

Watch Your Interests.
 The Journal during 1902 has been as a guardian in the watchtower, warning its readers of every danger to their interests and advising them of everything such interests demanded. During 1903 its mission will continue to be to protect such interests.

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

VOL. XXIII, No. 41. DALLAS FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JANUARY 6, 1903. SAN ANTONIO

Journal Advertisers' Great Joy
 The advertisers in the Journal, through its publishers, offer their greetings to our readers and loving their continued patronage during the year 1903. As they are worthy of it, we hope and believe they will receive it.

PROTECTION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

VACCINATION OF CATTLE SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

Results of Experiments Made Under the Direction of Pennsylvania Live Stock Association.

Some experiments on the vaccination of cattle against tuberculosis have recently been published by Dr. Leonard Pearson, state veterinarian of Pennsylvania, and Dr. S. H. Gilliland. These experiments were conducted at the veterinary school of the University of Pennsylvania, with the support of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The work has been in progress more than two years, thus ante-dating all other work along this line, for the German investigations of von Behring did not begin until July, 1901. No other investigations of this sort have been reported in any other country than in the United States and Germany. The process used was to inject into the vein of the animal to be protected a small quantity of a suspension of tubercle bacilli non virulent for cattle. This procedure, called vaccination, may be repeated several times with gradually ascending quantities. The immediate effect is to produce a passing fever following each injection, which does not annoy the animal enough to cause it to lose a single meal. The general health is not disturbed by the process of vaccination. When the series of vaccinations is completed the animal had an astonishingly high degree of immunity to tuberculosis. In the last experiments completed four young cattle were used. Two of these were vaccinated last March. All four were inoculated in July by injecting into the windpipe a quantity of culture of virulent tubercle bacilli. A large quantity was introduced and each of the four animals received exactly the same treatment. These animals were killed in October. It was found that the cattle that had been vaccinated were extensively tubercular, showing alterations of this disease in the windpipe, lungs, throat and intestinal glands; while the two vaccinated animals, inoculated the same time, from the same material, and in the same way, were free from tubercular infection and were sound.

Dr. Pearson considers that this principle of immunization as applied to vaccination against tuberculosis of cattle is proven and it now remains only to work out the details of the method. This important work is being continued on a larger scale for the purpose of ascertaining the simplest and shortest practicable method of vaccination. It is not yet known how long the immunity will last nor what the ultimate effect upon the animal will be. So far, however, as the few experiments here and in Germany show, no fear need be anticipated of unfavorable results in these particulars. What is needed now is the painstaking use of the method on a few tubercular herds kept under careful and continuous observation. A scrupulously careful trial on a limited scale under proper conditions will do more to furnish the information needed to answer the few remaining questions upon this discovery than any amount of general use under less careful supervision. In the estimation of the investigators it would be premature to apply this vaccination to herds until such further experiments are completed. An effort will be made to secure state aid for experiments on a scale large enough to solve this most important problem.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Arrangements Complete for the Annual Meeting Next Week.

Headquarters National Live Stock Association, Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 3, 1903.—The local committees having in charge the entertainment of the National Live Stock Convention, which meets here on the 13th, have announced that everything is in readiness for the big meeting. The leading hotels have already booked reservations for something over one thousand delegates and visitors, but accommodations are ample so there will be no difficulty in securing rooms. Information bureaus will be established at the Midland and Coates' houses, from where visitors can be directed to hotels, boarding houses or any place they desire to visit. The business of the convention, which will be held in the Century theatre, will be of vital importance to those engaged in the industry. Speaking of this meeting to-day, the secretary said: "The officers of the Association hope that the delegates are coming here solely to attend to business during the day and will forego all amusement until evening. We will earnestly request them to attend every session of the convention, being in their seats promptly at 9:30 a. m. and remaining until evening adjournment." The entertainments provided for by the various committees surpass anything of the kind ever given the Association hall, the most magnificent auditorium in America. This will be handsomely decorated and all features of the program have been arranged for the special entertainment of the visitors.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

REPORT OF SANITARY COMMITTEE OF LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

As to Methods of Suppression and Prevention. To be Filed Away For Future Reference.

The indications now are that those who have been in charge of the business have about suppressed the foot and mouth disease that has been afflicting so many cattle in the New England states. Nevertheless, it is by no means certain that it will not again break out there and elsewhere in the United States. In view of this possibility (we hope and believe it is hardly a probability) we offer to Journal readers who are handling live stock, whether they be cattlemen, horse breeders, well growers or swine breeders, or farmers who are only on a small scale engaged in the live stock business, the following report as to the methods of suppression and prevention made by the sanitary committee of the National Live Stock Association under date of Dec. 20, 1902. We recommend that our readers file away the report for future reference in the event they may find it necessary to inform themselves on the subject. The report is as follows: "Past experience of the ravages of this disease in Europe, and to some extent the previous experience in this country has led to the most positive conviction that no means are effectual, but the strictest quarantine carried out by the central government and aided by local authorities, with the hearty good will of stock owners and readiness in all cases to submit to the necessarily great interference with normal animal traffic. "All the support possible should be given to the bureau of animal industry in its present work of suppression in the New England states, and no present injury to any commercial interests thereby occasioned should have the slightest weight in causing any amendment to or relaxation of such quarantine measures as have from past experience been found necessary and successful in stamping out this plague. All quarantines are necessarily irksome and injurious to some local interests and to others not immediately benefiting by them, and on behalf of these may be expected kicks, doubts and criticism of every kind. From personal experience of many thousands of cases of foot and mouth disease, and with the carrying out of governmental regulations of suppression, time and time again I have seen the effects of months of good and effective work undone by the actions of some petty local authority which considered itself unnecessarily damaged by the general restrictions issued by the central authority. Many outbreaks have been started afresh by the laxity, carelessness or incompetence of minor officials and by the self-interest of private stock owners. "The chain of a quarantine is only as strong as its weakest link, and better none at all than one which can not be carried out with the utmost exactitude. If any one municipal, county or state authority in the affected districts relaxes its vigilance or opens its barriers ever so little before the disease is finally stamped out, then most assuredly it will only be a matter of time before we get the disease on our Western cattle ranges, entailing the loss of millions of dollars annually for many years to come. "Each state should at once order the absolute quarantine of all states at present infected, in so far as the movement of any animals from such states and also from any other state which do not protect themselves in like manner. This would be an additional safeguard to the prohibition now in force by the federal authorities. All farm products from infected districts should likewise be prohibited from entry into healthy districts, which products are likely to be used directly for stock, and this should particularly include hides or wool, unless the latter are to be at once assigned to the manufacturers. "Live stock owners should also be particularly warned against allowing on their land or near their stock any person who has been in contact with affected stock, or who has been traveling in an infected district. Cattle dealers in England have been known to carry the infection many days after first exposure to infected animals or their excreta. The same liability might easily accrue from live stock railroad agents and others engaged in the cattle trade in this country. "Particular and rigorous regulations should govern the movement of railroad stock cars from an infected district, and the disposal of the sweepings of such cars. State legislatures should appropriate sufficient funds for the thorough carrying out of such protective measures as may be advisable, without reliance on the customary fees; and as high qualified officials as possible should be selected for this purpose. All the live stock interests of the West should be a unit on this matter of prevention. "Measures of suppression and prevention and comparatively easy treatment of diseased stock can be successfully carried out among domesticated stock, and in states more or less thickly populated, but such measures would be infinitely more difficult in the Western states, and under the general con-

THE KANSAS CITY CONVENTION

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Official Program Showing What Subjects Will be Discussed and by Whom and the "Fun" Ahead of Delegates.

All Journal readers who intend to be in Kansas City in attendance on the Live Stock Association meeting which is to convene there January 13, will do well to place this issue of the Journal in their grips and take it with them for reference. To follow is the official program of the meeting, as furnished to the Journal by the secretary of the association: Tuesday, January 13.—9:30 a. m., music by the orchestra; 9:45 a. m., convention called to order; prayer; address of welcome, Hon. A. M. Dockery, governor of Missouri; address of welcome, Hon. James A. Reed, mayor of Kansas City; response, on behalf of the Association, Hon. Peter Jansen, Nebraska; 11:15 a. m., annual address of president, Hon. John W. Springer; 12 m., annual report of the secretary, Mr. Charles F. Martin; recess; 1:30 p. m., annual report of the executive committee; 2 p. m., introduction and reference of resolutions; 2:15 p. m., general business; 2:30 p. m., address, "Mortgage Law with Reference to Live Stock," Hon. L. C. Boyle, Missouri; discussion by the delegates; 3:15 p. m., address, "The Great Northwest as a Stock Country," Dr. J. Withycomb, Oregon; discussion by the delegates; 4 p. m., address, "Railway Live Stock Agents and Their Relation to the Shippers," Mr. W. V. Galbreath, Texas; discussion by the delegates; 4:45 p. m., address, "The Movement of Live Stock and Prospects for 1903," Mr. Thomas Flynn, Illinois; discussion, Mr. C. Campbell, Kansas; adjourn. Wednesday, January 14.—9:15 a. m., music by the orchestra; 9:30 a. m., consideration of resolutions; 9:45 a. m., address, "The Angola Goat Industry in the United States," Dr. W. C. Bailey, California; discussion by the delegates; 10:15 a. m., address, "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition and What It Will Do for the Live Stock Industry," Hon. D. R. Francis, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Missouri; discussion by the delegates; 11 a. m., address, "Changes in Our Financial System Which Would Benefit Stockmen," Mr. S. B. Flynn, Illinois; discussion by the delegates; 11:30 a. m., address, "Our New Markets for Live Stock," Hon. George F. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; discussion by the delegates; adjourn. Wednesday Afternoon.—Delegates will assemble at Century theatre at 1 o'clock, where cars will be waiting to take them for a visit to the stock yards and packing houses. Wednesday Evening.—Grand ball and reception to all delegates and visitors at convention hall. Thursday, January 15.—9:15 a. m., music by the orchestra; 9:30 a. m., consideration of resolutions; paper, "How the Stock Interests of the United States are Regarded in England, and How They Compare With European Countries," Hon. E. S. Peer, New York; 9:45 a. m., address, "Infectious Diseases and Their Prevention," Dr. W. D. Dairymple, Louisiana; discussion, Dr. Charles Gresswell, California; 10:15 a. m., address, "The Tariff as it Affects the Live Stock Industry," Hon. A. B. Cummins, Governor of Iowa; discussion, Hon. W. W. Turney, Texas, Col. John F. Hobbs, New York; 11:15 a. m., address, "Irrigation as it Affects the Stock Grower," Prof. J. E. Stubbs, Nevada; discussion—Hon. N. O. Murphy, Arizona; introduction of resolutions; recess. At 2 this afternoon the ladies of Kansas City will give a reception and tea to the visiting ladies; 1:15 p. m., music by the orchestra; 1:30 p. m., consideration of resolutions; paper, "The Destruction of Hides by Warbles," Mr. R. C. Jacobson, Illinois; 1:45 p. m., address, "What Changes Congress Should Make in the Laws Governing the Public Domain and Forest Reserves," Hon. Charles J. Buell, South Dakota; discussion, Hon. E. A. Harris, Iowa; Col. John P. Irish, California, Dr. W. H. Patterson, Nevada; 3 p. m., address, "What Congress Should Do to Aid the Live Stock Industry," Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; discussion by the delegates; 3:45 p. m., address, "The Necessity of a Classified Census of Live Stock and How this Work May be Best Conducted," Hon. H. Parker Willis, Washington, D. C.; discussion by the delegates; 4:15 p. m., address, "Co-operation in Marketing Live Stock," Hon. Marion Sansom, Texas; discussion by the delegates; 4:45 p. m., election of new executive committee; 5, introduction of resolutions; adjourn. Thursday Night.—Smoker and reception to the visiting newspaper men at press headquarters, Hotel Baltimore. Friday, January 16.—9:15 a. m., music by the orchestra; 9:30 a. m., reports of committees; consideration of resolutions; 9:45 a. m., report of new executive committee on election of officers; 10 a. m., address, "The Proposed Merging of the Packing Plants of this Country and the Effects and Remedy," Hon. Wm. M. Springer, Washington, D. C.; discussion, J. H. Vandusen, Nebraska; 10:45 a. m., address, "The Live Stock Industry in the Republic of Mexico and its Relations to the United States," Captain Britton Davis, Chihuahua, Mexico; discussion by the delegates; 11:30 a. m., address, "The Benefits Derived from Experimental Stations," Prof. C. P. Curtiss, Iowa; introduction of resolutions; recess; 1:30 p. m., music by the orchestra; 1:45 p. m., address, "The Benefit of a Trader's Exchange on a Stocker and Feeder Market," Mr. E. S. Downs, Missouri; no discussion; this is final; 2:45 p. m., address, "The Stockman in Politics," Hon. Herbert S. Hadley, Missouri; 3:15 p. m., unfinished business; 3:45 p. m., selection of next place of meeting; adjourn. A grand smoker and luncheon will be given to the delegates and visiting stockmen to-night at 8 o'clock at convention hall. Saturday Evening.—Excursion to New Orleans leaves Union depot over Frisco system. Fare round trip, \$15. To All Delegates.—In order to make arrangements for the proper entertainment of all visiting ladies, this committee in charge respectfully request all delegates and alternates to immediately notify Mr. C. F. Martin, Secretary, Coates House, Kansas City, Mo., if they will be accompanied by ladies and how many.

Public Sale of Registered Short Horns

During Convention National Live Stock Association, at fine stock pavilion KANSAS CITY, MO., JANUARY 16, 1903.

60 REGISTERED SHORT HORNS 60 10 Bulls and 50 Cows and Heifers. Representative of our respective herds, including some of our Short Horn Cattle.

SALE OPENS AT 12:30 P. M. SHARP For Catalogues apply to H. C. DUNCAN, Osborn, Mo. JOSEPH DUNCAN, Osborn, Mo. GEORGE BOTHWELL, Nettleton, Mo. AUCTIONEERS: Cols. Woods, Edmonson, Sparks, Jones, Graham and White.

SHORT COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

The A. & M. College will offer ten weeks' Course in Stock Farming, Dairying, and Horticulture, January 5 to March 13, 1903. No entrance examinations. Expenses need not exceed \$40. A magnificent opportunity for you to increase your knowledge of farming and also your earning capacity. Many young men who earn \$25 to \$40 per month before taking these courses are able to command positions at \$60 to \$100 per month after taking them. Send a postal card to WILLIAM D. GIBBS, Dean of Agriculture, A. & M. College, College Station, for circular giving full information concerning the courses.

ONE OF THE GREATEST ATTRACTIONS

During the Convention of the National Live Stock Association at Kansas City, Mo., week, Jan. 12 to 17, 1903, will be the

ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER PUBLIC SALE

OF IMPORTED AND AMERICAN-BRED 114—HEREFORDS—114

At Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Pavilion, Wednesday January 14 and Thursday January 15, 1903.

The Armour cattle for this sale were carefully selected and will be the choicest lot of imported Herefords, as well as the greatest number ever offered in the auction arena. This collection includes seventy-five (75) Imported Females, well advanced in calf or with calf at foot, and a few choice young Imported Bulls. The Funkhouser offering is made up of American-bred Herefords of superior quality, consisting of promising young Bulls, each individual affording reasonable ground of hope for a record making future, and cows and heifers of unexcelled merit. We give you our assurance that the highest class of cows and bulls each herd affords, can be had at this sale.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

CHAS. W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo. JAS. A. FUNKHOUSER, Plattsburg, Mo. Reduced Rates on all Railroads.

GROVE'S BLACK ROOT LIVER PILLS

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver, cure indigestion and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price, 25 cents.

DEATH OF W. D. WATTS OF MIDLAND, TEX.

The Midland Livestock Reporter of Dec. 27 says: "Never before did Midland receive so great a shock as last Friday evening when the information came over the phone from the south W. D. Watts had been accidentally shot by his bosom friend and partner, S. W. Estes. The facts of the frightful tragedy are brief. Friday morning, in company with J. H. Knowles, Messrs. Estes and Watts started for Mr. Knowles' ranch thirty miles south of Midland. Mr. Knowles did the driving, and Mr. Watts sat beside him on his left, while Mr. Estes sat on the back seat on his right. Both the latter gentlemen had shotguns and were shooting prairie dogs. Mr. Watts shooting from the left and Mr. Estes from the right of the surrey, and were enjoying the sport to the fullest extent, laughing and talking the while, and occasionally interspersing their remarks with business considerations, for they were on their way to buy Mr. Knowles' ranch. They had gotten within 200 yards of Mr. Knowles' ranch house, when Mr. Knowles pulled up for Mr. Watts to shoot a bird or dog, which was on the left. This Mr. Estes considered likely to be the ending of the day's sport, and thought to play a joke on Mr. Watts by taking the last shot. He got it; but untold riches and earthly possessions would not be a consideration if he could recall it. The shot that he intended for a prairie dog took the life of the friend he loved as a brother. Mr. Estes did not know, and will never know what caused the gun to fire before he was ready. The hammer was not back, and likely Mr. Knowles, who stood the same chance of receiving the charge of No. 6 struck something as he whirled it past shot. The charge entered Mr. Watts' body just between the shoulders, entered his heart and bruised him terribly internally. "I am killed; catch me!" were the only words he spoke, and expired after a few gasps, likely not knowing what killed him. He expired before the house was reached. Mr. Estes' grief was heart-rending, and today his heart is almost broken."

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

A MIDWINTER CARNIVAL AND CHAMPIONSHIP ROPING TOURNAMENT WILL BE HELD AT EL PASO, TEX., THE WEEK OF JAN. 12 TO 17.

The total prizes for the roping contest will be \$1750, divided into three awards, the first of \$1000, the second \$500 and the third \$250. The affair will be held under the auspices of the Washington Park association.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JAMES C. LOVING, SECRETARY OF THE CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION, HAS BEEN APPRAISED AT A VALUATION OF \$40,000 TO \$50,000.

Wife keeps her temper pretty well. Although she does not boast of it. And what she loses, truth to tell, I always get the most of it. —Philadelphia Record.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING.

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay, 50c.

CATTLE LEFT TO DIE.

A dispatch from Denver, Colo., of Dec. 29, says: Authorities on live-stock say the loss of the last week in Eastern Colorado and Western Nebraska will not be less than 5000 head.

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER IS A BOTTLE OF GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC.

It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50c.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

JANUARY COMBINATION SALE OF HEREFORDS

150 REGISTERED HEREFORDS 150 Will Be Sold at Kansas City, Mo., January 26 and 27, 1903.

There will be a large offering of good, strong thrifty Bulls ready for immediate service, which will afford the ranchman and small farmer, as well as the older Breeder, a rare opportunity to purchase a single animal or car load. There will also be some of the finest young females that ever entered the sale ring.

Contributors—Jones Bros., Comiskey, Kans.; E. H. Brewster, Wibaux, Mont.; W. C. Shumate, Eskridge, Kans.; E. A. Eagle & Son, Rosemont, Kans.; J. W. Lohox, Independence, Mo.; G. W. Ross, Waverly, Kans.; S. Drybread, Cottole, Kans.; Chas. Specht, Rosemont, Kans.; T. J. Rowe & Son, Rowena, Mo.; Petr Hecht, Tipton, Mo.; R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kans.; J. K. Roster, Bartlett, Mo.; D. L. Taylor, Sawyer, Kans.; Makin Bros., Lees Summit, Mo.; Lowell, Bartoll & De Witt Live Stock Co., Denver, Colo.; A. E. Metsker, Lone Star, Kans.; Noble Bros., Otterville, Ill.; J. R. Noble, Otterville, Ill.; H. A. Schwandt, Laclede, Kans.; J. W. Wampler & Son, Brazilton, Kans.; Guggell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.

You may expect to find good cattle and you can get them at your own price. FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS

C. R. THOMAS, Sec'y, Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL.

Signature of E. W. Grove. This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

ELECTRIC BELT SENT FREE

To all men who write to the Heidelberg Medical Institute, St. Paul.



