

Now is the Time

To subscribe for the Journal and upon the most liberal offer that will ever be made. It is the leading paper of its class in the Southwest.

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

VOL. XXIII, No. 31. Established 1880.

DALLAS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, OCTOBER 28, 1902

SAN ANTONIO

We Call Attention

To the advertisement on fourth page for Charter Members of the American Society of Equity now being organized in the United States and Canada.

Dress Goods Excellence

Our fall Dress Goods business has been very satisfactory, though as the new fall materials arrive we take pleasure in announcing the fact. The past week has brought to us new novelty and self designed imported robes, somewhat delayed in delivery, hence the low price—worth about twice the amount asked.

- \$22.50
- \$1.25
- \$1.00
- 95c
- 85c
- 38c
- 65c
- 38c
- \$1.00
- 75c
- 65c
- 50c

Send For Samples.

Our New Fall Catalogue Of 112 beautifully illustrated pages is mailed free to all out of town folks who desire it.

SANGER BROS. DALLAS, TEXAS.

FIRST COMBINATION SALE Of Registered Red Polled Cattle

By L. K. Haseltine and other Missouri breeders. We will offer at Auction at the Fort Worth Stock Yards, on December 4, 1902, two car loads of Bulls and Heifers, 6 to 16 months old, cash sale. Address

L. K. HASELTINE, Dorchester, Mo., For catalogue.

L. K. HASELTINE and Others.

Red Polled Cattle RIVER VIEW HERD.

For the next thirty days I will offer 30 head of choice registered young stock delivered to one party; fully guaranteed, for \$100.00 per head. Good young bulls and females for sale at all times.

Write for information.

C. W. FARR, Maquoketa, Iowa.

PURE BRED BULLS FROM THE S. M. S. HERD

200 head Prime White Face Breeding Bulls, unregistered Pure Blood, are offered for Fall, Winter and Spring delivery. These bulls have large frames, good bone and will make strong sires, qualified to go in to any herd, no matter how well graded.

SWENSON BROTHERS, Stamford, Jones County, Texas. Correspondence solicited. Choice breeding heifers always for sale.

COMBINATION CATTLE SALE

In New Sale Pavillion of Ft. Worth Stock Yards on NOVEMBER 13th AND 14th.

75 HEAD

Registered Short Horn Cattle

FURNISHED BY

- J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, Tex.
- J. W. Burgess Co., " "
- Chas. Maloney, Haslet, Tex.
- J. T. Day, Rhomb, Tex.
- L. B. Brown, Smithfield, Tex.
- J. E. Brown, Granbury, Tex.
- H. C. Holloway, Fort Worth, Tex.

Sale of Short Horn Cattle will take place promptly at 10 o'clock, Nov. 13.

75 HEAD

Registered Hereford Cattle

FURNISHED BY

- B. C. Rhomb, Fort Worth, Tex.
- R. H. McNatt, " "
- W. S. Ikard, Henrietta, Tex.
- W. H. Myers, Blue Grove, Tex.
- J. A. Lewis, Sweetwater, Tex.
- M. W. Hovenkamp, Keller, Tex.
- Ellis Richardson, Eastland County, Campbell Russell, Bennett, I. T. Wangerman & Kruger.
- Ed R. Bell, Sulphur Springs.
- C. W. Martin, Decatur, Tex.
- J. B. Sallier, Jonah, Tex.

Sale of Hereford Cattle will take place promptly at 10 o'clock, Nov. 14.

For catalogue of Short Horn Sale write

J. F. HOVENKAMP, Ft. Worth, Tex.

For catalogue of Hereford Sale write

W. H. MYERS, Blue Grove, Tex.

STOCK FOR CUBA.

TEXT OF THE NEW REPUBLIC'S LAWS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

Minister H. Q. Siquiera transmits from Havana translation of the law in regard to the importation of cattle, as finally passed. The text follows: Department of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce:

Be it known by these presents that the congress has voted, and I, Tomas Estrada Palma, constitutional president of the Republic of Cuba, have sanctioned the following law:

Article 1. The following schedule will govern for the collection of tariff duties on cattle, horses and sheep imported into this island, through any of the ports of entry, and such others as the executive may deem advisable to create: Ewes, free; cows (suitable for milking) and calves, free; goats, with their calves, free; Jersey, Guernsey, Devonshire, Durham, Hereford, Porto Rican and Argentine Republic bulls, provided they are duly proven to be such, free.

Art. 2. Yearlings will pay per head, \$1; Florida male cattle, fat—fat being understood as exceeding 500 pounds (227 kilograms) in weight—will pay per head, \$5; Honduras male cattle, fat—fat being understood as exceeding 600 pounds (272 kilograms) in weight—will pay per head, \$6; Mexican male cattle fat—fat being understood as exceeding 700 pounds (317 kilograms) in weight—will pay per head, \$7; Venezuela and Colombian male cattle, or those of other countries than those mentioned, fat—fat being understood as exceeding 800 pounds (363 kilograms) in weight—will pay per head, \$8; lean cattle—that is, such cattle as do not weigh as much as the weights specified, according to the place from where they come—will pay per head, \$2.

Art. 3. No lean cattle will be slaughtered until at least three months after their landing. To this end they will be branded on entering the island's ports with an iron or brand indicating the date of importation and that they are for pasture. Before any of the cattle bearing the brand referred to can be slaughtered it must be proven in the manner which may be established that they have been in pasture for the period of three months referred to.

Art. 4. The slaughter of female cattle is prohibited, such as may be useless for breeding, and properly proven to be so, excepted.

Art. 5. Stallions whose height exceeds that established (150 centimeters, or 59 inches, measured by rule), and jackasses whose height exceeds 130 centimeters, or 51 inches (measured in the same manner), will enter free of duty.

Art. 6. Mares suitable for breeding will pay per head, \$3; mares not comprised in the preceding case will pay per head, \$15; geldings whose height exceeds that referred to will pay per head, \$15; geldings of lesser height will pay per head, \$7; she mules whose height exceeds that established will pay per head, \$10; she mules of lesser height will pay per head, \$5.

Art. 7. The exportation of cattle is prohibited.

Art. 8. Neither the state, the province nor the municipality will establish direct taxes or consumption taxes on the products of our cattle industry without establishing the same taxes in like form and amount on the products of the foreign cattle industry. In whatever manner, meat, national or foreign, is placed on the market, it will be considered as one single product for the purpose of levying the taxes previously cited.

Art. 9. Barbed wire and staples used in building fences are exempted from the payment of tariff duties.

Art. 10. This law will take effect ten days after its publication in the Gazette.

Art. 11. The government will issue the orders, decrees and regulations for the carrying out of this law.

Art. 12. Such former rulings as are contrary to the provisions of this law are revoked; therefore, I command its obedience and enforcements in its entirety.

Given at the palace of the president, in Havana, on Sept. 15, 1902.
T. ESTRADA PALMA.
MAUVAL DIAZ, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce.

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.

"CREEPS" IN CATTLE.

A Disease that Demands the Investigation of a Veterinarian.

This discovery is said to be prevalent in many parts of the state, and is attracting the close attention of cattlemen. In response to an appeal from R. H. Harris of San Angelo to H. P. R. J. Kleburg, chairman state sanitary commission, for an investigation of the disease in that country, Federal Inspector Jas. W. Parker and State Veterinarian W. A. Wright have visited that city. As regards their investigation, the Standard says: The two officials were driven out to

the Door Key ranch, where a couple of afflicted animals were slaughtered and the carcasses subjected to a post-mortem examination. On return to the city they stated that the results of the examination were by no means conclusive, owing to the fact that large quantities of stomach worms were found to be present in each case, and that these parasites might easily have created the condition which resulted in "creeps." These gentlemen advise the cattlemen of this section to join issues and secure the services of a first-class private veterinarian for a term of from 30 to 60 days, in order that a full investigation of the disease may be made. "No one, they say, no matter how competent he may be, can determine anything definite concerning the troubler in less time than this.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING.

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

QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION. The quarantine proclamation of the governor has been given out. It will be in force for the year beginning Nov. 1 next. One of the principal points of interest is that pertaining to the time cattle can be taken across the quarantine. On this point the proclamation reads:

From Nov. 1, 1902, to Dec. 31, 1902, inclusive, cattle may be crossed over said line, provided they have been inspected by a duly authorized inspector of this (referring to the state sanitary board) commission and found by such inspector to be free from ticks and fever."

This is understood as applying only to shipments within the state of Texas. The order of the federal government, which will regulate interstate shipments has not been issued as yet. It has been announced at the stock yards that on account of the unsettled conditions at the union stock yards, due to the extensive building operations, there were only sufficient pens in the present southern cattle yards for the use of the market cattle and through-cattle shipments and that it is not likely that any pens can be set aside for the use of inspected cattle until the new yards are opened. These will be put in shape as soon as possible perhaps.

GROVE'S BLACK ROOT LIVER PILLS

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price, 50 cents.

A GOAT BANQUET.

The Frisco Livestock company, which is soon to establish an Angora goat ranch near Cuba, Mo., will give a banquet at the Planters hotel in St. Louis the evening of Oct. 29. Nearly all the viands to be served at the banquet will be from the goat. The first course will be goat soup, the entire will be a fricasee of goat, with mushrooms; the heavy roast will be a haunch of goat and the ice cream and cheese will be made from goat's milk.

The purpose of the banquet is to practically demonstrate that goat meat is quite as tender and palatable as mutton," said A. B. Hult, one of the movers of the enterprise. "The number of goats slaughtered yearly for market is on the increase. The meat brings about the same price as mutton, and is similar in taste."

The goats for the farm are to be imported from Mexico. About 8000 acres have been secured near Cuba, and shelters and other necessary structures have been erected. The first shipment of goats is expected next month. Mr. Hult says that nearly 50,000 Angoras have been contracted for. The banquet will be attended by stockholders in the company and other persons interested in the enterprise.

The Best Prescription for Malaria, Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chili Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, No pay. Price 50c.

A TEXAS STEER.

Texas used to be looked upon as a creature with horns, and were given a very wide berth in the East. He is not so regarded now, but the steer still holds the boards as a terrorizer. At Chicago last week, says a telegram, for attempting to stop a wild Texas steer which had escaped from its corral at the Union stock yards, Frank Haberto probably will lose his life. After rushing madly from the yards where it had caused a stampede among the cattle, the steer turned west into Thirty-fourth street, Hoberto was kicked in the head by the maddened beast, which then rolled its victim about in the street, goring him in the side. The physicians do not expect his recovery. In its furious run the animal also injured Mrs. Helen Higgins, Peter Seiger and Jennie Pine. Policemen shot the steer after it had been lassoed at Ashland avenue and Bubly Creek.

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.

The Orange tribe of the Cherokee nation will have another meeting on Nov. 1 with the view of petitioning congress for allotment of their lands. It is said their full blood governor, James Whiteheart, is opposed to the measure.

BIG INTERNATIONAL FAIR

MORE AND BETTER LIVE STOCK THAN EVER BEFORE CAME TOGETHER IN THE SOUTHWEST.

San Antonio, Oct. 26.

Editor Journal: Last issue of the Journal told of the auspicious opening of the big international fair, which is now pronounced by the cosmopolitan throngs as the greatest fair of the Southwest; of the miniature world of art and industry there displayed; of the amusements and attractions of the grounds; of the racing and the roping contest features; of the agricultural exhibits, equal to those of any state; of the colossal aggregation of live stock—the greatest ever assembled in the Southwest of pure breeds—

But to view and to speak of these great herds of this great state is the special purpose of this scribble here now. There were here large entries, as before noted, of all the great pure bred cattle breeds, including the herds of the most methodical and progressive breeders of Texas. It has been termed a "Battle of Breeders."

SHORTHORNS. This great breed was boldly in evidence and old breeders and judges say they never saw a superior herd of Shorthorns. The exhibits of J. F. Hovenkamp, and J. W. Burgess Co., Fort Worth, and J. F. Green & Co., Encinal, were ranked first among the winners. Others were Dave Harrel of Austin, J. F. Day of Rhomb, Mann Bros of Waco, and J. W. Carey of Indian Territory. This breed held the boards Monday, and the following were the prize winners, Judge Ikard's decision being accepted with grace:

BEST BULL 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER, PRIZES \$25, \$15 AND \$10: J. W. Burgess Co., Fort Worth, first; J. F. Day, Rhomb, second; J. F. Green & Co., Encinal, third.

BEST BULL 2 YEARS OLD AND UNDER 3, PRIZES \$20, \$10 AND \$5: J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, first; J. F. Day, Rhomb, second; Howard Mann & Bro., Waco, third.

BEST HEIFER 1 YEAR OLD AND UNDER 2, PRIZES \$20, \$10 AND \$5: J. F. Green & Co., Encinal, first; David Harrel, Austin, second; J. W. Carey, Armstrong, I. T., third.

BEST HEIFER 2 YEARS OLD AND UNDER 3, PRIZES \$20, \$10 AND \$5: J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, first; J. F. Green & Co., Encinal, third.

BEST HEIFER 1 YEAR OLD AND UNDER 2, PRIZES \$15, \$10 AND \$5: J. W. Burgess Co., Fort Worth, first; J. W. Carey, Armstrong, I. T., second; J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, third.

BEST HEIFER 1 YEAR OLD AND UNDER 2, PRIZES \$15, \$10 AND \$5: J. W. Burgess Co., Fort Worth, first; J. W. Carey, Armstrong, I. T., second; J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, third.

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HEREFORDS—FEMALES.

Cow, 3 years and over—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first and third; B. C. Rhomb, second, fourth and fifth. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first and third; B. C. Rhomb, second, fourth and fifth. Heifer, 1 year and under 2—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first, fourth and fifth; B. C. Rhomb, second and fifth. Heifer calf under 1 year—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first and second; B. C. Rhomb, third; J. R. Lewis, fourth; Lee Bros, fifth.

HEREFORDS—SWEEPSTAKES. Bull, any age—J. R. Lewis, first; B. C. Rhomb, second and fifth; W. S. and J. B. Ikard, third and fourth. Cow, any age—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first, second and third; B. C. Rhomb, fourth and fifth.

HEREFORDS—HEIFER. Bull and four females—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first and third; B. C. Rhomb, second and fourth; J. R. Lewis, fifth. Four get of 1 bull—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first and second; B. C. Rhomb, third and fourth; J. R. Lewis, fifth.

Young herd, 1 bull and 4 females all under 2 years—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first and third; B. C. Rhomb, second; J. R. Lewis, fourth. Two, product of one cow—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first and third; J. R. Lewis, second; B. C. Rhomb, fourth. Pair, 1 bull and 1 heifer under 1 year—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first and second; B. C. Rhomb, third and fourth; J. R. Lewis, fifth.

Two, product of one cow—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first and third; J. R. Lewis, second; B. C. Rhomb, fourth. Pair, 1 bull and 1 heifer under 1 year—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first and second; B. C. Rhomb, third and fourth; J. R. Lewis, fifth.

Pair, 1 bull and 1 heifer under 6 months—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first; J. R. Lewis, second; Lee Bros, third. Note—Third and fourth prizes on best two products of one cow, best bull and heifer under 1 year, and best bull and fifth prizes on all other classes of Herefords will be paid by the Texas Hereford association.

HOLSTEINS. This fascinating breed of great milkers and butter producers were represented in the herds of H. J. Heinen of Comfort and A. F. Hardie of Dallas, A. C. Goodell, of La Grange, acting as judge. The awards were as follows:

HOLSTEINS—MALES. Bull, 3 years and over—A. F. Hardie, Dallas, first; H. J. Heinen, Comfort, second. Bull, 2 years and under 3—H. J. Heinen, first; only one entry. Bull, 1 year and under 2—A. F. Hardie, first and second; H. J. Heinen, third. Bull calf under 1 year—A. F. Hardie, first and third; H. J. Heinen, second.

HOLSTEINS—FEMALES. Cow, 3 years and over—A. F. Hardie, second and third; A. F. Hardie, second. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—A. F. Hardie, first; H. J. Heinen, second and third. Heifer, 1 year and under 2—H. J. Heinen, first; A. F. Hardie, second and third. Heifer calf under 1 year—H. J. Heinen, first and third; A. F. Hardie, second.

