1¾c. Polish per ton \$16.50. Bran per ton \$5.00.

COTTON MARKET.

GALVESTON SPOTS.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 21.—Spot cotton quiet. Sales 482 bales spot and 500 f. o. b. Low ordinary 9¾, ordinary 9¾, good ordinary 11 3-16, low middling 12¼, middling 12¾, good middling 13, middling fair 13¾.

CATTLE SALE AT FORT WORTH.

The first day's sale of thoroughbred cattle at Fort Worth Monday was successful, considering the present conditions of the cattle market. The average price to-day for the offerings was \$83 per head. Among some of the prominent breeders that had offerings here were C. Maloney, Haslet, 10 head; J. C. Washington, Marietta, 12 head; P. B. Hunt, Eagle Ford, 4 head; Hunt Bros., Grapevine, 6 head; Ed Beck, Ridgeway, 3 head; B. C. Rhoma, Rhoma, 8 head; C. W. Martin, Decatur, 12 head; W. & J. B. Beard, Henrietta, 3 head, and J. L. Chadwick, Cresson, 2 head.

Buyers were present from all sections of the state making purchases as the herds from whence these cattle came are all well known and have as fine blood in their veins as there is in any of the herds in the Southwest.

Shorthorns were the only class of stock disposed of on the opening day.

A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds. With impure blood there cannot be good health. With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

Tutt's Pills

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood. Pure blood means health. Health means happiness.

Take no Substitute. All Druggists

CAMPBELL & ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

A STRONG COMBINATION TO DO BUSINESS WITH.

JOHN K. ROSSON, Manager. MARK N. FRENCH, Cattle Salesman
W. C. BANNARD, Hog and Sheep Salesman. J. W. CONWAY, Office.
—FORT WORTH, TEXAS—
GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Cattle Salesman, Kansas City Stock Yards, Mo.
JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Manager and Salesman, Nat'l Stock Yards, Ill

WISHES FOR THE READERS OF THE JOURNAL

A MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

We wish to thank our many friends for the patronage given us during the year 1903, and hope our service and close attention to the interests of customers has been such that we may continue to receive their consignments.

We extend a cordial invitation to every one to call on us and to write or wire us for any information regarding any matter in connection with the marketing of Live Stock.



JAMES H. CAMPBELL.



JOHN K. ROSSON.

TARRANT COUNTY INSTITUTES.

Meetings of farmers in the interest of more intelligent agriculture were held at several points in Tarrant County last week, and aroused much interest. On Tuesday and Wednesday a largely attended institute was held at Fort Worth and Thursday at Arlington. Several of the speakers addressed both gatherings. Mr. John S. Kerr of Sherman, the well-known horticulturist, advocated intensive farming and emphasized the possible profits from fruit culture in Texas. Blackberries, peaches and apples, could, he said, be raised advantageously on much of the soil now devoted to less profitable crops. Prof. Bennett explained the almost hopeless confusion in which he found affairs relating to farmers' institutes when he took charge, on October 1, and gave some details of the present work and its progress. He said if one intelligent farmer was interested in improved methods and began work on those lines, he was a radiating center of thought of incalculable value to all the neighborhood.

H. E. Singleton of Collin County discoursed on his favorite theme of hog raising. He laid especial stress on the importance of good food in great variety, green food in abundance, until you finish off on grain. Fresh water and shelter from heat and cold were all essentials. Alfalfa was excellent feed for hogs, as were the stock peas. He believed in forcing the pigs from the beginning by giving food plentifully, but not wastefully. He said no animal suffered more from heat of summer or cold of winter than the hog. They could not take on flesh if they had no protection from winter blasts except a barb-wire fence.

Dr. Knapp of Lake Charles, La., gave an instructive talk on "Oriental Agriculture," comparing the wasteful methods in vogue in the far east with up-to-date American farming, and drawing a lesson therefrom.