GOOD AS ANY ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD. The Heidelberg Medical Institute, capitalized \$100,000, is the largest and richest medical institute in the Northwest and is giving away thousands of their Great Electro-Chemical Belts to prove and advertise their wonderful curing power. The Great "Electro-Chemical" Belt will cure you to begin and happiness. It is worth trying. It is the only great curative agent, electricity, and perfect manhood. It quickly cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Nervous Exhaustion, Various Ailments, Failing Vitality, Kidney Trouble, Liver, Stomach and Sexual Diseases, General Weakness, Lost Nerve Force and many other ailments. It is given away absolutely free by the master specialist to all those who send the one great curative agent, electricity, "SUFFERED EIGHTEEN YEARS, CURED AT LAST." CASE 1508. Eighteen years ago I first noticed symptoms of nervous trouble. It started in my back and gradually spread to my chest, arms, legs, and feet. I was unable to do any work. I was always at a disadvantage in social life. I have tried every medicine, but nothing helped. I was advised to try the Heidelberg Medical Institute's Great Electro-Chemical Belt. I bought one and used it for a few days and I can now do my own work and am well.

REMEMBER The Belt is sent on trial but you must keep it forever with the payment of one cent. So write today for the Great Electro-Chemical Belt. Mention this paper. Address: HEIDELBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Fifth and Robert Sts., ST. PAUL, MINN.

BARGAINS IN SEEDS
Choose kinds of Vegetable and Flower Seeds at 2 cents per packet. Flower Seeds, 5 cents each. Many kinds available. Don't buy until you see our New Catalogue. Mailed FREE IF YOU SEND 10 CENTS. IOWA SEED CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.

Trees that Grow
The best and hardiest trees for planting. German Nurseries, 212 E. 1st St., Des Moines, Iowa.

HONEST TREES
Honest trees, the only reliable. Good varieties, Carrot Cakes, etc. Galbraith Nurseries, Box 64, Fairbury, Nebraska.

World's Prize Corn
"PRIDE OF SALINE"
Send \$3 and receive two bushel Pound Earn. Postpaid \$5. Circulars. H. HOWARD, Marshall, Mo.

CORN Delivered Prices. All Texas Points. I. A. BARNETT GRAIN CO., McKinney, Texas.

DROUTH BEATING CORN
My corn greatly outyields your native kinds, be cause it matures in each about a month before your early drouth runs your native corn. Why does my corn do this? Tell you why in my catalogue which gives abundant proof, provided you mention this paper. Write to-day. SUFFERN, The Seed Grower, Decatur, Ill.

Scott & March BELTON, MO.
Breeders of Hereford Cattle.

Hereford Cattle.
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES. "Sunny Slope Herefords."

150 bulls from 6 to 30 months old, 150 yearling heifers, 50 cows from 2 to 8 years old. I will make very low prices on any of the above cattle if taken at once.

C. A. STANNARD, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

REGISTERED **HEREFORDS**
We breed in herd. Young stock for sale. HUGGELL & SIMPSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

DROPSY CURED
GIVES QUICK RELIEF. Removes all swelling in 25 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Write Dr. R. H. GREEN'S SONS, SPECIALISTS, BOX 22, ATLANTA, GA.

GOOD SADDLES
AT REASONABLE PRICES. The Famous Pueblo Saddles.

MADE BY **R. T. FRAZIER**
PUEBLO, COLO.

Send for New Catalogue No. 4.

FARM.

WHEAT IN ALASKA.

A Tacoma dispatch says: That wheat was grown in Alaska by the Russians a century ago is proved by the discovery of two old flour mills built by the subjects of the czar. One of these has been discovered on Wood Island, in southeastern Alaska, and the other in the interior. The former mill has just been investigated by R. B. Taylor of the Smithsonian Institution. He says the old flour mill was built by Russians early in the last century.

EDUCATION OF THE FARMER BOY.

"Although the farm keeps the balance of trade in the nation's favor, furnishes two-thirds of our exports, contributes to our manufacturing supremacy by providing cheap fuel for our mechanics, comparatively little has been done toward educating the farmer for his work," says Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

"To be sure, the United States has done more for him than any other country. In 1862 congress endowed agricultural colleges to teach the sciences relating to agriculture. In 1867 experiment stations were provided for, where research might be made into the operations of nature. "But considering the Americans pay more money for public education than any other people on earth, a comparatively small proportion of the sum is devoted to stimulating and aiding that half of our population who cultivate the soil. The tendency of primary education has been to lead the country youth away from the farm instead of helping him in the study of those sciences relating to production. It would be politic and patriotic to incorporate into the farm youth's education knowledge that shall bear more directly upon his future life work."

JOHNSON GRASS A NUISANCE.

Congress was asked at its last session to make an appropriation to be used in getting rid of the water hyacinth in the streams of Louisiana, and it voted the money. At this session it will be asked to make another appropriation to assist the farmers in fighting an invasion of Johnson grass, reports a New Orleans exchange.

While the water hyacinth is damaging to the streams, the grass is at work in the fields, crowding out the rice and corn crops. Johnson grass comes from the far West, brought by the railroads. It is said, and, once acclimated, it has thrived better here than in its birthplace. In the West the plant is killed annually by frost, but in Southern Louisiana there is little or no frost to keep it down.

For the past two years the sugar planters have been complaining of the damage done by it. The efforts to get rid of it by ordinary means having failed, the legislature was appealed to for relief.

The head of this movement was William Polk, a member of the legislature from Rapides, who introduced a bill declaring that the grass was being scattered over the entire state by the railroads, and, therefore, requiring them to keep all grass along their lines cut down as on a lawn. This measure, it was insisted, would prevent the grass from going to seed, as it now does, and thus retard, if not prevent, its spread.

The railroads bitterly opposed the act, pointing out that it would require them to keep thousands of lawn mowers constantly at work, and would subject them to a great and burdensome expense. It was also declared that there was no proof that the grass could not be got rid of by the farmers themselves if they went about it in the right way. The bill was defeated.

But, although defeated in the legislature, the campaign against the troublesome grass is not ended. Mr. Polk became very popular among the farmers through his efforts in their behalf, and was a strong candidate for congress. He made Johnson grass one of the issues of the campaign, and since he was defeated, the issue has not been abandoned. Now congress will be appealed to.

JAPANESE FARMERS ARE POOR.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good" is a saying that has much of truth in it. The American farmer is not selfish enough to rejoice that the farmers of our country are not prosperous, but he will not refuse to avail himself of the results that follow, naturally, on poor crops in such countries. Japan may some time become a strong rival of this country in the matter of trade with the Philippines, but just now the Japanese farmers will hardly figure largely in competition with our own farmers in that part of the world. Weighted down by heavy debts they are now very poor, and the indications are that they will be worse off each year in the future unless they shall find relief from the burden of debt under which they are suffering. A Washington dispatch of Dec. 30 says: The important question of fostering the agricultural resources in Japan has been much discussed recently by a section of the public. It is stated that according to statistics, the total debt of the farming class at present amounts to about 600,000,000 yen (\$230,000,000), two-thirds of which is the result of the earlier life led by the generality of farmers, the better food, clothing and housing.

This capital is unproductively employed, while the remaining 200,000,000 yen (\$76,666,666) goes to the fund for the improvement of the agricultural industry. The interest paid by farmers is abnormally high, ranging from 15 to 30 per cent per annum, and there is little prospect of repayment, as the profits are very small. The farmers toil hard throughout the year, yet their profit is not more than 5 per cent per annum, after deducting the national and local taxes. It is hopeless for a business which pays only 5 per cent

The Journal Institute

A NEW LIVE-STOCK BY-PRODUCT.

Science has long since thrown down the gauntlet to wastes, and has established the belief in the technical mind that there is no such thing as a real waste. Everything has a commercial value if its utility can be found. The by-product laboratories have been scrutinizing wastes and hunting for their place in trade. This is necessary because from the utilization of its wastes come the profits of the modern factory. In the long ago molasses was allowed to run away in the gutter. Then the distiller and rum maker came and stopped that. Since then by-product have become the chief salvation of many industries. There is now a proposal to manufacture leather crossies from leather cuttings for railroads. This will be enhanced the value of the hide and skin. A later discovery is the manufacture of soap from buttermilk, a creamery waste which has gone to the pig sty or to waste. Such discoveries revolutionize the industries of which they are incident. The search for the profitable utilization of the factory waste has been taught in the highest degree by the American packing house and to such an extent that the meat factory may now be said to rest upon the by-product. Every new discovery in this line brings another factor in competition into play. The ultimate result is the lowering of prices all around in the field of the parent commodity.

WANT REVISED GRAZING LAW.

Nebraska cattlemen have prepared a grazing bill which, it is understood, will not be objectionable to the interior department and which, if enacted into law, will form the basis for the amicable settlement of the controversy that has been going on for several years over the control of the public ranges, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Hitchcock, secretary of the Interior, now has the bill under consideration and will report his conclusions to congress immediately after the Christmas recess. "I have not gone over the bill in detail," said Mr. Hitchcock when interviewed, "but so far as I understand its provisions, it meets the wishes of the department. The bill proposes to place the leasing of public lands and the management of herds upon a business basis, and I am gratified at this turn of affairs. The prospect is very good for a settlement of the controversy."

The proposed bill limits the size of the herds that may be placed upon any one tract of land to 600 head of cattle and allows a maximum of thirty acres to each animal. This would make a total of about 20,000 acres as the maximum area that may be included in any one tract. The homesteader is also given prior rights to the leased lands and may file upon the leased lands, under rules and regulations approved by the secretary of the interior. It is also proposed to give the secretary power to fix the rental price of the grazing lands, according to the value of the property for grazing purposes. The rental cannot be less than 1 cent per acre per annum nor more than 6 cents. The bill offered by the cattlemen last session fixed the rental at 1 cent per acre per annum. The measure practically leaves the entire disposition of the leases to the secretary of the interior.

Later, a Washington dispatch of Dec. 25th says: Mr. Hitchcock, secretary of the interior, has decided that he cannot approve the bill proposed by the cattlemen for the grazing lands in Nebraska. The measure was presented to the secretary on the day that congress had adjourned for the holiday recess. It had been prepared after a number of conferences between the secretary and the representatives of the cattlemen. The secretary, in his desire to settle the controversy, which has been pending for several years, had outlined the form of a bill which he would approve. Examination of the measure offered shows that the cattlemen made the most of concessions requested in the bill. There are still objectionable sections in the measure, however, which the secretary believes offer a loophole for a continuation of the evils which the department is seeking to abate. The secretary has therefore decided that he can not approve the bill in its present form, as he does not believe the rights of the homesteaders are properly protected. It is probable that the cattlemen will make the further concessions required by Mr. Hitchcock. Otherwise he will be compelled to report adversely upon the measure.

SCHOOLS IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

For some years there has been a great deal of discussion on the subject of graded schools for rural and village communities, says Frank Nelson, in the Review of Reviews. While the cities have been perfecting the organization of their graded school systems, the villages and rural districts have been unable to make much advancement along this line. One, or even two, teachers cannot carry on a well graded school on account of the large number of classes which thorough graduation makes necessary. It is almost a physical impossibility for one or two teachers to conduct the large number of classes made necessary by dividing the school into eight separate grades. Under our present educational system it has become necessary for the farmer to leave the farm and move into the city to secure the advantages for his children of graded schools. The problem for our rural communities is how best to secure the benefits of a graded school system so as to enable the farmer to give his children instruction in the higher branches of learning without being obliged to leave the farm. It is found that many farmers

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

is the most popular route between NORTH AND SOUTH TEXAS.

Connects at Houston with the **Sunset Limited** AND **Pacific Coast Express,**

For NEW ORLEANS and the EAST. Also for all points in Old Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Washington.

Oil BURNING LOCOMOTIVES. NO SMOKE, NO CINDERS.

Through Pullman Sleepers, Dallas to Galveston, Houston, New Orleans, and St. Louis.

For further information and literature write A. G. NEWMAN, D. P. A. IVON LEE, G. F. C. R. BULLOCK, C. T. A., 271 Main Street, Dallas Texas.

Dr. Woolley's PAINLESS OPIUM Whiskey Cure

"\$10. A Sweep Grinder for \$10"

Write for Catalogue and Prices. CURRIE WINDMILL CO., Topeka, Kan.

\$5 BY \$5 BOOKKEEPING, MAIL, PENMANSHIP, SHORTHAND.

Home Study

DEBAGHON'S P. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Box F. R. 3, Nashville, Tenn., U. S. A.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

ONE OF JOHN MORGAN'S MEN, NOW THE MOST FAMOUS DISTILLER WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. Geo. H. Shawhan, president of the Shawhan Distillery Company, belongs to the fourth generation of a famous family of distillers. His great-grandfather, Daniel Shawhan, having settled in Bourbon County, Ky., shortly after the revolutionary war, set up and operated there the first distillery in that state, and was the first to give to his product the name of "Bourbon" whiskey. The formula, skill and care used in making Shawhan whiskey in those early times are still used to-day.

It may be of interest to our readers to know that Mr. Shawhan was one of John Morgan's men in the civil war. Physically, he is of herculean type, well proportioned, weighing 275 pounds and standing 6 feet 4 inches. In one of Morgan's raids Mr. Shawhan rode and slept in his saddle for 18 consecutive days. He is still strong and active. He took the first prize at the Chicago World's Fair for the best butter-producer from his herd of Jersey cattle. His son, Lee, was the famous football player at the Missouri State University. No one who ever looked at the honest face of Geo. Shawhan could doubt for a moment that he makes honest whiskey.

To make a long story short and to give Shawhan Whiskey a wider introduction where its merits will be appreciated, we make the following offer:

SEND US \$3.20 and we will prepare and send you in plain box, 4 full quarts of 10-year-old SHAWHAN WHISKEY.

A pure, unadulterated, old-fashioned, honest whiskey, made out of the best grain, with pure, soft, cold spring water from the famous Holla day Springs in Platte county, Mo. Aged in a bonded warehouse. STRAIGHT, PURE, GOOD—STRAIGHT FROM AN ACTUAL DISTILLERY TO YOU. No make-up on box to indicate contents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write us and let us send you a beautiful catalogue for 1903—and an illustrated book on Shawhan Whiskey.

THE SHAWHAN DISTILLERY CO., 510-11 Baird Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Central Distillery of America, Distillery and Warehouse, Weston, Mo. References: Any Bank, Express Company or Business House in Kansas City or Weston, Mo. Agents wanted everywhere.

NEW PROCESS MANUFACTURING CO.
300 B. STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Are headquarters for Steel Tanks of any size, galvanized or black. Acetylene Gas Machines for any purpose. Clipper Fire Extinguishers, Metallic, Graphite and Mineral Paint. Steel Roofing and Siding all styles.

BLACK-LEG-INE

Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine ready for use. EACH DOSE SEPARATE.

Single Blacklegina (for common stock): 10 dose box, \$1.50; 20 dose box, \$2.50; 50 dose box, \$6.00. Double Blacklegine (for choice stock) \$2.00 for 10 doses, first lymph and second lymph inclusive. Blacklegine Outfit for applying Blacklegine, 50 cents.

Pasteur Vaccine Co.,

CHICAGO - NEW YORK - FT. WORTH - SAN FRANCISCO.

BLACKLEGOIDS

BEST PREVENTIVE OF BLACKLEG.

Blacklegoids afford the latest and best method of vaccination against blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. They are always ready for use; no filtering, measuring or mixing is necessary. Accuracy of dosage is always assured, because each Blacklegoid (or pill) is exactly sufficient for one inoculation. Administration with our Blacklegoid Injector is easy. The operation need not consume one minute. Blacklegoids are sold by druggists; ask for them. Our newly printed eight-page folder on the "Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is of interest to all stockmen. Write for it if free.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. DETROIT, MICH.

"NOTICE TO MEN"

MEN MEN

If you are suffering from Varicocel, Stricture, or are undeveloped, or have any form of Manly Weakness, etc., etc., write to us and state your trouble. We are a reliable and reputable institution. We do not claim to cure you in a day or even two, but do know that we can positively cure any of the above afflictions in from 10 to 30 days. Ours is the only reliable and positive method that will cure in existence today. So positive are we that we can cure any of the above weaknesses that we will not accept one cent unless we do cure you permanently. We do not use Drugs or Electricity, neither do we operate upon you, but treat by the Vacuum Method with the Strenva Developer Appliance. Write us today and be sure to state your case. We will then send you our booklet free, securely sealed in perfectly plain envelope. Address

The Strenva Company,

1408 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash.

BUCHANAN'S

Cresylic Ointment,

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

It beats all other remedies. It was First Premium at Texas State Fair, Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 2 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 2 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take notice. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. B. THOMPSON, Treasurer, N. Y. City.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

HEREFORDS.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1889. Any 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 carcass a specialty.

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

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

TO EXCHANGE— A fine registered four-year-old Hereford bull, will weigh over 2000 pounds; don't want to run in herd any longer. Will exchange for registered Hereford or Shorthorn Durham. J. W. STOVALL, Lico, Tex.

W. J. STATION, BEEVILLE, TEXAS. I have for sale at all times registered, pure bred and high grade Herefords, Durhams, Devons and Polled Angus cattle. All raised below the quarantine line. Call or write for prices.

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

FOR SALE— Car load of high grade Hereford and Durham bulls, including two-year-olds, and a few registered Hereford bulls, yearlings. Write for prices. M. W. HOYENKAMP, Keller, Tex.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. None but high class bulls in service. Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Sale stock, both sexes, kept on Saginaw ranch. Near Fort Worth. Come and see. Write your wants. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 389.

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

U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Texas. Breeder of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. All Panhandle raised. Only first class stock. Write for breeding and individuality kept in service. Inspection solicited.

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

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

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

JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas. I have 300 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

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

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

BURHAM PARK HERD Scotch Shorthorns—Imp. Count Myrtle 1878, bred by George Campbell, Aberdeenhire, Scotland, heads herd. DAVID FARRELL, Liberty Hill, Tex.

J. P. DAGGETT, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. STEPHEN P. CLARK, Vice-President. J. F. BUTZ and E. M. DAGGETT, Salesmen.

North Texas Live Stock Commission Company, INCORPORATED.
FOR THE SALE OF—
CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.
Write, wire or phone us. We are at your service.
—CONSIGN YOUR STOCK TO US—
PHONE 604.
FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Men Wanted
We teach the barber trade in 8 weeks and guarantee positions. Write for particulars. **MOLE BARBER COLLEGE, Dallas, Texas.**

I AM THE MAN TO GIVE YOU BUSINESS EDUCATION MONEY WILL PRODUCE
BOOK-KEEPING, BANKING, STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, PENMANSHIP, PREPARATORY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.
Butcher, Dressing, and Illustrating Courses.
Toby's Business College, Waco, Texas
Toby's Institute of Accounts, New York City

Alamo City Commercial College
The foremost school. Shoulder high above others. The largest, best equipped and most progressive. Wide-awake faculty of expert and experienced teachers. Its high standing and pre-eminence over other colleges is recognized by its large attendance and the great demand for its graduates. For catalogue and full information, call or address: **SHAFFER & DOWNEY, Box 1129, San Antonio, Tex.**

Alamo City Business College
SEATING CAPACITY 400. Established 1886. Sixteen Years of Continued Success. Excels in all other Southern Colleges in its Absolute Thoroughness, in its Practical, Up-to-Date Courses in its Matchless Penmen and its Unrivalled Faculty and its Magnificent Banking and Office Training Department. For Art Catalogue address C. H. CLARK, President, Alamo Insurance Building, San Antonio, Texas.

Gainesville Business College
A thorough, practical training school, complete and up-to-date in every department. Day and night schools. Tuition \$2.00 per month, or \$6.00 for unlimited scholarship. Board \$10.00 to \$12.50 per month. No vacation. Pupils may enter at any time. Every extra is placed on his merit and may advance as rapidly as his ability will permit. Thorough training in shortest time consistent with efficiency. References—Any bank or business firm in Gainesville. For catalogue, address: **GEO. F. SELVINDIG, A. M. President, Gainesville, Texas.**

FINE PLYMOUTH CHICKENS. Stock came from the East. \$5.00 a pair, eggs \$2.00 for 5. **RICHARDSON, Texas.**

LILLARD FARM BERKSHIRES. Champion herd in the South. Premium record—58 first and 43 second prizes at Dallas and San Antonio Fairs. Choice pigs for sale. Also Tex. E. P. Rock cockerels at \$2.00 each. **GEO. P. LILLARD, Box 210, Seguin, Texas.**

MAVERICKS.

Corn fed hogs sold the last week in Crockett county at 7 cents.

S. W. Holland of Tom Green county sold to G. G. Odum of Runnels county 800 head of sheep at \$1.

Dick Sellman of San Saba county recently sold 4000 head of sheep to Shoup & Dugan of Tom Green county at \$2 per head.

Baker & Camp of Midland have sold their ranch of sixteen sections, with 430 cows and 10 bulls, to Quisenberry & Baird for \$12,000.