Cow, 3 years and over, prizes \$25, \$15 and \$10—Burroak Jersey Farm, first; J. O. Terrell & Sons, second; Sam C. Bell, third. Heifer, 2 years and under 3, prizes \$20, \$10 and \$5—Alex Von Rosenberg, La Grange, first; J. O. Terrell & Sons, second; Burroak Jersey Farm, third. Bull calf under 1 year, prizes \$15, \$10 and \$5—J. O. Terrell & Sons, first; Burroak Jersey Farm, second; J. O. Terrell & Sons, third.

Heifer calf under 1 year, prizes \$7, \$5 and \$2.50—Burroak Jersey Farm, first; J. O. Terrell, second; Burroak Jersey Farm, third. Two, product of 1 cow—H. J. Heinen, first; A. F. Hardie, second. Pair, 1 bull and 1 heifer under 1 year—A. F. Hardie, first; only one entry. Pair, 1 bull and 1 heifer under 6 months—H. J. Heinen, first; A. F. Hardie, second.

Two, product of 1 cow—H. J. Heinen, first; A. F. Hardie, second. Pair, 1 bull and 1 heifer under 1 year—A. F. Hardie, first; only one entry. Pair, 1 bull and 1 heifer under 6 months—H. J. Heinen, first; A. F. Hardie, second.

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RED POLLED—MALES.

Bull, 3 years and over, prizes \$25, \$15 and \$10—W. R. Clifton, Waco, first; J. L. & J. R. Jennings, Martindale, second; J. H. Jennings, Martindale, third. Bull, 2 years and under 3, prizes \$20, \$10 and \$5—W. R. Clifton, Waco, first; only one entry. Bull, 1 year and under 2, prizes \$20, \$10 and \$5—W. R. Clifton first; J. H. Jennings, second; Harry Landa, New Braunfels, third.

RED POLLED—FEMALES. Cow, 3 years and over, prizes \$25, \$15 and \$10—W. R. Clifton first; H. Landa second; W. R. Clifton, third. Heifer, 2 years and under 3, prizes \$20, \$10 and \$5—Harry Landa, first; W. R. Clifton, second; Harry Landa, third. Heifer, 1 year and under 2, prizes \$15, \$10 and \$5—W. R. Clifton first; only one entry. Heifer calf, under 1 year, prizes \$7.50, \$5 and \$2.50—Harry Landa, first; W. R. Clifton, second and third.

RED POLLED—SWEEPSTAKES. Bull, any age, prizes \$30, \$20 and \$10—W. R. Clifton, first; J. H. & J. R. Jennings, second; W. R. Clifton, third. Cow, any age, prizes \$30, \$20 and \$10—W. R. Clifton, first; H. Landa, second; W. R. Clifton, third.

Pair, 1 bull and 1 heifer under 6 months—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first; J. R. Lewis, second; Lee Bros, third. Note—Third and fourth prizes on best two products of one cow, best bull and heifer under 1 year, and best bull and fifth prizes on all other classes of Herefords will be paid by the Texas Hereford association.

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THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO.
 STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
 A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN, Prompt Returns.
THE DUNN COMMISSION CO.
 Live Stock Commission Merchants
 P. O. Box 422. HOUSTON, TEX. Telephone 624
 Advice furnished by mail or telegraph free.

LYKES BROS.,
 Live Stock Commission Merchants
 P. O. Box 788. HOUSTON, TEX. Telephone 624
 Cable Address, Lykes. Mercedes 32, Havana, Cuba.
 Buy and sell all kinds of live stock on commission; also pasture lands in Cuba.
 Correspondence Solicited. Reference—St. Paul Bank, Tampa, Fla.

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 By using "BLACKLEGINE," which is our well-known Blackleg Vaccine ready for use, and applied with an instrument that costs only 50c.
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FARM.
HIG APPLE CROP.—The apple crop throughout the country this year, according to the estimate of the correspondent of the New England Homestead, will be 42,000,000 barrels, against 27,000,000 in 1901. In the older established orchard sections in the middle and Eastern states the increase over last year's failure is very pronounced. In the central West there are also sharp gains, while in the Southwest a territory last year favored by exceptionally good yields, the crop this season is unusually deficient. As for quality, this is far from satisfactory in the central and Western states, and in New England it is very much better.

PREPARATION FOR FALL GRAIN.
 The soil should be well plowed and tilled. The plowing should not be deep, unless a sod is turned down. Heavy soils are not to be plowed deeply, but if hard pan is within easy reach a subsoil plow should be used. For fall grain, the raw under-soil should not be brought to the surface. The tilling, usually a matter of rough harrowing to thoroughly pulverize the soil, is fully as important as the plowing. Clayey soils cannot be tilled if wet; they will puddle and prevent the seed from germinating.

FARM CURED MEATS.—H. W. M. Afee, a Topeka, Kansas, farmer, who is credited with having splendid home-cured meats, gives the following methods for preserving home meats:
 I kill my hogs early in the morning and let them hang till after dinner, then cut them up. As fast as I cut the hams and shoulders up I salt them well, and lay them out on boards to cool. I leave them there about forty-eight hours, then commence packing in a large tank or barrels. Put hams in first, skin side down, pack in tight. The shoulders go in next and the side meat on top. Weight down with large rocks, and then you are ready for the brine. Use about 80 pounds of salt, 4 ounces of saltpeter, and 6 pounds of brown sugar to 1000 pounds of meat. Take what water you think you will need to cover the meat, put in the salt and saltpeter, and bring to a boiling heat, skim, and then let it cool before putting over the meat. Let the meat remain in the brine about three weeks, then hang in the smokehouse. Let it hang two or three days before building smoke under it. Use hickory wood for smoking. Smoke till the rind has a light chestnut color. My smokehouse is 8 by 10 feet on the ground by 8 feet high, boarded up and down, double thickness, with heavy building paper between, and battened over the cracks. I have a furnace 8 feet away from the building. It is 2 feet wide, 4 feet long, 2 feet high, arched all over. It is built of brick, with 4-inch tiling running from the furnace to the smokehouse and coming up through the floor about the middle of the building, using an elbow of the same material. I have my building paved with brick laid on sand, so it is safe from mice and rats. After I get through smoking I lay a heavy stone over the pipe to keep mice from coming up. I use old gas or water pipes to hang the meat on, as they never get worm eaten or rotten and let the meat down. The house is very dark. I never take my meat down till ready to use it. I always let it hang during the summer till used. It will keep good most any length of time you wish to leave it there.

Now, as to dry salt. To each green ham of 18 to 20 lbs., 1 dessertspoonful of brown sugar, applied well to the fleshy side of the ham, and about the hock; cover the fleshy side with fine salt, half an inch thick, and pack away in tubs to remain four or five weeks, according to size. Before smoking, rub off any salt that remains on the meat and then cover with ground pepper about the bone and hock. Hang up and drain twenty-four to thirty-six hours before smoking. Smoke the same as we did the brine meat. I never cover my meat. Now you have meat fit for a king.

WOMEN AS FARM HANDS.—John M. Shea, of Chicago, in speaking of "the labor problem from the farmer's standpoint," at the Farmers' National congress at Macon, Ga., recently, said in part:
 "One of the most annoying, difficult and vital problems of farming is to get a sufficient supply of good labor. Farmers could hardly pay higher wages. But to a small degree is a question of more wages. The loneliness of farm life that has been so powerful in taking farmer boys from the farm and in keeping city laborers from it is fast passing away before rural free delivery, the farm telephone and the country trolley line. If by the education and a proper appreciation of our calling the introduction of business methods, we put farming on the same plane as other business enterprises, we can command for it our rightful share of the faithful, intelligent labor that now goes to railroading, manufacturing and merchandising. This will come to pass all the sooner, because the future will see many women farmers. It is already fashionable for girls to be strong and muscular and athletic and unburned. In farmwork on the up-to-date farm requires intelligence and dexterity and application rather than muscular strength. Very much of farm work is no more tiring on the muscles than operating a typewriter; it is much less wearing on the nervous system, and it is certainly much more healthful. Women has taken man's place to a large extent in the school-room, the store, the office, even the pulpit and the courts; why not on the farm? The past harvest quite a number of women worked in the fields and liked it. There are now some very successful women farmers. The farmer's daughter may indeed prefer seeing his hammer helping him in the field, operating the mower or the harvester or Mayrake or corn planter than tempting fate amid the artificial, unwholesome and dangerous conditions of the city.

A very good way to equalize the labor supply of the city and country would be to equalize taxation, and also the expenditure of taxes. The big public building and the tax dodger are characteristic of the city and not of the farm. In time, and perhaps not long, cheap transportation between city and farm, as by trolley lines, will bring to labor on our farms those that must have the glitter and excitement of the city in their lives. We expend nine-tenths of our energy in making laws and one-tenth in enforcing them. We must reverse that for a time. We have too many laws and too little regard for them. Our hope lies in fewer laws, only wise laws, and those relentlessly executed."

COAL STRIKE RESULTS IN NEW FUEL DISCOVERY.—The coal strike has attracted a great deal of attention to the peat bogs in Wisconsin, and developed the fact that for a year or two a genius at Whitewater has been experimenting with a process which is claimed to be about perfected for the production of an article of commerce in the shape of peat that will eventually take the place of anthracite coal, says a Milwaukee report. He is said to be able, with machinery he has invented, to produce 20,000 tons of peat per day in compact form, and to take the place of egg and the larger sizes of coal used in stoves and furnaces, and that the new product has the advantage of coal for the reason that it produces neither smoke, dirt nor gases, and that a stove or furnace fitted with it will make a red-hot fire twice as long as coal.

There are several hundred millions of tons of peat in Wisconsin, in Walworth, Fond du Lac, Douglas and other counties. The Whitewater plant is said to be about ready to go into active business of supplying prepared peat, and a number of business men of Milwaukee have interested themselves in the project of supplying customers providing the strike continues, and may do so anyway. I. L. Gault of Fond du Lac has made plans to establish a plant in that city, with a capacity of several hundred tons per week. The supply of raw peat will be secured from the marshes west of Fond du Lac, where it is found over thirty feet deep, and acres in extent. The plant will cost about \$20,000.

The second peat factory will be built by the Moser Stone and Lime company. This company was recently incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 for the purpose of developing a limestone quarry south of Fond du Lac. A few days ago, when a closer inspection was made of the property, it was found that about ten acres of the land is covered with fine beds. The company will build a factory with the necessary machinery. The incorporators of the company are A. F. Moser, W. C. Cornell and T. L. Doyle.

Twenty years ago, W. H. Newton discovered the peat beds near Superior, and conceived the idea of using the supply of peat for fuel. About the same time he invented a hydraulic dredge, and it was his idea to cut a small canal in the beds large enough to float a dredge and to throw it into bins and allow it to dry. After drying, it was to be cut into pieces of the proper length. Newton was accidentally killed before his scheme could be tried. It is now proposed by a number of superior capitalists to develop the plan, owing to the scarcity of fuel.

The Whitewater man, however, has clearly outstripped every one else, it is said, in the matter of preparing peat for home use, and his system will undoubtedly be in practical use in a short time.

Householders in Milwaukee who have been forced to use soft coal the past few weeks, have discovered that a cheap and good fire can be produced with many of the grades that have been forced upon them in place of anthracite, and they say that they will never return to the use of hard coal unless they are forced to do so by city ordinance. It is quite evident that those who have observed the matter closely in Milwaukee that no matter how soon the strike is settled it will be a long time before the consumption of hard coal will be what it has been. With the introduction of a good quality of peat, which now appears probable, there will certainly be fewer consumers for the trust there than there were formerly.

The Journal Institute
ABOUT ALFALFA.—W. J. Spillman of the United States Department of Agriculture, in relating his views on the value of alfalfa, has this to say: "I know of many horses, cattle, sheep and hogs that live exclusively on alfalfa. While I do not consider this the very best method of feeding, there are circumstances under which it is the most desirable. My experience in feeding dairy cows indicates that it is entirely safe to give them much more protein than we know their systems demand, but it is not safe to give them much less. In the South and West, where it is somewhat difficult to get a balanced ration on account of the great abundance of nitrogenous feeding stuffs, it is not desirable to feed as small an amount of protein as is called for in the feeding standards.

"I have noticed that in feeding horses a ration that is decidedly rich in protein, their kidneys very frequently become deranged, and in the alfalfa country a good many horses die annually from this cause. I have never known of any trouble from any other stock, however, from feeding too heavily on alfalfa. I know of many herds of dairy cows that do fairly well at the pail on exclusive protein feeding, but where corn or barley or wheat is available at a reasonable price it is better to add four to six pounds of such grain to the ration of the cow that is giving, say three and one-half gallons of milk a day.

There are many differences of opinion as to the proper way of applying manures in the fall. Bulky farmyard manures are perhaps best broadcast on the surface and plowed under; chemical manures and commercial fertilizers are best drilled in with the seed, or broadcasted over the field soil just before seeding. The advantages of the latter forms of plant food are that they are more readily available to the uses of the plants, and that they are cheaper to handle. A ton of good farmyard manure contains about ten pounds of nitrogen, ten pounds of potash and five pounds of phosphoric acid. All of this plant food is in soluble form and soon becomes available. Chemical fertilizers contain per ton about five times the plant food of a ton of farmyard manure. It is therefore much cheaper to handle. As this manuring generally comes at a busy time the advantage of using chemical fertilizers is often very convenient for this reason alone.

The quantity of fertilizers to use is often left wholly to chance or the word of a fertilizer dealer; the quantity, too, is not often considered.

Fertilizer for wheat.—From 300 to 600 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing the following may be used. Nitrogen, 2 per cent; actual potash, 6 per cent, and available phosphoric acid, 8 per cent. In lieu of the above the following materials may be mixed and used:

For nitrogen, use nitrate of soda, 43 to 36 pounds; or sulphate of ammonia 34 to 68 pounds; dried blood, 69 to 128 pounds.

For phosphoric acid use acid phosphate, 183 to 330 pounds, or dissolved bone, 150 to 330 pounds, or bone meal, 228 to 456 pounds.

For potash, use muriate of potash, 37 to 74 pounds, or sulphate of potash, 37 to 74 pounds, or kainit, 150 to 300 pounds.

Some of the necessary nitrogen is expected to be gained by growing legumes, but at least half the necessary quantity should be applied as fertilizer. In many cases, however, the supply of nitrogen is ample without a direct application.

The phosphoric acid is apt to be insoluble and therefore unavailable in form in the soil, hence about twice as much as the crop really needs, is generally used.

Bulletin No. 62 of the Maryland Experiment Station says that the fertilizer which has been found best for wheat at the station contains nitrogen, 2 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 9 per cent and potash 7 1/2 per cent.

In lieu of the foregoing the following materials for a dose of 300 to 600 pounds per acre, may be mixed and used:

For nitrogen, use nitrate of soda, 49 to 98 pounds, or sulphate of ammonia, 39 to 78 pounds, or dried blood, 77 to 154 pounds.

For phosphoric acid, use acid phosphate, 206 to 412 pounds, or dissolved bone, 150 to 330 pounds, or bone meal, 227 to 454 pounds.

For potash, use muriate of potash, 47 to 94 pounds, or sulphate of potash, 47 to 94 pounds, or kainit, 183 to 376 pounds.

If the supply of any one of the three elements of fertility in the soil runs short the other two will not be further drawn on, however large the supply may be. Hence great care should be taken in compounding fertilizer materials with a view of procuring a well balanced fertilizer.

Carthage, N. C. BRYAN TYSON.

"Out in New Mexico last week I saw near Roswell, in that territory, the biggest apple orchard I ever laid eyes upon," says R. P. Zurn of St. Louis. "The orchard was the property of J. J. Hagerman, the noted miner and railway contractor. It comprised 65,000 trees and occupied a tract of 440 acres. The orchard was maintained by a perfect system of irrigation and every tree was laden with fruit—as beautiful apples as grow in any part of the United States. Mr. Hagerman told me that he had been offered \$1 a tree for the whole crop, but had refused it and expected it would net him over \$100,000. This was not unreasonable, seeing that the previous year he had made as high as \$54 from a single tree"

FINE BREEDING.—In this day of fine stock breeding, it is rather interesting to read what one of our prominent writers has to say of fine plant breeding:
 Veritable miracles are being accomplished by people who call themselves plant breeders, and who are experts in an art that is entirely new. They are applying to the vegetable world certain natural laws which have hitherto been utilized by man in regard to animals only, and as a result they have already brought into being many vegetable marvels. You can go to one of these persons and say to him: "I want a certain kind of plum, quite unlike any fruit now in existence. It must be of

such and such a shape and color, and in certain other respects must correspond to definite specifications. How soon can you have it ready for me?" "You can have it in two years from now," the expert will perhaps reply. He makes a note of the matter in his order book, and when the time arrives you get your new variety of plum. If you should like something absolutely novel in the way of a bean, you have only to mention it, and so it is with anything else in the line of vegetables or fruit.