He closed, after telling of some of the new plants being introduced in Texas by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Commissioner W. J. Clay of the Department of Insurance and Agriculture, spoke on agriculture in the public schools, and commended Alabama, Georgia, and other Southern states for adding to the curriculum of the public schools something about agriculture, a very proper study in the rural schools particularly. Even the Agricultural and Mechanical College, alive as it is to the interests of the farmer, has sent out very few, if any, teachers of scientific culture of the ground.

As part of the public school system, he thought if agriculture can not be taught in the schools a secondary school might be established where all that pertains to the farm might be taught.

Prof. T. V. Munson of Denison talked on the prevailing lack of method in farm work, contrasting the loose, slipshod plan on the farm he left with the perfect management of the store in town. System and order were defined. Farming being a manufacturing and commercial business needed knowledge and method to a high degree. He then gave an interesting talk on grapes and the improvements made by experiments along the lines of hybridizing the Texas "post oak" grapes, and told of his success. In this work he grew about 100,000 seeds, weeded them out to about 1,000 plants, and possibly got a dozen merchantable varieties.

On the second day of the institute Mr. Kerr again spoke, giving his views on the outlook for fruit culture on the black lands around Fort Worth, declaring that they were not an ideal soil, but could be used, though a sandy loam, with clay subsoil was preferable. He maintained that Texas fruit had little to fear from competition. In conclusion he advocated truck growing, and pointed out the immense profits to be derived therefrom.

Prof. Dwight Sanderson of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, talked on the pests which damaged fruits, especially the apple. He told of the codling moth or apple worm first. One of the stages of the insect's growth is a moth, and they are caught ingeniously by traps. Great benefit follows spraying the apple, just after the petals of the blossoms have dropped. Paris green, sugar of lead, etc., can be

used in spraying. Always mix the Paris green with quicklime, he advised, and in conclusion said: "By spraying for the codling moth you will double the volume of your fruit. Spray every year, and it practically amounts to an insurance on your fruit, and spraying is also almost entirely destructive to caterpillars—webbers and others. Whale oil soap is also useful in cases of plant lice and similar pests. Bordeaux mixture should always be used with the Paris green. Borders can be partly destroyed, anyway, by using whale oil soap, with carbolic acid."

R. E. Smith of Sherman spoke on "Alfalfa" and the benefits which farmers might derive from this wonderful plant. He declared that a ton of alfalfa was worth three tons of ordinary hay as a cattle feed, or for hogs. Alfalfa, he said, enriches the soil. The legumes, of which alfalfa is the chief, draw nitrogen from the air, of which 7,000 tons rest on every square yard of the earth's surface. Alfalfa enriched land is the ideal land for growing anything that will grow in its climate. Alfalfa will send its roots down 129 feet in loose, porous subsoil. It thus draws potash from the ground as it draws nitrogen from the air. It is a perennial. If once you get a stand it is there for all time.

Oswald Wilson said he had been requested by General Passenger Agent Forbes of the Northern Texas Traction company to address the meeting in the interest of the Interurban, or more exactly to explain the position of the company, and say something of its work in the furtherance of the agricultural interests of the country, between Fort Worth and Dallas. Mr. Wilson said he did know something about agriculture, but he knew nothing about interurban roads, but he did know that there were two trains every hour between the two cities, and as the cars, unlike the steam railroads, could stop at every man's door, there was, from the transportation point of view, a most favorable situation both in reference to the farmer's own movements, and that of the products of his farm. He was assured that the management of the company and promoters of the enterprise were alike anxious to aid in every legitimate way in the upbuilding of the country, agriculturally, between the two cities.

After adjournment, a visit was paid to the Stock Yards, and an inspection of the Armour plant made.

The Arlington meeting was even more largely attended than that at Fort Worth, the result being that an organization was perfected with W. T. Allan as president, Frank McKnight, F. R. Wallace and John Hurley vice presidents, and M. F. Turner secretary.

