

Thanksgiving.

This day of rest, family reunions and feasting should not be overlooked by the stockmen and farmers. They should be more prone than ever their city cousins to observe this pretty patriotic holiday. And the gathering would not be complete without the Journal.

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

VOL. XXIII, No. 32. Established 1880.

DALLAS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 4, 1902

SAN ANTONIO

Combination Sales.

It is pleasing to note the growing popularity of combination stock sales. It stimulates breeders and infuses good blood on both ranch and farm. The coming sale at Fort Worth on the 13th and 14th is creating much interest.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION—HAMPERED BY LACK OF FUNDS.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 2.—The following is the annual report of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission: To His Excellency, Hon. Joseph D. Sayers, Governor of the State of Texas: Sir—We respectfully submit herewith our annual report, including the time from Aug. 31, 1901, to Aug. 31, 1902.

The appropriation made for this department by the legislature for said year was \$6900. This amount was found insufficient, and your excellency approved a deficiency of \$2400. We have paid out the following amounts during the year: To inspectors \$5,709.34, to veterinarians \$526.10, to commissioners \$1475, expense \$481.30, making a total paid out during the year from state funds \$8,182.83.

During the months of November and December, 1901, we used twenty-seven inspectors, and of this number have used eight regularly. In addition to these, we have used eight inspectors of the United States department of agriculture, regularly without salary.

There were examined by our inspectors during the year and found free from ticks and disease and permits given for 258,000 head of cattle. There were shipped from northern states for dairy and breeding purposes, certified to be free from tuberculosis 391 head. Some cattle have been shipped, however, to Texas for dairy purposes that upon being tested showed them affected with tuberculosis. Cattle so found affected have, in some instances, been returned; others have been killed, while some tested at El Paso were sold to parties and taken to the Republic of Mexico.

The regulations of this department have for the year been observed, and hence the ticks have infested but little more territory, if any, than last year and as the people of our state are becoming better educated as to the cause of this fever, they are taking precautions to rid their pastures of the ticks, which, in our judgment, may be done in several ways, but probably the best way is to keep all animals out of the pasture for about 120 days during the spring and summer season, when the tick will have disappeared. There has been considerable loss of cattle from tick fever the last year, but we are glad to say that not a single case of fever in any other state or territory has been traced to Texas cattle originating above the quarantine line.

We desire to call your attention to the report of our state veterinarian as to this disease. We have given this disease considerable attention, and have recommended the burning of all carcasses of animals, especially in the southern and eastern counties of our state, where this disease is more prevalent, but it seems almost impossible to get any good results, and, in our opinion, the ravages of this disease and its constant invasion of new territory deserves attention at the hands of our legislature, and unless effective measures are enforced looking to the eradication of this disease there will be great loss of livestock within this state in a few years; besides, in our opinion, human life will be placed in jeopardy in the infected districts. Our present law is insufficient, and, as we understand it, does not give this commission sufficient power to compel the enforcement of such measures as will, in our opinion, eradicate this disease. Neither will appropriations heretofore made be sufficient to do more than we have done.

Only a few cases of glanders have been reported this year, and each case reported has been promptly handled by our state veterinarian and members of this commission, and we think our state is at this time practically free from this disease. The department of agriculture of the United States has been endeavoring the past year to eradicate this disease (which is caused by parasites) from the United States, and this commission has rendered all assistance possible, and we believe it will be only a short time until scab in sheep will be eradicated and extinct in our state. It is yet questioned whether tuberculosis can be transmitted from the bovine to the human, and while it is our opinion that it is transmitted, and can be transmitted, yet there is but little danger of such infection on the open range, and as the transmission of the disease to the people of our state from drinking the milk or eating the flesh of such animals, comes more especially under the supervision of the health department of our state, we have not yet gone further into it. However, it is our opinion that this department, in connection with the health department in our state, should continue investigating, and if it should be determined that there is danger of transmitting this disease to our people, then the dairy herds of our state should be tested, and animals affected with this disease destroyed and proper laws and regulations be enforced pro-

IRRIGATION IN AMERICA

ABOUT ITS POSSIBILITIES BOTH FARMER AND STOCKMAN ARE QUICKENING IN INTEREST.