In spite of the fact that there has been very recently a fall of one foot of snow over the South Dakota range, the Sioux City Stock Journal reports cattle in prime condition, and in no danger of suffering seriously.

Devils River News reports that W. E. and L. Miers sold their twelve-section ranch with improvements for \$2000, 500 head of cattle at \$12 per head, and paid \$2000 cash for 6000 head of sheep to J. J. Woodhall of Kinney county.

Midland Reporter says: Baker & Camp have sold their 16-section pasture, 430 cows and 10 bulls in Upton county to Quisenberry & Baird. The deal aggregates about \$12,000.

Johnson & Gage have sold the Pitt ranch and cattle, on the Pecos, to Adam Hocker for \$25,000.

The Coke County Rustler says: At the roping contest at Edith Tuesday there were ten contestants. First money won by Tom Arnett, Time, 33 seconds. Second money won by Dick Arnett, Time, 42 seconds. Bass Arnett made third time, which was 47 seconds. There was a bottle of Peruna offered for the slowest mark which was easily won by Press Walling. Time, 2:20.

Beeville Bee says: In the roping contest at Kennedy on the 25th and 26 the prize of \$150 was won by Albert Rutledge, a 17-year-old boy of Karnes county, in 43 seconds. The second prize of \$75 was captured by Lee Teas of Beeville in 56 seconds, and the third of \$50 by Lem Burris of Karnes in one minute. Buck Lee, Toge and Dock Quinn and John Burke were the other Beeville contestants. Of the twenty-two steers roped none were injured.

Ozona Kicker says of Stanley Green, whose cattle are on the Midland range, that he believes that the proposed change in the time at which cattle free of ticks can cross the line would be good. The effort is to get a two and a half months' open season, December, January and two weeks in February. He thinks there is not near so much danger, even up to the last of February, as at any time in November. Mr. Green has had much worry in getting his herd across the line, and we are pleased to learn that he is about to succeed.

Beeville Bee says: John W. Cook sold last week a carload of his high grade yearlings, consisting of twenty-nine head, at \$30 per head, to R. L. Hodges, who shipped them to New Orleans. The yearlings had been closely fed, and averaged 833 pounds each. When it is considered that this is more than a common cow usually weighs, and that the price these yearlings brought is more by \$12 than the prevailing price of the ordinary 2-year-old brings, the advantage of raising good cattle and maturing them early is apparent.

The San Saba News says: It pays to raise hogs in San Saba county. Henry Galloway, the colored stockman who lives south from town, delivered on Dec. 20 to Wiley Salsbury at Temple 60 hogs averaging 24 pounds at 5 cents gross. The hogs were raised on the range and fattened on mast, and did not cost in care and attention exceeding \$50. They brought \$750.40, a clean profit of \$700.

The same paper further says: J. R. Smelser was up from Valley Springs Tuesday and reported that he and John Mayes recently sold to J. C. Stribling of Llano 80 hogs averaging 141 pounds at 4 1/2 cents gross and 60 pigs at \$1 each.

Evidently it pays to raise hogs in the San Saba county.

TRANS-PECOS STOCKMEN. The Marfa New Era says: This morning just before dinner about twenty-five stockmen and others interested in the welfare of stockmen in this section met at the country house and perfected a temporary organization of the stockmen, which will be known as the Trans-Pecos counties were present, and they represented nearly all the men engaged or interested in the stock business.

Temporary organization was effected by the election of L. C. Britz as temporary chairman and T. M. Wilson as temporary secretary.

An enrollment was made of those favorable to the organization, and a large number of names were obtained.

THE LARGEST PORKER. The largest hog ever raised has just been slaughtered in Jersey, says the London Meat Trades Journal. The animal was a Berkshire boar two and one-half years old, weighing alive 1610 pounds, and dressing 1329 pounds. This huge swine, which was the property of Mr. William Harris of West Smithfield, measured over nine feet from tip of nose to end of its tail. It measured two and a half feet across the loin and a half feet across the hams, and six in girth. The carcass is split at the shoulder, and to look into the

CATTLE SALES

These sales are reported from week to week, not as a matter of news particularly, but to give Journal readers a general idea of the prices being paid in different sections of Texas.

Coleman county—D. P. Kennedy to G. O. Fidler of Cresson, 200 head of steers, 38, at \$25.
Bud Richards to G. O. Fidler, 280 head of 3s and coming 3s, steers, at \$22.50, to be delivered in Brownwood.

Crockett county—Dud Yaws to Manuel Morales, a lot of Hereford bulls at \$35.
Mrs. J. T. Gurley to Claud Hudspeth, 70 high grade Durham stock cattle, at \$14.

Bee county—Jno. W. Cook to R. L. Hodges, for shipment to New Orleans, carload of high grade yearlings, at \$30.
Howard county—P. S. Morgan to G. R. Reynolds, 120 steer yearlings, spring delivery, at \$16.
S. W. Moore to D. W. Christian, 65 Polled Angus cattle, at \$31.

Midland county—S. W. Estis, C. C. Johnson and others, to Shipton Parks, bulls in lots of 20 to 40, at \$25.
Tom Green county—Charles Collyns a bunch of late cows at \$16, and fat calves, at \$8.
San Angelo Standard reports recent sales as follows: J. N. Farquhar sold fat calves to the following parties: J. E. Hilde, 5 at 5c, averaging \$11.50; J. I. Hufferman, 15 at \$10 and \$11.25; L. F. Heitzler and H. C. Allen, about 20 at \$9, and to Hassard Bros., 1 3-year-old steer for \$18.

Sales in quarantine division at Kansas City, Mo.:
Monday, Dec. 29, 1902: Foster & Gee, Belleville, Tex., 30 head, 688 pounds average, \$2.65; S. W. Knox Jackson, 60 head, 765 pounds, \$2.85; J. C. Whaley & Co., Shawnee, Okla., 148 head, 1104 pounds, \$4.20, 62 head, 1060 pounds, \$3.15; Lindsay & Co., 50 head, 980 pounds, \$3.80; J. B. Hutchings, Berwyn, I. T., 20 head, 851 pounds, \$3.80; G. W. Young, 69 head, 1045 pounds, \$4.25; Carney & Knight, Eddy, Tex., 27 head, 1033 pounds, \$4.00; W. N. Young, Red Rock, Okla., 61 head, 639 pounds, \$2.60, 10 head, 896, \$2.85; W. N. Young, Red Rock, Okla., 7 head, 1024 pounds, \$2.50; W. H. Coyle, Guthrie, Okla., 44 head, 975 pounds, \$4.25; Joe Perry, Purcell, I. T., 100 head, 987 pounds, \$4.05; Harse Commission Company, Kyle, Tex., 223 head, 1014 pounds, \$4.15; H. H. Hulseb, Decatur, Tex., 54 head, 723 pounds, \$2.60, 10 calves, 211 pounds, 4.75; W. S. Green, Travis, Tex., 62 head, 619 pounds, \$2.50; J. W. Childers, Abilene, Tex., 53 head, 768 pounds, \$2.75; J. Crawford, Purcell, I. T., 44 head, 1034 pounds, \$4.10, 18 head, 1364 pounds, \$3.20; S. I. Williams, Mays, I. T., 71 head, 996 pounds, \$4.15.
Tuesday, Dec. 30: Crenshaw Bros., Comanche, I. T., 29 head, 803 pounds, \$2.09; R. J. Reed, Holland, Tex., 3 bulls, 1247 pounds, \$3.15, 43 head, 828 pounds, \$3.60.
Wednesday, Dec. 31: H. H. Fincher, Berryville, Ark., 11 head, 893 pounds, \$3.00; Bodecker & Ball, Bowie, Tex., 44 head, 786 pounds, \$3.45; J. H. Rieger, Bowie, Tex., 28 head, 945 pounds, \$3.80; J. A. Forsythe, Welch, I. T., 29 head, 940 pounds, \$3.80; J. T. Wright, Kingston, Tex., 15 head, 756 pounds, \$2.75; Bates Bros., Gainesville, Tex., 195 head, 998 pounds, \$3.55; Joe Perry, Purcell, I. T., 50 head, 957 pounds, \$3.85; D. Payne, Purcell, I. T.,; B. E. Peck, Ada, I. T., 26 head, 948 pounds, \$3.75, 47 head, 723 pounds, \$3.15; J. H. Stribbling, Aka City, Okla., 56 head, 1343 pounds, 111 head, 569 pounds.
Thursday, Jan. 1, 1903: C. B. Schoff, Holdenville, I. T., 42 head, 1174 pounds,; A. O. Butler, Holdenville, I. T., 51 head, 940 pounds, \$3.70; Jno. Watkins, Guthrie, Okla.,; J. C. Bryant, Chickasha, I. T., 39 head, 1141 pounds, \$4.20; R. M. Boardland, Chickasha, I. T., 115 head, 962 pounds, \$3.80.
Friday, Jan. 2: Beck Bros., Ninnekah, I. T., 85 head, 767 pounds, \$3.00; E. B. Beck, Ninnekah, I. T., 15 head, 674 pounds, \$2.60; Maggie Feland, Ninnekah, I. T., 54 head, 737 pounds, \$2.45; First National Bank of Claremore, I. T., 25 head, 944 pounds, \$3.60; Bodecker & Ball, I. Bowie, Tex., 83 head, 787 pounds, \$3.25; J. H. Rieger, Bowie, Tex., 15 head, 844 pounds, \$3.40, 14 head, 773 pounds, \$2.50.

AFRAID TO INVEST IN STOCK CATTLE. G. W. Steele of Mound City, Mo., says: "Scarcity of farm hands in North-western Missouri is interfering greatly with the demand for stock cattle. One would imagine that lack of help on a farm in the winter time could not possibly embarrass a farmer in any way, but such a condition certainly prevails up our way. Here is the trouble in a nutshell. Very few farmers have been able to shuck their corn as yet for the reason that hands are terribly scarce, and as long as corn stands in the fields we cannot turn stock cattle therein. I know a neighbor friend who has a big field of corn and wishes to buy 200 stock steers to graze and rough through the balance of the winter, but he cannot secure help, and has been compelled to let the corn stand, and also to buy his cattle. Many of the smaller farmers would gladly purchase a load or two of steers each, but their corn has not been shucked, and they have no other place to put the cattle."

HAVING TROUBLE WITH SHEEP-MEN. Alpine Avalanche says: A case that has attracted much attention and gives rise to the expression of vigorous views against drifting was tried before Justice Briggs at Sanderson last Saturday. It was a state case, with J. H. Baker of Oklahoma as defendant, and T. N. Edwards, an employee of the Dull ranch, as principal witnesses. It was with difficulty that a jury was obtained, all stockmen being ruled out. The defendant is a shepherd employed by one Blackwell of Nowell, N. M., and has in charge over 2000 sheep, which had been picked up here and there. The owner had a ranch-leased in Tom Green county, but when the lease expired he adopted the plan of drifting the sheep, moving about three miles a day. The proof as to drifting was plain, but the jury returned a verdict in favor of defendant.

James Martin, manager of the Dull ranch, then filed a complaint against H. A. Blackwell, the owner of the sheep, also a civil suit, asking for \$200 damages. Both cases are to come up for trial before Justice Briggs the first Saturday in January. Jos. Jones of Del Rio is counsel for the plaintiff.

ROPING CONTEST AT SAN ANGELO. The San Angelo Standard says: The gods were propitious Saturday, and the weather continued fine, hence a very large crowd attended the matched roping contest at the fair grounds between Clay McGonagill of New Mexico and Joe Gardner of West Tom Green on one side and Johnnie Hewitt and Fred Baker of San Angelo on the other. The contest was for a purse of \$1000, and the spectators went expecting to see a battle royal. Nor were they disappointed. It was a fight for blood, and the boys worked hard for victory. That the young champions won is a matter of no great surprise to those who were familiar with the records of the contestants. Much money changed hands on the result, and the usual amount of disappointment resulted on the part of those who had money up. However, the spectators got the full worth of their money, the participants enjoyed the game to the fullest extent, the victors did not crowd unduly, nor were the defeated ones "clothed in woe as a garment." In fact, it was one of the most pleasant affairs ever held in San Angelo, and general good nature marked the event throughout.

Each man roped five steers, making twenty in all. By rounds the score was as follows:

THE TIME. The aggregate time of the teams was as follows expressed in minutes:
McGonagill 4:20-45; Gardner, 3:57 4-5. Total 8:05.
Baker, 4:33-35; Hewitt, 4:46-45. Total 9:20-2-5.
Difference in favor of McGonagill and Gardner, 1:12-2-5.
Average time per steer:
McGonagill, 50:3-25; Gardner, 47-4-25; Baker, 54-9-25; Hewitt, 57-4-25.

SO TIRED
It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.
With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor without fatigue.
It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity.
It can be kept in healthful action by, and only by

Tutt's Pills
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine Founded 47 Years Ago by Benj. Franklin

to which the following men contribute:
Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND
Hon. ALBERT B. WOODRIDGE
Hon. CHARLES E. SMITH
OWEN WISTER
F. HOPKINSON SMITH
RUDYARD KIPPLING

February 1st the subscription price of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST will be doubled. It will be better and larger. We shall double its value and give you more of it for your money.

Until FEBRUARY 1st you can have it a whole year—52 weeks—FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR

After Feb. 1st the price will be \$2.00 per year.

Has been regularly published for 174 years, and now has a paid circulation of more than 400,000 copies weekly. Save a dollar now by sending a dollar TO-DAY, for the oldest, strongest and best weekly magazine. Handsomely printed and illustrated.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY PHILADELPHIA, PA



to the meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association at El Paso, and the visitors and exhibitors to that meeting will stop over in Fort Worth. The Fort Worth Board of Trade is making arrangements for and is expecting the largest crowd of people ever gathered in this city.

W. H. Weeks has resigned the position of general passenger agent of the St. Louis Southwestern to accept the position of traffic manager of the Kansas City stockyards, with headquarters at Kansas City, Texas. He will gain one, and many friends here will wish him continued success.

State Health Officer George R. Tabor is advised that the disinfecting or fumigating vessel purchased by the state to be used by the quarantine department at Galveston, left Philadelphia on Dec. 23, and is due to reach Galveston on Jan. 1. This vessel is thoroughly up to date, and possesses all the modern appliances for fumigating vessels. It cost \$37,250.

A. E. Ashbrook, secretary of the Western Horse Show circuit was in Ft. Worth Sunday morning. He was in consultation with O. W. Matthews, who is one of the most enthusiastic of horsemen and a vigorous worker in behalf of the Fort Worth show to be held here in the spring. As a result of the meeting there it is practically decided that the dates of the Fort Worth show will be the last three days in April and the first of May. The show here probably will be held in advance of the one at Dallas. The circuit is practically made up to begin at Houston and then take in turn San Antonio, Fort Worth, Dallas, Paris, Little Rock, Ark., and Evansville, Ind. Mr. Ashbrook is now in Houston.

The George W. Saunders Commission company have opened up their office in the Exchange hotel and are now ready for business. They have a full force of competent salesmen and are prepared in every way to give the best of service to their customers, and they guarantee strict attention to all business entrusted to them and the best possible results.

Mr. T. B. Saunders, who formerly conducted a live stock commission business for a number of years at Houston, will be general manager, also act as cattle salesman, and will give his personal attention to all shipments. Mr. Ben Hackett of this city, has had many years' experience in the hog business, and can be relied on as a hog salesman. The Stock Journal speaks a liberal patronage for this company.

The following resolutions were adopted at Baird, Tex., Dec. 31, by the stockmen of Callahan and adjoining counties as to the quarantine line: "Whereas, the present regulations regarding the cattle quarantine line in Texas are oppressive and burdensome and vexatious to all the cattle interests south of the present quarantine line, and acts as a prohibitory tariff against all cattle south of said line, thus inflicting by said restrictions great loss in values to all cattle below or south of said quarantine line, and almost ruining the great cattle interests south of said line, and without any sanitary reasons therefor, as Southern cattle do not and cannot communicate any fever by reason of ticks during the months of November, December, January and February, be it resolved, that the quarantine line be suspended during the months of November, December, January and February for all cattle to pass free of inspecting, and at any other time of the year when inspected and found free of ticks; and our senators and representatives in the legislature are requested to vote for a bill making this a law.

"Be it further resolved, that the Dallas News, Fort Worth Register, Stock Journal, the Baird Star and all papers interested, are respectfully requested to publish the above.

"J. N. RUSHING, Chairman.
"JOHN W. WOODS, Secretary."

An exchange says: Western cattlemen are so busy looking after their cattle and dodging blizzards these days that they have not much time to keep watch on the markets, says the Record-Stockman. The situation on the Eastern markets, therefore, is controlled entirely by the Eastern shippers. All of the last week Chicago commission men, stockyards people and railroads were busy fighting back shipments in order that the market might be cleaned up and normal conditions restored. Conditions were some better than in the previous week, but there is plenty of evidence that there are still many cattle watching for a chance to come to market, and the trade is not inclined to boost prices any while this condition prevails. As far as the West is concerned, there are but few cattle to be moved before spring, and no one is anxious to crowd in. Local markets are all in good shape, however, and can take care of the light run coming forward without difficulty and at steady prices. Shippers are urged to hold back until after the holidays, but arrivals will be taken care of promptly and at steady prices without regard to the Eastern situation.

Several cases of glanders being reported to the Oklahoma authorities has resulted in the passage of stringent measures for the protection of stock. A special dispatch from Guthrie to the Globe-Democrat says that the Oklahoma livestock sanitary board adopted stringent rules against equine stock coming into Oklahoma from other states, aimed particularly at Missouri. The resolution as adopted is as follows: "Whereas, the increase of glanders in Oklahoma is believed to be traceable to the introduction of jacks from the State of Missouri; and "Whereas, the damage of infection from traveling herds of horses in communicating glanders has also tended to increase the disease; therefore "It is hereby ordered that a quarantine be declared against all equine stock that may hereafter be shipped, driven or trailed into Oklahoma, and the same will not be admitted unless accompanied by a certificate from an accredited veterinarian showing said stock to be free from glanders or any other contagious disease, and not exposed to the same for six months prior to removal to Oklahoma; for violation of this order the penalty, provided by law, shall be rigidly enforced.

The board announces that five Missouri jacks have been quarantined.

The Armour plant at the National stockyards, said to be the most complete and modern in the world, will open in the early spring for business. There will be fifty acres of floor space. The power will all be electric, and 1000 hands will be employed.

THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.
Under the Editorial and Business Management of
SELDEN R. WILLIAMS.

OFFICES
DALLAS—205 North Main Street, Bldg. 100
FORT WORTH—205 North Main Street, Bldg. 100
KANSAS CITY—New Ridge Building
Terms: \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Tex., as second class mail matter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All correspondence and other matter for the Journal should reach us not later than Monday morning to secure prompt publication. Matter received later than this will necessarily be carried over to the issue of the succeeding week.
Communications of a technical or scientific nature will be gladly received and published in these columns. Suggestions regarding the care of cattle, sheep and hogs, or fruit and vegetable culture are always welcome.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers desiring the address of their paper should please state in their communication both the old and new addresses.
It is not our custom to send receipts for money sent to the office on subscription. The receipt for the money being sufficient evidence that the money was received. In case of a renewal the change of the date on the label is proof of its receipt. Should your date not be changed within two weeks call our attention to it on a postal and we will give it our attention.

DATES CLAIMED FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

HEREFORDS.

Jan. 26 and 31, 1903—T. F. B. Sotham, Kansas City, Mo.

Jan. 12 and 17, 1903—C. W. Armou and J. A. Faulkner, Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 10, 12 and 13, 1903—C. A. Stannard and others, Oklahoma City, O. T.

Feb. 24 and 26, 1903—C. A. Stannard and others, Kansas City, Mo.

SHORTHORNS.

May 6 and 7, 1903—Colin Cameron and others, Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 10 and 11, 1903—Col. G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo., and T. J. Womell & Son, Liberty, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 17, 1903—D. K. Kellerman & Son, Mound City, Kan., at Kansas City, Mo.

Official information received at Washington shows that one hundred thousand tons of breadstuffs must be imported by Australia during 1903 to meet harvest deficiencies.

The suggestion of Capt. John T. Lytle of San Antonio for the position of secretary and general manager of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, to succeed the late J. C. Loving, is meeting with much favor on the part of stockmen throughout Texas.

Now that the foot and mouth disease that hit New England had about been suppressed by the United States government, hog men are beginning to suggest that about one million dollars invested by the government in an effort to stamp out hog cholera would be a sensible one.