The production of new varieties to order has become a regular business. On his great farm at Santa Rosa, Cal., Mr. Luther Burbank devotes his attention exclusively to wonder work of this sort. His fruits and vegetables might have come from the orchards and gardens of the Arabian Nights. Some of them are simply astonishing. Not long ago somebody playfully suggested to him that at all events he would never be able to grow white blackberries. It was only a joke, but Mr. Burbank did not take it that way. He promptly went to work and, after some experimentation, produced a white variety of blackberry, which is not only delicious in flavor, but beautiful to look upon.

Many thousands of new varieties of potatoes have been originated since the vegetable was first discovered in Peru, and some of these have been especially bred for their large percentage of starch. The tomato of fifty years ago, which was not considered good to eat in parts of New England, though it was cultivated as an ornamental plant, was a very different vegetable from what it is now, structurally and otherwise, as it was practically four or five separate fruits packed into one, with the skin running deep into the fissures. But the plant breeder has succeeded in putting the compound growth into a smooth skin, while increasing the size and improving the flavor.

Within the past half dozen years the Minnesota Experiment Station has produced flax thirty-two inches tall from varieties twenty-eight inches in height, thus increasing the length of the fiber more than twenty per cent. Already the "sea island" cotton has been made by similar means the finest in the world. Every year a patch of it is grown from selected seed, and the seeds produced by the best plants in the patch are held over for the following season. In this way the length and fineness of the fiber have been steadily improved, until now this kind of cotton commands the highest price in the market.

Many wonderful things have already been accomplished with fruits by selection and cross-breeding. The Catawba, Isabella and Concord grapes were all wild in native American seedlings, accidentally found. The Seckel pear was a chance seedling found near Philadelphia more than a century ago, and the Newton pippin, introduced two hundred years ago, had a similar history. The Baldwin apple was discovered on a farm in Eastern Massachusetts; and its origin has been commemorated by a monument placed where the first seedling stood. These were lucky accidents, improved by people who had the intelligence to take advantage of them.

But it is not possible here to give more than a slight suggestion of the wonders already accomplished by the plant breeder, whose art is destined in the near future to supply the world with many miracles such as nobody has yet dreamed of—miracles of a substantial kind, which will add materially to the riches and comfort of mankind.

As for corn, it has been found that the best way to obtain improved varieties is to secure the co-operation of farmers who will take an interest in the matter, and who will practice proper breeding methods with such aid as an experiment station can give. Thus in Illinois a limited number of farmers have been organized into a so-called Corn Breeders' association. With a large field of a superior variety of corn the grower can easily select those ears which excel in yield, and which show a large percentage of the darker interior of the kernel, indicating richness in nitrogen. When practicable, a few kernels from each ear are analyzed, and these ears are used for "mothers."

The ten leading field crops of the United States annually yield nearly \$2,000,000,000 worth of plant products. Enormous as is this aggregate, it can be largely increased within a few years, in the opinion of Prof. W. M. Hays, who contributes to the latest Year Book of the Department of Agriculture a most interesting article, to which the writer is largely indebted for his material. Prof. Hays says that the wealth of the world and the pleasure of living have already been greatly increased by plant breeding, though as yet only a start has been made toward accomplishing all that is possible in this direction.

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 In marriage only when there is equality of health as well as affection. Affection may be the basis of unity in marriage, but the superstructure depends largely on the womanly health. When the wife is tormented with backache, distressed by headache, and racked by nervousness, she has no ambition for exercise or pleasure.
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One of the best equipped schools in the South. Students entering almost every week in the year. No vacation. POSITIONS GUARANTEED. Scholarships unlimited. Railroad fare paid. For the address of 12 persons who will be induced to take a course, we will write your name on 12 cards. Write for prospectus. N. R. STONE, President, McKinney, Texas.
MENTION THE JOURNAL.

YOUNG MAN! The recent opening of many telegraph schools, all claiming to be the oldest, best and most practical, is evidence of the great demand for creating a main commodity, consequently the only thorough, practical training school which qualifies pupils for immediate service. Our reputation for this is so well known that we are now receiving more applications for openings than we can fill. Write for prospectus. DALLAS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DALLAS, TEXAS

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The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.
You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding.
At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the LIVER and manifests itself in innumerable ways TAKE
Tutt's Pills
And save your health.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Some representative sales of guaranteed cattle during the week:
Hale & Williams, Elgin, Kan., 322 steers, 939 pounds, average \$3.80; A. Yeale & Co., Ochelata, I. T., 296 cows, 713 pounds, average \$2.60; B. Howard, Ramona, I. T., 314 steers, 1024 pounds, average \$4.25; John Collins, Ochelata, I. T., 174 steers, 923 pounds, average \$3.85; W. J. Metzger, Cashman, Tex., 24 mixed, 720 pounds, average \$2.90; J. S. Venable, Brownwood, Tex., 27 cows, 728 pounds, average \$2.25; R. H. Russell, Elgin, Kan., 238 steers, 1146 pounds, average \$4.70; J. D. Suggs, San Angelo, Tex., 182 cows, 779 pounds, average \$3; J. M. Vale, Scullin, I. T., 21 calves, average \$9.25; J. G. Suggs, Scullin, I. T., 200 cows, 809 pounds, average \$3; P. Foley, Oaktah, I. T., 50 steers, 995 pounds, average \$3.85; J. E. Campbell, Ochelata, I. T., 98 steers, 929 pounds, average \$4.05; Shuller & Farlow, Lehigh, I. T., 45 steers, 1184 pounds, average \$4.20; V. Herard, Ramona, I. T., 174 steers, 977 pounds, average \$4.10; Fleming & Davidson, Elgin, Kan., 389 steers, 1020 pounds, average \$4; Murphy & W. Marfa, Tex., 80 calves, average \$10.50; Lucas & B., Holdenville, I. T., 56 cows, 686 pounds, average \$2; Poulton & Mitchell, Oaktah, I. T., 380 cows, 644 pounds, average \$1.85; T. G. Oahama, Wyandotte, I. T., 25 cows, \$77 pounds, average \$2.75; Kennedy & Fizzle, Bartlesville, I. T., 76 cows, 654 pounds, average \$2; G. M. Vaughn, Holdenville, I. T., 118 cows, 714 pounds, average \$2.35; H. O. Riggs, Adair, I. T., 49 steers, 1147 pounds, average \$4.25; L. P. Wood, Holdenville, I. T., 112 cows, 789 pounds, average \$2.40; S. G. Waggoner, Sapulpa, I. T., 66 cows, 814 pounds, average \$3; Scott & Co., Vinita, I. T., 45 steers, 945 pounds, average \$2.79; 45 steers, 945 pounds, average \$2.79; Dearing & Son, Beggs, I. T., 40 steers, 720 pounds, average \$3.10; Mitchell & Son, Okmulgee, I. T., 356 steers, 825 pounds, average \$3.45; C. D. Bryson, Comanche, Tex., 33 heifers, 627 pounds, average \$2.90; Jno. W. Gibson, Beggs, I. T., 235 steers, 941 pounds, average \$3.75; Naylor & Jones, Lelaetta, I. T., 238 steers, 926 pounds, average \$3.75; J. & T. A. Parkinson, Lelaetta, I. T., 47 steers, 1039 pounds, average \$4.25; C. Dalva, Checotah, I. T., 46 steers, 1037 pounds, average \$3.80; R. R. Russell, Elgin, Kan., 184 steers, 1122 pounds, average \$4.60; T. Miles, Ballinger, Tex., 27 cows and heifers, 778 pounds, average \$2.50; Corvelli & Co., Jackson, Tenn., 14 steers, 940 pounds, average \$3.50; Hogue & Ware, Chelsea, I. T., 49 calves, average \$12; F. E. Husband, Kerrville, Tex., 49 cows, 701 pounds, average \$2.55; Fleming & D., Elgin, Kan., 359 steers, 997 pounds, average \$2.70; J. O. Hatchers, Tuttle, I. T., 122 cows, 666 pounds, average \$1.95; W. T. Cawley, San Angelo, Tex., 41 calves, average \$4.75; Gage & Co., Falala, I. T., 175 steers, 958 pounds, average \$4; Fred Alvord, Baird, Tex., 27 cows, 958 pounds, average \$3.25; A. Ogilvy, Baird, Tex., 51 steers, 835 pounds, average \$3.60; W. G. Skinner, San Angelo, Tex., 79 cows, 823 pounds, average \$3.95; J. D. Roberts, Coffeyville, Kan., 132 steers, 746 pounds, average \$3.40; W. E. Hudson, Cisco, Tex., 768 steers, 820 pounds, average \$2.90; Johnson & Watson, Ochelata, I. T., 51 steers, 974 pounds, average \$4; S. P. Jones, White Eagle, O. T., 290 cows, 688 pounds, average \$2.40; H. M. Reed, Coffeyville, Kan., 72 steers, 1125 pounds, average \$5.20; Skinner & Beard, Coffeyville, Kan., 188 steers, 1140 pounds, average \$5.60; Gage & Co., Falala, I. T., 197 steers, 924 pounds, average \$4; J. E. Campbell & Bro., Ochelata, I. T., 102 steers, 915 pounds, average \$2.75; J. E. Campbell, Ochelata, I. T., 52 steers, 919 pounds, average \$2.85; W. T. Phipps, Hoxie, Tex., 20 cows, 757 pounds, average \$2.40; A. Veale & Co., Ochelata, I. T., 116 steers, 749 pounds, average \$3.15; W. E. Rayne, Cisco, Tex., 15 cows, 785 pounds, average \$3; J. A. Mathews, Cisco, Tex., 176 cows, 785 pounds, average \$2.90; J. C. Hognie, Pryor Creek, I. T., 24 steers, 1054 pounds, average \$4.40; Hogue & Graham, Pryor Creek, I. T., 46 steers, 1027 pounds, average \$4.25.

CATTLE SALES
George Brown of Lampasas pays Henry Schmidt \$19. per head for 41 cows.
J. M. Cox, at San Angelo sells 26 head of 15 and 28 at \$15. Herman Gillis is the buyer.
Schleicher, I. H. Elder sells at p. t. 29 head cows and steers to Tol Cawley of San Angelo.
W. O. McFall of Kenty county to G. K. Elkins of Mitchell county, 300 head stock cattle at \$15.
W. Smith to T. W. & W. C. Winston, 60 head cows, a part of the Sheffield stock, at \$11. Colorado City.
Frank Williams of Nolan county reports the purchase of 700 steer yearlings from Mr. Pierce; also 100 head of top stock cattle at \$18.
At San Saba, Austin Choate sold to A. Ashby 42 mixed cattle at \$12. R. C. Turner to S. W. Walker 130 2 and 3-year-old steers at \$19. cut 15.
Russel & Bevens, Menardville, marketed a good shipment of steers in East Buffalo, N. Y., average 951 pounds. Price \$4.25.
H. H. Hissell of Decatur bought 200 steers from Logan Bros. at Rhine, and shipped them to Alvarado to be put on feed. Price paid was \$23 per head.
A string of 270 calves, purchased by Jeff Justice from Dr. P. C. Coleman, will be moved from Mitchell county to the range of Garza in December.
W. M. N. Waddell of Mitchell county has at the Kansas City stock show 270 head of yearling steers which are looked upon as one of the smoothest little herds from the West this season. They were purchased from C. A. O'Keefe at \$20 per head.
A 2-year-old registered polled Durham bull was the first sale made at the San Antonio fair. His weight was 1859 pounds in thin flesh, and the price paid for the animal was \$500. B. F. Darlington was the purchaser and Harry Landau of New Braunfels the seller.
A. B. Jones, breeder of registered Herefords at Big Springs, Tex., has sold all of his 1902 spring calves to W. R. Settles of Howard county, consisting of nine bulls and nine heifers, all

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G. R. Armstrong, sold last week through E. Hovenkamp & Company his place on Johnson Fork to M. C. Blackburn of Gainesville. The deal includes 2009 acres of land, about 200 head of cattle, all hogs, farm implements, machinery, and the entire hay crop. The price paid will aggregate about \$22,000.—Kimble County Citizen.
The American Freehold Land and Investment company, better known as the LX ranch, with such extensive land interests in Potter and Moore counties, have completed their fall shipments, amounting to about 12,000 head, says an Amarillo report. It is said that the manager, C. H. Harding, intends maintaining this property as a steer ranch exclusively.
The clerk's office is being equipped with a strong wire guarded door with a small aperture in it, large enough to admit filing papers, in anticipation of another "rush" to take place November 4. On this date twelve sections in the Smith pasture in West Tom Green will come on the market and it is believed that there are already forty prospective applicants. Another "rush" comes on in December.—San Angelo Press.
The Belton Journal delights to do honor to woman, and thus takes occasion to refer to some of the cattle queens of Texas. "One of them is Mrs. Pauline Whitman, who owns a ranch of 200,000 acres in the Panhandle. There she raised 15,000 cattle annually, using only twenty cowboys for their handling, and successfully competing in the market with the kings of the cattle trade." That's true and Mrs. King of the Santa Gertrudes ranch has even a better record, chumps in the Mail-Telegram. There are other cattle queens that compare well with their masculine rivals.

MAVERICKS.
M. C. Canfield, of Albany, reports the loss of a fine Hereford bull valued at \$500.
T. J. Clegg of the Coppinger ranch in Kent county, says range conditions are all that could be wished.
Jno. W. Glover of Double Mountain ranch, has just branded 409 calves without an off-color among them, it is said.
W. C. Youngblood, a stockman at Toyah, was taken off a train at that point unconscious from a stroke of apoplexy.
A. P. Ruddle is reported as moving his cattle from Mitchell to Lynn county, where they will be run on shares in future.
Ed Griffin and John Baldwin will feed cattle for market at the Dodd City oil mill. They have already received a train load at the feeding pens.
J. D. Wear, who has been in Oklahoma for some time, has sold his ranch there and will return to his old range in San Saba county, says Levi Russell.
J. R. Hodge of Brown county, is to ranch in Irion county at an early date. He has already purchased 56 head of stock cattle from E. T. Cameron of that county.
The Edwards pasture, located seven miles north of Amarillo, has been sold for \$7750. The pasture contains five proved up \$2 per acre school sections and five leased sections.
Brooks Bell, of Colorado, has a Landrome colt, Brown Hal, which he has shipped to Colorado to be trained for this track. Horsemen see a future for this colt.
Theodore Nussebaumer a resident of Dallas and a well known cattleman throughout the state, died in Chicago while under operation for removal of cancer in the mouth.
Mr. Buck Sea, of Lebanon, Tenn., a breeder of horses of note throughout the South, has decided to locate at Fort Worth, and has gone to St. Louis to purchase extensively of horses.
Frank Mitchell has just received the last of the 1000 steers, ones and twos, recently bought from various Portales. K. M. parties, and they have been turned on his pastures near Amarillo.
Savage & Connor have on their McCulloch county ranch 25 head of polo ponies recently purchased in the Concho county at \$75 to \$150. per head. They are in training for the eastern market.
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A CHAIN OF WOMEN'S HOTELS and SCHOOLS

THE beseeching cry for hotel accommodations for women has been heard. No longer need the feminine sex be agitated because antediluvian, curmudgeon man hotel keepers refuse lodging to ladies arriving alone in a city at night. Hotels for women, not charity homes or yet female prisons for the time being, but real hosteries, where a woman is as free as



IN THE SCHOOL KITCHEN.

A man, are rising here and there, and the number will soon be adequate for all the need. They are places where woman is not asked by old tables in black mitts where she has been when she stays out later than 10 at night. Nay, she is not even asked how old she is and what church she belongs to. Woman's world does indeed move.