From a comprehensive paper on the subject of irrigation in Census Bulletin No. 217, issued by the department of agriculture at Washington, the following is an excerpt: "Irrigation has been practiced in America from time immemorial by the town-building or Pueblo Indian tribes inhabiting portions of New Mexico and Arizona. Their ancient canals can yet be traced across the broad valleys through which are scattered the innumerable ruins of community dwellings. On the mesas of southwestern Colorado and adjacent portions of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico are found the wonderful cliff dwellings, and in the valleys near these may be seen ditches which were in use perhaps a thousand or more years ago.

The beginning of irrigation in this country by English-speaking people was contemporaneous with the introduction of rice growing in the Carolinas in 1700. For a century and a half rice was the only crop which was cultivated by this race with the aid of irrigation, and during that period its practice was confined to a section contiguous to that in which it was first introduced. The first systematic application of irrigation by Anglo-Saxons in the arid west was made by the Mormons, who, driven out of Illinois and Missouri, took their flight westward into the unknown desert regions, and finally, after great privation and suffering, were forced largely by necessity to stop on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. The soil was so barren that crops could not be raised by ordinary means, and, compelled by fear and privation to adopt new and extraordinary devices, they turned the waters of the little canyons streams upon the ground where Salt Lake City now stands.

"At about the time when the Mormons were building up the state of Desert, now Utah, the gold miners in California were building ditches for placer mining, and were using water from these ditches for irrigation. A notable epoch in the development of the west was the founding of a colony in Colorado, named after Horace Greeley, its chief promoter. The success ultimately attained by the Greeley colony to stop on the shores of Idaho and Wyoming, and south into Arizona, have attracted public attention and greatly stimulated the colony idea.

"The Mormons entered Salt Lake valley in July, 1847. At that time there were probably not more than a few hundred acres irrigated by Indians, Mexicans and the California missions. The Union colony settled by Greeley, Colo., in 1870, twenty-three years after the Mormons had begun irrigating. There are no statistics concerning the area irrigated in 1870, but it is probable that in that year there were not over 20,000 acres under irrigation in the whole United States. From 1870 to 1880 was an era of rapid development of small ditches constructed by individuals and associations of farmers. At the end of this period there were probably 1,000,000 acres under irrigation. In the decade 1880 to 1890 the development of irrigation was on an extensive scale. Large sums of money were obtained for irrigation works by the sale of stocks and bonds, and great enterprises were projected, canals of over 100 miles in length being planned and in some cases built. Nearly all of these failed of financial success, and although they have aided in the extension of irrigation, they have not enriched the investors."

"The national irrigation congress held its session in Colorado Springs last week. There is great interest among the stockmen over this event as all are commencing to realize that the future of the range industry is wrapped up in the development of the irrigation possibilities in the west. It is in this irrigation movement that the future settlement of the public land question will ultimately be found, as proven, that to settle one must of a necessity bring a solution of the other. The Colorado Springs meeting discussed all phases of the question; but it is likely that the big meeting of the National Live Stock association at Kansas City in January will inaugurate some definite policy in regard to this matter as it relates to the public lands.

"Stockmen are commencing to realize that the great public pastures of the west must in the future be largely dependent upon the irrigated lands; supplementary way, and it has already proven that the great unirrigated area can be used to best advantage in connection with the irrigated farms. This means a stock growing feature, without doubt, and those who are familiar with farming operations in the west know that those who have succeeded are those who have made stock growing their principal line. The logic of the situation points to the development of the west as the future principal source of supply for the meat, while the grain supply will al-

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ways come from the great central valleys. The big irrigation project near Wichita Falls is already proving a great success. An immense storage reservoir was constructed, which, is now partly filled. This reservoir forms a lake about nine feet deep and covering an area of more than 1200 acres. When filled the reservoir will be eighteen feet deep and cover about 2200 acres. A complete system of canals and ditches leading from this reservoir has been constructed and next season about 20,000 acres of land will be irrigated under irrigation. No effort at irrigation from this reservoir was made until August of this year, when the water was turned on about 2000 acres and the ground softened so that plowing could be done. Different kinds of crops were planted as an experiment even at that late date and the results have been simply marvelous. The fall crops that are now maturing on this land give an abundant yield. The experiment of raising fall Irish potatoes has been made, and the prospects of the greatest success are promising. It has been proved that Irish potatoes of spring planting do not keep owing to the fact that they mature during the hot season. It is believed that these fall potatoes which mature in cold weather will keep well. Watermelons raised on this land from seed planted the middle of August are now being sold at Wichita Falls."