Most of those who had spoken previously at Fort Worth were heard, also E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, who delivered a forceful address on diversification, and W. J. Duffel of West McLennan county, who advocated more general sheep raising among Texas farmers. He told how sheep were profitably grown on land north and east worth from \$250 to \$500 per acre, and pointed out the advantages Texas has in her cheaper lands. He ran his sheep first on Bermuda grass and on vetch in the winter. The weanlings were turned into the cornfield, and they destroyed all the weeds and grass. This was followed by stock peas and fall pasturing. In October they were ready for the market at from \$3.50 to \$4 a head, a good paying crop. Cornstalks should be saved for winter food for the sheep.

Prof. Bennett held that cotton was at present too profitable a crop to be ignored and maintained that with improved methods the yield easily could be increased from 15 to 25 per cent.

J. W. Kirkpatrick of Whitesboro spoke on "Commercial Orchardling," making much of his personal experience. He began seven years ago and lost much money at first, but this year he made \$6,000 on apples. It is necessary to have the tree begin in the spring in good, healthy condition. Every apple tree that will grow a bushel of apples is worth \$5, for in ten years it will pay double that. He does not favor heading back, for the heavy-bearing varieties rest their limbs on the ground, and one cannot gather the fruit. His talk was full of details

of the practical phase of fruit growing, telling of the ways to get rid of insect pests, spraying, etc. He was a believer in topical papers, which should be carefully read. The fruit farm should be on rolling land, red or yellow sand, with red clay subsoil. Thorough plowing and packing were necessary. Deep planting was advocated. He thinks trees should be planted twenty by thirty feet apart, and, in closing, detailed his method of spraying. "Don't spray a tree in bloom," was his reiterated advice. His favorite apple, commercially, is the Jonathan. He enumerated other varieties that had merits. This year was unusually prosperous because the Kansas and Arkansas apples were killed, and they made an unusually good crop. He sold apples at \$1 per bushel at his orchard.

ELLIS COUNTY INSTITUTE.

A farmers' institute for Ellis county was held at Waxahachie last Friday, with a good attendance. Capt. J. S. Davis, president of the Ellis County Institute, presided.

The first talk was made by W. J. Duffel, of McLennan county, on the subject of "The Breeding and Management of Sheep on the Farm."

Mr. Duffel showed that Texas was superior to any other state as a sheep-raising state on account of the advantages of the climate, forage, and market for wool and mutton. He showed statements from woolen mills and mutton dealers that both wool and mutton purchased from him brought the highest prices ever paid, and he further stated that the packing houses at Fort Worth were receiving the Christmas mutton for Texas people from Utah.

J. W. Kirkpatrick of Johnson county next spoke on "Commercial Fruit Growing," and Prof. R. L. Bennett offered suggestions for improvement in methods of cotton culture.

WHY TEXAS IS NOT A MULE STATE.

It has now been discovered that the only thing which prevents Texas from taking rank with Missouri as a paradise for mules is the fact that excessive railroad rates operate so decidedly against shipments out of the state as to make the business of raising mules for market unprofitable. One farmer, who has tried it and knows what he is talking about, says that with a proper rate—one which would enable mule raisers to meet other sections in competition there would be a big advance in the Texas mule market. He states that mules can be shipped from Kansas City to Memphis, Atlanta and other points in those sections a great deal cheaper than from Texas, so far as rates are concerned, and this of course discourages any attempts at breeding for shipment abroad.

It is not possible to put more than twenty-six to thirty mules in a car and by the time the car is landed outside of Texas the rates have climbed up too high for profitable speculation. The opinion seems to be growing among farmers and stockmen that there should be a maximum rate made and then allow the roads to haul for as small an amount as in their judgment might seem best.

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

Arrangements have been completed for the Good Roads Convention for East Texas, to be held at Tyler, December 30.