The internal revenue department is again after the packers. It is claimed that the lard substitute, called cottonseed, a compound preparation, is amenable to the new oleomargarine law. The compound has a yellow color which is produced artificially, and it is said that it is being used in place of butter as well as lard.

If there is anything in signs the price of wool will rule higher next season. Scoured wools are quoted now about 2 cents above prices of Dec. 1. It is authoritatively stated that the flocks of the United States are short in comparison with a year ago, there is a well recognized wool shortage in Australia, and the supply in English markets Jan. 1 was small.

Western sheepmen are likely to urge on the National Livestock association, during the Kansas City meeting, the necessity for a better railroad service. There seems to be a growing sentiment in favor of government ownership of railroads on the idea that when Uncle Sam undertakes to do a thing he does it and does it well. Sheepmen, as well as cattlemen, are much dissatisfied with the railroad service of 1902.

There are many who believe that vaccination is not a certain protection against tuberculosis. The Live Stock Sanitary Board of Pennsylvania has been experimenting with the view to determining the matter and announces that the results show affirmatively the correctness of the proposition. Every farmer and stockman is interested in the matter and should read the report of said board, to be found in this issue of the Journal.

In this issue of the Journal will be found the report of the sanitary committee of the National Live Stock Association as to methods of suppression and prevention to be applied indirectly to what is known as the foot and mouth disease. It is believed by those who have been in charge of the business that this disease has been suppressed in the New England states where it made its appearance recently, but it is a fact that it may appear again at any time, and it is well for stockmen to be fully posted as to how it may be dealt with successfully. We recommend Journal readers to study the report carefully, and to file it away for possible future reference.

The Journal has been devoting no small part of its columns to the discussion of the importance of co-operation not only by farmers but by stockmen. The latter class is already fairly well organized for mutual protection, and is demonstrating the value of working together. State legislatures listen with respect to suggestions coming from those who represent the great associations of cattle-

men, horsemen, wool growers and swine breeders, and even congressmen are slow to ignore such suggestions. Farmers, on the other hand, are not well organized, and the Journal is trying to do its part to induce them to get in closer touch with each other. In this issue of the paper will be found some very pointed and interesting facts and figures bearing on this important subject.

THE KANSAS CITY MEETING.

On the 12th ultimo the sixth annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association will convene in Kansas City. It will be full of earnest men who will represent an aggregate of wealth that is stupendous to contemplate. They will be earnest men who have been successful in their business affairs, and this means that they will be among the most intelligent men of this great country. They have seen their rights as business men ignored by corporations and others and realize that the trust idea is likely to cripple their interests, and in all probability some of them will be disposed to recommend drastic measures intended only for the protection of such interests. The possible danger is that, realizing the great power of those behind them, they will not be as conservative as they may be safely and should be in the exercise of that power. That the meeting will be a very successful one and will result in great good to one of the leading industries of the United States is the Journal's earnest hope and belief.

BE ON YOUR GUARD!

The attention of Journal readers is called to an article to be found elsewhere in these columns entitled "A Combine of Threshers." It will interest every farmer who grows small grain, and now that many enterprising stockmen are sowing wheat for winter pasturage for their stock and are realizing the advantages of growing oats, millet and other forage plants as supplemental food, to help out when grass is short, they too will be interested in the article. The Journal is not fully advised as to what is really at the bottom of this proposed combine of threshing machine men, but if it shall develop that they are going in to "gouge" the men who will have grain to be threshed, it may be necessary for the latter class to organize for self-protection. It may be necessary to "thresh" these threshers into something like fair dealing, though the Journal sincerely hopes that they will "play fair" without forcing the other people to resort to severe measures. The men who manufacture threshing machines, as has been heretofore shown in these columns, have organized a trust to control the price of their machines, and now that the men who run them are also organizing, it is worth while for the men who grow the grain to be on their guard, lest they shall find themselves between the upper and the lower millstones.

ON YOUR GUARD! IS THE JOURNAL'S ADVICE.

A NEW YEAR WISH.

And again the "Scythe of Time" Has harvested another year,
Swift the record, thought sublime,
Birth and death are both so near.

But we're living, friend of mine,
Living in the mad wild rush,
Birth and death are too divine—
Ours to mingle with the crush.

Ours to know both joy and care,
Ours the bitter and the sweet,
Ours to live, and do, and dare,
Ours to help the friend we greet—

In the coming year, my friend,
May your paths be pleasant runs,
May the record ere the end
Write your career all "little ones."

Eugene T. Skinkale in Livestock Reporter.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

1. To obtain profitable prices for all products of the farm, garden and orchard.
2. To build and maintain elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses in potential market cities or in all localities where necessary so that farm produce may be held for advantageous prices, instead of passing into the hands of middlemen or trusts.
3. To secure equitable rate of transportation.
4. To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.
5. To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.
6. To secure new seeds, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., from foreign countries, with the view of improving present crops and giving a greater diversity.
7. To report crops in this and foreign countries, so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.
8. To establish institutions of learning, so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated in scientific and intensive farming and for the general advancement of agriculture.
9. To improve our highways.
10. To own real estate, build, maintain and operate elevators, storage houses, stock yards, railroads, ship lines, etc., as may be deemed wise and expedient.
11. To promote social intercourse.
12. To settle disputes without recourse to law.
13. To conduct a great world's agricultural exposition.
14. To borrow and loan money and do a banking business.
15. To do an insurance business, both life and fire.
16. To establish similar societies in foreign countries.
17. To buy advantageously. (This object will be left to each local branch to act of their own will and as they see their needs.)



NATIONAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

Home office, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

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

EQUITY LETTERS.

H. W. Keene, Garfield county, O. T.: Farmers are not gregarious animals, as a rule. They have a discouraging way of "herding in flocks of one." They are beginning, though, to realize that by working together they can do more for themselves than by acting each one for himself. At the proper time, the Society of Equity can be organized throughout Oklahoma.

The following extracts from letters on our table will speak for themselves. They present, from the farmer's standpoint, some of the advantages that may be secured by co-operation. Our correspondents will understand that when their letters are not given in full, it is only for the reason that in this connection, we think it best to group together only such parts of them as refer to the Society of Equity and its purposes.

I like the warehouse idea as set out in section 2 of Objects of the Society of Equity. I would prefer that our governments, national or state, should build and operate the warehouse, but if the farmers of any one state will cooperate, they will be able to do the business without serious trouble. Suppose 100,000 farmers in Missouri, for illustration, should organize Societies of Equity, and each take five dollars stock in a warehouse association. That would mean five hundred thousand dollars, to be advanced on non-perishable farm produce, the produce to be held to the credit of the association in safe places in the several counties. The farmer could deposit his cotton or wheat, receive cash enough to pay his merchant for advances and when the crops of the members of the Societies of Equity were gotten together, they could be sold locally or shipped together, when the market would justify it. I would join the order to secure that much advantage, if that was all the Society of Equity proposed to accomplish.

Jeff C. Osborne, Rapish parish, La.: Let me call attention again to the old story of the old man, who, wishing to impress on his boys the value of unity and co-operation, took a single stick, handed it to one of them and told him to break it. Of course it was easily done, and the boy did it and smiled smugly at what seemed to him to have been only a foolish experiment. The old man then counted his boys (a goodly number, I dare say), took a stick for each one, tied them in a bundle and handed the bundle to the boy who broke the single stick and told him to break that. It is needless to remark that the boy failed, and when the father explained what he was driving at, the youngster felt properly rebuked. The lesson taught was that in unity there is strength. As apply it to the present conditions, let me say that as long as the farmer shall act alone, he will be the easy prey of those who are seeking to take advantage of him in business and otherwise, but when many sticks in a single bundle, they will be able to successfully resist every other word, to take advantage of them. In other words, to take advantage of them. The Society of Equity, as I understand it, seeks to get the farmers and others to tie themselves together by the cords of mutual interest, that they may successfully resist every effort that shall be made by outsiders to wrong them. The farmers in this section of Louisiana understand this idea and will get together in Equity clubs.

L. M. Ray, St. Louis, Mo.:

W. H. Terry, Mammon, Custer Co., O. T., Dec. 27, 1902:

"Editor Journal. On my arrival home from Colorado in November last I found several journals awaiting my arrival. Some friend, I presume, sent you my name. I have been perusing your columns closely and I see the point at which you are driving. Now I write this from my own actual experience. In 1874 I joined the Patrons of Husbandry because I thought it a good thing. Designing men got into their order and, as a result, the treasurer of the National Grange pulled out with over one-half a million dollars of the people's money. That gave the Grange a black eye, but left the fundamental principles of the order still intact. All local Granges in my community gave up the affair. In 1883 I joined the Farmers' alliance in Texas. I worked hard for its upbuilding, but no avail. Unscrupulous, would-be politicians got into it and that wound it up. I joined the Knights of Labor and it became contaminated with anarchy. So I quit

that honorably, as I did all the rest. I have been farmer, mechanic, soldier, blacksmith, real estate agent, and am now filling the office of United States court commissioner. I have passed the age to do any more organizing, but I do wish to live to see the farming or laboring classes organized in a manner that will be honorable to all concerned. This is a matter that needs sound thought, sound action. While one branch may organize, they may do so to the detriment of others equally worthy. When the farmer arrays himself against the merchant or the capitalist, he must know that he is arraying himself against one class of not only laborers, but producers, in other words, skilled laborers. This, in my mind, is a solemn question. When a number of men combine to better their interests there is great danger of injuring some one else. Let foreign immigration cease; the introduction of cheap labor; then we may do something that will benefit the honest man that toils, regardless of the kind of labor he may perform."

EQUITY LETTERS.

Mr. J. T. O. Glenn of Buffalo, Leon county, Texas, under date of Dec. 27, says: "Well, I have come again, according to promise. This is nearing the close of 1902, and while God has blessed many of us with good crops of cotton and a great many other great blessings, we poor farmers have not received all that we were entitled to receive from our fellow men. Bro. W. L. Shaw of Malakoff, Henderson county, Texas, calls us the speculators' old work oxen; and, by the way, he hit it right; for I have been wearing the yoke so long there is a dollar in my neck as large as your fist, and it isn't a carbuncle of gold dollars, either. I sometimes think I can't help to make another pull to get out of the mire. I tell you, brothers, it is very disheartening to pull and strive so hard and one-half or three-fourths hold back, or won't pull, or if they pull at all, they pull back. I sometimes think we deserve the name we are dubbed with, mossbacks. To show how we are, I have been talking a great deal on this line for the last three months, and every one will say: 'Oh, yes; that is what we ought to do, and I'll join, but it will be like the Grange and the Alliance; it won't stand; they all fell through, and so will this. You can't get farmers to stick together.' We old 'work oxen' are the biggest set of ignoramuses on earth. We don't stop to think why the Grange and the Alliance fell through. We try to blame some other fellow, when we are the whole sole cause of their death. We did not stop to think we were the Grange and Alliance, and every one that did not cooperate weakened it that much, until enough of us proved traitors to the best friends the farmers ever had, and of course it could not exist when we all, as one man, lent the knife of slaughter to the commercial world to stab the greatest institution the farmers ever raised, to the heart. But there

has been a 'great change since they died. We got for our cotton during their life time from 9 to 11 cents. After they died cotton 'dropped down, down, down, until we just plant cotton to see it grow, and then we work it and gather it, haul it to the gin, pay for the ginning, buy the wrapping, haul it to the merchant and say, 'Here, boss; you have been very kind to us while we feasted our eyes on the beautiful green cotton stalks (for this is all it nets us). You priced us your goods, and was very liberal in your prices. You only charged us from 25 to 150 per cent for them. Now, boss, be so liberal as to price our cotton for us, and take it.' And the liberality he shows us is to price it and take it at such low figures it brings us out in debt, and if it were not for our stealing the cotton seed from our land our cotton would bring us out in debt. I know some of you brother farmers will get up on this; but that is all right. I am guilty of the same charge, but I am going to quit it. On the first day of January I will turn a new leaf, and what I have to sell will be sold through the medium of the Farmers' Producers' and Consumers' union, or American Society of Equity, or both. If I intend to join everything that has a tendency to help us old worn out men of the mire, the agricultural world out of the mire, I will God send the day speedily, that I will see the laboring and producing world at par with all other businesses. We of Leon county, Texas, are diversifying some little, and next year will be quite extensively. Hundreds of acres of fruit trees have been planted, and there will be quite a large acreage put in both sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes, tomatoes, beans, squashes, turnips, radishes and various other vegetables. This will give us money all the year round.

Some of the readers of the Journal got on the high side because I wrote about farmers renting land, because I said I was opposed to farmers renting out their land. The only one that replied had been a renter for quite a long time, and is until yet. He was opposed to my idea because he preferred to be 'Father's tenant,' and hear the epithet cast at him and his family, when he might be a diamond by the side of the landlord. No, brothers, if a man has any get up about him, he is just as able to buy as to rent, and if he were to die his wife and children would have a home. Though a poor one, it beats none, and any ordinary family can get rich on forty acres if they manage right. I have a cousin Th. Kaufman county who has been in Texas nine years, and has paid \$9000 in that time for land rent, and don't own any land, yet he says the black lands land him into staying there. And he would have been well off if he had come to East Texas and bought land at first. East Texas is filling up very fast with the best class of people. Lands here look poor compared to the black lands, but we beat the black lands in production one year with another. J. Fletcher, O. T.

AROUND THE MEDITERRANEAN

By GOLDIE ADALYN RICE.

SNAPSHOTS OF NAPLES.

When the time came for us to leave Naples, Italy—that we might become acquainted with the Mediterranean and with life upon its shores—heavy was our regret at leaving this city of the bay so beautiful that some writer has urged, "See the Bay of Naples, then die." It was only the thought, "We shall see it again in two months' time" which gave us courage to say an revoir to "Gay Napoli" with its quaint, picturesque life. But it is to my young readers I want to address myself, and, before turning my face to the far East, tell them something of the child life in this beautiful place, which yet is one of the most degraded cities in Europe. The most pitiful part of the child life in this city is, the children are reared from the cradle in the belief, especially that foreigners are their rightful prey from which to extract pennies. Coming back one evening from Capri, there stood on the wharf where we landed a young Italian woman with a beautiful little child in her arms. Upon stopping to admire the child, as is so natural in America, the tiny morsel of humanity held out its little palm and lisped: "Soldi, Signora!" ("Penny, lady.")

No foreigner can step outside the door in Naples without being besieged with "Carriage, lady!" "Flowers, lady!" every few moments. It is frequently very annoying, and sometimes their persistence is so wearing upon your nerves you feel as if you must shout "No!" angrily, at them. But that won't do. The safest thing is to pay no attention, look neither to right nor to left, and never speaking, even if they follow you a square, urging their wares upon you.

But the most frequent cry you hear is that of the street vender, with his little box of lava, coral and shell cameo pins, as well as tortoise shell ware, making his presence known by asking at your side, in his broken English, "Mandolin, lady? lava pins?—very cheap! real tortoise, lady; want to buy?" There was one boy about fourteen, who could be found at almost any time before our hotel, and it was to him we gave our trade. He had such a homely face, such a hearty laugh and such superior wares, we liked his combination.

The way they trade would be amusing to you boys and girls. It usually progresses something like this: "How much is this?" "Even fairs, lady—very cheap!" But you only laugh, for it is about three times its value with

other. Lands are cheap, and any man who will work can soon have a home for his wife and children. Co-operation is the word, and should be the watchword of every farmer. I hope to hear through the blessed-old Journal from every quarter of the agricultural globe the views of every farmer on co-operation. I shall be by this as I was by the Grange, the last to give up—God Almighty help us to see our interests, and may the time speedily come when we can strike for better wages, and if we do, somebody will feel it.

ORGANIZERS WANTED

The American Society of Equity is now organized at headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., and local branches must be organized at every Postoffice in the country.

This Society promises to meet with the greatest success of anything that was ever attempted in this or any other country.

It is of the utmost importance that the organization be pushed with the greatest energy so that the benefits will be quickly realized, therefore we call for capable organizers at once.

\$1,000 PER YEAR

is the pay we expect capable men or women to earn, although if very successful, this is not the limit. Territory will be assigned them at their own home, or elsewhere, if they prefer. Full instructions will be sent, and the work will be of the most pleasant, as people acquainted with the plan and objects of the Society can imagine.

References will be required of ability and integrity. People having had similar experience, and successful in the past, preferred. Address, THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Or S. R. WILLIAMS, Dallas, Tex.

Man—a machine; osteopath a machine. When disease is present the machine needs adjustment. T. L. Ray, osteopath, Fort Worth, Tex., phone 593.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

The Texas Stock Journal; The Texas Farm Journal; Kansas City Farm Journal. The combined circulation of the three Journals secures by far the largest circulation in the Southwest.

REAL ESTATE.

LAND—Buy and sell land on commission. Taxes and interest paid for borrower. Title, School land titles straightened. Nine years' experience in general land office in Austin. R. B. NEWCOMB, Amarillo, Texas.

CHEAP OKLAHOMA LANDS—If you want to buy a good, cheap farm, come to Old-Boya. Prices reasonable. Write for circular entitled, "Oklahoma Lands." THE JAPP & JAPP REALTY CO., Lawton, Okla.

FOR SALE or exchange for cattle, a nice improved property, close in, Fort Worth, renting for ninety dollars per month. A horse barn. Address 93 College Street, Fort Worth.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address, E. MARTIN, General Passenger Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

FOR FINE BARGAIN—2000 and 4000 acres in the best stock farming part of the Panhandle, write to WITHERSPOON & QUIGLEY, Hereford, Texas.

I WANT A RANCH—I will pay one-half cash if you will take one-half of the waxy farms in North Texas. Want ranch value, \$5,000 or \$100,000. Box 11, Stephenville, Texas.

NOTICE—I have 6000 (six thousand) acres of ranch twenty-two miles north of San Antonio, that I will sell very cheap. Eighty per cent. all around it, good grass. Terms reasonable. Apply to R. H. HAMBRICK, Henderson, Texas.

AM OFFERING 20,000 acres, in tracts of 50 acres, in Wilbarger, Texas. Part cash and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. This is strictly farming land and can not be beat in any part of the country. Write for particulars, R. L. MORE, Special Agent for W. T. Waggoner, Vernon, Texas.

FOR SALE—One of the best ranches in Southwest Texas, consisting of about 20,000 acres, about two-thirds of which is rich, dark, sandy loam, susceptible of cultivation. It is located in Live Oak county, twelve miles of Oakville. It is divided into nine tracts, fenced with four or five wires. About twenty thousand acres is watered by the Neuses River, which runs through it, and has seven wells and windmills on the other portions. There are three well improved ranch houses on the place. There is also a fine residence on the ranch with all necessary outside improvements. The amount of stock has been kept on it since the present owner has been in possession. A railroad has been surveyed through this ranch and will be built. When completed the land will sell at \$5 to \$10 per acre. The owner is sick and wishes to sell. Will make a very low price and accept any terms. Write S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Tex.

FARMS.

TEXAS FARMS AND RANCHES for sale, easily accessible to Fort Worth packing houses and markets. For particulars address J. E. WELLSINGTON, JR., Fort Worth, Tex.

2000 ACRES black waxy farms in North Texas, the best there is; 5000 acres grass land, 1000 acres timber, 1000 acres wheat and take clear property for first payment. Address Box 111, Stephenville, Tex.

FOR SALE or trade—240 and 270 acres adjoining 125 cultivation, balance fine grass. One-fourth cash, balance in cattle, horses, mules; balance long time, low interest. Rent will pay good interest on price. ROY P. HOWELL, Weatherford, Texas.

WHAT YOU WANT—166 acres of good land, 30 acres under fence, 7 mill of Chico; good location for fens. Will sell for \$20 per acre, one third down, balance one and two years. For further information address E. YOUNG, Cisco, Tex.