"A New Orleans report goes out that: A project for a \$1,000,000 irrigation canal for Southwest Louisiana has been successfully financed. William Bradford of Crowley, La., has returned from New York, where he went several weeks ago to launch the enterprise. Mr. Bradford outlined to the correspondent the plan of the \$1,000,000 canal and irrigation company, which will become the gateway and key to the entire rice country of Louisiana, and upon which work has already begun. In brief, the Bradford canal will begin about a mile and one-half above Washington in St. Landry parish and run through the great rice growing parishes of St. Landry, Acadia and Calcasieu and eventually down into Vermilion, the present proposed length of the canal to be sixty-four miles. The water supply will initiate from the Mississippi river. Not only will the canal furnish water for irrigation of rice plantations, but its ten feet of depth will permit free barge and steamer navigation, and added to this means of navigation, an electric railway system will be established, running not only along the right of way of the canal, but along the arteries to the plantations, affording a rapid and economical means of bringing the product to the mills and to the centers of distribution. The canal will draw its supply of water direct from the Atchafalaya and through that stream and the Contrebois bayou entrance will be had into the Mississippi river, thus giving an all water route to New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis and the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri valleys.

"The company has just been organized in New York," said Mr. Bradford, "and we have capitalized it at \$1,000,000 fully paid up stock, no bonds being issued. It is strictly a private enterprise and financed by six wealthy men of New York, one of whom is Mr. George Thompson, the president of the company. Besides myself there are four Louisianians interested."

"PLANNING IN OKLAHOMA. A Guthrie dispatch announces that Bailey Willis of the agricultural department at Washington is heading a party of surveyors in southwestern Oklahoma in making a hydrographical survey for the purpose of ascertaining the irrigation needs of that section. The recent irrigation bill, passed by congress, gives to the Western states the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for irrigation purposes. The bill was made retroactive, and the total amount now available for that purpose in Oklahoma is \$4,000,000.

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

"BIG CATTLE MOVEMENT. The largest herd of cattle which has ever left Mexico in a bunch is to be shipped from the Babicora (Hearst) ranch this week, says an El Paso report. It will consist of about 20,000 head and a large number of fine horses. They will be driven overland to Deming, N. M., and the drive will consume twenty days.

QUARANTINE OPENING.

TEXT OF FEDERAL ORDER—INSTRUCTIONS TO TEXAS INSPECTORS BY STATE SANITARY BOARD.

By the terms of the ratification of the quarantine season, which went into effect last Saturday, the 1st, it applies in Texas and Oklahoma from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, while for Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee it will extend from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, one month longer. During the open season noted cattle from below the quarantine line may be moved to other states and territories for purposes other than immediate slaughter after having been duly inspected according to the rules of the various states and territories.

The full text of the government order follows: "U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Office of the Secretary. "It is hereby ordered, that section 3, of B. A. L. order No. 93, dated Jan. 10, 1902, providing for the movement of cattle from the quarantined district described by said order and amendments thereto, be amended as follows: "From Nov. 1, 1902, to Jan. 31, 1903, inclusive, cattle from said area may be moved for purposes other than immediate slaughter to such points within the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and from Nov. 1, to Dec. 31, 1902, inclusive, to such points within the state of Texas and the territory of Oklahoma, as may be provided for in the regulations of these states and territories and permitted by the local authorities in charge. In the absence of such local regulations and permission, all movement of cattle from the quarantined district to points outside said district is prohibited, except as provided for immediate slaughter. All cattle from the quarantined district destined to points outside of the states and territories above named may be shipped without inspection between Nov. 1, 1902, and Jan. 31, 1903, inclusive, and without restrictions other than may be enforced by local regulations at points of destination. The re-shipment of any cattle which may have been moved under this order to any part or parts of the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona, to any other of said states and territories, except by permission of the proper authorities of the state or territory to which destined, is hereby prohibited.

"And it is further ordered, that all stock pens which may have been reserved for the use of cattle from the quarantine district, prior to Nov. 1, next, shall not be used for receiving or storing cattle which have been inspected and passed, nor for cattle originating outside of the quarantine district, except when such cattle are intended for immediate slaughter."

"J. D. BRIGHAM, "Acting Secretary."