Without fuss and feathers or blare of trumpets, one organization of women has established throughout this Union a series of hotels for their sister women. That organization is the Young Women's Christian association, though more old women than young ones are active in its deliberations. Briefly, when two or three small Y. W. C. A. boarding houses were opened twenty-five years ago as an experiment they were conducted still on the old time female seminary plan. It was taken for granted that a girl was a weak and depraved creature who only wanted an opportunity to break out and do something dreadful; therefore she must be kept under and every movement spied on and nosed into lest she thus break out. There were likewise always at hand ancient tables ready to perform this task of nosing and repression with peculiar test.

At first, too, the general impression of these Y. W. C. A. homes was that they were to be lived in only by poor working girls of the "lower classes." Even the ladies who managed the homes sometimes looked down from the throne of their own social state upon the women that lived in the homes.

But a beginning had been made of woman's work for their own sex. Affair that the work itself did the rest. The spirit of love and kindness from woman to woman, of understanding and consequently of tolerance and liberality grew apace. At the same time the old

idea of a theological charity vanished away year by year. The Y. W. C. A. homes were transformed into business enterprises, philanthropic still, but in no sense suggestive of almsgiving. Boarders' affairs ceased to be nosed into, women found they could trust women to the utmost, and the boarders began to have liberty. This naturally drew to the homes a more intelligent class of self supporting women, who could pay good prices for food and lodging.

Today there is a chain of real hotels for women from one end of this land to the other, well kept and successfully managed under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. They are real hotels because they admit, at least transiently, all women who behave themselves. The manager of the neat and handsome house in Worcester, Mass., said to me:—"I never turn a woman away unless she is intoxicated."

Respectable women traveling alone should know that in any large city in which they arrive they have only to inquire for the Y. W. C. A. boarding house or hotel to find a place where they can be comfortably accommodated for the time needed at the establishment. The grand women of this society have in many cases started schools, which are connected with the hotels. The home in Boston conducts with great success a school of domestic service, where green girls are instructed in cooking and all other branches of housekeeping. A commercial school is also maintained. In New York and many other cities the organization conducts instruction classes. MARY EDITH DAY.

THE WINTER'S FURS.

Siberian Squirrel Very Popular—New Capes and Coats.

Poor little squirrels! Lovely woman has suddenly decided that she wants your pretty skins for her own adornment, and therefore you must try to be philosophical and think yourselves lucky, like the kid who gave up his life for Lockyer's Geraldine that she might have dainty boots. Cloaks for automobiling and for all sorts of other uses are to be made entirely of the soft gray skins of the Siberian squirrel. The fur of squirrels has always been used to a certain extent for children's wear and for linings to other furs, but never before has this particular fur been employed for the whole outside of a long or short coat. The Siberian is the only kind exactly suitable for this purpose, as the skins all seem to have precisely the same markings and tint. The center of the back is slightly shaded with black, and at the end of each there is a shade darker, so that the line of demarcation is very distinct. This gives the garment the appearance of being made in layers or founces. Full sets, consisting of a three-quarter coat, with full sleeves, high storm collar and wide revers, cap and muff, are shown.

Chinchilla is still considered very desirable, especially for revers and collars and also for the pretty neck pieces. I saw one stole made of picked skins, so that down the center there was a line of irregularly shaped diamonds produced by the dark shade of the fur. Chinchilla is the most easily injured of all furs, and to have rain or snow fall on it is to have it virtually ruined.

Send, like sable, is always in fashion; but, unfortunately for those who love this rich and beautiful fur, it has grown very costly during the last few years, so that now a seal garment with a border of pointed and dyed heavy is one of the most expensive garments, aside from Russian crown sable. Seal is made most often in cape form. Squirrel coats, with facings and collar of ermine, are smart and much affected. The revers are immense, and the storm collar is quite as high as it was last year.

Nearly all the coats, jackets and even blouses are made with deep shoulders and wide sleeves, generally finished in bishop shape. The long, sloping shoulder is like the ungainly form of the coat wraps this season. They may be stylish, but they are certainly not pretty.

One baby lamb blouse jacket of white—which really means cream colored—is brought in at the waist without any perceptible belt, but it is pointed at the front. The sleeves are open, but not what one might call flowing, and at the neck there is a turnover collar of glossy black bear fur. The effect of this garment is very striking and beautiful.

The stylish blousé coat illustrated here shows a short basque below the

enumerate them. But some of the sort, woolly beaver hats with a small shaded brown animal curled around the top are simply beautiful, and this in spite of the fact that we would scarcely expect to find such an animal asleep on the tops of our hats.

In one place I found a superb dark blue velvet dress made with a blouse of the same, with a short basque below the belt. There was a wide sailor collar of ivory satin of the richest quality, and this was bound with a roll of milk, and around the sleeves at the elbows and wrists went other bands of the same fur. The skirt had a deep and full shaped flounce headed with two rolls of milk fur all around. A fancy muff, with a double ruffle at each end and a bow of ribbon in the middle completed the whole save the hat, which was of dark blue beaver and trimmed with a band of the fur, through and around which was entwined a piece of fine lace, and this and one tail hung slightly in the back.

Bands of fur, generally milk or something on that order, are set around the lower portion of the skirts about six inches from the bottom. When this is done, it is to be expected that the rest of the costume will be similarly trimmed.

After all, if the animals could know how very desirable women find their furs and how pretty they make the women look they might find some consolation in the loss of their skins.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

AFTERNOON TEA.

A Function Which May Be Either Simple or Elaborate.

Afternoon tea is one of the most charming features of modern hospitality. It can be a practice both of the rich and of those in extremely modest circumstances. In fact, you may have a more simple than the cup of tea handed with the dainty cracker or sandwich?

The tea table should be kept in one corner of the drawing room. It is a rather low and broad table, with a little shelf under it for extra cups, spoons, etc. It should be covered with a pretty dolly, and on it should be placed a brass kettle over a little alcohol burner, a teapot, creamer and sugar bowl, a couple of little cut glass dishes for the salted almonds or bonbons and the tiny cups and saucers.

If the maid, who is dressed in a black wool gown and spotless white cap and linen collar and cuffs, bring in the kettle freshly filled, light the alcohol lamp and talk to your guests while the water is boiling. Put into the teapot a spoonful of tea for each guest and one for the pot, cover this with the water as soon as it boils and let stand for a few minutes. Then fill the teapot with boiling water and pour at once.

Place the lumps of sugar in the bottom of the cup, then the cream and last the tea. Slices of lemon thinly cut should be at hand for those who prefer their tea Russian fashion. As each cup is poured the maid takes it and passes it to the guest, and when all are served she retires from the room, but stays within call. At an informal afternoon affair sandwiches, little cakes, salted peanuts and the lighter forms of bonbons can be served. When these afternoon teas become more pretentious affairs, with engraved cards sent out a week beforehand, the table may be larger, banked with flowers, and on it besides the tea things there may be several chafing dishes of silver filled with creamed oysters, crab meat, hot bouillon, etc. Besides tea, chocolate and coffee with whipped cream may be served, together with ices or salads. Sometimes the hostess is assisted by her friends in pouring, or the daughter of the house and two or three pretty girls do the honors. At larger affairs the refreshments are simply passed around by two or three well trained servants, whose duty it is to move noiselessly and see that every one is served. Music forms a pleasing accompaniment.

HELEN CLIFTON.

A Measure of Distance.

A northern sportsman went alligator hunting in Florida, and, as often happens with the uninitiated, he got lost. It was near night, and he was at a loss what to do. Presently he saw a man riding a cow, says the Indianapolis Journal.

"Can you tell me how far it is to Miami?"

"Waal, I reckon it's about two whoops," the man answered.

"Two-what?"

The man seemed to take this as challenging his veracity, for he looked questioningly at the palm-trees and prickly pears beside the path, then began to scratch his head.

"Prickly pears may be a smatch further," he admitted, "but I 'low hit ain't more'n two whoops an' a holler."

A Long Felt Want.

"I have here," said the long haired theorist as he was ushered into the presence of the railway magnate, "plans for a device that will warn the engineer when any one is crossing the track."

"Can't use it," replied the busy official. "What we want is something that will warn the person who is crossing the track when the engineer happens along that way."—Chicago News.

At Denver, Colo., 30,000 feeder lambs were marketed under contract to Nebraska feeders at a price said to be above \$3.00.

THE ART OF CONVERSATION

In my day," remarked Mrs. Old-time, "girls were taught the art of conversation just as they were embroidery or any other womanly accomplishment."

Her friend, Mrs. Up-to-date, nodded approvingly, with the exultance born of successful entertaining. "Give me a girl who can talk!" she remarked.

"But half of them don't know how to talk nowadays," persisted Mrs. Old-time. "That's just the trouble; conversation is becoming a lost art."

"You wouldn't have thought so if you had heard Mrs. Chatterly, at my tea."

"I understand that for nearly half an hour she held the floor and that no one else could get a word in."

"Yes. When she had to stop to take breath, she said 'and' or 'but,' and of



"WE LEFT THEM IN A CORNER TO FIGHT IT OUT."

course, people had to wait to hear the rest."

"Why didn't you match her against some one of her own strength?"

"Oh, well; Providence took pity on us and that old Miss Gossiply prodded in. Within five minutes they were watching for each other's breaths, so to speak, and we left them in a corner to fight it out."

"When I was young, girls could quote poetry very prettily."

"Yes, and what an awful bore it must have been!"

"Better than hearing debutantes reel off cheap cynicisms and so called 'smart' sayings!"

"Yes, we're overdoing the word 'smart.' Every one is trying to be that, but some only succeed in being hysterical."

"The men like that sort of thing."

"They're getting tired of it. One of them said to me the other night: 'Do you know, Mrs. Up-to-date, I wish you would put me next to a girl at dinner who will talk in a sort of smooth, gliding, strappy sort of way without any particular attempt at saying anything. It sort of soothes a man's nerves after a hard day, while the other kind, who sit up very straight and let off a perfect string of intellectual firecrackers at once, make you feel like telling them to sit back and 'you-harr' their dinner so hard."

"You see, as a rule very young girls and inexperienced persons are afraid of pauses in the conversation."

"Yes, and that's where almost all the Malaprop sayings have started. People have said the first thing that came into their brains—anything to fill the breach."

"What do you consider the worst conversational bores?"

"First and foremost the people who interrupt, second the people who won't let any one else have a chance, then the ones who tell long stories without any point; who talk only about themselves; who giggle at every other phrase; who never have anything to say when a third person comes around; who skip from one subject to another, giving you the impression that you are taking peeces in a breakneck cross country chase; who discuss their domestic affairs, the children, the servants, etc.; who ask one stream of questions, and, last, but not least, the ones who insist in making fun of the peculiarities of others."

"And the good conversationalist, who is she?"

"The woman who not only knows how to talk, but when to talk; who can both start a subject and follow some one else's lead; who can discuss philosophy, with Professor Dryasdust one minute and chaffs the next with Flossie Featherbrain, but who never by any chance will discuss the wrong subject with the wrong person or at the wrong time; the woman who avoids personalities as much as possible and then only brings them in as an excuse for saying charming and amiable things; and, above all, she who brings out the fine points of each person's mind."

MAUD ROBINSON.

There were exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1901-02 horses to the number of 193,209 head, valued at \$2,692,238. These were the heaviest

shipments ever made from this country and exceeded the previous high record in 1900-01 by 20,770 head. Almost 60 per cent of the 1901-02 exports were consigned to South Africa.

Constipation is the rock that wrecks many lives; it poisons the very life blood. Regularity can be established through the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. It is mildly cathartic and strengthens the stomach, liver and kidneys.

A MOTHER'S DUTY.

She Generally Seeks for the One She Over-adores.

"I'll tell your papa on you when he comes home; see if I don't!"

The voice was harsh and irritating, and I turned to look at the woman to whom it belonged. Her hair had not been combed that day and her jaws were tied up because of toothache. Her teeth had gone to pieces because she never brushed them or put them in care of a dentist. Her shoes were unblackened and untied and run over at the heel, her stockings wrinkled down about her ankles, and her gown and torn apron—my, how dirty they were!

Three little children were about her feet, two of them twins. (I wonder why it is that women the least fitted for controlling and training children always have the most of them?) The infant she was trying to discipline was a puny thing of three years. She could have made it obey with a very little patience and firmness, but she was absolutely too good for nothing to attempt to discipline them. It would not be the truth to call her weak, for plenty of power was there; she simply would not bestir herself mentally.

Come to think of it, isn't it a wonder that the human race is as well off as it is with so many mothers like this one?

I looked ahead a little into the woman's future, and my prophetic soul read her finish. I saw a female creature old before her time. Her husband never appeared in public with her if he could help himself. Her children despised, defied and neglected her. She was a mere beast of burden for her family.

In my mind's eye I see her now going on an outing with her young ones. They are "dressed to kill" except that they are not overclean. The little girls are belaced, beribboned and befrilled. She herself wears a rumpled old hat, a cheap black skirt with grease and mud stains upon it, and it gapes horribly at the pocket hole behind. (I wonder again why this style of mother always has her dress skirt bulging and gaping open behind?) The habit of leaving her stockings loose and slovenly and her shoes untied or buttonless has grown on her till now when she "dresses up" she goes away from home with them in the same condition. Her hair is gummy and not properly combed, and the habit of slovenliness has reached the point where she merely throws a black skirt on outside of her unclean everyday gown, and the bedraggled facing shows below.

Five picture she makes, does she not? Yet she thinks she is a devoted mother because she never cleans herself up and because she never has anything decent to wear. She really has picked herself to the bone to clothe her offspring in the present over-dressed, ostentatious fashion for children. She calls that self sacrifice!

Suppose now that she had had some respect for the dignity of womanhood and motherhood. She would have known that for a mother to display weakness before a child is to make the child despise her. She would have known, too, that the greatest mistake a

mother can make is to sacrifice herself to her family in all that makes life worth living. Such sacrifice is never appreciated. On the contrary, those for whom it is made come to regard it as only their due, and they can never get enough of it to satisfy them. Suppose that this slattern mother had always dressed her children cleanly, but very plainly, and had put the time she gave to furbelwing them up on keeping her own person neat and tidy, likewise devoting a sufficient amount of it to gently but firmly making them obey her when it was necessary to give them a command. It is not often really necessary if a mother has good sense. Children are extremely sensitive to outside appearances, and they adore a mother who keeps herself clean, neat and pretty.

There, too, is the dignity of wifehood. The slatternly, plucked to the bone mother's husband married her when she seemed to him a pretty, tidy girl, one whom he chose from all the world to make his and her home. She cannot preserve his respect—how can she?

THE CHARACTER OF THE WOMAN WHO IS SWEET TEMPERED and who does favors to all around her as she goes along is like a house adorned with beautiful flowers in and around it. The character of the woman of the opposite sort is like a house bare and unsightly.

PASSING OF THE TRAIL.

This year probably not a single herd of cattle was driven across the plains from West Texas and Mexico to the green pastures of Kansas, Wyoming and Montana. It is the passing of the old cattle trail, which has made this western country famous. A few years ago, as soon as spring opened the great herds of cattle were rounded up and started north to the pastures and along the valleys of the Missouri and other northern rivers. The grass along the way was enough for the cattle to subsist on until the big pastures were reached. Tens of thousands of head of cattle have been transported in this manner in the years past, but it is different now.

Where it once took ninety days to make the long trip across the plains the sleek looking cattle are now placed in a train of cars and hustled across the country to their destination in ninety hours.

Wire fences, the disappearance of grasses and the deflection of streams of water have eradicated the historic cattle trail. And now, the time is here when the demand for cattle make it imperative that they be moved as quickly as possible and fattened for the market.

Transportation officials of the railroads running west and north have been busy providing means for transporting the great number of cattle this year. It was the greatest rush in the history of the west. Cattlemen in El Paso claim that there has been moved from the great plains of Texas, the territories and Mexico to the pastures of Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Kansas not less than half a million head of cattle. These cattle represented a wealth of over \$11,000,000 and every animal is worth from five to twenty dollars more than cattle were a few years ago. The cattle going north this year will be sold on the market next summer.—El Paso Herald.