FOR SALE—40 acres best land, adjoining city, large brick house in good condition, fine young orchard, beautiful grounds, Excellent schools. State University. Successful farming. THE MEADOWS, Lawrence, Kans.

has been a 'great change since they died. We got for our cotton during their life time from 9 to 11 cents. After they died cotton 'dropped down, down, down, until we just plant cotton to see it grow, and then we work it and gather it, haul it to the gin, pay for the ginning, buy the wrapping, haul it to the merchant and say, 'Here, boss; you have been very kind to us while we feasted our eyes on the beautiful green cotton stalks (for this is all it nets us). You priced us your goods, and was very liberal in your prices. You only charged us from 25 to 150 per cent for them. Now, boss, be so liberal as to price our cotton for us, and take it.' And the liberality he shows us is to price it and take it at such low figures it brings us out in debt, and if it were not for our stealing the cotton seed from our land our cotton would bring us out in debt. I know some of you brother farmers will get up on this; but that is all right. I am guilty of the same charge, but I am going to quit it. On the first day of January I will turn a new leaf, and what I have to sell will be sold through the medium of the Farmers' Producers' and Consumers' union, or American Society of Equity, or both. If I intend to join everything that has a tendency to help us old worn out men of the mire, the agricultural world out of the mire, I will God send the day speedily, that I will see the laboring and producing world at par with all other businesses. We of Leon county, Texas, are diversifying some little, and next year will be quite extensively. Hundreds of acres of fruit trees have been planted, and there will be quite a large acreage put in both sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes, tomatoes, beans, squashes, turnips, radishes and various other vegetables. This will give us money all the year round.

Some of the readers of the Journal got on the high side because I wrote about farmers renting land, because I said I was opposed to farmers renting out their land. The only one that replied had been a renter for quite a long time, and is until yet. He was opposed to my idea because he preferred to be 'Father's tenant,' and hear the epithet cast at him and his family, when he might be a diamond by the side of the landlord. No, brothers, if a man has any get up about him, he is just as able to buy as to rent, and if he were to die his wife and children would have a home. Though a poor one, it beats none, and any ordinary family can get rich on forty acres if they manage right. I have a cousin Th. Kaufman county who has been in Texas nine years, and has paid \$9000 in that time for land rent, and don't own any land, yet he says the black lands land him into staying there. And he would have been well off if he had come to East Texas and bought land at first. East Texas is filling up very fast with the best class of people. Lands here look poor compared to the black lands, but we beat the black lands in production one year with another. J. Fletcher, O. T.

has been a 'great change since they died. We got for our cotton during their life time from 9 to 11 cents. After they died cotton 'dropped down, down, down, until we just plant cotton to see it grow, and then we work it and gather it, haul it to the gin, pay for the ginning, buy the wrapping, haul it to the merchant and say, 'Here, boss; you have been very kind to us while we feasted our eyes on the beautiful green cotton stalks (for this is all it nets us). You priced us your goods, and was very liberal in your prices. You only charged us from 25 to 150 per cent for them. Now, boss, be so liberal as to price our cotton for us, and take it.' And the liberality he shows us is to price it and take it at such low figures it brings us out in debt, and if it were not for our stealing the cotton seed from our land our cotton would bring us out in debt. I know some of you brother farmers will get up on this; but that is all right. I am guilty of the same charge, but I am going to quit it. On the first day of January I will turn a new leaf, and what I have to sell will be sold through the medium of the Farmers' Producers' and Consumers' union, or American Society of Equity, or both. If I intend to join everything that has a tendency to help us old worn out men of the mire, the agricultural world out of the mire, I will God send the day speedily, that I will see the laboring and producing world at par with all other businesses. We of Leon county, Texas, are diversifying some little, and next year will be quite extensively. Hundreds of acres of fruit trees have been planted, and there will be quite a large acreage put in both sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes, tomatoes, beans, squashes, turnips, radishes and various other vegetables. This will give us money all the year round.

Some of the readers of the Journal got on the high side because I wrote about farmers renting land, because I said I was opposed to farmers renting out their land. The only one that replied had been a renter for quite a long time, and is until yet. He was opposed to my idea because he preferred to be 'Father's tenant,' and hear the epithet cast at him and his family, when he might be a diamond by the side of the landlord. No, brothers, if a man has any get up about him, he is just as able to buy as to rent, and if he were to die his wife and children would have a home. Though a poor one, it beats none, and any ordinary family can get rich on forty acres if they manage right. I have a cousin Th. Kaufman county who has been in Texas nine years, and has paid \$9000 in that time for land rent, and don't own any land, yet he says the black lands land him into staying there. And he would have been well off if he had come to East Texas and bought land at first. East Texas is filling up very fast with the best class of people. Lands here look poor compared to the black lands, but we beat the black lands in production one year with another. J. Fletcher, O. T.

Some of the readers of the Journal got on the high side because I wrote about farmers renting land, because I said I was opposed to farmers renting out their land. The only one that replied had been a renter for quite a long time, and is until yet. He was opposed to my idea because he preferred to be 'Father's tenant,' and hear the epithet cast at him and his family, when he might be a diamond by the side of the landlord. No, brothers, if a man has any get up about him, he is just as able to buy as to rent, and if he were to die his wife and children would have a home. Though a poor one, it beats none, and any ordinary family can get rich on forty acres if they manage right. I have a cousin Th. Kaufman county who has been in Texas nine years, and has paid \$9000 in that time for land rent, and don't own any land, yet he says the black lands land him into staying there. And he would have been well off if he had come to East Texas and bought land at first. East Texas is filling up very fast with the best class of people. Lands here look poor compared to the black lands, but we beat the black lands in production one year with another. J. Fletcher, O. T.

Some of the readers of the Journal got on the high side because I wrote about farmers renting land, because I said I was opposed to farmers renting out their land. The only one that replied had been a renter for quite a long time, and is until yet. He was opposed to my idea because he preferred to be 'Father's tenant,' and hear the epithet cast at him and his family, when he might be a diamond by the side of the landlord. No, brothers, if a man has any get up about him, he is just as able to buy as to rent, and if he were to die his wife and children would have a home. Though a poor one, it beats none, and any ordinary family can get rich on forty acres if they manage right. I have a cousin Th. Kaufman county who has been in Texas nine years, and has paid \$9000 in that time for land rent, and don't own any land, yet he says the black lands land him into staying there. And he would have been well off if he had come to East Texas and bought land at first. East Texas is filling up very fast with the best class of people. Lands here look poor compared to the black lands, but we beat the black lands in production one year with another. J. Fletcher, O. T.

Some of the readers of the Journal got on the high side because I wrote about farmers renting land, because I said I was opposed to farmers renting out their land. The only one that replied had been a renter for quite a long time, and is until yet. He was opposed to my idea because he preferred to be 'Father's tenant,' and hear the epithet cast at him and his family, when he might be a diamond by the side of the landlord. No, brothers, if a man has any get up about him, he is just as able to buy as to rent, and if he were to die his wife and children would have a home. Though a poor one, it beats none, and any ordinary family can get rich on forty acres if they manage right. I have a cousin Th. Kaufman county who has been in Texas nine years, and has paid \$9000 in that time for land rent, and don't own any land, yet he says the black lands land him into staying there. And he would have been well off if he had come to East Texas and bought land

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN WOMAN'S REALM

How to Make A Speech In Public

If a woman under the age of 100 can do even so simple a thing as to walk down a church aisle in the presence of others without thinking what those others are thinking of her appearance, she is an exceptional woman. An overwhelming, frightening self-consciousness is the bane of the feminine sex. You see it in the silly vanity of even small girls when they strut along the street in new frocks or watch to learn if others are impressed with them. The whole sex, from five to ninety-five, is eaten up with this wretched vanity. It causes



IN WAR PAINT AND FEATHERS.

stage fright. It is not self conceit, but the lack of it. In the girl child it is the beginning of a false education; in the grown woman it is the distressing result of that education. Women have been trained to regard the tout ensemble of mere physical appearance as the all in all of the female being; consequently they are always in a stew in regard to that appearance.

This eternal self-consciousness cripples a woman when she would speak in public. It peeps out evermore in the oratory of clubwomen. It is the direst enemy to their success in that field. Get rid of it, then. But how? Well, resolve once for all that you will get rid of it or die. Make yourself cease to think about the impression you are making on others. If you find you are doing this in spite of good resolution, check yourself instantly. Think of something else. Do this in all the affairs of life. In proportion as you do it, in proportion as you can merge your petty personality into the infinite life, to that exact degree you will really begin to be somebody.

Would you like to make a speech? Sit down first, quietly and alone, and think very earnestly with all your powers of concentration on what you want to say. Don't for one second let the chilling, killing, accursed thought of whether your audience will consider you, Jane Smith, brilliant and wise, remain in your mind. Just think of what you, Jane Smith, desire to say in all good will and modesty. Make a perfect picture in your mind of yourself standing before the audience speaking this matter.

Then prepare your speech. Never read it if you can possibly avoid it, but speak it. Stand up like a man and look people in the eye and let yourself go. Hurl your sentences winged with the magnetic force of your soul. Women's clubs will fall to pieces if women do not stop reading those long, stupid papers.

If you have only a five or ten minute address to make, do not write it at all. Put upon paper the heads of what you would say; then talk the speech over to yourself in your mind till you are familiar with it as with A. B. C. That is the best way of all to make a speech.

Then speak distinctly, in a clear voice. How acquire this clear, distinct voice? Bring your voice forward from your throat and issue it from your lips, opening your lips moderately wide so it can get out. To understand exactly what I mean, take, for instance, the sentence "Braid broad braids, my brave babes." Pronounce it first back in your throat in the ordinary crude, slovenly way in which we American people manage the voice; then throw your front forward and send it from your front teeth and the tip of your tongue, drawing your lips slightly backward at the corners to give the sound room to get out, and you yourself will be surprised at the difference.

Pitch your voice on a low key, so you will not shriek or squeal; then, in the name of all the saints, speak loud enough. A woman who cannot make herself heard in a given audience has no right to waste their time by attempting it. Life is short.

A last word as to dress. Do you want your hearers to pay attention to you instead of to what you have to say? Then trick yourself out in your most show-offish rig, putting on all your war paint and feathers and furbelows. Do you want them to head what you have to say? Dress yourself with the utmost neatness, particularly as to your feet, hair and neckwear, but otherwise be just as plain and unornamented as is compatible with being well dressed. And don't wear your hat while speaking.

CLARA HEROLD.

THE INDEPENDENT WOMAN

Why She Desires to Earn Money. Poor Mrs. Oldfogle.

"I hope the time will come when women will have the sense to stay out of business and remain home and marry, as they should," growled Tom Oldfogle crossly.

"But what are they going to do if they need the money?" put in his sister.

"Oh, half of them don't. They have parents who could just as well support them, only they want so many frills."

"If they want the good things of life and have brains enough to secure them, why should they deliberately go without just because they don't happen to be men?" retorted the sister, who earned a neat income herself writing clever advertisements.

"They take the bread out of other women's mouths; that's what."

"Do you know that never appealed to me as a good argument," she answered.

"If there were any question of favoritism among employers, it might be; but, all things being equal, why shouldn't women stand or fall on their own merits, as men do? What would a man think of his son when he came to the age when boys usually begin to work were the son to remark that he had a sufficient income in his own right and did not think he should be dealing justly by men who were penniless if he took payment for his labor?"

"Humph! But it is different. A woman is a woman, and she ought to marry."

"But they all can't!"

"Their own fault then?"

"—because they are homely or there are not men enough to go around."

"Tut! Nonsense! That isn't the principal reason why girls don't marry. It's because they run after the men too much. Men don't want anything that's easy, and they'd run after the homeliest girl that ever was if she made herself difficult."

"Philosopher!" commented the sister dryly. "I see you have the lovely little characteristics of your sex down fine."

"Look at that Johnson girl, for instance," went on Oldfogle complacently.

"She fairly makes a slave of herself over Jack Bender. She even begs him to come and call on her, and she keeps telephoning him and writing him notes. No wonder the chap is con- cected. I pity her if she ever does succeed in getting him to marry her."

"My dear," chuckled the sister delightedly, "don't you see there are five Johnson girls, and it's a case of marry or perish? They must marry! It's dinned into them morning, noon and night. Do you blame a girl for acting anxious under the conditions? If the Johnson girls were each self supporting, they wouldn't be in that wild fever and men would lose their relative importance."

"Humph! But, leaving them out of the question, many women do the proper thing and wait quietly at home to get decently married and have a husband to support them," he persisted.

At this moment Mrs. Oldfogle, a timid little woman, entered and, clearing her throat nervously, remarked:

"That noble organization, the National Council of Jewish Women, has now more than 7,000 members. Its president, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, favors an international gathering of Hebrew women at the St. Louis exposition."



BEGGING FOR MONEY.

"I'm awfully sorry, Tom, but I'll have to ask you for \$5. The children's boots—"

"Great heavens!" growled Oldfogle. "Didn't I give you \$10 only the day before yesterday?"

"But that was for my winter hat," replied Mrs. Oldfogle, with spirit. "You surely can't expect me to go bare-headed."

"What was the matter with your last year's one? Anybody'd think you were a millionaire when I married you. Many's the hat you had to retrim when you were with your father, and precious glad you were to get me and escape it all. There, don't ask me again for money for an age—here it is! Now I want to read my paper. I declare, women are enough to drive a man to the poorhouse!"

Miss Oldfogle followed the weeping little wife into the bedroom.

"Oh-h," sobbed the latter, "I nearly die of shame when I have to ask him for money! Oh, if I could only earn some! As it is, no matter what he says to me I have to stand it. I can't even leave him. I—I should starve! What can I do? What can I do?"

MAUD ROBINSON.

What the New Woman Is Doing

YOU can be sure the people in that boarding house are all from a country village," said Miss Wantrell, the city woman. "They don't talk anything but personalities, and they make fun of one another constantly behind backs. It makes me think of Flitpon, where I used to teach school. There were women in that town who knew every movement of their acquaintances and twisted the most innocent acts into something to be criticised or ridiculed. They watched the postoffice to see how often people got letters. They peered out behind their closed blinds to study their neighbors' clotheslines. If patched garments were displayed, the gossip died everything but publish the fact in the village newspaper. If a man, married or single, called at a house on an evening, the town knew of it next day, and motives were imputed to the man which he in his wildest moments could hardly have dreamed of."

"But are country people worse gossip than city folk?" I asked.

"Indeed they are. In the city there is always somewhere to go and some excitement to occupy the thought. The city woman who undertook to keep track of her next door neighbors would be driven into nervous prostration."

Now, is what Miss Wantrell said true? Is the air of country villages full of poisonous gossip, the microbes from which ferment in the souls of the women who live there and wither up and kill all sisterly tolerance, all noble, broadening growth and aspiration? Flatly, I do not believe it.

Of old humility was considered the virtue of women and slaves.

No new woman is ever found in an old woman's home.

If men, law and custom do not stop discriminating against and persecuting the feminine sex for being wives and mothers, the feminine sex will in time cease to be either. Men may as well know now that this is the ultimate of that financial independence for women which is coming as fast as time can bring it. Normal woman naturally earns her own living; it will have to be a tolerably fine man who can woo and win her. She more and more looks at the man himself, not at the "support." Let the man take notice accordingly.

Isn't it about time some women learned to mind their own business?

Do not glory in weakness and cowardice. Glory in courage and strength.

That noble organization, the National Council of Jewish Women, has now more than 7,000 members. Its president, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, favors an international gathering of Hebrew women at the St. Louis exposition.

Pathetic is the story that a granddaughter of Patrick Henry, Mrs. Virginia Henry Beasley, aged, penniless and friendless, is now waiting to die in a charity home at Ithaca, N. Y. She is eighty-seven years old, but apparently as able to earn her own living as she was at twenty, for she says: "My father was a son of Patrick Henry. He owned a great plantation on which there were 1,000 slaves. The war wrecked my father's fortune." Mrs. Beasley was brought up in the old helpless, useless way to do nothing. That was her greatest misfortune. The southern woman of the new school is bravely earning her living.

A to do is made over the fact that there is now living in Kentucky a woman eighty-two years old whose grand-mother-in-law once refused to marry George Washington. Well, what of it?

Two ablebodied widows, mother and daughter, advertise in a Long Island paper for husbands, one apiece, to take care of them. Those two ablebodied widows will find themselves much better off if they hustle and take care of themselves. Men in these days are not marrying women to take care of them.

The writer of a letter printed in the Philadelphia North American says she is a widow, eighty-seven years old, that she reads without glasses and does her own housework. That is the right sort of widow. Let us have more of them.

Women's clubs, especially woman suffrage clubs, should have each Feb. 12 an impressive celebration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, the man who believed in giving the ballot to all, "by no means excluding females."

It is said that Mrs. Armour of Sierra County, N. M., is increasing her wealth at the rate of \$25,000 a year through the breeding of Angora goats. She has a herd of nearly 30,000 of these goats. One of them, Columbia Paschal, is valued at \$1,500. Four years ago Mrs. Armour found herself a widow with nothing but nine little children that were not exactly assets for purposes commercial. She had no money, but took a few goats on shares to rear and tend. She located a claim in a spot where there was pasture for them all the year, built a cabin and worked and waited. Her eldest son is now in college.

Regular Irish frieze is again fashionable for short capes in the Red Riding Hood shapes, and it is a matter of personal taste whether the cape is lined with red and the hood also treated the natural way or whether the cape is left plain with a revers. But the hood is part of the garment and should not be left off. Some of these capes are made quite long and trimmed with fur, or some one of the heavy braids.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

NEW FASHION MATERIALS.

The Hairy Zibelines, Mohair Roxana, Mystral, Floconne and Others.

All the hairy zibelines are among the favorites in the way of woolsen stuffs for midwinter, and well they may be, for they have a richness and apparent warmth while they are really light and flexible. They are so very rich that they require little if any trimming, and by wearing an inner waist of chambray and a fur collar one can look perfectly well dressed for any day. Gray with silvery white hairs is very elegant. There is soft blue with the overlay of



ZIBELINE COSTUME.

white hairs and dark plum shades also covered with the white hairs. Ivory white has the silvery ones on the surface, and the green with the overlying white hairs obtains a delicate watery look. Red in a dark shade is covered with the white so that it becomes a most beautiful shade of pink. No matter what the combination, the same soft and elusive beauty is the result.

Plain skirts, with sometimes two deep shaped flounces somewhat like a double skirt, are handsome, but the long, sweeping lines of a plain skirt are the most elegant. It all depends how one wears a dress for the effect it has. This particular goods looks best when made quite plain as to skirt except, perhaps, that seams may be slotted to emphasize the seam lines.

In the design offered herewith the side seams are slotted and left in a small inverted plait at the end of the seam. Such a skirt is cut in five gores only. The bodice is in blouse shape in front and a basque in the back. There are Norfolk plaits on each side of the waist down to the belt. The basque part is set on separately under the belt. It has two lines of buttons, and in the front there are many small buttons to match set on in clusters of three. The sleeves are the best liked of the newest styles and are large at the wrists and finished off with black velvet cuffs bordered with Persian castle braid in rich colors and with a little metal in it for brightness. The flat collar and revers are done in the same way.

All black zibeline and camel's hair are most ladylike materials for street attire. There is also a new thin stuff called mystral, with rough dots and spots on it. This is to be made up over flannel and a contrasting color or white lace to get all black. In many cases this is so made up that there are open-work places with insets of lace or the different parts are joined by handsome fagoting.

Another fine new stuff for nice gowns is the mohair roxana, which is slightly armure in weave. Besides this, there is the handsome empress cloth, which was a great favorite some years ago. Satin striped voiles are new and very soft, with exceptional draping qualities. Some of the mystrals are also striped. These are really for early spring, but a few favored ones have them now. Floconne is made up into rich looking suits for midwinter, especially in those suits where there is a jacket to match the skirt.

Such materials, with the exception of the mystral, can be made into suits like the illustration and worn through the whole winter. Quite a number of haydare stripes are seen, and Roman colorings in certain dress materials and ribbons are shown. They are pretty when judiciously employed. Plaid in large design is much affected, especially for waists, and they are certainly striking. Worn with dark skirts they are not too gaudy; besides, they are always trimmed in a manner to tone down the large pattern and high colors.

Regular Irish frieze is again fashionable for short capes in the Red Riding Hood shapes, and it is a matter of personal taste whether the cape is lined with red and the hood also treated the natural way or whether the cape is left plain with a revers. But the hood is part of the garment and should not be left off. Some of these capes are made quite long and trimmed with fur, or some one of the heavy braids.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

The Views of Three Good Husbands

THE views on the woman question of a man who has been tried in the furnace of matrimony and not found wanting are entitled to a most respectful hearing. Therefore a little time ago I addressed to three liberal minded, intelligent married men of experience the following questions:

1. In your opinion, should a husband give his wife regularly a fixed sum for her own use, which she is to spend as she pleases? If so, what per cent of his income should this sum be?

2. What do you consider the duties of a wife to be?

3. Are you willing to allow your wife the same liberty of personal action that you claim for yourself—for instance, in her comings and goings night and day and in her absences from home?

4. Has either a husband or wife any right to attempt to control the other in politics or theology?

Here are the answers:

No. 1.