TEXAS INSPECTORS INSTRUCTED. Following is a copy of the official instructions given all inspectors by the livestock sanitary board: "To Inspectors for the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas: "Dear Sir:—In inspecting cattle we desire to impress upon you that all people must be treated exactly alike and courteously. In inspecting cattle you must examine them closely by putting them in a close pen and looking and feeling over them or having them thrown for examination. If you find that you cannot pass cattle that you have examined, simply say so to the party. The reason that your attention is called to this, is that a great many men cannot say 'no' without apparently getting mad or excited.

"When cattle are found ticky, make report of same to our Quannah office, giving brand, location and proposed destination. We desire this for several reasons, one of which is that the party might apply to another inspector and get a permit, and again we desire to keep a record of all transactions. If you grant a permit, mail the original to E. M. Hankins, Quannah Tex., as soon as you get to a postoffice. If you are to be away from your home postoffice for a few days, write our Quannah office when you will start, where you will go and how long you expect to be absent. Call at the postoffice and telegraph office enroute and at the place you go for letters and telegrams from the members of the board. Write Quannah office any time for instructions.

"Should a party disregard our regulations and cross the line, or go in violation of our regulations, promptly report the facts to the county attorney, and tell him you are ready to make affidavit for the arrest of the party. Also give prompt notice to the cattlemen through whose pastures he would probably pass, to the end that they may protect themselves by injunction. Do not inspect cattle that have been grazed a few hours before, as inspection at such time is of but little protection. Persons desiring cattle to be inspected should place and hold them and assist you in inspecting them, and should catch and throw away that you desire. So far, no person has ever refused to do this.

"Make report each day of where you are and where you will be the next day.

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Remember to report ever day. Postal cards will be furnished. When you make appointments, meet them promptly—but in no instance are you to give a permit unless you find the cattle free from ticks and fever. You cannot delegate your authority or appoint deputies. Yours, truly, "W. J. MOORE, "R. J. KLEBERG, "M. M. HANKINS, "Livestock Sanitary Commissioners."

The inspectors named are: Dr. W. K. Lewis, Colorado, Tex.; J. W. Thornburg, Fort Stockton, Tex.; F. C. Sparkman, Sterling City, Tex.; J. H. Wallace, Roscoe, Tex.

IN OKLAHOMA. The new order will be of benefit to Oklahoma cattlemen, as it rescinds an order of about a month ago establishing a special quarantine on several Oklahoma counties. In addition to the federal inspectors L. J. Allen, Oklahoma City, the regular Oklahoma inspectors are: H. Ahn, Alva, and John Sullivan, Anadarko. The following temporary inspectors have been appointed at the place named: D. B. Smith, Chickasha, L. T. William H. Roach, Lawton; William A. Moore, Oklahoma City; Orvil Keene, Weatherford; W. J. Zieckfoose, Stanett; A. J. Whitmore, Stroud; T. J. Moody, Hess; H. Conkin, Ralston; R. N. Andrew, Orlando; W. D. Campbell, Coanell; J. E. Chesher, Perry.

GROVE'S BLACK ROOT LIVER PILLS. Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to cholera and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure constipation. Price, 25 cents.

COTTON SEED RUBBER. A great increase in the consumption of cotton seed oil is probably indicated by the invention of a process for the manufacture of what is practically synthetic rubber from cotton seed oil and fiber, says the Oil and Colourman's Journal. The invention, the outcome

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of several years of careful experiment, has now been brought to such a stage that it is said to be ready to be put on the market. The rubber can be used either alone or mixed with ordinary rubber, for making tires for cars, motor cars, etc., waterproof sheeting, door mats, electrical insulators, engine packings, spring pads for railway carriages, garden hose and for a variety of other purposes.

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.

At a recent sale of Shorthorns at Ash Grove, Mo., forty-six animals sold for \$6045. Thirty-two females brought an average of \$135.00, and fourteen bulls an average of \$80.70. The highest priced animal was Pearl Duchess XLII, and was sold to J. C. Brown of Glasgow, Mo., for \$325. The same party also bought Pearl Duchess XLVI, for \$235. The highest priced bull was Prince Rupert, and was sold to G. H. Myers of Boonville for \$125.

It is reported that the big Wescott ranch, near Solomon, Kan., has been sold to Kansas City parties for \$175,000. This ranch comprises over 4000 acres of fine land, about fourteen miles southeast of Salina. Mr. Wescott, the owner of the ranch, lives at Richmond, Ind., and is the head of the Richmond Grain Drill company.