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unless she always strives to look well in his eyes after marriage, unless she shows him she has the strength to control her children and manage the household. He may help with the family discipline when called on, but his respect intellectually for the wife who thus calls on him will cease from that moment.

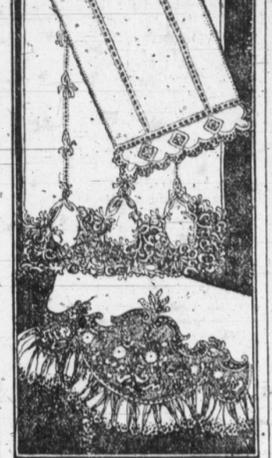
KATE SHARP.

WINDOW SHADES.

They Are Made Elaborate With Embroidery and Lace.

The accompanying illustration shows the newest styles in window shades. The time is past when these were considered necessary evils. They are now as daintily fashioned as the fluffy lace curtains themselves.

The largest shade shown is of white satin, with three lines of openwork and a wide border of renaissance lace.



THREE NEW WINDOW SHADE MODELS.

The most elaborate is of dotted muslin, with a wide scroll of net above the full fringe. This scroll is of ecru net, with bunches of flowers and their leaves worked on it in narrow satin ribbon.

The third and cheapest is of cambric cloth, with two lines of openwork done in flat braid and a wide scalloped hem, with three diamond shaped openwork figures in the flat braid also.

R. DE LA BAUME.

Two Women.

The character of the woman who is sweet tempered and who does favors to all around her as she goes along is like a house adorned with beautiful flowers in and around it. The character of the woman of the opposite sort is like a house bare and unsightly.

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Transportation officials of the railroads running west and north have been busy providing means for transporting the great number of cattle this year. It was the greatest rush in the history of the west. Cattlemen in El Paso claim that there has been moved from the great plains of Texas, the territories and Mexico to the pastures of Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Kansas not less than half a million head of cattle. These cattle represented a wealth of over \$11,000,000 and every animal is worth from five to twenty dollars more than cattle were a few years ago. The cattle going north this year will be sold on the market next summer.—El Paso Herald.

THE NEW WOMAN HERE AND THERE

A WOMAN suffrage argument that ought to convince even Dr. Lyman Abbott has been made by Alice Stone Blackwell in the Woman's Journal. She simply sums up the results of full suffrage in the states in which it has been granted to the feminine sex, marshals the facts and leaves them without need of comment to speak for themselves. Women enjoy full suffrage in four states of the Union—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. In Wyoming and Idaho woman suffrage has abolished the licensing of gambling houses, and in all four of the states it has raised the age of protection for girls to eighteen. In Wyoming it has enacted a law that all men and women in the state employ shall receive equal pay for equal grades of work, and this includes public school teachers. In Utah public school teachers having the same grade of certificate receive by law the same rate of pay, irrespective of sex. Colorado owes much to her women, among other measures the laws for founding a state industrial school for girls and a state home for dependent children, making mothers and fathers joint guardians of children, enlarging woman's property rights, preserving forest trees and establishing the indeterminate prison sentence. Denver has been particularly cleaned up because of woman suffrage. In the city expectation in public places is forbidden, drinking fountains are in the streets, and smoke consuming chimneys must be attached to large buildings. In all four of the states one result has been to enlarge the property rights of women and increase the pay of those earning wages. Woman suffrage has also wrought powerfully in favor of increased educational facilities and of good moral character in candidates for office.

Facts cannot be blinked and the results of equal suffrage show enlightened and progressive legislation in every state where it has been tried.

The most ingeniously and vivaciously advertised show since P. T. Barnum passed away was the Woman's Professional league exhibition in Madison Square Garden. It was projected to raise funds for the organization. At first the newspapers declared it was wicked, oh, so wicked, that it curdled the blood of those estimable ladies who cloaked themselves guardians of other folk's morals. Then of course all the town rushed to see what had outraged the sensitive feelings of high toned moral propriety. The night after the announcement was made that the show was running female ropewalkers whose lives were in danger every time they performed and that there were exhibition booths which powerfully suggested Midway plianciness and the like, that some of the uniformed lady policemen employed in the buildings were tall enough, powerful enough and nifty enough to throw an average man outdoors at need—this night the great Garden was so crammed the box office had to be closed on late comers. And the spectacle was not over by a long way, visitors found. Every device that stopped at the line of mere notoriety, but went quite up to it, was resorted to, and the result was a financial success the plucky, clever and independent women who planned and conducted the affair may well be proud of.

The success of the Professional Woman's league exhibition in New York proves that women make unsurpassed advertising and advance press agents.

The Goddess of Liberty, now much smooched with soft coal smoke, still stands in New York harbor enlightening the world. Seeing what sort of a tangle men have made of affairs in this country the past six months, isn't it about time liberty was enlightening the nations on the woman question?

Queer things are man made divorce laws. Where a married couple are dying to get away from each other and both want a divorce more than they want anything else in this life, our perspicacious divorce law says they shall not have it because there is collusion, so they must stay together and instead of collusion have constant collusion. On the other hand, if one of the married firm wants a divorce and the other is strongly against it, the member who wants it can generally get it without trouble. The gaps in the masculine intellectual equipment begin to show with painful frequency.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

DISEASED KIDNEYS

Cause more deaths than bullets. Their symptoms are not alarming, hence they are neglected and quickly become dangerous.

Prickly Ash Bitters

Value: It strengthens the kidneys, allays inflammation, cures backache, and arrests the progress of the disease. It is an honest remedy that can be depended on.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, \$1.00.



THE PERSIAN BLOUSE AND AUTOMOBILE COAT.

belt, full bishop sleeves, a high collar and with medium sized revers. So many turbans and hat trimmings are made of fur that it is impossible to

POULTRY

57 PREMIUMS—187. Breeders of high class Poultry. Single Comb White, Buff and Black Leghorns, Eggs \$2.00 and \$2.50 for 15, and White P. Rocks \$2.00 for 15. Fine stock for sale at reasonable prices. State agents for the Prairie State Incubator and Brooder. Shipped from Dallas at factory prices. Send for free catalogue. Also carry in stock Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, Mica Crystal Grit, Ground Oyster Shell, Laidner's Death Lice, powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters. THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS, 237 Cate Ave., Dallas, Texas.

THE BEST BUFF LEGHORNS. Buff Rocks. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale. Write for catalogue. J. P. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, Tex.

GOLDEN AND WHITE. Wyandottes, White, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Silver Hamburgs, Black Minorcas, Light Brahma, C. J. Game, White, Silver and Blue Langshans, Pekin ducks, M. Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, 25 and 50 cents a box, postal. E. EDWARDS, Pittsburg, Tex.

EX. BOAZ BENBROOK, TEXAS. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White, Buff and Black Leghorns, for young and for breeding stock. A fine lot of youngsters for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 per setting. Correspondence solicited.

I HAVE FOR SALE. 100 young and old chickens now ready to ship, such as Light and Dark Brahmans, Barred White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Golden, Silver and White Wyandottes, Single and Rose, Combed Minorcas, Leghorns of all breeds, Fairidge, White and Buff Cochins, all varieties of Bantams; also all varieties of fowls and Poultry of all breeds. I will guarantee every bird sent out to be as represented. If you don't find it so, send them back and I will refund money promptly. Please send 2-cent stamp for one of our catalogues, which will give description of every bird advertised, also prices, which are very low. I would send you one if you will send for catalogue; am sure that it will interest you. Address W. SEIDEL, Marry, Ill. Box 2.

It is recommended that plenty of gravel, crushed bone and oyster shells is a remedy for hens laying soft-shelled eggs.

Did you ever? Did you ever stop to think if you should weed out the unprofitable hens you would reduce your flock one-half and make more money than is now being realized? asks Maino Farmer. This is a fact and the loss of dead wood now being carried in our poultry yards and pens is something appalling, adds the American Advocate.

What is needed is a thorough weeding out. Some hens produce close to 250 eggs yearly, others close to 25, and the difference in the cost of food is but trifling. Kill off the loafers. Study the broods and flocks. Know individuals. Here is the only solution of the difficulty. The hen business does not receive its share of intelligent attention.

Dr. Woolley's PAINLESS OPIUM AND Whiskey Cure. SENT FREE to all users of morphine, opium, laudanum, or any other habit-forming drug. Large book of testimonials on homo or hetero treatment. Address, Dr. W. WOOLLEY CO., 112 N. Broadway, Atlanta, Georgia.

BERKSHIRE. UP-TO-DATE BERKSHIRES. Elton V. Forster, 1011 Chambliss, Dallas, Tex. 1901, head of herd. Write me, J. C. WELLS, Howe, Texas.

WINGY FARM BERKSHIRES ON HAND. Now some fine Berkshires ready for prompt shipment. Write for catalogue. Barred Plymouth Rocks. To make room for youngsters coming on will sell matured, cheap, quality considered. Address S. Q. HOLINGSWORTH, Conahata, La.

POLAND CHINA. LONE STAR POLAND CHINAS. For sale by the best stock for service, bred sows and pigs in pairs of two not related. Breeding the best. This herd won 1st prize and 2 seconds at Dallas Fair 1901. JOHN W. STEWART, Jr., Sherman, Texas.

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS. Herd headed by the great boy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 2337, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

DUROC JERSEY. TOM FRAZIER MORGAN BOS-UE. Choice registered, now ready to ship. Experienced breeders say that no more than fifty breeding ewes should be kept in one flock, and care should be taken to grade them as to size.

GOOD SADDLES. AT REASONABLE PRICES. The Famous Pueblo Saddles.

MADE BY R. T. FRAZIER. PUEBLO, COLO. Send for New Catalogue No. 4.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

POULTRY

Pigeons are the only birds, it is said, that drink by continuous draught as most quadrupeds do.

While oats are recognized as the best feed producing food, yet an exclusive diet of this grain will reduce the fat too materially.

Fowls are best kept healthy by allowing them to follow nature's demands. Grit and good range are more essential than grain.

A poultry exchange says: "Dry bone has but little value as an egg producer." We endorse the proposition. One common hen will produce more eggs than a cart load of dry bones.—Poultry Advocate.

Chickens by nature are gluttons and should be rationed with a view of checking nature's desire in this regard. Overfed poultry become too indolent for their health; and the hen too fat will lay unnatural eggs, such as double yolks, etc.

Experiments at Canada Experiment station give the cost of production of eggs at 5 cents per dozen when all the food was bought. When corn retails at 90 cents per bushel, wheat at 85 cents and oats 80 cents, the above test is of no value whatever.

ONE FARM WIFE'S OBSERVATION. —Says a farm wife in Tennessee Farmer: "I notice that a few guineas are better than a 'scare crow' or 'scare hawk' to keep the hawks away from your chicks."

That King Herod of fowls, the peacock, kills more chicks and young turkeys than his value as an ornament justifies.

That eggs from hens fed on soft food are not generally as fertile as those of the hard-baked, and that old wares broken into bits is good as "grit."

That the juiciest of all fowls is the guinea, however black the meat, and the most solid eggs are from that bird also.

That the crowing hen in my flock does not bring "bad luck" to any one but herself. It is an indication that she is barren, and we proceed to feast off her.

BEGINNING OF OSTRICH FARMS.—Fifty years ago the domestication of the ostrich was an idea admitted by most of the zoologists who had given time and thought to the subject, says a poultry writer. Their young, it was believed, could not be raised in a state of captivity. The great demand for ostrich feathers was then met by hunting and killing wild birds, and there were indications that the species would soon become extinct. But in the early sixties a French scientist named

Gosse issued a pamphlet in which he argued that the domestication of the ostrich was feasible and practicable, and not long afterwards a brood of ostriches was reared in the city of Algiers. Gosse's pamphlet and news of the experiment in Algiers became familiar to two farmers in Cape Colony, who determined to undertake the domestication of ostriches in South Africa. Beginning with two birds, which they caught and placed in an enclosure, in a few months they had a brood of eight, which marked the birth of a new industry which has played a potential part in the development and commerce of a vast region. Large tracts of land in South Africa, which could not be profitably used for any other purpose, are now devoted to this business, and feathers to the value of \$6,000,000, from nearly 400,000 domesticated birds, are now annually sent abroad from Cape Colony.

CARE OF TURKEYS.—If we have hot days and cool nights, watch your turkeys closely, and if any of them show signs of cold quarantine them immediately and give any good commercial poultice, says Margaret Cavannah Daily, in Poultry Success. It will be well to give some of the cure in the drinking water given to the rest of the flock, and if you notice any of the others sneezing and running at the nose please them also in quarantine that you may avoid that dreaded disease—diphtheritic roup.

If any of your flock become crop-bound (they are not apt to do so if their grit dish is kept filled), pour melted lard down the throat and knead the crop gently, with the fingers. I mention this now, as it sometimes happens that the crop is full of oats, and if they do not get sufficient grit the sharp hulls cause it to pack, so if you see a droopy turkey come in catch it, and you can easily tell by feeling the crop if it be crop-bound. Keep it away from the rest of the flock, not because it is contagious, but for your own convenience in catching it, to administer medicine and that it may not be injured by the rest of the flock.

BLOODED FOWLS VS. MONGRELS. —Hilton N. McGrew of Grandview, Ia., writing in the Poultry Farmer, says: "Some people insist that there is no more money received for pure blooded fowls than there is for mongrels when sold on the common market. I thought the same thing myself, but experience has taught me differently. I will give an example: Last March I had six pure blooded cockerels that I had not sold, and as I needed the room I concluded to ship them to Chicago, along with some ducks which I was shipping. These cockerels were rather starchy and nearly a year old. I expected them to sell as starchy young birds at about 6 cents per pound, but to my surprise they sold for 1 3/4 cents per pound, while the market quotation

for that day was 11 cents, with 1 1/2 cents for choice lots. Those birds brought in Chicago \$1.04 each and netted me 88 cents each. Pure blooded fowls have the advantage in several ways. When offered on the meat market they are all one color and much nearer one size and shape, and therefore make a much better appearance. Again, pure blooded fowls are generally much larger than the common farm mongrel that is still to be seen on many farms. It takes no more room, no more feed, no more care, or trouble to raise a pure blooded bird than it does for a little scrub, and often not as much room, as the little scrubs are more given to quarreling. A nice, even colored, even shaped lot of birds will sell quicker and bring the highest market price, besides weighing more, thereby netting more cash. Then there is pleasure in looking at a flock of nice, pure blooded birds, all of one size and color, instead of a flock of all kinds, sizes, shapes and colors. So why not raise better birds?"

FIELD FOR YOUNG WOMEN.—One of the promising signs of the times, writes the Poultry Gazette, is the fact that a great many young women are engaging in the poultry business and are making a success of it. How much better would it be for many of the girls who are penned up in stuffy offices, "aying on their feet," or working in crowded stores on wages scarce large enough to keep the body and soul together, to engage in the raising of poultry. No calling could be more ennobling, none more close to nature, none so full of opportunities for bright brains and willing hands. We hope to see the day when thousands of young women will seek the hygienic, healthful and profitable poultry yard in preference to nerve-racking positions that present but little inducement other than clean hands with long hours of work with little pay. A woman contributor to the Chicago Live Stock-World says that she was recently in a dry goods store late one Saturday afternoon and saw one of the clerks receive her wages for the week. She was given \$2. She had been at her place from 8 in the morning till 6 in the evening every day, and was meanwhile compelled to be dressed in good and comparatively expensive clothing, to say nothing about how uncomfortable they may have been. There is not a farm girl who may not make from \$2 to \$5 per week and not work at that business for more than two hours each day. "I know," says the writer, "two young girls who last summer sold an average of \$5 worth of eggs each week all spring and summer. They did not sell them all, either, for they raised over 400 young chickens besides. I heard a young farmer's wife say just the other day that the huckster at her door paid her \$5 in cash after she had purchased all the provisions she wanted, just from one week's supply of eggs."

high prices in England. Our corn-fed bacon has never met the fastidious requirements of the English epicure. The development of this new departure will be watched with considerable interest. Alfalfa yields so abundantly in semi-arid sections that have heretofore produced very few hogs; and its area is extending at such a rate, that this new addition to our pork supply will probably lead to important results both in quantity and quality.