Dear Miss Sharp—it seems to me that the best way to answer these questions is to give you a peep into the conditions that prevail in my own home.

1. I run no accounts, except with the ice man and milkman, which bills we pay weekly. We have an arrangement that whenever my wife breaks into her last ten dollar bill she notifies me, and I give her whatever sum she wishes. If she has a dressmaker's bill to pay, she tells me the amount and that is added to the usual amount; if it is near rent day, the rent is also added. When a surplus accumulates in my pocket from my wages (my only source of revenue), it goes into one of three savings banks. We have three bankbooks—one a mutual one, one mine and one hers. If it is to be put to the mutual account, I give it to her and she deposits it; if to mine, I deposit it. Thus there is no need of an allowance, as there is never any question brought up as to what my wife does with the money she handles.

2. To attend to the household duties, doing whatever work she desires and hiring the rest of the work done.

3. We freely accord to each other equal liberty of personal action as to our comings and goings.

4. No.

No. 2.

1. Yes. The percentage of course will depend entirely upon circumstances. I should say that of the surplus (over actual living expenses) she should have 25 per cent, while the remainder should be put away in the bank.

2. Strictly speaking, to do the work equitably devolving upon her as conscientiously as the husband does that which falls to his lot; socially, to be the chum and adviser of her husband, just as he should be the chum and adviser of the wife.

3. This is a difficult question to answer briefly. Broadly speaking, I should say "No." The very element of physical danger would make it inadvisable, to say nothing of the fact that, inasmuch as the wife's duties are mostly at



THREE BANKBOOKS—"HIS," "HERS" AND "THEIRS."

home, it is but fair that she should spend the greater portion of her time there, just as it is necessary that the husband shall spend most of his time at his place of business. On the other hand, the woman who is worthy of the name will not wish to do anything which she should not do, and the husband ought to permit things to go pretty close to the limit before interfering and then only when he has such a good case that he will be able to convince his wife that what he says is prompted not by a desire to be capricious or to abridge her liberties, but by the desire to point out an error of judgment, which she will see as readily as he has seen it. It will also strengthen his position if he is able to add that he should be thankful to have her do likewise by him if their positions were reversed.

4. No, no, never!

No. 3.

1. Yes. The wife should have as much money to spend on herself as her husband has for himself.

2. To manage the household affairs and the servant or servants; to look after the children; to be cheerful, agreeable and companionable.

3. Yes, so far as such liberty may be exercised with due regard to her safety and to the proper conduct of the home.

4. No. KATE SHAPP.

NAUGHTY CHILDREN.

They Are an Unnecessary Evil in the Household.

It is the worst possible policy to call a child naughty.

"You are such a naughty child!" "I think you are the naughtiest little boy I ever saw!"

These are expressions which not only rouse a passion of resentment in a child's breast, but harden him as well. The child's point of view is the right one too. He may have broken a vase or he may have been disobedient, but does this one fault make him wicked and depraved? If so, he might as well go on in earnest.

Too much discretion cannot be exercised in correcting a child. In every case, when possible, his sense of honor



DON'T SCOLD THE CHILD BEFORE COMPANY OR PRIDE SHOULD BE APPEALED TO. Punish the child, but make your punishment a logical one. Never punish without explaining.

Children, even the finest ones, are more capable of reasoning than we give them credit for being. If your child is bad tempered, selfish or a story teller, in nine cases out of ten it is your own fault. If you had taken these faults in their very beginnings, when the child was perhaps a mere baby, you would not have to keep correcting him now and devising new forms of punishment. The trouble with the average mother is that she waits until the child is "old enough to understand." When the child is old enough to show signs of a fault, then he is old enough to be restrained from committing that fault and to be helped to that end in the kindest and most patient of ways.

Very few children need heroic handling, but all need watchful and constant care, together with advice suited to their small understandings. Never, if possible, break a child's spirit or pride. Do not scold or reprove him in the presence of company. Speak to him quietly afterward.

Above all, be just in your treatment of the little ones. Let your "No" be a "No" and your "Yes" a "Yes" and do not let circumstances or the presence of other people make you relax your laws. Once the child realizes that you cannot be coaxed or flattered into giving in, he will resign himself to the situation, particularly if you have made the justice of your position clear to him.

By using reason and kindness, mixed with a proper amount of firmness, no mother need have "naughty children."

HELEN CLIPTON.

Fashion Notes.

The Monte Carlo coats continue to be well liked, and they are dressy. But for the rough stuffs the two piece blouse suit is the best style. Hats seem to have grown flatter than ever, but somehow they all manage to remain quite as becoming as ever. Toggles of dress material are undeniably stylish and not so very economical as one might think, for though the body of the hat is made of the pieces of stuff left over it requires a master hand to make a toggle look well, and some fine trimming must be found to go on, though probably it will look as though it did not cost much. Still the toggle has a reason to be, and that is that a whole suit of anything is the vogue. One toggle was made of nub cloth as to crown and brim, though this last was almost hidden under a thick wreath of velvet autumn leaves. The effect was rich and seasonable.

Cows respond promptly to good feeding and good treatment generally by filling the milk pail with rich milk, and that will mean the filling of the dairyman's pocket-book.

The Best has no Competitor

No man would buy a Windmill which he knew was inferior for the only reason that it cost a few dollars less, and yet common sense tells him that if an article was not inferior, it would command as high a price as any other similar article.

The DANDY WINDMILL

Is more expensive to manufacture than other windmills, and it windmill users were not willing to pay more for it, then its manufacture would cease. The records show, however, that more people are buying the Dandy than any other make of windmill, notwithstanding its higher cost. The buyers of them do not invest those extra dollars in hot air.

A Postal Card Will Bring You Facts and Figures. Texas Challenge Windmill Co., DALLAS, TEXAS.

THE TRUCK FARMER.

Monthly Magazine, 50 cents per year. Three years \$1.50. DALLAS, TEX.

Reaches Everywhere. The best writers on truck farming in the South contribute to it. You get all the truck news in it. Primo mover of the 1920 Experimental \$2,110.00 idea. You should read it. Your friends and neighbors should read it. Order it now. Sample copy free.

The Truck Farmer, Dallas, Tex. Jeff. G. Jones, Bus. Mgr.

This paper one year and the Truck Farmer.....\$1.20
This paper one year and the Truck Farmer three years.....\$3.50

JOIN THE CROWD.

The New Northwest is increasing from immigration, by 200,000—people yearly. This region offers a field for farmer, stock raisers, miners, lumbermen, millers, fruit growers, and all classes of labor. The Cody-Wyoming extension into the Big Horn Region offers a splendid opening for the live stock and wool business and for farming by irrigation.

Give some thought toward a home in Nebraska or Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Northeastern Wyoming, Northern Idaho, Washington, the Puget Sound and Columbia River region.

"The Burlington-Northern Pacific Express" is the great through train leaving Kansas City daily, for the Northwest. Through Coaches, Chair Cars (seats free), Standard and Tourist Sleepers to Butte, Helena, Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle. Connecting train from Denver joins this Northwest train at Alliance Neb.

TO CHICAGO AND EAST.

The M., K. and T. and Burlington Route run through standard sleeping cars between principal Texas cities and Chicago, via Hannibal. The most convenient through car service and the most direct route.

Consult M., K. and T. agents through Texas, or the following:

C. W. ANDREWS, L. W. WAKELEY,
T. P. A., 369 Scollard Bldg., Gen. Pass. Ag't,
DALLAS, TEX. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Begins the New Year With a Low Rate to KANSAS CITY

Rock Island System

Jan. 12, and 13, Limit 17, with Privilege Extension to Jan. 21.

ONE FARE Plus \$2.00, Round Trip. LIVE STOCK CONVENTION.

\$18.40 Round trip daily to Amarillo, 30 days, via El Reno.

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

TIP TO TRAVELERS

Santa Fe

Now Operate Train 17 and 18 ST. LOUIS LIMITED VIA HOUSTON

UNEQUALLED SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT BETWEEN GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND NORTH TEXAS, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO AND ALL POINTS EAST, NORTH AND WEST.

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The Best has no Competitor

No man would buy a Windmill which he knew was inferior for the only reason that it cost a few dollars less, and yet common sense tells him that if an article was not inferior, it would command as high a price as any other similar article.

The DANDY WINDMILL

Is more expensive to manufacture than other windmills, and it windmill users were not willing to pay more for it, then its manufacture would cease. The records show, however, that more people are buying the Dandy than any other make of windmill, notwithstanding its higher cost. The buyers of them do not invest those extra dollars in hot air.

A Postal Card Will Bring You Facts and Figures. Texas Challenge Windmill Co., DALLAS, TEXAS.

GEO. T. REYNOLDS, President
A. F. CROWLEY, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.
V. S. WARDLAW, Sec'y & Treas.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

INCORPORATED
The Oldest Commission Company on this Market.

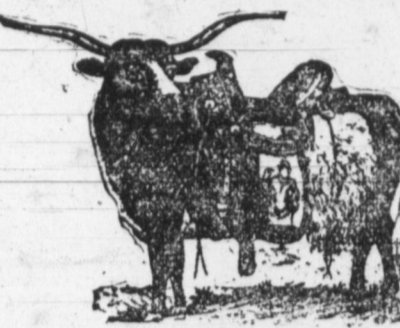
SALESMEN:
W. D. DAVIS, Cattle.
L. RUNNELS, Hogs.

REFERENCES:
FORT WORTH BANKS.

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

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

MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION.



The GALLUP SADDLES

Have been on the market for nearly a third of a century, and are growing more popular as the years go by. Our new catalogues, showing all latest improvements and newest ideas in Saddles and Harness sent free upon application.

THE S. C. GALLUP SADDLERY COMPANY, PUEBLO, COLORADO.

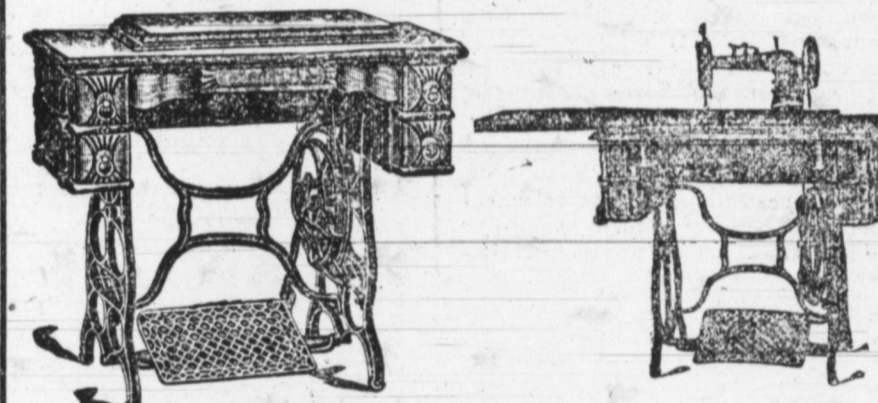
LOOK! LOOK!

A Snap For Agents

In order to add 10,000 new names to the subscription list of the JOURNAL before the 1st of January, 1903, the publishers offer unparalleled inducements to all who will aid in the work.

Why Pay \$50 For a Sewing Machine

When you can get one for a little effort.



This high arm, drop head machine will be sent to any one who will get up a club of only 20 new subscribers at \$1.00 each. You may have the drop head or box top—either is guaranteed for 10 years. They are made in golden oak or walnut and in ordering state which you prefer. These machines are highly polished, have long center drawer and four self front drawers handsomely carved, lock stitch, self-threading shuttle, self-setting needle, automatic bobbin winder, patent stitch regulator and fine tension adjustment. Guaranteed to do any work possible to do on any machine made. Complete attachments in velvet lined metal case and instruction book free.

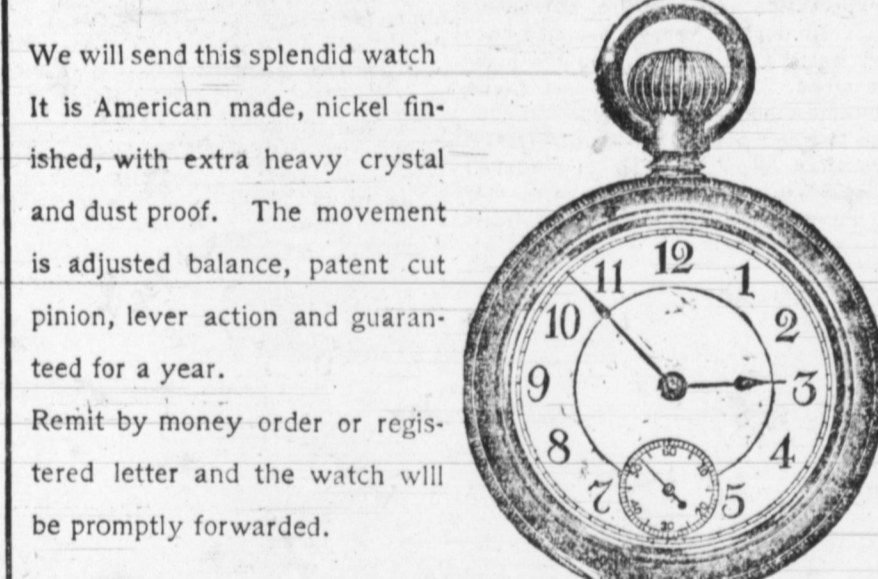
Every boy aspires to be the owner of a good time piece and he may acquire one by an hour's work!

For Only Two New Subscribers

We will send this splendid watch
It is American made, nickel finished, with extra heavy crystal and dust proof. The movement is adjusted balance, patent cut pinion, lever action and guaranteed for a year.
Remit by money order or registered letter and the watch will be promptly forwarded.

And There Are Others

Including a complete Shaving Outfit or a Set of Six Triple Silver Plated Knives and Forks for three new subscribers.



Report by Government Statistician on the Production of All States. Washington, Jan. 1.—Final returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture and special correspondents, supplemented by reports of special field agents, show the acreage, production and value of the principal farm crops of the United States in 1902 to have been as follows:

TOTAL CROP YIELDS AND VALUES.	
Wheat—Average acres, 94,045,618; production, 2,523,648,312 bushels; farm value, Dec. 1, 1902, \$1,017,017,348.	Production, 2,523,648,312 bushels; farm value, Dec. 1, 1902, \$1,017,017,348.
Winter wheat—Average acres, 28,581,144; production, 411,788,966 bushels; farm value, \$266,727,475.	Production, 411,788,966 bushels; farm value, \$266,727,475.
Spring wheat—Average acres, 17,500,998; production, 258,274,942; bushels; farm value, \$165,496,642.	Production, 258,274,942 bushels; farm value, \$165,496,642.
Oats—Average acres, 28,653,144; production, 987,842,712 bushels; farm value, Dec. 1, 1902, \$305,584,852.	Production, 987,842,712 bushels; farm value, Dec. 1, 1902, \$305,584,852.
Barley—Average acres, 4,661,063; production, 134,964,023 bushels; farm value Dec. 1, 1902, \$169,898,624.	Production, 134,964,023 bushels; farm value Dec. 1, 1902, \$169,898,624.
Eye—Average acres, 1,978,548; production, 28,620,592; farm value, Dec. 1, 1902, \$17,580,783.	Production, 28,620,592 bushels; farm value, Dec. 1, 1902, \$17,580,783.
Buckwheat—Average acres, 804,889; 1, 1901, production, 14,423,770 bushels; farm value, Dec. 1, 1902, \$4,624,704.	Production, 14,423,770 bushels; farm value, Dec. 1, 1902, \$4,624,704.
Potatoes—Average acres, 2,295,457; production, 234,632,757 bushels; farm value, Dec. 1, 1902, \$194,111,436.	Production, 234,632,757 bushels; farm value, Dec. 1, 1902, \$194,111,436.
Hay—Average acres, 38,825,227; production, 59,857,576 tons; farm value, Dec. 1, 1902, \$42,035,264.	Production, 59,857,576 tons; farm value, Dec. 1, 1902, \$42,035,264.
Tobacco—Average acres, 1,030,734; production, 821,823,336 pounds; farm value, Dec. 1, 1902, \$90,472,506.	Production, 821,823,336 pounds; farm value, Dec. 1, 1902, \$90,472,506.
Flaxseed—Average acres, 3,720,734; production, 29,234,889 bushels; farm value, \$30,814,661.	Production, 29,234,889 bushels; farm value, \$30,814,661.
The production of the different cereals in the states in the South and Southwest was as follows:	
Corn—Acreage, Bushels	
Texas..... 5,539,177 44,867,415	
Arkansas..... 2,278,171 50,655,942	
Indiana..... 4,520,637 171,332,142	
Illinois..... 9,623,630 372,436,410	
Iowa..... 6,775,195 264,235,016	
Kansas..... 7,461,693 252,815,721	
Indian Territory..... 1,549,378 28,561,966	
Oklahoma..... 1,569,331 40,361,643	
Winter Wheat—Acreage, Bushels	
Mississippi..... 3,488 37,904	
Texas..... 859,252 8,633,277	
Illinois..... 1,821,537 32,601,932	
Indiana..... 2,217,778 35,481,448	
Missouri..... 2,827,462 56,286,994	
Kansas..... 4,162,065 42,298,836	
Oklahoma..... 1,087,757 12,073,992	
Indian Territory..... 201,754 2,481,574	
Arkansas..... 246,901 2,245,889	

year is, on the whole, a favorable one. In only one section, the South, was there an increase of casualties over the record of 1901, and in only two, the South and Central West, was there an increase of liabilities.

During the year there were reported 9971 commercial failures, with liabilities of \$105,698,823 and assets of \$50,570,500, a decrease in number of 6.4 per cent, and a falling off of liabilities of 18 per cent from 1901. Compared with 1900 and 1899, increases in the number of failures of 5.5 and 7 per cent are shown, but comparisons with prior years are markedly in favor of 1902.

In liabilities an even better showing is made, those for 1902 being the smallest reported for twenty years. While the proportion of assets to liabilities was 48 per cent in 1902, as against 46.8 in 1901 and 47.2 in 1900, it is larger than in any preceding year since 1885.

With two exceptions the number of failures was the smallest in fourteen years, despite the fact that the number of concerns in business is growing steadily, the increase since 1892 aggregating 19 per cent. The annual "death rate" is shown to be only .50 in 1902, as against .58 in 1901, and .56, hitherto the lowest records made, in 1900 and 1899.

RECORD RECEIPTS AT KANSAS CITY.

Many records were broken at Kansas City during 1902 for most all periods. New records were made in cattle, calves, sheep and hogs for the twelve months. The hog total for 1902 was only 2,297,337, being over 1,400,000 short of the banner year's run. The number of horses for 1902 was 76,844. Largest receipts on record at Kansas City for the periods mentioned follow:

Day	Month	Year
Cattle	29,216 83,475 322,199 2,082,541
Calves	3,223 10,406 40,464 196,625
Hogs	31,429 122,333 419,876 3,716,404
Sheep	17,924 57,223 207,238 1,154,984
Horses	2,316 4,097 15,451 103,308
Cars	1,277 4,217 16,244 117,730

HAVE MOVED GENERAL OFFICES DOWN TOWN.

The Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Company, Kansas City, Mo., box 11141, have recently leased the four-story brick building at 613 Delaware street and will remove their general offices to that address on Jan. 1, 1903. The present offices of the company are located at Sheffield, which is a suburb of Kansas City, and some six miles from the business center. The moving of the offices down town has been under consideration for some time. The location named above will, we know, meet the approval of every out-of-town friend and customer, inasmuch as it is located on a direct line from the Union depot and is convenient to the wholesale center and all the hotels.

The Weber people have a display space, where they will have on exhibition a full and complete line of their various gasoline engines, hoisting engines, pumping engines, etc., and these engines will be piped up to be put in operation for the inspection of their customers.

Among the new engines placed on the market is a five actual horse power agricultural engine, which is meeting with a large and rapid sale among the farmers that have use for more power than is found in their "Weber Junior" two and one-half horse power engine. They, of course, build a full line of engines ranging from two and one-half to three hundred horse power, both stationary and portable; also a full line of pumping plants for stock purposes and for irrigation.

Stockmen and others visiting in Kansas City and invited to call at their downtown office, 613 Delaware street, or at their stock yards office, 1607 Genesee street, or at their factory at Sheffield.

SPOKE IN COW LANGUAGE.

At a recent concert of the Hospital Music Fund, given in Cambridge City, Indiana, says a Boston special to the Philadelphia Press, one of the musicians did a thing which recalls the ancient story of Orpheus and his enchanting lyre.