It is estimated that nearly \$2,000,000 of land in the Mississippi delta has been purchased during the past twelve months by Northern real estate dealers and capitalists. The sales have been principally of land which had never before been cultivated.

Stick to your stover pursuit, but not to chosen methods—especially when your neighbor's methods prove more profitable. See that your dairy products are the best.

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

300 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 into any herd, no matter how well graded.

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

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.

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. Hovencamp, Fort Worth, Tex. J. W. Burgess Co., " Chas. Maloney, Haslet, Tex. J. T. Day, Rhame, 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. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex. R. H. McNatt, " " W. S. Icard, Henrietta, Tex. W. H. Myers, Blue Grove, Tex. J. A. Lewis, Sweetwater, Tex. M. W. Hovencamp, 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.

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

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, No pay. Price 50c. Be content with small beginnings—but be sure to develop them.



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, belongs to the fourth generation of a famous family of distillers. His great-grandfather, Daniel Shawhan, being 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 today.

It may be of interest to our readers to know that Mr. Shawhan was one of John Morgan's men in the civil war. Physically, he is of herculean type, well proportioned, weighing 275 pounds and standing 6-foot 4 inches. In one of Morgan's raids Mr. Shawhan rode and slept in his saddle for 18 consecutive days. He is still strong and active. He took the first prize at the Chicago World's Fair for the best butter-producer from his herd of Jersey cattle. His son, Lee, was the famous football player at the Missouri State University. No one who ever looked at the honest face of 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 prepay 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 Halls Springs in Pike 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 beautiful calendar for 1920 and an illustrated book on Shawhan Whiskey.

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510-11 Baird Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
The Central Distillery of America, Distillery and Warehouse, Weston, Mo. References: Any Bank, Express Company or Business House in Kansas City or Weston, Mo. Agents wanted everywhere.

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO.

STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.
A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN.
References: T. W. House, Banker; Houston National Bank, Houston; Yards; Houston Stock Yards and Houston Packing Co.'s Yards.

THE DUNN COMMISSION CO.

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Advice furnished by mail or telegraph free.

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BLACKLEGOIDS BEST PREVENTIVE OF BLACKLEG.

Blacklegoids afford the latest and best method of vaccination against blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. They are always ready for use; no filtering, measuring or mixing is necessary. Accuracy of dosage is always assured, because each Blacklegoid (or pill) is exactly sufficient for one inoculation. Administration with our Blacklegoid Injector is easy. The operation need not consume one minute. Blacklegoids are sold by druggists; ask for them. Our health journal, which you find on the "Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is of great value. Write for it to-day.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

MEN NO C. O. D. MEN 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.

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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:

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BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment,

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scow Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It beats all other remedies. It won.

First Premium at Texas State Fair, Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb., 1 lb., 3 lb. and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors. 850 B. TRIMBOR, N. Y. City.

A FIRST CLASS MEAL FOR 50c DINING CAR STATIONS

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

FARM.

A NEWLY IMPORTED WEED.

Prof. Moore, of the Wisconsin Experiment station, sends out the following warning relative to a newly imported weed of the mustard family: "I find growing in the newly seeded Turkestan alfalfa plats at the station, a plant which belongs to the mustard family and may become an obnoxious weed. It is not a native of this country, but was undoubtedly brought from abroad with some of the imported Turkestan alfalfa seed. The blossom of the plant is of a lighter shade than the native mustard, and the leaves are not so rough and hairy. A strong, disagreeable odor is given off, which is very perceptible. All farmers growing alfalfa for the first time should examine their fields at once, and if the above described weed is noticeable, pull or cut in order to prevent going to seed. If the alfalfa was sown with a nurse crop, cut the crop for hay; if sown without a nurse crop, pull all plants and destroy. Where the acreage is too large to pull conveniently, cut with mowers. The alfalfa will come on readily after cutting, and no detrimental effects will be noticeable."

SALT FOR FRUIT TREES.