VIGOR A VALUABLE QUALITY IN SWINE.—Prof. W. L. Kennedy says: "In judging swine, the butcher's preference should be adhered to very closely. The profit in the production of hogs largely lies in successful catering to the butcher. There are some other points, however, which must be considered in this connection. The evidences of constitution and vigor are real points on which the butcher cannot realize profit. To the feeder and breeder, however, they are of the utmost importance. No man can afford to underestimate the value of constitution and vigor in the hog. They are the best specifics as yet discovered to ward off the ravages of cholera."

THE OUTCROSS.—Uncle Joshua, writing in the Swineherd, takes occasion to ventilate his views and state his experience with regard to an outcross in swine. We frequently notice, says he, both in articles and in advertisements, the great necessity for an outcross on the present leading family strains of Poland Chinas. Recently it is the Tecumseh and Perfections that people are anxious to furnish an outcross for.

"As I understand it, an outcross is for the purpose of strengthening and invigorating the blood, improving the vitality, or of improving some desirable quality that the line is deficient in. But it is mostly for the purpose of strengthening the blood and its vitality thereby."

It cannot be denied that the Tecumseh and Perfections have improved the Poland Chinas of ten years ago. They have given more size to that which was then the leading strain, and with this size they have not added coarseness. They give the size and finish that is so much talked about. They give the medium weight hog, a hog that has adjusted himself to the environments of the feed question. They have given us the easy feeder and the rapid grower. They have given us the stronger bone. They have improved the Poland China in several important points without loss to any other portion.

Of course we want to continue to improve, and would be glad to have our very gentlemanly secretary of the American Poland China Record company specify what he desires to produce or improve in his outcross, so that we can have an intelligent understanding of just what is expected.

DAIRY

Rice bran is said to be coming in favor as a cattle feed, says the San Antonio Express, and according to the Fort Worth Register, it has proven more satisfactory to dairy men as a milk producer than cottonseed meal.

In order to test it as a food for market cattle, Winfield Scott of Fort Worth has ordered 100 tons of it. It has been used to a limited extent by South Texas cattlemen, but no report on it has ever been made, continues the Express. It might pay feeders to do some investigating while meal and hulls are so high.

A writer, in discussing the subject of spring or fall calves, has said: "If the prime object is to produce the greatest quantity of milk and at the greatest profit from any given number of cows within a year, the evidence is overwhelming that the cows should be managed so as to calve in the autumn months. September is the best month."

In most parts, for a heifer to drop her calf in order to best develop as a cow, and this almost regardless of the age of the animal at first calving. Calves born in the fall are more easily reared, and make better cows than those born in the spring or summer. December and January are good months in which to control and supervise the service of the bull. Midsummer and the dog days are a good time for the cow to be dry and preparing to calve again, and a most unprofitable and annoying time to milk or handle.

RIPENING CREAM FOR BUTTER.—MAKING—H. H. Dean, professor of dairying at the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Ontario, presents material for the dairy student to carefully consider, in the following: "In experiments in butter making, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 per cent of pure culture was added to the cream. The comparison showed that with 5 per cent of culture, the cream ripened in about fifteen hours, and with 25 per cent in about five hours. The highest average score for flavor was obtained by ripening at a low temperature with the smallest amount of culture. Several different pure cultures were compared in another series of experiments. A culture prepared at the station with the mixture of whole milk, skim milk and buttermilk gave no better results than one prepared with skim milk alone.

Experiments to determine the effect of different methods of making butter upon the content of moisture and salt are briefly reported and summarized as follows: "There was very little difference in the average moisture and salt content of butters churned at temperatures between 44 and 55 degrees. Butter churned into lumps had the lowest moisture content, and that in fine grains had both the highest moisture

and highest salt content of any in the series. The moisture and salt content was about the same when washed with water at temperatures between 40 and 60 degrees. The same is true of samples washed once and twice, other conditions being equal. Butters unsalted contained the least moisture, and those salted, at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce per pound of butter contained the most moisture. The salt content of the finished butter does not appear to have any constant relation to the amount of salt added to the butter. On the average more than half the salt applied to the butter passed off in the working. In some determinations of the moisture pressed out by working, it was found to contain from 23 to 24.5 per cent. The butters made from unpasteurized milk had a higher percentage of moisture than those made by pasteurizing at from 140 to 160 degrees, less than lots pasteurized at 168 degrees, and about the same as those made by heating the milk to 195 degrees before pasteurizing.

The average yearly production of the nineteen cows in the dairy herd was 8114 pounds of milk and 2834 pounds of fat. The largest yield was 11,373 pounds of milk and 280.06 pounds of fat produced by a pure bred Holstein.

BUTTER COLOR POISONING.—State Dairy and Food Commissioner W. W. P. McCampbell of Minnesota has made a series of scientific tests as to the effect of butter coloring on animals. Bacteriologist Dr. J. Frank Corbett of the Minneapolis board of health conducted these tests. Certain well known and much used colors were fed to rabbits, guinea pigs and cats and the effects noted, the result being fatal in all cases, except with the rabbits, which did not die, but became emaciated.

Dr. Corbett says: "After feeding the color in large quantities to rabbits, I almost concluded the butter color was harmless, and was about to take a large dose myself to finally determine this. Fortunately I did not, but fed a considerable quantity to a pet cat, with the result that the cat died." The subsequently fed varying doses to numerous cats, and all died.

Further reports: "These experiments demonstrate that butter color is capable of producing severe disturbances of the nervous system, ending even in death, that it is capable of damaging the working part of the kidneys, and that this damage is of such a nature as to indicate that it would remain permanent. Aside from this, is some damage to digestive organs, and even to the lungs."

Exports of dried apricots were, for the first time, stated separately from other "green, ripe, or dried" fruits in the reports of the treasury department for the fiscal year, 1901-02. They are given at 1,928,367 pounds, valued at \$178,143.

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THE EGGS

which some coffee roasters use to glaze their coffee with—would you eat that kind of eggs? Then why drink them? Lion Coffee has no coating of storage eggs, glue, etc. It's coffee—pure, unadulterated, fresh, strong and of delightful flavor and aroma.

Uniform quality and freshness are insured by the sealed package.

VARICOCELE. A safe, painless, permanent cure guaranteed. Twenty-five years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. Consultation and book free, by mail or at office. Write to DOCTOR O. M. COE, 915 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS. Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalogue.

T. B. HUDSPETH, Missouri. Sibley, Jackson Co., Missour.

The "Wober Junior" Pumper. In all complete, ready to be used. It is a perfect water pump, and is the best of its kind. It is made of brass and is of the most durable construction. It is suitable for any kind of work, and is of the most reliable construction. It is of the most reliable construction. It is of the most reliable construction.

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THE EGGS

which some coffee roasters use to glaze their coffee with—would you eat that kind of eggs? Then why drink them? Lion Coffee has no coating of storage eggs, glue, etc. It's coffee—pure, unadulterated, fresh, strong and of delightful flavor and aroma.

Uniform quality and freshness are insured by the sealed package.

VARICOCELE. A safe, painless, permanent cure guaranteed. Twenty-five years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. Consultation and book free, by mail or at office. Write to DOCTOR O. M. COE, 915 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS. Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalogue.

T. B. HUDSPETH, Missouri. Sibley, Jackson Co., Missour.

The "Wober Junior" Pumper. In all complete, ready to be used. It is a perfect water pump, and is the best of its kind. It is made of brass and is of the most durable construction. It is suitable for any kind of work, and is of the most reliable construction. It is of the most reliable construction.

BUTTER COLOR POISONING.—State Dairy and Food Commissioner W. W. P. McCampbell of Minnesota has made a series of scientific tests as to the effect of butter coloring on animals. Bacteriologist Dr. J. Frank Corbett of the Minneapolis board of health conducted these tests. Certain well known and much used colors were fed to rabbits, guinea pigs and cats and the effects noted, the result being fatal in all cases, except with the rabbits, which did not die, but became emaciated.

Dr. Corbett says: "After feeding the color in large quantities to rabbits, I almost concluded the butter color was harmless, and was about to take a large dose myself to finally determine this. Fortunately I did not, but fed a considerable quantity to a pet cat, with the result that the cat died." The subsequently fed varying doses to numerous cats, and all died.

Further reports: "These experiments demonstrate that butter color is capable of producing severe disturbances of the nervous system, ending even in death, that it is capable of damaging the working part of the kidneys, and that this damage is of such a nature as to indicate that it would remain permanent. Aside from this, is some damage to digestive organs, and even to the lungs."

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OLDST COMMISSION COMPANY
 ON THIS MARKET.
 DIRECTORS: Gen. T. Reynolds, A. P. Crowley, V. S. Wardlaw, W. D. Davis, L. Runfels, Hogs.
 INCORPORATED
 REFERENCES: FORT WORTH BANKS.
 Consign your Stock to us at Fort Worth, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis or St. Joseph, Mo.
 MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION.
 We are in the market for all conservative Feed Lot or Steer Loans offered. We hold the record of handling the largest volume of business on this market. We hold the record of selling the highest priced car of steers, the highest priced car of cows & highest priced cars of hogs that ever went over the scales on this market.

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 CO.
 PUEBLO, COLORADO.

HOMESEEKERS'
 Great Rock Island Route
RATE TO Amarillo Via El Reno \$13.40
 Daily, Limit 30 Days. Good for Stop-Over.
 A NEW COUNTRY ALL THE WAY

Trains now running to Graham, Texas, 26 Miles west of Jacksboro. Leave Fort Worth 8:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
H. & T. C. R. R.
 "THE OLD RELIABLE"
 CARRIES FREE CHAIR CARS ON ALL TRAINS. ALSO THROUGH PULLMAN SLEEPERS DALLAS TO HOUSTON, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS.
 H. & T. C. R.'y City Ticket Office 271 Main St.
 For all railroad information call or write A. G. NEWSUM, IVON LEE D. F. A., C. R. BULLOCK, G. T. A.

BEST PASSENGER SERVICE IN TEXAS.
 4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4
 TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY
 NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.
SUPERB PULLMAN VESTIBULED SLEEPERS.
HANDSOME RECLINING CHAIR CARS (SEATS FREE)
 ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.
 ONLY LINE WITH fast morning and evening trains to St. Louis and the East.
 ONLY LINE WITH Pullman Sleepers and High Back Seats with Coach through (without change) to New Orleans, daily.
 ONLY LINE WITH handsome new Chair Cars through (without change) daily to St. Louis, Memphis and El Paso.
 ONLY LINE WITH a saving of 12 hours to California.
 ONLY LINE WITH Tourist Sleeping Cars, semi-weekly through (without change) to San Francisco.
 ASK FOR SCHEDULES OF OUR INCOMPARABLE TRAINS.
"CANNON BALL" AND "NIGHT EXPRESS"
 E. P. TURNER, GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT, DALLAS, TEX.

DO YOU KNOW
 That the best, neatest, smoothest and most durable saddle is manufactured by Ft. Worth, Texas, by the Nobby Harness Co., who succeeded C. J. E. Kellner's retail business. Their saddles are made by the best mechanics in the United States. Their work never fails. Their work never fails. No customer is allowed to be dissatisfied. Write for photos and prices. When you ride in our saddles and harness you will live long and be happy.
NOBBY HARNESS CO.
 400 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.
 G. B. Morton of Haslet, Tex., called at our Fort Worth office and made known the fact that he had four registered Shorthorn, Hereford and an Alice Prince cow four years old. Mr. Morton is one of the reliable breeders of Tarrant county, and he is prepared to make generous prices on these animals. Any one wishing to commence a herd cannot do better than to communicate with Mr. Morton.

No. 63—Price \$20.50.
"RANCH KING" BRAND
 Manufactured and guaranteed by E. C. DODSON SADDLERY CO. DALLAS, TEXAS.
 Catalogue and leather watch fob free
TELL 'EM
 When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.
DON'T FORGET IT.

MARKETS
FORT WORTH
 (Reported for the Journal by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co.)
 Since the little improvement noted in last week's closing the Northern cattle advance has been lost completely, the decline being 15 to 25c per cwt. Salesmen found it necessary to make some concessions in order to dispose of their holdings. Majority of all the cows at St. Louis this week went at \$2.25 to \$2.50. However, a few sales of the best stuff are reported at \$3.
 There has been a liberal supply of cattle on the yards here. With the exception of two or three cars, it has been mostly common and canners. The choice cows were quick sale. One car averaging over 900 brought \$2.50, while the next best went at \$2.40. The buyers all want this kind of stuff, and it is a ready sale any day. You cannot do better than by shipping your choice cows to us. We have unexcelled service and are prepared to handle your stuff to the best advantage. There continues little demand for common cows and canners. They are sold principally to speculators, and prices given are usually unsatisfactory. The average price for this kind of stuff is \$1.50, but some sales were made as low as \$1 per hundred. We do not think it advisable to bring in this kind of present. Comparatively, however, net results are even better here than at either St. Louis or Kansas City, freight and shrinkage considered. All the this stuff was sold in St. Louis this week at \$1.85 to \$1.95. The same class went here at \$1.50. We do not anticipate much, if any, improvement in the cattle market in the near future. The bull trade remains firm and demand active. Have sold several cars this week from \$2.10 to \$2.25. If you have any ship to us; we can sell them readily. Steer trade remains quiet. Two and three-year-old steers quotable \$2.50 to \$3.
 The hog market, since its high mark of two weeks ago, has declined about 50c. We sold on Wednesday a car averaging 250 pounds at \$6.80. The same day in Kansas City (tops were \$6.75). This merely demonstrates the advantage of this market compared to others. The decline continues, however, and to-day it is hard to obtain \$6.50 for the same class that we secured \$6.80 for Wednesday. To-day we sold a load averaging 228 pounds at \$6.50. Little improvement is looked for. In fact, we expect to see it go lower, and think it advisable to get your hogs on the market here as early as possible.
QUOTATIONS FOR THE WEEK.
 Choice fed steers, \$3.50@4.00; medium fed steers, \$2.75@3.25; good grass steers, \$2.50@3.25; light thin steers, \$2.25@2.75; choice sorted cows, \$2.25@2.50; medium butcher cows, \$2.00@2.25; light thin cows, \$1.50@2.00; canners, 75c to \$1.75; bulls, stags and oxen, \$1.75@2.25; choice sorted hogs, 200 pounds and up, \$6.50; fat, smooth medium, \$6.00@6.35; light hogs, \$5.75@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$4.75@5.50.

NEW ORLEANS
 New Orleans, La., Oct. 25.—Receipts of steers and cows the past week have been liberal and the choice selections, have not ready sale at quotations. Some smooth, fat and attractive steers brought fancy prices. Calves and yearlings have been in full supply the entire week, falling at prices from 1/2 to 1/4 lower. Hog market bare. Sheep in over supply and very dull; butchers supplied. Milk cows are in light supply; good demand for choice. The market having cleared up somewhat, the outlook is favorable for anything strictly good in the cattle line. To-day's quotations:
 Beeves—Choice Texas, 40/4; fair to good, Texas, 38/4.
 Cows and heifers—Choice, Texas, 30/4; fair to good, Texas, 28/4.
 Yearlings—Choice, Texas, 36/4; fair to good, Texas, 34/4.
 Calves—Choice, Texas, 34/4; fair to good, Texas, 32/4.
 Bulls and stags—Choice, Texas, 24/4; fair to good, Texas, 22/4.
 Hogs—corn fed 70/4; must fed, 4 1/2 @ 5.
 Sheep—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4; fair to good, 75c @ \$1.25.
 Milch cows—\$35.00@45.00; fair to good, \$20.00@25.00.
 Springers—Choice, \$20.00@30.00; fair to good, \$15.00@20.00.

COTTON MARKET.
 The little cold wave and the rains through the cotton belt have had the effect here of causing an advance of 2 to 4 points in cotton. Middling was closed by the streets yesterday at 7.2 1/2; top price 7.75. Futures 3 points lower.
COTTONSEED AND PRODUCTS.
 Cottonseed products market quiet and declining. Prime crude oil quoted at 26 1/2 @ 27c, with no sales. Meal and cake \$19.50@19.75, with some sales of immediate shipments at \$20.00 yesterday. Linters 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4, according to quality. Prime summer yellow, quiet at 30c. Sept \$16.00@17.00 per ton.