At the farther end of a field opposite the institution two cows were quietly grazing with their backs toward the street. The first violinist asserted that he could speak with those cows by means of his violin at that distance. Being doubted, he played one chord on the two lower strings of his instrument. The animals immediately quit feeding, raised their heads, turned in the direction of the sound and looked interested. The violinist drew his bow on the strings a second time and the animals came directly across the field and put their heads over the rails of the fence with ears thrown forward, nostrils dilated and eyes inquiring. The third time the chord was played the animals simultaneously answered with a sharp, short lowing and uneasy stamping of forefeet.

A word in cow language was plainly said by the violin and was answered by the cows. The incident was seen by Dr. Dixwell and six or seven other interested in the hospital music charity.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

"OUR SERVICE THE BEST"

SHIPPERS ATTENTION!

Cattle here now subject to Government Inspection for Springers and Big Jax.

LEST YOU FORGET--

We Please When Others Fail.

Our Weekly Market Letter always in this paper.

SHIP TO US—Fort Worth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago.

Editor Journal.—Largest cattle receipts are reported at the Northern markets this week but in the face of this a decline of 15 to 25 cents is noted on fed steers. The majority of the fed steers weighing over 1000 pounds sold at \$3.75 to \$4, though one sale averaged 1176 pounds brought \$4.40 at St. Louis. Lighter weights at \$3.25 to \$3.75. Little change is reported in the cow market, and price remains practically the same as at last week's close. Bulk of the best butcher cows sold in St. Louis at \$2.90 to \$3, with fair to good shee stuff \$2.75 to \$2.85.

Receipts here this week have been comparatively light, with all good stuff commanding ready sale at good prices. The decline on fed steers North has not affected the condition of prices here, and everything sold well in keeping with its quality. We sold a car of 337-pound fed steers at \$3.45. They are quotable at \$3.25 to \$3.75. Nothing extra in the way of shee stuff was on the market, and the best cows sold here at \$2.65. Choice cows are bringing \$2.75 to \$3, with good butcher stuff from \$2.40 to \$2.65; medium and common \$2 to \$2.25, and canners from \$1.50 to \$2; heavy grade steers, \$2.75 to \$3.25, and light ones \$2.25 to \$2.50. Medium weight steers had ready sale, with the light ones going a little slow. Bull market remains practically the same, with the best feeding bulls selling at \$2 to \$2.15.

There was an advance Monday and Tuesday of about 20 cents in the hog market. This was soon lost, however, and to-day's quotations are fully 20 cents slower than Tuesday's close. Smooth fat corn-fed hogs weighing 200 pounds and up are quoted to-day at \$6 to \$6.10. These prices are within 20 cents of Kansas City quotations.

It is well for you to remember the climate here is much milder than it is North, and the fills the cattle take we think is fully 20 to 40 pounds better here. The water is deep from wells, and a little warm, which the cattle drink more readily.

Quotations for the week: Choice fed steers, \$3.25@3.75; medium fed steers, \$3.00@3.25; heavy grade steers, \$2.75@3.25; light thin cows, \$2.25@2.50; choice heavy cows, \$2.60@3.00; medium butcher cows, \$2.50@2.80; light thin cows, \$1.85@2.15; canners, \$1.50@1.75; choice sorted hogs, 200 pounds and up, \$6.00@6.10; fat, smooth, medium hogs, \$5.00@5.50; light hogs, \$4.15@4.55; stockers and feeders, \$4.00@4.50.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.

MARKETS

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 5.—Four cars of cattle and eight wagon loads of hogs were received at the Dallas Union Stockyards market steady to strong. The market was active and good prices were obtained. Two cars of cattle brought \$2.60. There is a good demand for everything but poor cattle. Prices remain the same. Choice fed steers 800 pounds and up \$3.00@3.50, grassed steers 800 pounds and up \$2.50@2.75, choice cows and heifers \$2.00@2.75, bulls and stags \$1.50@2.00, choice mutton \$3.00@3.50, top hogs 200 pounds and up \$6.00, mixed packers \$5.50@5.85, light fat hogs \$5.00@5.25.

Some of the sales were as follows: J. J. Koonman, market steady to strong; 233 pounds, at \$2.60; J. D. Sears, 8 bulls, averaging 954 pounds, \$2.00, 20 cows, averaging 813 pounds, \$2.00, 2 steers averaging 795 pounds, \$2.00; J. J. Koonman, 14 cows, averaging 834 pounds, \$2.60; Joe Pappas, 2 calves, averaging 460 pounds, \$1.00; Lee Walker, 4 hogs, averaging 230 pounds, \$5.85.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 5.—Cattle receipts 4800 head, including 3000 Texans; 200 calves. Market steady to strong; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.00@5.50, fair to good \$3.50@5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.25@4.25, Western fed steers \$3.75@5.05, Texas and Indian steers \$2.60@4.00, Texas cows and heifers \$2.00@3.00, native cows \$1.25@4.25, native heifers \$2.00@4.00, canners \$1.00@2.25, bulls \$2.00@4.00, calves \$3.25@6.50. Hogs, receipts 3800 head. Market steady to slow; heavy \$6.25@6.50, mixed packers \$5.15@6.45, light \$5.40@6.25, pigs \$5.50@5.55. Sheep, receipts 3200 head. Market steady to strong; muttons, \$3.00@3.10, lambs \$3.60@4.45, range wethers \$3.00@4.50, ewes \$3.00@4.25.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5.—Cattle receipts 4000 head, including 3000 Texans. Market steady; native shipping and export steers \$4.45@5.70, fancy \$5.00, dressed beef and butchers' steers \$4.00@5.50, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.75@5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.80@4.10, cows and heifers \$2.25@3.25, canners \$1.50@2.75, bulls \$2.00@3.00, calves \$3.00@6.00, muttons, \$3.00@3.10, lambs \$3.60@4.45, range wethers \$3.00@4.50, ewes \$3.00@4.25.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 5.—Wheat closed higher; No. 2 red cash elevator 71½c; track 71½@72½c; May 74½c; No. 2 hard 65@66c. Corn higher; No. 2 cash 39½c; track 39½c; May 34@34½c; No. 2 white 38½c. Oats higher; No. 2 cash 33½c; track 34 3/8c; May 34@34½c; No. 2 white 33½c. Rye firm at 49@49½c. Receipts—wheat, 117,000 bushels; corn, 26,000 bushels; oats, 85,000. Shipments—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, 43,000 bushels; oats, 80,000 bushels.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 5.—Cattle receipts 26,000 head. Market steady; good to prime steers \$5.40@6.25, poor to medium \$3.50@5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.60@4.50, cows \$1.25@4.50, heifers \$2.00@4.75, canners \$1.25@4.00, bulls \$2.00@4.20, calves \$2.50@5.00, Texas fed steers \$3.75@5.00. Hogs, receipts 39,000 head. Market steady; good to choice heavy \$6.40@6.65, light \$5.70@6.00, bulk \$5.10@6.30. Sheep, receipts 3000 head. Market steady to slow; good to choice mixed \$2.75@4.40, fair to choice mixed \$3.25@4.00, Western sheep \$4.00@5.50, native lambs \$4.00@5.50.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 2, 1903.

That the supply and demand is the key note to the cattle situation has never been more forcibly demonstrated than of late, and was exemplified this week to great advantage. Early in the week receipts were liberal and prices declined 25 to 40 cents, with the good heavy beefs suffering the most, but

top sale of the week was at \$5.40. The best sale of range fed steers for December was at \$4.90.

The smallest business in stockers and feeders in six months has been done this week. The movement will amount to less than 200 cars, although prices have strengthened up as the week advanced. The light business is not for lack of demand, but because so few have arrived.

Cows sold steady Monday in the quarantine division, and the small supply since then has met with slight quotable change. The best sale of cows for the week was made by Mr. S. W. Knox, of Jacksboro, Texas, and weighed 765 pounds at \$2.85, sold Monday. The steer market suffered a loss of from 15@25 cents Monday, and has not improved any on light receipts. Most of the steers on the quarantine side now are fed stuff, and bring from \$4.00@4.25. The best sale of the week was at \$4.25, which is 39 cents under the top sale of the month of December, at \$4.65.

Hogs sold with an upward tendency Saturday last and Monday, but a heavy run Tuesday turned them the other way, and with slight fluctuations, they are in the same notch as a week ago. The top sale of the week was at \$6.65, which was also the top sale for the month of December, but the best sale to-day it at \$6.50. The continued shortage in receipts make it impossible for packers to get more than forty per cent of an many hogs as they could slaughter. An improvement in pig prices is noted for the week, and light pigs have sold freely. The best grades under 200 pounds bring \$6.20@6.30. The average weight of hogs sold on this market for the year 1902 was 201 pounds, against an average of 197 pounds in 1901, the drought year. The average for December, however, was 224 pounds, against 173 pounds last December.

COTTON MARKET.

GALVESTON SPOT.
Galveston, Tex., Jan. 5.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 414 bales spot and 250 f. o. b. Low ordinary, 6-16; ordinary, 6-15-16; good ordinary, 7-9-16; low middling 8-1-16, middling, 8-11-16; good middling 9-1; middling fair 9-14.

HOUSTON SPOT.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 5.—Spot cotton market steady and unchanged. Sales 291 bales spot and 775 f. o. b. Ordinary, 6-15-16; good ordinary, 7-9-16; low middling, 8-1-16; middling, 8-11-16; good middling, 9-1-16; middling fair, 9-7-16.

NEW ORLEANS SPOT.

New Orleans, Jan. 5.—Spot cotton unchanged. Sales 1500 bales spot and 650 to arrive. The closing prices: Ordinary, 7-16; good ordinary, 7-16; low middling, 7-15-16; middling, 8-9-16; good middling, 9; middling fair, 9-11-16.

NEW YORK SPOT.

New York, Jan. 5.—Spot cotton quiet and 10 points down. Sales 4200 bales. The close: Middling, 8-90.

LIVERPOOL SPOT.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.—Spot cotton easier and 4 points down; business moderate. Sales 8900 bales, of which 7700 were American and 500 went to exporters and speculators. Imports 10,000, of which 10,000 were American. Tenders, 609. The closing prices: Ordinary, 4-34; good ordinary, 4-64; low middling, 4-88; middling, 4-70; good middling, 4-88; middling fair, 5-22.

GRAIN MARKET.

KANSAS CITY.
Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 5.—Wheat closed: May 68½@68½c; July 66½c; cash No. 2 hard 66@66½c; No. 2 62½@67½c; No. 4 55@61c; rejected 52@55c; No. 2 red 67½c; No. 3 65c. Corn, January 26½c; May 37½@37½c; cash No. 2 mixed 37½@38c; No. 2 white 38½@39c; 38½c. Oats, No. 2 white 34@35c. Receipts—Wheat, 109,400 bushels; corn, 128,000 bushels; oats, 25,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 42,400 bushels; corn, 110,400 bushels; oats, 6000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 5.—Wheat closed higher; No. 2 red cash elevator 71½c; track 71½@72½c; May 74½c; No. 2 hard 65@66c. Corn higher; No. 2 cash 39½c; track 39½c; May 34@34½c; No. 2 white 38½c. Oats higher; No. 2 cash 33½c; track 34 3/8c; May 34@34½c; No. 2 white 33½c. Rye firm at 49@49½c. Receipts—wheat, 117,000 bushels; corn, 26,000 bushels; oats, 85,000. Shipments—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, 43,000 bushels; oats, 80,000 bushels.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 5.—There was only a moderate trade on the board of trade to-day and the wheat market was rather quiet, but the close was firm, with May ¼c higher. May corn closed ¼c @ ½c higher, while oats were up ¼c. May provisions closed from 5c higher to 10c lower. Wheat was weak early on local markets in the Northwest and favorable advices from Argentina, with cables about freely. Loans were disposed to unload freely at the start, and as a result there was a temporary decline, when May sold down to 74½c, after opening a shade higher to 74½c lower at 74½@75c to 76@75½c. The close was strong, with May ¼c higher at 34@34½c, after ranging between 33½@34c. Receipts 122 cars. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet, easier. No. 3 spring wheat 70c. No. 2 red 70½@71½c. No. 2 corn 46½c. No. 2 yellow 45½c. No. 2 oats 31½c. No. 3 white 32@34c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 5.—Wheat, receipts 107,300 bushels, exports 62,900 bushels; spot dull; No. 2 red 78½c elevator and 78½c f. o. b. aboard; No. 1 Northern 85½c f. o. b. aboard, No. 1 hard 86½c f. o. b. aboard.

OBJECT LESSON IN MONOPOLY.

Yesterday's advance of the price of Standard oil by 1 cent a gallon is a vivid object lesson in the main evil of monopoly—the arbitrary raising of the prices of the people's necessities.

Since the coal strike began the price of oil has advanced in all 3½ cents a gallon—an advance of nearly 50 per cent. The demand for oil has enormously increased. At this time, owing to the deficiency of hard coal, thousands of homes are using oil exclusively for both heating and cooking purposes.

In the advance in price a legitimate and reasonable one, fully justified by the increased demand and the increased cost of meeting that demand? Nobody knows. The publicity bill is not yet a law, and the Standard Oil books are not accessible to the Interstate Commerce commission.

But we do know a few things which the Standard Oil monopoly has itself told us. We know that it paid \$48,000,000 in dividends to its stockholders last year—48 per cent on the capitalization. We do know that this year, so far, it has paid only \$45,000,000 in dividends—45 per cent per annum only on the capitalization.

A still more illuminating fact that we know is that this last advance of 1 cent per gallon is made to the American consumers only. There is no corresponding advance in the foreign trade. Russian competition has to be met abroad. Here at home the Dingley tariff prevents that. Hence, as in many other cases, American must pay more for trust-made products than are sold for to foreigners.—New York World.

RAISING DEER FOR MARKET.

J. F. Anthony, living near Cleburne, Tex., made a success during 1902 of raising deer for market. His success is due to raising deer from 15 cents to 20 cents per pound for the venison, and says it does not cost as much to raise a deer as it does some other stock.

DO YOU KNOW

That the best, most durable and most comfortable saddle is manufactured in Ft. Worth, Texas, by the Nobby Harness Co., who also manufacture the best harnesses, collars, and other harness goods. Their saddles are made by the best saddlers in the United States. Their harnesses are made by the best harness makers in the United States. Write for photos and prices. When you write in our address and name we will send you a free catalog and list of prices.

BEST PASSENGER SERVICE

IN TEXAS.

4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4



NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

CAPITAL \$100,000.00

SOUTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

FORT WORTH STOCKYARDS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

New open at the Stockyards, fully prepared to handle your consignments of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Write, wire or phone us. City office, Wheat Building.

OFFICERS: C. C. SLAUGHTER, Vice President. S. B. BURNETT, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS: C. Slaughter, S. B. Burnett, C. L. Ware, Sam Davidson, T. J. Martin, M. Hall, John Scharbauer, R. J. Kieberg, W. B. Worsham.

No Shipments too large for our Capacity—None too small for our attention.


Scotch and Scotch Topped Short Horns

AND

Poland China Hogs for Sale

Young Bulls by the Undeclared \$1000 Bull Royal Cup No. 12993 and out of \$300 Cow. Poland China Herd headed by Perfect Sunshine No. 20177 by "Perfect I Know" whose pig has never known Defeat in the Show Ring. Sows in Herd by the \$500 "Corrector" and the Grand Sweep Stakes winner "Proud Perfection," sire of America's Greatest Prize Winners.

JNO. E. BROWN, Granbury, Texas.




Four Full Quarts Of The Famous Old ROSEDALE RYE WHISKEY FOR ONLY \$3.00

Will ship you, express prepaid, 4 full quarts 8 year old Rosedale Rye Whiskey for \$3.00, packed in plain boxes—in nice contents. This is a pure melon whiskey. Upon receipt of same taste it, and if not perfectly satisfied, return at our expense and your money will be refunded. Can ship whiskey anywhere in Texas by rail in two days. Address all orders to:

SOUTHERN LIQUOR CO., 378 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

PATRONIZE A TEXAS INSTITUTION.



Dr. Terrill's New Book

ON

Diseases of Men

My newest book, just from the press, should be in the hands of every man, young or old, in the United States. It contains information which is the practical result of 30 years' devotion to the treatment and cure of diseases of men, giving valuable information on every phase of Stricture, Varicocele, Piles, Blood Poison and Skin Diseases, Urinary and Bladder Complaints, Catarrh, Epilepsy and all Nervous Diseases.

Persons coming to Dallas for medical treatment are respectfully requested to interview bank officials or leading business firms concerning the best and most reliable specialist in the city.

285 Main St. DR. J. H. TERRILL, Dallas, Texas.

F. W. AXTELL,

400 W. Weatherford St., Fort Worth, Texas.

MANUFACTURER

CYPRESS TANKS, TUBS AND TROUGHS.

Spool, Ball Valve and Cook Patents Working Barrels, Working Heaters and Stuffing Boxes.

PERFECTION FLOAT VALVES.

Also Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

MONITOR AND ECLIPSE WINDMILLS.

Well Casing, Pipe, Fittings, etc.

Webster Gasoline Engines

1 1/2 to 12 H. P.

Malleable Lugs on all Tanks.

No trouble to make estimates or answer questions. 25¢ Correspondence solicited.

T. M. BROWN & CO.

CHAS. GAMER, Proprietor,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATER and MILL SUPPLIES

Corner Fruit and Calhoun Streets, Opposite New Union Depot.

Fort Worth, Texas.

STAR and LEADER WINDMILLS

Cypress Tanks, Windmills, Pumps, Wrought Iron Pipe, Brass Goods, Round and Bar Iron, Hose, Pulleys, Shafting and Belting.

PLUMBER'S SUPPLIES

We carry a full line of BATH TUBS, RANGE BOLLERS, ETC.

A FIRST CLASS MEAL FOR 50¢

DINING ROOM STATIONS

FOR KATY FLYER PASSENGERS

TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, GALVESTON, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, DALLAS AND FT. WORTH.

Send address on Post Card. WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director 18 John Street, Room 183 New York.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

Readers of the Journal will notice in this issue the announcement of a company recently formed at Fort Worth, Tex., which gives promise of being an important factor in the cattle business of Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territories. The Journal refers to the Southwestern Livestock Commission company. Its officers are Marion Sansom, President; C. C. Slaughter, vice-president; S. B. Burnett, treasurer, and C. L. Ware, secretary, and its directory comprises the following names, all well known in Texas and other cattle countries: M. Sansom, C. C. Slaughter, S. B. Burnett, C. L. Ware, Sam Davidson, T. J. Martin, R. J. Kieberg, John Scharbauer, W. B. Worsham, R. J. Kieberg, W. B. Worsham.

The firm needs no word of recommendation from the Journal. It is sound financially, experienced in the handling of cattle and hogs under all conditions, intimately acquainted with the leading buyers in all the markets, and well posted in all the markets, their advantages and disadvantages. They know what means to employ to handle stock to the best advantage to the shipper, and their reputation is a guaranty that their clients' business will be looked after carefully and judiciously.

The Southwestern Livestock Commission company has an up-town office in the Wheat building, corner of Main and Eighth streets, Fort Worth, and an office in the Exchange buildings at the Fort Worth stockyards.

Marion Sansom, the president of the company, has raised, bought and sold cattle all his life. C. C. Slaughter, vice president, is widely known among cattlemen. Burke Burnett has grown up with the cattle interests in West Texas, and was an important factor in its growth. C. L. Ware, as livestock agent for the Fort Worth and Denver, has met and known every cowman in the Southwestern country.

The Southwestern opened its office at the yards on Jan. 5. Competent salesmen are on hand to handle all shipments. Good stuff in hogs and cattle is now in demand at fair prices, and the Southwestern Livestock Commission company will handle your business satisfactorily.

THE JANUARY SMART SET.

"The Lieutenant-Governor," by Guy Wetmore Carryl, the novelette with which the January number of The Smart Set opens, is full of power and fascination. The plot is absolutely new, and the strikingly dramatic situations are handled by the author with a mastery of art that holds the reader absorbed from opening to climax. This is the strongest novelette that has appeared in The Smart Set. It is a splendid piece of fiction.