In a recent issue the Practical Fruit Grower has the following article upon the use of salt to fruit trees: "The application of salt to fruit trees is generally disapproved by horticultural authorities. There are exceptions to most rules; perhaps salt may be used with success in exceptional cases. 'Pear-blight' is a disease that so far has baffled scientific treatment. The subject is outlined in state conventions, and yet there is a cause for it, and doubtless there is in the unknown a remedy. 'We visited an orchard during the past week that had been attacked with great virulence by the blight. The blackened leaves portended death within a few days. Two trees were entirely beyond the treatment stage. The winter sprouts had also been attacked and were black. The owner scattered fresh salt under these trees and they came out fresh again. New leaves have come out and show up green among the blighted ones. The water sprouts, too, are putting out new leaves. The evidence is plain. It is a practical demonstration. The salt checked the blight in that orchard and revived the trees. No ill effects have been evident, so there can be no objection for others who have trees that are going with the blight to try this simple remedy. It costs but little to apply one or two quarts. Here is another practical demonstration that worked strangely: A Benton county, Arkansas, fruit grower gave his apple trees an application of salt. His trees are now remarkable for their vigorous foliage and the apples on their trees. Just over the fence trees not treated do not present nearly so good an appearance and their apples are small."

And here is a story that still further shows that salt sometimes acts contrary to established theory. A gentleman had a tree in his yard that he wanted to be rid of, and instead of chopping it down he dug under it and placed in the cavity a ton of salt, expecting it would soon become dead wood, and the family would not object to having the tree cut down. But to the man's amazement the tree grew more vigorously than ever before. It greatly outstripped its twin tree, near it, and twenty years after, the salt-treated tree was in robust condition. "Inasmuch as the blight is killing most of the pear trees in the Southwest, it would be well to make a test trial with salt—scatter a liberal amount on the ground under the limbs and watch for results."

WAGES OF FARM LABOR.

According to the census of 1900 there are 5,237,087 daily wage earners in the United States, and of that number there were 1,522,100 who were regularly employed as farm "hands" working by the day or month, exclusive of farmers who own and operate their own farms. Of late years farming has been yielding large profits, yet has farm "hands" have received the poorest wages of any class of labor in the land. The scale of wages paid them is from 80 cents to \$1.25 per day, or \$3 or \$25 per month and board. The wages for helpers, extra and regular, amount to \$3.85, \$5.21, while the value of farm products was over \$4,700,000,000. The average expense for each farm so far as the labor is concerned was \$74 in 1899, while the average value of the products per acre was \$4.47. White farmers paid more for their help, on the average for each farm, principally because their farms were larger. Approximately each white farmer paid \$71 for his hired help throughout the year. Of course, some of these farmers did not hire any help at all, harvesting their grain in midsummer alone. But, on the other hand, some of the "big" farmers of the corn and wheat belts paid out from \$100 to \$500 daily for helpers during the harvesting seasons. It costs more to run sugar farms, \$1985 being paid for each plantation of this kind which harvested a crop for 1899. In 1899 the price paid for the running of various cereal and produce farms is given by the census bureau as follows: Per farm, wheat and grain farms, \$76; cotton, \$25; tobacco, \$51; nurseries, \$1136; vegetable, \$106; dairy, \$105.

Besides the regular number of farm helpers, about 100,000 are employed in addition during the wheat-cutting season in the grain belts. These are known as harvest hands, and are paid from \$1.50 to \$3 per day. These harvest hands are now forming themselves into unions for their own protection from overwork and low wages. Many labor unions for regular farm hands are be-

ing organized in Indiana, Ohio, Kansas and the Southwest. The young man who has made his home on the farm year after year is paid less than any other class of workers. He has longer hours and no vacations. He has brought to his employer larger returns for the work than the coal miner, the steel worker or the mechanic of ordinary skill. The total expense, for instance, on an acre of wheat is \$5. Of this, \$4.10 goes for horse hire, twine, seed, etc., while the remainder is paid to the two men who gather it and the one who plows the soil and sows the grain seeds. The profits upon their \$1.90 worth of labor yield from \$5 to \$8 to their employer. Corn is produced for \$3.45 per acre, of which \$2.25 goes to the man and his team. Generally the horses are owned by the farmer and the man is getting \$20 per month. The duties and wages of the farm hand of to-day, it may be seen, are not commensurate with the profits of his employer.

JOHNSON GRASS GOSSIP.