HOUSTON SPOT.
 Houston, Tex., Oct. 27.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 141 bale spot and 874 f. o. b.
 Ordinary 6 1/2
 Good ordinary 7 1/4
 Low middling 7 3/4
 Middling 8 1/2
 Good middling 8 3/4
 Middling fair 8 1/2
NEW ORLEANS SPOT.
 New Orleans La., Oct. 27.—Spot cotton quiet and easy and unchanged. Sales 1600 bales spot and 750 to arrive. Closing prices:
 Ordinary 6 1/2-15 1/2
 Okra—One-third-bushel baskets 35c.
 Potatoes—Per bushel 60@80c.
 Sweet potatoes—White 75c per bushel; yams 1.00@1.25 per bushel.
 Dry onions—Per pound, yellow, 2c, reds 2 1/2c.
 Tomatoes—Colorado 4c per pound.

PRODUCE MARKET.
 Prices quoted are those charged by buyers on orders and are 25c per cent higher than are paid by dealers or growers.
 Cabbage—Per pound, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4c.
 Radishes, 25c per doz.
 Green onions 30c per doz.
 Turnips 30c doz.
 Peppers—Colorado 50c per basket.
 Okra—One-third-bushel baskets 35c.
 Potatoes—Per bushel 60@80c.
 Sweet potatoes—White 75c per bushel; yams 1.00@1.25 per bushel.
 Dry onions—Per pound, yellow, 2c, reds 2 1/2c.
 Tomatoes—Colorado 4c per pound.

GRAIN MARKET.
 Carload lots—Dealers charge from store 9 1/2c more per 100 pounds on bran, 20c per bushel on oats and corn and 10c per 100 pounds on hay.
 Bran \$1.00.
 Chopped corn—Per 100 pounds, \$1.40.
 Corn—Per bushel, shelled 65@70c.
 Oats—Per bushel, 43c.
 Hay—Johnson grass, new crop, \$9.00 @ 11.00; prairie hay, new crop, \$10.00 @ 11.00.
 Wheat—No. 2, 75c.

DALLAS
 (Reported by Thomas, Searcy, Hamm company)
 The receipts of the week are as follows: Six cars of cattle, one of sheep and four of hogs. Steers sold from \$2.15 to \$2.25. Good cows brought from \$2.00 to \$2.50. Sheep were sold at \$2.25 and swine went at \$2.65. Hogs opened at a good price. At the first of the week they sold for .65 to .66 and the market closed at \$6.35.
 There is a demand at this market for good cattle and hogs and in comparison to other markets we do not see that you could do better by shipping elsewhere. We are prepared to give you the best of service and all stock consigned to us will receive the personal attention of Allen Searcy, our manager and salesman.
 We quote you prices for the week as follows: Choice fed steers, \$2.75@3.25; common steers, \$2.25@2.50; choice cows, \$2.50@2.75; common cows, \$1.50 @ 2.25; bulls and stags, \$1.75@2.25; sheep, \$2.00@2.25. Top hogs opened at \$6.25.
KANSAS CITY.
 Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 27.—Cattle receipts 12,000 head natives, 2000 Texans 500 Texas and 2300 native calves. Natives and Westerns steady, quarantine strong; stockers and feeders dull and weak. Cressed beef steers \$6.85@7.90, fair to good \$3.75@6.50, stockers and feeders \$2.15@4.85, Western fed steers \$3.15@5.75, Texas and Indian, steers \$2.55@6.55, butchers \$2.50@3.00, native cows, \$1.50@4.50, native heifers \$3.00@2.90, canners \$1.00@2.15, bulls \$2.10@2.50, calves \$2.00@6.00.
 Hogs—Receipts 7000 head. Market active, 7 1/2 @ 10c lower; heavy \$6.55 @ 6.70, mixed packers \$6.70@7.50, light \$3.65@7.65, pigs \$5.00@6.40.
 Sheep receipts 12,000 head. Market steady to weak; native lambs \$2.50@5.15, Western lambs \$2.15@5.00, ewes \$3.00@3.30, native wethers \$3.00@4.90, Western wethers \$2.90@3.95, stockers and feeders \$1.80@3.25.

GALVESTON.
 Reported for the Stock Journal by the A. P. Newman Livestock company.
 Galveston, Tex., Oct. 25.—Supply of cattle and calves on hand and in transit ample to meet present demands. Prices weak on everything not strictly choice. Quotation:
 Beeves, good, to choice, \$2.00@2.25; beeves, common to fair, \$2.50@2.75; cows, good to choice, \$2.50@3.00; cows, common to fair, \$2.00@2.25; yearlings, good to choice, \$2.75@3.00; yearlings, common to fair, \$2.00@2.25; calves, good to choice, \$2.25@3.50; calves, common to fair, \$2.50@3.00.
CHICAGO.
 Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28.—Cattle receipts 22,000 head, including 100 Texan, 10,000 Westerns. Market steady

BIG INTERNATIONAL FAIR
 (Continued from Page 1)
DEVON-FEMALES.
 Cow, 3 years and over—A. Y. Walton, Jr., first and second; W. F. Wright, third.
 Heifer, 2 years and under 2—A. Y. Walton, Jr., first.
 Heifer, 1 year and under 2—W. F. Wright, first and second.
 Heifer calf under 1 year—A. Y. Walton, Jr., first and second; W. F. Wright, third.
DEVON-SWEEPSTAKES.
 Bull, any age—A. Y. Walton, Jr., first and second; W. F. Wright, third.
 Cow, any age—A. Y. Walton, Jr., first and second; W. F. Wright, third.
DEVON-HEIFERS.
 Bull and 4 females—A. Y. Walton, Jr., first and second; W. F. Wright, third.
 Pair, get of 1 bull—A. Y. Walton, Jr., first; W. F. Wright, second.
 Young herd, 1 bull and 4 females, all under 2 years—A. Y. Walton, Jr., first; W. F. Wright, second.
 First product of 1 cow—A. Y. Walton, Jr., first.
 Pair, 1 bull and 1 heifer—A. Y. Walton, Jr., first and second.

LONG HORNS.
 The long horns will not down without a struggle. This peculiarly Texas bovine specimen was not only in the roping ring, but was also in the beef and range contests. Read the classifications:
BEEF CLASS.
 Best specimen old-time Texas long horn steer—A. G. Stortz, New Braunfels, first.
 Best steer 3 years and over beef standard—A. & M. College, first and second; A. G. Stortz, third.
 Best steer, 2 years old and under 3, beef standard—A. & M. College, first, second and third.
 Best cow, 3 years and over beef standard—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first; J. F. Hovenkamp, second; R. C. Rhome, third.
 Best heifer, 2 years and under 3 beef standard—W. S. and J. B. Ikard, first and second; Jos. P. Green & Co., third.
 Best carload fat steers, 4 years and under bred and fattened in Texas—A. & M. College, first; A. G. Stortz, second and third.

RANGE CATTLE.
 All bred by and owned by exhibitor.
 Best 10 head of Texas raised range steers, any breed, 3 years and over—Chas. Schreiner, Kerrville, first.
 Best 10 head Texas raised range bull calves—A. B. Kennedy, first; Crossling, first; Gus Haseloff, Dilley, second.
 Best 10 head of Texas raised range steers, any breed, 2 years and under 3—Mrs. L. S. Elliot, Bannette, first and second; Chas. Schreiner, third.
 Best 10 head of Texas raised range steers, any breed, 1 year and under 2—Laurels Ranch, first and third; Chas. Schreiner, second.
 Best 10 head of Texas raised range heifer calves—A. B. Kennedy, first; A. G. Stortz, second; N. R. Powell, Petrus, third.
 Best 10 head of Texas raised range steer calves—N. R. Powell, first.
 Best 10 head of Texas raised range heifers 1 year and under 2, any breed—Chas. Schreiner, first.
 Best 10 head of Texas raised range heifers, 2 years and under 3 any breed—A. G. Stortz, first.
 Best and heaviest steer, 2 years and under 3—The West, San Antonio, first.

CATTLE SALES.
 Forty head were sold at public sale on the grounds Wednesday, Col. J. W. Judy of Tallula, Ill., the oldest live stock auctioneer in the country, crying the bids. The cattle were contributed by the following Texas breeders: David Harrell, Liberty Hill; J. W. Burgess Co., Fort Worth; J. T. Day, Rhome; Howard-Mann & Bro., Waco; W. B. Blocker, Austin; Harry Landis, New Braunfels, the 40 head brought \$354. The top price, \$390, paid by J. F. Hovenkamp for the yearling heifer, Red Jane 2.
 Following list of buyers and prices paid:
 Red Duchess, Feb. 22, 1901, to W. D. Malone, San Marcos, \$250.
 "Zella, Ill. calves Dec. 6, 1901, Thos. McNeil, Lockhart, \$100.
 Dorothy South, calved March 1, 1902, to Thos. McNeil, \$110.
 Phyllis Castle II, Oct. 8, 1901, to Phyllis Castle II, Oct. 8, 1901, to W. D. Malone, \$215.
 Capt. Hill, Duchess, Dec. 1, 1896, to David Harrell, Liberty Hill, \$215.
 Lemmonas, 169,370, Aug. 18, 1900, Thos. McNeil, \$115.
 Jessie III, calved Feb. 18, 1900, to R. G. Hollmer & Bro., Brownwood, \$200.
 Red Jane II, calved Feb. 13, 1901, to J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, \$300.
 Belva Rose, calved Jan. 12, 1902, to J. W. Carey, Armstrong, L. T., \$90.
 Nannie H., calved March 5, 1899, to W. D. Malone, \$150.
 Boss, calved Nov. 22, 1900, to Robert Kyle, Lockhart, \$150.
 Roosevelt, calved July 22, 1900, to W. A. Fitch, San Antonio, \$70.
 Lady Arell VIII, Dec. 5, 1900, to Capt. W. A. Fitch, \$195.
 Ruby Pippin, Feb. 15, 1902, to T. E. Fowler, Barlett, Tex., \$125.
 Royal Queen, Dec. 3, 1901, to Fayette Schwalbe, Ozona, \$125.
 Estelle Castell, Feb. 14, 1902, to Thos. McNeil, \$100.
 Monitor II, Feb. 1, 1901, to Joe Doris, Austin, Tex., \$90.
 Royal Sharon, May 27, 1900, to William Hagland, San Antonio, \$90.
 Maud Erskine, Feb. 16, 1900, to W. D. Malone, \$235.
 Lady Maud, April 6, 1901, to T. E. Fowler, \$115.
 Goldenrod, Feb. 21, 1902, to R. G. Hollmer & Bro., \$95.

NOTES.
 B. C. Rhome of Fort Worth is the winner of several first and second prizes in the Hereford ring. Mr. Rhome is to be congratulated.
 The Hereford herd of W. S. and J. B. Ikard of Henrietta is a center of admiration for stockmen since they pulled so many prizes.
 Chas. J. Lattimer of the Chicago stock yards is taking in the big show. He is amazed at the progressiveness of the stock business in Texas.
 Capt. Chas. Schreiner of Kerrville, repeated his performance of last year by securing the blue ribbon for the best ten head of range raised 3 year old steers.
 Mr. J. B. Lewis, the Hereford breeder of Sweetwater, is receiving congratulations on all sides for the many first and second prizes his herds has brought him. It is one of the crack herds.

Col. Geo. P. Lillard, the swine breeder of Seguin, observes: "Speaking from the standpoint of a hog man, the San Antonio Fair stands head and shoulders above any fair in the south." The South Texas farmers and stock farmers are evincing an interest in hogs just now that is truly gratifying to the breeder. We have made quite a number of sales to parties from North Texas. San Antonio has attractions for visitors from the Fair and buying hogs, and with the success the management has achieved this year there is nothing now to prevent the fair from growing right along from year to year until it will be known and attended by visitors from every state in the Union."
C. C. POOLE.

The sheepman who keeps his flock's fleece clean of burrs will be repaid in a better price for his clip.
 Texans scarcely realize the rank of importance this great state is taking in the sisterhood galaxy. Not only the rapid development of her wonderful natural resources, the quickening of

scientific methods in her agricultural and stock industries are noted, but in factories and great commercial enterprises and the building up of great commercial cities, Texas is getting up to the head. But it takes an outside to observe such progress and to profit by the opportunities. Mr. W. L. Bush, who resides in Chicago, and is president of the Bush & Gerts Plano Company of that city and of the Bush & Gerts Plano and Organ Company of Texas—one of the enterprises that is moving forward with Texas—was in Dallas this week for the first time in a year. A part of the progress of Texas and the growth of Dallas, Mr. Bush had this to say to a Journal representative:

"I come to Texas once every year and each time I am amazed at the great strides your state is making, both commercially and industrially—it seems each time to be a new country. But the metropolitan growth your cities are taking on is wonderful indeed. Here in Dallas I see buildings of the most modern design and structure. This speaks the faith that local and outside investors have in this commercial center. Texas is a fine field for capital, and the financial men of the east are fast catching on to the opportunities offered here."
 Concerning their dual piano factories, which are now interwoven with Texas' growth, Mr. Bush says: "Our two factories have a capacity of 6000 pianos per year, to make which it requires the services of 1000 skilled hands and consumes a vast quantity of material. So you see that labor and lumber are prominent factors in the conduct of our business. Chicago is a great labor center, also one of the leading lumber markets of the world."
 The casual observer can but note the vastness of such enterprises taking hold in our state.

OSTEOPATHY EXPLAINED.
 The word "osteopathy" comes from two Greek words, "osteon," meaning a bone, and "pathos," which means suffering or disease. Thus the word "osteopathy" literally means bone diseases, and from this one would naturally think that an osteopath only dealt with diseases of the bones. Consequently from this name we are often called "bone doctors" by those who do not know what our treatment is like. This new and wonderful science was discovered by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still in 1874. He was one of the regular practitioners, and lived at the time of the discovery in Baldwin, Kans., but shortly afterwards moved to Kirksville, Mo., where he, in 1892, founded the American School of Osteopathy, which started with a class of about twelve; and every succeeding class has out-numbered the one preceding it, till the last class entering last September has 208 members, and altogether there are nearly 700 students in the school. Besides the American School there are twelve other schools over the country and all are flourishing.

There are two things that seem to have brought about the discovery of Osteopathy. First, Dr. Still once having a very severe headache laid down beneath a tree where there was a swing; put his head into the swing—after he had thrown his seat across it for a pillow. This swing rope caused pressure on a nerve center in the back of the neck, which is one of the most important vasomotor centers in the body and controls the caliber of the arteries in the brain, and his headache being one of those caused by an over-fullness of the vessels in the brain was checked immediately. This set him thinking and the continued to think till he found why the pressure of the rope stopped his headache.

Second, Some-time after his experience with the swing, he lost four children in succession by that dreaded disease, "cerebro-spinal meningitis." In speaking of this terrible loss the old doctor says: "The terrible ram of affliction butted me up to the fifth story of reason, and I reasoned that a natural flow of blood is health; that disease is the effect of local or general disturbance of the blood; that to excite the nerves causes muscles to contract and compress venous flow of blood to the heart; and that the bones could be used as levers to relieve pressure on nerves, veins and arteries."

He then advanced the theory that the human body is a machine, perfectly constructed by a divine builder, and if kept properly adjusted in all its parts is capable of running its allotted time or till old age, without the aid of poisonous drugs.
 He also said: "God is just and would not create my children or anybody else's children, then not leave any means by which they might be relieved from those awful diseases common to childhood."

He gives as the fundamental principles of his great discovery: "Health is natural. Disease and death between the time of birth and old age are unnatural."
 "All bodily disorders are the result of mechanical obstructions to the free circulation of vital fluids and forces."
 After having studied anatomy and physiology in all of their minute details in connection with these great fundamental principles, from the time of the discovery up to 1892, he announced to the world that he had placed his new mode of healing on a scientific basis. Though for several years before this he had been astonishing everyone with his wonderful cures. So much so, that some people imagined he had some special gift. But when the school was started they soon learned that it was a science.

The fame of Osteopathy soon became world-wide. People who had been ill over the world seeking a cure went there and found relief.
 There is an average of over 600 patients there all the time, and fully 75 per cent of them are cured and most of those not cured receive great benefit.