Following this comes a delightful contract in the short story of Justus Miles Forman, "The Young Fellow Next Door," which is dainty and amusing; while its successor, "The Shadowy Past," by James Branch Cabell, is a skillful psychological study, and equally good. Indeed, a careful examination of the magazine's fiction shows a variety as noteworthy as it is rare and pleasing. "The White Carnation," by Francis Livingston, remarkable for its ending, "Alma, Adorata," by Edgar Saltus, wield throughout "The Red Star," by Maurice Francis Egan, in which an American actress vindicates her patriotism; "Providence and Miss Green," by Rosamond Napier, as amusing as it is quaint; "The Branding of Circe," by Ellen Frances Huntington; "Overheard at Studio Punishment;" "Overheard at Studio Tea," by Grace Florence Reed, the amusing narrative of trials endured by an aesthete; "Miss Darcy in Danville," by Ethel Sigbee Small, a careful and convincing study of moods; "The Bargain," by Maud Steppay Rawson, a conception notably ingenious in its surprises, and carefully wrought; "Sun in the Valley," by Arthur Stringer, a love

story as unique as it is beautiful—these, and others in the number, form a collection of fiction that possesses a varied charm, unrivaled in the world of letters. There is, too, a luminous essay on "Social Life in Washington," by Walden Fawcett; and a laughable story in French is also included. The chief poems of the number are contributed by Carmen Sylva (Queen Elizabeth of Roumania), J. T. Crowbridge, Albert Bigelow Paine, Clinton Scollard, Albert Lee, John Ernest McCann, Felix Carmen, Frank Roe Batchelder, Thomas Walsh, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Josephine Preston Peabody, Theodosia Garrison, Minna Irving, Myrtle Reed and Madeline Bridges.

There are fifty items in the table of contents, and the sum total of merit in them, in stores, verses and humor, both explains and justifies the magnificent success of The Smart Set magazine.

We regret to announce to you the death of Mr. W. G. Hughes, which occurred on Nov. 25.

The business which Mr. Hughes had built up will be continued, and we will endeavor to follow as closely the plans laid down by Mr. Hughes, which has proved so successful in the past. Very truly yours, W. G. HUGHES & CO., Hastings, Kendall, county, Texas, December 15, 1902.

FIELD NOTE.

All farmers and every one who has a garden will be interested in the new catalogue just issued by the Iowa Seed company of Des Moines, Iowa. It is the largest and most complete book of this kind ever published by any seed firm west of the Mississippi, which, as our readers are doubtless aware, is the great seed-growing district of the United States. This firm claims to now stand first in their line among twenty million people, and they make a specialty of supplying the best quality of seed and other farm and garden seeds direct from the grower to the user. Catalogue will be mailed free on request.

HISTORY OF OLYMPIA CREAM.

The Greatest of All Complexion Beautifiers.

Waco, Texas, the home of Olympia Cream, is a beautiful city situated on the banks of the Brazos river midst fertile green fields of cotton, corn and grain lands with just enough of cedar-covered hills to break the monotony of a rolling prairie landscape, crossed here and there by cool, sparkling streams flowing thru luxuriant groves of pecan, hackberry and live oak trees that offer cool, shady retreats to the weary traveler, affording amusement to the angler in the early summer, the peacemaker in the fall and the squirrel hunter in the winter.

Waco is the seat of two universities—the Add-Rand and the Baylor. Some years ago a young lady came to Waco to attend one of the universities and being in somewhat straitened circumstances, betwixt of some plan to help pay the expenses of obtaining an education. Among her family archives, who were descendants from wealthy Creole planters impoverished by the war, was an old receipt for a complexion cream that had the reputation through many generations back of conveying much toward giving that soft, velvety loveliness of complexion to a people far famed for beauty, elegance and grace. With true American determination to overcome all obstacles and win, this young lady had this famous cream prepared, put up in boxes, offering it for sale, with the results that from the profits of this little article alone, she paid her way through college, graduating with high honors. Upon leaving Waco she sold the receipt to a lady acquaintance of hers, well known in Waco, who continued to supply the growing demand for this greatest loveliness of complexion, beautifiers, which at the present time has an enormous sale in Waco and surrounding country tributary. This elegant preparation is now known as Olympia Cream with Admiral Dewey's famous battle-ship lithographed on the top label, which will always be used as a trademark. The cream is manufactured only by W. S. Merrick, druggist and chemist, Waco, Texas.

RUPTURE OF PILES

CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Fistula, Fissure, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. Permanently cured. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consultation free.

DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Linz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

The Cherokee land office division of the Daves commission has gone to Vinita, where they will open for business Jan. 1.

The cattlemen of the Chickasaw Nation must either pay the tribal tax or suffer them to be drawn from the Territory. They applied to Judge, Townsend for an injunction against the Indian police, and after a ten days' argument at Ardmore, during which both sides were given a hearing, the judge refused to grant the petition. The supreme court of the District of Columbia has recently rendered a similar decision against the cattlemen of the Choctaw Nation.

A dispatch from Vinita, I. T., of Dec. 30, says: The Cherokee land office has arrived here from Muskogee. A cartload of books, stationery and office supplies came in yesterday and P. G. Reuter, chief clerk of the land office, has arrived with a force of thirty-five clerks, draughtsmen, stenographers and other office help. The land office will open next Thursday, when the largest crowd ever seen in Vinita will be in front of the land office building for the purpose of filing on the Cherokee land. The boarding houses are already taxed to their fullest capacity and Vinita is now confronted with the problem of how to take care of the people that are to be in her limits during the next four months. At the land office next Thursday morning tickets will be given out to those who appear first and allotments will be made to the holders of tickets in the order that they appear and each will have to take his turn. It is anticipated that tickets for two months' business will be called for on the first day.

WITH THE BREEDERS.

CARD OF THANKS TO THE HEREFORD BREEDERS.

To my many friends in Texas and out of it who so loyally rallied to my relief by attending my auction sale on Dec. 22, and bid so liberally upon my little offering, I wish to express my sincere, heartfelt thanks.

They stood by me like men who actually enjoyed what they were doing. And in this way, and many others, showed their friendship and sympathy to such an extent that it is utterly impossible for me to express my appreciation of so much generous kindness.

And I wish them to understand that I regard each and every man who contributed to the success of my sale as holding me under especial obligation which I shall always be glad to return should opportunity offer.

JNO. R. LEWIS.

THE JOHN R. LEWIS SALE.

The John R. Lewis sale, which took place at the Fort Worth stockyards Dec. 22, was a success in every way. The cattle, their buyers, and prices paid were as follows:

Lot 1, bull, Sol Mayer, Fort Worth, \$100; lot 2, bull, J. A. Hovenkamp, Keller, \$100; lot 3, bull, J. J. Kroussman, Snyder, \$170; lot 4, Campbell Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$225; lot 5, bull, C. W. Merchants, Abilene, \$300; lot 6, J. A. and M. W. Hovenkamp, Keller, Tex., \$410; lot 7, bull, Sol Mayer, Fort Worth, \$225; lot 8, bull, J. W. Randy, Sweetwater, Tex., \$145; lot 9, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$175; lot 10, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$200; lot 11, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$270; lot 12, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$275; lot 13, cow, K. H. Faulkner, Granbury, Tex., \$225; lot 14, cow, Dr. Fulton, Atoka, I. T., \$190; lot 15, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$225; lot 17, cow, Sol Mayer, Fort Worth, \$410; lot 18, Herman Specht, Iowa Park, \$150; lot 19, cow, Lee Bros., San Angelo, \$405; lot 20, D. M. Cason, Larasa, Ark., \$180; lot 21, cow, H. Specht, Iowa Park, \$400; lot 22, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$300; lot 23, Dr. Fulton, Atoka, I. T., \$350; lot 24, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$300; lot 25, cow, C. F. Whitley, Keller, Tex., \$225; lot 26, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$235; lot 27, cow, Dr. Fulton, Atoka, I. T., \$315; lot 28, M. J. Leach, Albany, Tex., \$300; lot 29, cow, H. Specht, Iowa Park, \$230; lot 30, cow, H. Specht, Iowa Park, \$155; lot 31, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$250; lot 32, cow, Tuscon ranch, Decker, Tex., \$205; lot 33, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$160; lot 34, cow, Tuscon ranch, Decker, Tex., \$205; lot 35, cow, H. Herron, Albany, Tex., \$225; lot 36, cow, D. M. Cason, Lavaca, Ark., \$210; lot 37, cow, Herman Specht, Iowa Park, \$370; lot 38, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$150; lot 39, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$150; lot 40, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$160; lot 41, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$200; lot 42, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$225; lot 43, cow, W. G. Low, Brownwood, \$175; lot 44, cow, Dr. Fulton, Atoka, I. T., \$140; lot 45, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$230; lot 46, cow, H. Specht, Iowa Park, \$200; lot 47, cow, H. Specht, Iowa Park, \$200; lot 48, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$300; lot 49, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$200; lot 50, cow, M. J. Leach, Albany, Tex., \$255; lot 51, cow, H. Specht, Iowa Park, \$255.

Five of the animals brought upwards of \$500 each. The most notable sale was of lot 6, the bull, Sleigh, named in fact for the naval hero, Admiral Winfield Scott Schley. The great bull, calved Nov. 8, 1899, won second in class and first below the quarantine line at Fort Worth fat stock show in 1901; second in class and at head of second prize stock herd at Fort Worth fat stock show in 1902; second in class and third in sweepstakes at Dallas fair, 1902, and first in class and first in sweepstakes for best bull of any age at San Antonio fair, 1902. Messrs. Hovenkamp, who paid \$1410 for him, think their investment a good one.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

The Cherokee land office division of the Daves commission has gone to Vinita, where they will open for business Jan. 1.

The cattlemen of the Chickasaw Nation must either pay the tribal tax or suffer them to be drawn from the Territory. They applied to Judge, Townsend for an injunction against the Indian police, and after a ten days' argument at Ardmore, during which both sides were given a hearing, the judge refused to grant the petition. The supreme court of the District of Columbia has recently rendered a similar decision against the cattlemen of the Choctaw Nation.

A dispatch from Vinita, I. T., of Dec. 30, says: The Cherokee land office has arrived here from Muskogee. A cartload of books, stationery and office supplies came in yesterday and P. G. Reuter, chief clerk of the land office, has arrived with a force of thirty-five clerks, draughtsmen, stenographers and other office help. The land office will open next Thursday, when the largest crowd ever seen in Vinita will be in front of the land office building for the purpose of filing on the Cherokee land. The boarding houses are already taxed to their fullest capacity and Vinita is now confronted with the problem of how to take care of the people that are to be in her limits during the next four months. At the land office next Thursday morning tickets will be given out to those who appear first and allotments will be made to the holders of tickets in the order that they appear and each will have to take his turn. It is anticipated that tickets for two months' business will be called for on the first day.

WITH THE BREEDERS.

CARD OF THANKS TO THE HEREFORD BREEDERS.

To my many friends in Texas and out of it who so loyally rallied to my relief by attending my auction sale on Dec. 22, and bid so liberally upon my little offering, I wish to express my sincere, heartfelt thanks.

They stood by me like men who actually enjoyed what they were doing. And in this way, and many others, showed their friendship and sympathy to such an extent that it is utterly impossible for me to express my appreciation of so much generous kindness.

And I wish them to understand that I regard each and every man who contributed to the success of my sale as holding me under especial obligation which I shall always be glad to return should opportunity offer.

JNO. R. LEWIS.

THE JOHN R. LEWIS SALE.

The John R. Lewis sale, which took place at the Fort Worth stockyards Dec. 22, was a success in every way. The cattle, their buyers, and prices paid were as follows:

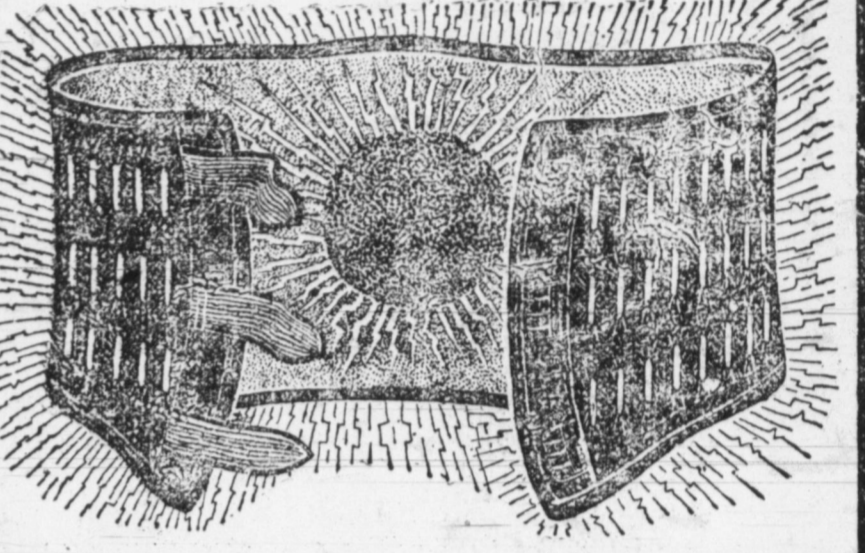
Lot 1, bull, Sol Mayer, Fort Worth, \$100; lot 2, bull, J. A. Hovenkamp, Keller, \$100; lot 3, bull, J. J. Kroussman, Snyder, \$170; lot 4, Campbell Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$225; lot 5, bull, C. W. Merchants, Abilene, \$300; lot 6, J. A. and M. W. Hovenkamp, Keller, Tex., \$410; lot 7, bull, Sol Mayer, Fort Worth, \$225; lot 8, bull, J. W. Randy, Sweetwater, Tex., \$145; lot 9, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$175; lot 10, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$200; lot 11, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$270; lot 12, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$275; lot 13, cow, K. H. Faulkner, Granbury, Tex., \$225; lot 14, cow, Dr. Fulton, Atoka, I. T., \$190; lot 15, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$225; lot 17, cow, Sol Mayer, Fort Worth, \$410; lot 18, Herman Specht, Iowa Park, \$150; lot 19, cow, Lee Bros., San Angelo, \$405; lot 20, D. M. Cason, Larasa, Ark., \$180; lot 21, cow, H. Specht, Iowa Park, \$400; lot 22, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$300; lot 23, Dr. Fulton, Atoka, I. T., \$350; lot 24, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$300; lot 25, cow, C. F. Whitley, Keller, Tex., \$225; lot 26, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$235; lot 27, cow, Dr. Fulton, Atoka, I. T., \$315; lot 28, M. J. Leach, Albany, Tex., \$300; lot 29, cow, H. Specht, Iowa Park, \$230; lot 30, cow, H. Specht, Iowa Park, \$155; lot 31, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$250; lot 32, cow, Tuscon ranch, Decker, Tex., \$205; lot 33, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$160; lot 34, cow, Tuscon ranch, Decker, Tex., \$205; lot 35, cow, H. Herron, Albany, Tex., \$225; lot 36, cow, D. M. Cason, Lavaca, Ark., \$210; lot 37, cow, Herman Specht, Iowa Park, \$370; lot 38, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$150; lot 39, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$150; lot 40, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$160; lot 41, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$200; lot 42, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$225; lot 43, cow, W. G. Low, Brownwood, \$175; lot 44, cow, Dr. Fulton, Atoka, I. T., \$140; lot 45, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$230; lot 46, cow, H. Specht, Iowa Park, \$200; lot 47, cow, H. Specht, Iowa Park, \$200; lot 48, cow, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$300; lot 49, C. Russell, Bennett, I. T., \$200; lot 50, cow, M. J. Leach, Albany, Tex., \$255; lot 51, cow, H. Specht, Iowa Park, \$255.

Five of the animals brought upwards of \$500 each. The most notable sale was of lot 6, the bull, Sleigh, named in fact for the naval hero, Admiral Winfield Scott Schley. The great bull, calved Nov. 8, 1899, won second in class and first below the quarantine line at Fort Worth fat stock show in 1901; second in class and at head of second prize stock herd at Fort Worth fat stock show in 1902; second in class and third in sweepstakes at Dallas fair, 1902, and first in class and first in sweepstakes for best bull of any age at San Antonio fair, 1902. Messrs. Hovenkamp, who paid \$1410 for him, think their investment a good one.

Free Magno Appliance

FOR WEAK MEN

Nature's Remedy—A New and Successful Treatment for Weak Men—Young Men, Middle-Aged Men, Old Men, if You Really Want to be Cured, Now is Your Opportunity.



No burning—no blistering—no skin poisoning. Even the very worst cases find a cure under our wonderful MAGNO-MEDICINAL TREATMENT. All diseases that affect the nervous system, or caused by impurity of the blood, are speedily and permanently cured.

For the purpose of popularizing my wonderful MAGNO-ELECTRO treatment, I am going to send to each sufferer who writes to me at once my NEW MAGNO APPLIANCE absolutely without any cost. FREE AS THE AIR YOU BREATHE. All I ask in return is that you recommend my appliance to your friends and neighbors when you are cured.

Are you strong, vigorous, manly man? If not, write for my ELECTRO-MAGNO APPLIANCE today. Send your name and full particulars of your case. It matters not what you have tried, how many bells you have worn without relief, my new method will cure you.

Why suffer from WASTED VITALITY or any form of NERVOUS ORGANIC DISEASES when my MAGNO-ELECTRO APPLIANCE will restore the declining forces to the strength and vigor of robust manhood. Cures permanently all NERVOUS and SEXUAL DISEASES—LIVER, KIDNEY and STOMACH TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM, VARICOCELE, CATARRH of the BLADDER, INFLAMMATION of PROSTATE GLAND, Spermatorrhea, Nervous Debility, Nocturnal Emissions, Losses, Drains of any description, Weak Back, Skin Diseases, Blood Poison, Neglected or Badly Treated Cases of Gleet, Stricture, Pain in Back, Constipation, Lack of Nerve, Force and Vigor, Sexual Exhaustion, General Debility, Urinary Obstacles, Insomnia, (Sleeplessness), Throat Troubles, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Pits, Neurogia, Indigestion, Weakness, Sciatica, Varicocele and Headache.

My wonderful MAGNO-ELECTRO APPLIANCE has astonished the world. Thousands of sufferers have already been cured, why not you? No tedious waiting for renewed health and strength. My appliance cures quickly and, what is more, you stay cured. Remember, DON'T SEND ANY MONEY.

Write today and I will send the appliance absolutely free of cost.

Address PROF. J. S. BEECH
Department 169 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO.

STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.
A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN.

Sarnol Fluid Cattle Dip

KILL TICKS WITHOUT INJURING THE CATTLE.

Officially tried at Quanah, Texas, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. The dip was found to be safe and allowed to cross the quarantine line. Dipped at Quanah, one thousand head of cattle from Messrs. J. T. Spears, D. D. Swearingen, M. M. Hankins, Dr. C. H. Hodges and Mr. Ledbetter to whom can be asked reference.

QUANAH, TEXAS, Dec. 5th, 1902.—This is to certify that I have used the Sarnol Fluid Dip on 400 head of mixed cattle. Dipped them Nov. 10th. Have examined them three different times, the last time today. I can find no ticks. The dip does not injure the cattle in the least and I cheerfully recommend it. J. T. SPEARS.

QUANAH, TEXAS, Dec. 5th, 1902.—This is to certify that I dipped on Nov. 16 and 17, 1902, (114) one hundred and fourteen head of steers and cows in the Sarnol Fluid at a ratio of one part of dip to ninety parts of water. The dipping did not injure the cattle, the effect was as if driven through a pond of water. The second day after dipping we had continuous rain for three or four days, the cattle were exposed to the rain. The cattle were tick-y, and ten days after dipping were inspected and found free of ticks. DR. C. H. HODGES.

J. B. GOODLETT, Sole Agt., Quanah, Texas.

This Market now uses from 300 to 400 Fat Cattle Daily

Remember: OUR SERVICE THE BEST.

START RIGHT—Send us your first shipment. We will help YOU KEEP RIGHT.



TONIC STOCK SALT,

SUREST SAFEST AND BEST.

CONTAINS NO NUTRIOUS CHEMICALS. PURIFIES THE BLOOD, REGULATES THE POWERS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS. EXPELS WORMS AND GRUBS. KEEPS CATTLE FREE FROM TICKS. A SIMPLE VEGETABLE AND SALT LINE COMPOUND. IT PRODUCES BONE, MUSCLE AND FLESH, AND INSURES PERFECT DIGESTION.

PACKED IN 5, 10, 25, 50 AND 100 LB. BAGS. IT HAS MERIT AND DOES THE BUSINESS. INDISPENSABLE TO GROWING CATTLE. FOR RANGE ANIMALS AND FEEDERS IT HAS NO EQUAL. MAKES A PERFECT MEAT FOR THE ANIMAL. YOUR DEALER HANDLES IT. ASK FOR IT.

FOR HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP. MANUFACTURED BY THE INLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.