In the biennial report of Commissioner Frank Hill of Mines, Manufacturers and Agriculture of Arkansas is this interesting chapter on the subject of Johnson grass: "Johnson grass was introduced some years since by enterprising farmers in the hope that it would prove a prolific forage grass. In the course of time they became aware that their most sanguine hopes had been more than realized, and that on the rich river bottom lands at least it proved not merely prolific, but a most rampant, riproving grower, taking undisputed possession of the land wherever left to itself. In fact, these enterprising gentlemen became speedily aware that they had gotten more than they had contracted for, and they began to mistrust that the stuff was so atrociously prolific that it could never be eradicated; that it would speedily spread over all the land in the neighborhood in which it was introduced and that they would be forever barred from raising other crops. They straightway lost their nerve and set about attempting to eradicate it by the most unreasonable and unheard-of methods. They poured coal oil on it; they piled salt on it; they burned it; they dug it up, they set the hogs on it to root it up and eat it; they tried to pasture it to death; they plowed it up and harrowed the roots out, raked and burned them, all to no purpose. It proved a forage grass in very earnest, and has come to stay. Scientific agriculturists have written learnedly on the subject, and have assured us that it can never be eradicated. That the roots cannot all be dug up and that when dug up and dried for months, then allowed to touch the earth again, that they will grow. It has been intimated that if the roots were burned the tops will grow. Farmers have even abandoned large fields of the richest bottom lands in the state, convinced that not a crop can be grown where Johnson grass has once been introduced, and at the present time very few of the farmers in the country will have the temerity to dispute the possession of rich bottom lands with Johnson grass if once well set. "It is refreshing, however, to know that while the great majority of the farmers of the country have thus been stampeded, and have gone daff in the presence of this grass, a few intelligent thinking farmers have recognized the real worth of Johnson grass, have used their brains in their farming operations. "They have gathered from four to six tons of the finest hay per acre from large tracts of rich land year after year, and then, after resting and restoring the fertility of their lands, have deliberately burned off the after-crop in the winter, bedded up the land with a two-horse plow, and at the proper time harrowed it down, planted it in cotton, cultivated it well and made a bale of cotton to the acre, the first year, besides subduing the Johnson grass to such an extent that in subsequent years it is no more difficult to eradicate than other grasses or weeds."

THE SHORT COURSE.

In Agriculture, Horticulture and Mechanic Arts, at Stillwater, D. T. In Agriculture, Horticulture and Mechanic Arts, Stillwater, D. T. The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college gives instruction in a wide range of subjects. The regular college course requires four years for completion after finishing the work of the public schools. Comparatively few young men feel that they have the means to take such an extended course.

THE SHORT COURSE.

The majority must continue to work on the farm even though they have had but little opportunity for acquiring an education. In order that these young men may have a chance to get the sort of education that they must have to succeed in their business the college conducts what is called a short course. This is given during January and February, at a time when farm work is not pressing, and many can get away without at all neglecting their interests at home. The instruction which is presented during the short course is not what is popularly considered to be education. But in reality it is education of the best kind for those who cannot take a complete college course. The A. and M. college employs several men whose sole business is related to farming in Oklahoma. Each of these men has made a study of some particular class of subjects and is qualified to speak with authority about them. The results of their studies and investigations are presented to the short course students, the final aim being to assist the students in figuring out ways of making more money at farming in Oklahoma.

STUDY OF BREEDS.

Ten Lectures by Prof. Burtis.—The chief characteristics and purposes of the different breeds of livestock, especially of cattle, hogs and sheep, will be presented. The college herd contains typical representatives of Percheron hogs; Red Poll, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorn, and scrub cattle; Cotswold and Shropshire sheep, and Poland China, Duroc-Jersey, Chester White and Berkshire hogs. These, together with several head of miscellaneous horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, afford an abundance of material for study of feeding and breeding methods and for practice in stock judging. Oklahoma is proving well adapted for the production of livestock, and the industry is worthy the careful study of every young farmer. Poultry keeping on the farm will also be considered, together with a study of the value of different breeds for special purposes.

STOCK JUDGING.

Ten Lectures; Five Afternoons; by Prof. Burtis.—This instruction is very valuable and of a very practical nature. The students go to the barns and yards and under the direction of the instructor, study the different animals there and make comparisons. The work aids the student in recognizing and fixing in his mind the ideal types of animals. Score card practice is made quite a feature of the work, and the use of it by beginners makes a systematic judge. The large and varied livestock equipment of the college and station affords a most excellent opportunity for the pursuance of this work.

DISEASES OF LIVESTOCK.