The sheepman who keeps his flock's fleece clean of burrs will be repaid in a better price for his clip.
 Texans scarcely realize the rank of importance this great state is taking in the sisterhood galaxy. Not only the rapid development of her wonderful natural resources, the quickening of

scientific methods in her agricultural and stock industries are noted, but in factories and great commercial enterprises and the building up of great commercial cities, Texas is getting up to the head. But it takes an outside to observe such progress and to profit by the opportunities. Mr. W. L. Bush, who resides in Chicago, and is president of the Bush & Gerts Plano Company of that city and of the Bush & Gerts Plano and Organ Company of Texas—one of the enterprises that is moving forward with Texas—was in Dallas this week for the first time in a year. A part of the progress of Texas and the growth of Dallas, Mr. Bush had this to say to a Journal representative:

"I come to Texas once every year and each time I am amazed at the great strides your state is making, both commercially and industrially—it seems each time to be a new country. But the metropolitan growth your cities are taking on is wonderful indeed. Here in Dallas I see buildings of the most modern design and structure. This speaks the faith that local and outside investors have in this commercial center. Texas is a fine field for capital, and the financial men of the east are fast catching on to the opportunities offered here."
 Concerning their dual piano factories, which are now interwoven with Texas' growth, Mr. Bush says: "Our two factories have a capacity of 6000 pianos per year, to make which it requires the services of 1000 skilled hands and consumes a vast quantity of material. So you see that labor and lumber are prominent factors in the conduct of our business. Chicago is a great labor center, also one of the leading lumber markets of the world."
 The casual observer can but note the vastness of such enterprises taking hold in our state.



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

Mr. Geo. A. Shawhan, president of the Shawhan Distillery Company, belonging 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 a 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 five consecutive days, and still strong and active. He took the first prize at the Chicago World's Fair for the best butte-producer from his herd of Jersey cattle. His son, Leo, was the famous football player at the Missouri State University. No one who ever looked at the honest face of John 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 express 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 Holiday Springs in Platte county, Mo. Aged in a bonded warehouse. STRAIGHT GOODS—STRAIGHT FROM AN ACTUAL DISTILLERY TO YOU! No marks on box to indicate contents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write us and let us send you a beautiful calendar for 1909 and an illustrated book on Shawhan Whiskey.

THE SHAWHAN DISTILLERY CO., 510 1/2 Baird Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

MEN NO C. O. D. NOTHING SENT FREE MEN NO DRUGS... NO ELECTRICITY

Nor have we an appliance to wear, but we have just what YOU need. Although a broad statement to make, we can CURE (NOT ONLY RELIEVE) but positively CURE ANY MANLY AFFLICTION.

"THE STRENA" MAN'S BEST FRIEND

Why suffer when a positive and permanent CURE is within your reach? Write to-day for a descriptive booklet. Sent FREE in perfectly plain envelope securely sealed. Address,

THE STRENA COMPANY, 1408 Second Ave., Department 2. SEATTLE, WASH.

Remember: OUR SERVICE THE BEST.

Armour and Swift will open Nov. 15th, 1902.

START RIGHT—Send us your first shipment.

We will help YOU KEEP RIGHT.

INTERNATIONAL BEEF STOCK COMMISSION GOVERNMENT OF TEXAS FORT WORTH, TEXAS

FREE

In order to introduce our Blue Grass Special Rye and Bourbon

We will give Free with every gallon order a Box 50 Royal Seal Cigars and with every order of 2 gallons 1 Box 50 Key West Banquet Fine Cigars.

PRICE PER GALLON \$3.00. We ship in plain cases. Send for complete Price List.

BLUE-GRASS SUPPLY CO. 15 West 5th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

This is a chemical preparation warranted to leave a permanent brand wherever applied to the skin of an animal. This is the first and only successful method of branding stock WITHOUT USE OF A RED HOT IRON. It can be applied quickly and with a big saving of labor over the old method. It can be applied with a brush and stencil, or with a brush alone with free hand movement. Over 100,000 head of stock have been successfully branded by this method, so it is no longer an experiment. Every can is sold under a positive guarantee to do all that is claimed for it. Send for circulars giving references and testimonials. Address,

ABERDEN CHEMICAL CO., Aberdeen, S. D. If not for sale by dealers, order direct. Prices: Large-sized can, sufficient to make 100 or more brands, according to size of brand and care in using, \$2.00 each; half-sized, \$1.25 each. If 50 additional per can is added, express will be paid to any point in the United States.

I Can Sell Your Farm to make more than 10%—Send description, state price and own name. Est. 50. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. Mr. M. Osterander, 1829 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia

RUPTURE OF PILES CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT THE KNIFE. Fistula, Fissure, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. No Cure No Pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free. JRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Litz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING. Furnish Seed, Garden Seed, Barley, Rye, Wheat, Virginia and Kentucky Winter Turf Oats. These seeds make the winter pasture and 100 bushels seed to the acre. Headquarters for Alfalfa.

THE HOLLOWAY SEED & GRAIN CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

WAS ROYAL INDEED.

THE ROYAL SHOW HELD IN KANSAS CITY LAST WEEK PRONOUNCED GREATEST EVER HELD.

A Royal live stock show it was indeed that finished its work and closed its gates last Saturday here in Kansas City. The cream of the blooded stock of fifteen states has been on exhibition one week, and from every state in the Union, breeders of fine stock, admirers of fine stock and their friends poured through the turnstiles at the stock pavilion and kept the shows crowded from the time the gates were thrown open at 7:30 in the morning until they closed at night. The show was praised by every one who visited it and well they might, for there has been but one stock show in America that has rivaled this in the number of entries, and none that has approximately rivaled it in excellence of exhibits. The exhibit of hogs, cattle and goats were simply the best that could be bred, and coming from the crack show herds of fifteen states and territories it is small wonder that one of the finest aggregations of stock ever gotten together in the United States should be the result.

The entries, almost without exception, arrived last week, a day or so before the show, and the short best placed them in the best possible condition. Every horn and hoof had been polished, and the coats of the animals shone like satin when the cattle section opened last Monday morning. In the goat and hog section the exhibits had received equally as much attention, and when all was done the individual entries were weighed in and numbered.

One item which goes to make the Royal the very best stock show in the country is that the show herds on exhibition have almost without exception made the grand circuit of state fairs, and every animal not up to the highest very cream of all—fine animals reaches the show. In the Shorthorn section, for instance, there were such entries as Choice Goods, Col. G. M. Casey's \$10,000 imported bull, which has taken first money in his class wherever exhibited; Nonpareil of Clover Blossom, a Missouri product, now owned by Harding & Son of Waukesha, Wis., one of the big winners of the season; Darling King, a senior yearling bull, bred and owned by T. M. Tomson & Sons of Dover, Kas., one of the big show animals of his class, and Prince of Tebo Lawn, another Missouri bred senior bull, now owned by Col. Casey, one of the principal owners of the year, and said to be one of the most wonderful animals of his age in the world.

The states represented in the shows this year were: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, New Mexico, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Texas, Kentucky and South Dakota.

THE CATTLE SECTION. It was here the crowding events of the American Royal of 1902 took place, and which will give the fine stock breeders, not only of the West, but of the whole Union, something to think of with pleasure for many days to come. The Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, in fact, every and each individual exhibit, as well as exhibitors, seemed to realize this, and did their all to show to the best advantage.

The cattle shows in the rings began Monday afternoon. The aged bulls class of the four breeds—Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Herefords and Shorthorns—all began the show in the big tent. The secretaries of the different associations weighed the cattle Monday morning. The heaviest Shorthorn was Young Abbottsborn II, tipping the scales at 2600, owned by T. J. Ryan & Son; and the heaviest Hereford was Potoccol II, owned by H. R. Hazlett, weighing 2100.

The Aberdeen-Angus breeders are new in the American Royal, but they brought some fine cattle. One animal that they were particularly proud of was Black Cap Judy, a cow that C. H. Gardner of Bladenville, Ill., paid \$6300 for in Chicago last winter. The two breeds of fine cattle—Aberdeen-Angus and the Galloways—look much alike to the uninitiated, but there is much difference on close investigation. Both breeds are built close to the bone, but have no waste of bones, but are solid flesh. The Aberdeen-Angus have sleek coats, not very thick, while the Galloways have thick coats that grow very long, and make their hides useful for fur, and the fanciers of this grade of cattle claim many advantages for their cattle on this ground.

Among the Galloways there was lively competition for the Armour cup, which was won by O. H. Swigart's imported Druid of Castlemilk, winner of first in the aged bull class and sweepstakes for the best of two years or over. Bred by Sir Robert Jardine, Baronet of Castlemilk, he was champion of Scotland in 1899 and of America in 1901 and 1902. At Winnipeg, Manitoba, Springfield, Ill., and the American Royal at this year he won first, sweepstakes and grand sweepstakes, and will round out his career as a show animal at the International fair in Chicago.

The winner of the Armour trophy in the Shorthorn class was Col. Casey's Choice Goods. There were but two contestants, Ceremonious Archer, a roan yearling, owned by George Harding & Son of Waukesha, Wis., and Choice Goods, head of Col. G. M. Casey's Tebo Lawn herd and undefeated champion of America. The yearling made a beautiful showing, but the older bull, as near perfection as possible, was the winner.

The day of the old-time Texas longhorn is passing," said F. E. Johnson, an El Paso cattleman. "The grade of the cattle raised in Texas is being greatly improved in recent years. Texas has spent more money for thorough-

bred bulls in the last five years than any other part of the country. They have not all been of the very first class, but their number is immense." There are a number of Texas cattlemen in attendance on the cattle show, and many of them are here for the purpose of buying blooded cattle to further improve their herds.

Choice Goods, owned by G. M. Casey of Clinton, Mo., who was awarded the blue ribbon in the Shorthorn aged bull class, cost his owner more than \$10,000. He was imported from Scotland, where he was the Champion bull at the Highland show, which is the biggest cattle event in that country, last year. He won first prize at eight state fairs so far this season.

One of the exhibitors of Angora goats is a woman, Mrs. A. Armer of Kingston, N. M. Mrs. Armer was an exhibitor at both of the previous Angora shows held here, and in those exhibitions won five first, one second and two third prizes. Mrs. Armer is the only woman in the United States whose sole business is the raising of Angora goats. She started into the business fifteen years ago with a herd of common goats, and three years later added some Angoras. She is now the owner of 2500 head.

Prickly Ash Bitters cures disease of the kidneys, cleanses and strengthens the liver, stomach and bowels.

SANTA FE EXCURSION RATES. Victoria—Account Southwestern Texas fair; convention rates, Nov. 9 and 10, limited Nov. 16.

Temple—Account North Texas Annual Conference M. E. church, south; convention rates, Nov. 10 and 11; limited Nov. 21.

New Orleans—Account meeting Daughters of Confederacy; one fare for the round trip, Nov. 10 and 11; limited Nov. 18.

New Orleans—Account convention American Bankers' Association; one fare plus \$2, Nov. 8, 9 and 10, limited Nov. 20.

Waco—Account Pastors' Conference and Woman's Mission Workers' convention, convention rates, Nov. 4 and 6, limited Nov. 11th.

Chicago—Account International Live Stock exposition, one fare plus \$2, Nov. 29th, 30th and Dec. 1st, limited Dec. 10th.

For further information see any agent or write W. S. Keenan, G. P. A., Galveston, Texas.

LILLARD SWINNING. Geo. P. Lillard of Seguin, Tex., breeder of Berkshire swine, made a splendid showing at the San Antonio Fair this year. He entered in ten shows and captured six first and two second prizes. Baron Victor the Sixth, his herd boar, won first prize in age class, first for best boar any age, first and diploma for boar and four of his get. This is the only diploma offered in Berkshire class and is considered the best prize offered. Mr. Lillard is the superintendent of the swine department of the fair and speaking of it said: "I am sure the exhibitors in our department have been agreeably surprised at the demand for swine. Most of them here sold everything they brought and a big lot of the sales have been to buyers who came from East Texas in the fruit belt. I am very much gratified at this for it is a good way south for the North Texas breeders to come and there is quite a bit of expense attached to it. There were not as many exhibitors as we should have had, but the quality of hogs are up to

the standard. In fact the judge of this department, T. B. Hart of Edinburg, Illinois, said this was one of the best swine exhibits he had seen—not so large, but a splendid lot."

The Alamo City Business College of San Antonio had an attractive display of pen work at the International fair this year. Prof. C. H. Clark, the president and master penman, had charge of it and gave out specimens of his artistic pen work. As a business college the Alamo City takes front rank. Prof. Clark is a man of ripe experience and knows how to impart his knowledge to others. His college has a seating capacity of 400 and is luxuriantly equipped in every way to conduct a high grade school of business.

ident and master penman, had charge of it and gave out specimens of his artistic pen work. As a business college the Alamo City takes front rank. Prof. Clark is a man of ripe experience and knows how to impart his knowledge to others. His college has a seating capacity of 400 and is luxuriantly equipped in every way to conduct a high grade school of business.

Beware of our imitators!

We are the only distillers in this country selling direct to consumers. Like every success, we have imitators who "claim" to be distillers. They are not distillers and have no connection with a distillery. For proof, you need not take our word, just see government reports. They are simply dealers, and can "doctor" their whiskey as much as they like and call it any age, for unfortunately the government does not control dealers as it does distillers. Now, these dealers are in business for profit, so when they offer eight to twelve-year-old whiskey for the same or less money than we, as distillers, can sell seven-year-old, the inference is plain. Their whiskey is not the age they claim and is adulterated and watered. The cheaper they sell, the more water and adulteration you get. Beware of imitators. If you want honest whiskey, direct from our own distillery to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE and saving the dealers' enormous profits, then accept our offer, which is backed by a company with a capital of \$500,000.00 paid in full, and the proud reputation of thirty-six years of continuous success. We have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Direct from our distillery to YOU Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS \$3.20

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your \$3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. How could an offer be fairer? We take all the risk and stand all the expense if you are not satisfied. Won't you let us send you a trial order? We ship in a plain sealed case; no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming, must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for \$16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A HAYNER QUART is a full quart, an honest quart, four to the gallon. The so-called "quarts" of other high-grade whiskeys require five to the gallon. We give full measure, 20 per cent more than others, reducing our price just that much. If you don't want 4 quarts yourself, get a friend to join you. Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

ESTABLISHED 1866 THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY DISTILLERY TROY, O. ST. LOUIS, MO. DAYTON, OHIO ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cured in 5 Days TO STAY CURED VARICOCELE HYDROCELE NO CUTTING OR PAIN

I want every man afflicted with Varicocele, Stricture, Contagious Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Hydrocele Or allied trouble to come to my office, where I will explain to him my method of curing these diseases. I invite in particular all men who have become dissatisfied with treatment elsewhere. I will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction why I can cure you permanently. My consultation is free and my charges for a perfect cure will be reasonable and not more than you will be willing to pay.

Persons coming to Dallas for medical treatment are respectfully requested to interview the doctor and leading business firms in reference to the best and most reliable specialist in the city.

DR. J. H. TERRILL, Certainty of Cure. I give you a legal guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. One personal visit is preferred, but if it is impossible for you to do so, I will write you a description of your case as you understand it, stating your symptoms, your occupation, etc., and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case free of charge.

LOST MANHOOD. I have a copyright, given me by the Government, on a remedy for seminal emissions and lost manhood which never fails to cure. I offer \$1000 for any case I cannot cure where my directions and treatment are followed.

30 Years' Experience. Enables me after a thorough personal examination, free of charge, to tell you if your case is curable. If it is not I will frankly tell you so; if curable and I take your case I will give you a written legal guaranty of a positive cure. Send for symptom blank and 100-page book.

DR. J. H. TERRILL, 285 Main St. DALLAS, TEXAS

TONIC STOCK SALT, SUREST, SAFEST AND BEST.

CONTAINS NO STRONG CHEMICALS. PURIFIES THE BLOOD, REGULATES THE BOWELS 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. INSURES PERFECT DIGESTION.

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

THOMAS, SEARCY, HAMM & CO. Commission Merchants.

DALLAS UNION STOCK YARDS. ALLEN SEARCY, Mgr. and Salesman.

We are prepared to give you first-class service. Write, wire or telephone us. No trouble to answer questions. Market reports free on application. Correspondence solicited. See our market report in Journal.