Prof. J. C. Nagle, head of the civil engineering department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, will be present and deliver an address. Some of the questions to be discussed are: "State Aid in Road Improvement," "The Convict System," "The Cheapest and Best Roads for East Texas," "Needed Legislation," "Proper Drainage," etc. It is expected that distinct benefit will result from the meeting.

BAD SEED BEING UNLOADED.

Farmers are cautioned to be on their guard against some unscrupulous seedmen and shippers in the cotton states further east, who have been shipping considerable quantities of inferior and mixed seed into Texas. Much of it was very carelessly sacked and is the grade known as "gin run." It cannot be detected without close inspection, from healthy, early seed, and it is feared many are preparing to plant it.

TITLE CAUSED CONFUSION.

Stockmen in the vicinity of Alice, Tex., are laughing over a ludicrous mistake which occurred there a few days ago, in which Lady Constance MacKenzie, a Scottish peeress who has landed interests in that part of the state, figured prominently. It had been telegraphed ahead that "Lady Constance MacKenzie" was to arrive on the date mentioned. That was all the information the message contained. It was addressed to Santa Gertrudes ranch, and the boss, who is not up on titles of nobility and personages of rank of foreign lands, concluded that Lady MacKenzie was a fine blooded mare that Mr. R. J. Kleberg was sending to the ranch, so he telephoned to J. B. Ragland, the livery stable man at Alice who attends to such business for the ranch, that Lady MacKenzie would arrive on Friday night's train and that as she was a high-bred animal and very valuable he would be expected to take special care of her until she could be forwarded to the King ranch. Mr. Ragland put a fine stall in best condition at the stable and notified Mr. Anderson, the Sap agent, and requested him to have the car switched off at a certain place, as he was anxious to get her out of the car as soon as possible after the arrival of the train.

In the meantime, Frank Ayers of the Mosser-Cosgrave hotel, received a telegram stating that Lady Constance MacKenzie would arrive on that night's train and that she wanted accommodation at the hotel. The hotel was overrun with guests, but Mr. Ayers hustled around, arranged and rearranged and packed things so as to get at least one commodious and well-furnished room for the expected guest. He was mortified, however, to find that it would be necessary for the noted guest and her attendants to occupy the same room. The hours rolled on and a little before train time Mr. Ragland and Mr. Ayers met at the depot and while awaiting the arrival of the train talked on current events, especially about the wonderful development of the country around Alice and about the unprecedented local prosperity and the astonishing number of strangers streaming into Alice, when Mr. Ayers remarked:

"Why, John, I am expecting a most distinguished guest on the train tonight. It's no less a personage than the famous social lioness, Lady Constance MacKinzie, heir presumptive to an earldom in Scotland."

Mr. Ragland looked up in amazement and exclaimed:

"There's a mighty big mistake made by somebody, or this is a most singular coincidence, indeed, as I am expecting a fine blooded mare named Lady MacKenzie. She's for Santa Gertrudes and comes from Scotland, and I am to take care of her, at my stable until some one comes in to take charge of her."

At this moment the conversation was interrupted by the shrill whistle of the incoming Sap train. Upon the arrival of the train the mystery was solved. Lady Constance MacKinzie was on the train traveling unattended and she went to the hotel.

EARLY WHEAT THREATENED.

On account of insufficient rainfall, reports state that the prospects for a wheat crop in Oklahoma next spring are the worst since the failure of 1893. This has materially cut the acreage and has also impeded the growth. Conditions have also affected the cattle movement into Oklahoma, as cattle are always pastured on Oklahoma wheat fields during the winter months. It is also causing a heavier shipment than usual of cattle to market.

There will be quite an increase in the rice acreage near Cameron this coming season, the river bottom lands being most in favor. The construction of several irrigating plants is contemplated.

The highest price yet recorded for cotton this season was 16½ cents paid for a bale of Red River county long staple at Clarksville, Tex., last Thursday. It was raised by N. P. Doak. Sales at 16 cents have been quite frequent heretofore.