Eighteen Lectures; Five Afternoons; by Dr. Lewis.—Intimately connected with the raising of stock is a consideration of the diseases that affect them, means of prevention and methods of treatment. Especial attention will be given to contagious and infectious diseases. Many of these diseases may exist as an epidemic among stock, and a practical knowledge of how to recognize these diseases and prevent them from becoming epidemic is of importance to everyone having to care for stock. An important feature will be instruction in the use of vaccine to prevent blackleg and a discussion of the proper means of immunizing cattle against Texas fever. The veterinary department is well equipped with the necessary instruments and appliances for thorough instruction in the work offered.

STOCK FEEDING.

Twelve Lectures by Director Fields.—Instruction will be given in the composition and feeding values of the different crops grown in Oklahoma. Rations for fattening and for milk production will be studied and feeding problems presented by actual farm conditions worked out. Feeding trials with steers are being carried on, and serve to illustrate the practical features of this subject.

FARM DAIRYING.

Nine Lectures by Prof. Burtis.—Nine lectures treating of the best methods of handling and profitably disposing of the milk on the farm will be given. Simple, economical methods and the need of care and cleanliness will be presented and briefly illustrated. The dairy room in the new barn will be thoroughly equipped for practical work,

which may be taken by those who desire it.

CROPS FOR OKLAHOMA.

Eighteen Lectures by Mr. Moorhouse.—The adaptability of crops to different conditions and for different purposes will be studied, also tillage, cultivation, harvesting and marketing so as to secure the greatest profit. Crops grown on the station farm of 120 acres serve to illustrate the different methods.

FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.

Twelve Lectures by Mr. Malone.—The college and station is supplied with a good working equipment of farm machinery. The barns and sheds serve to illustrate different types of shelters. Plans for making the most of simple materials; different types of plows and cultivators, fodder cutters, feed grinders, iron shapers, wagons, windmills, and the like will make the series of lectures of most interest and value.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Eight Lectures; Ten Afternoons; by Prof. Chandler.—Efficient men capable of managing engines and machinery of all sorts are eagerly sought after. The lectures will deal with the fundamental principles and construction of engines and boilers. Afternoon work will be designed to supplement the instruction given in the lectures. Students will repair and put in running order a traction engine and practice running it and caring for it. The engines and machinery owned by the college will also afford much valuable material for instruction.

MAINTAINING SOIL FERTILITY.

Nine Lectures by Director Fields.—The new soil of Oklahoma furnishes an opportunity to put in practice the results of costly experience with wasteful methods practiced in long settled farming districts. The relation of plant food to crop production, the effect of different crops on the fertility of the soil, the influence of organic matter and kindred topics will be presented and illustrated by crops on the station farm.

ORCHARD AND SMALL FRUITS.

Eighteen Lectures; Ten Afternoons; by Mr. Morris.—The station orchard and vineyard comprise nearly forty acres and contain all the important varieties of apples, peaches, plums, pears, apricots and grapes. The series of lectures will deal with a consideration of the varieties and methods best suited to Oklahoma conditions. The records of the experiment station, and the experience of fruit growers in other sections of the territory furnish reliable data on which to base conclusions. In connection with the lectures ten afternoons will be devoted to practical work in budding, grafting and propagation, pruning and general care of orchards.

TROUBLESOME INSECTS.

Nine Lectures by Dr. Shaw.—This subject is intimately connected with fruit growing and general farming. The common insects and means for their destruction will be considered. Different types of spraying apparatus and a large collection of insects will be used to illustrate and supplement the lectures.

ELEMENTARY BOTANY.

Nine Lectures by Dr. Shaw.—The fundamental principles of germination, plant growth and seed production are presented, and general consideration of the adaptation of different plants to varying conditions, thus enabling the student to acquire a more thorough understanding of the growth of plants and their requirements.

THE FARM WATER SUPPLY.

Ten Lectures by Prof. Holter.—Nothing is more essential on the farm than a supply of good, pure water. This series of lectures will deal with the location and care of wells, disposal of wastes and simple precautions for the prevention of sickness. The college and station has studied the water supply of the territory, and has an extensive record of the character of the water in different sections both for irrigation and drinking.

LEGISLATION AND LAWS AFFECTING THE FARMER.

Twelve Lectures by Prof. Hutto.—A knowledge of the laws related to his business is essential to a farmer's success. This series of lectures will serve to simplify many of the troublesome complications which sometimes arise in the transfer of property or with notes, mortgages, accounts and the like. FARM ACCOUNTS; INTEREST.—Twelve Lectures by Prof. Means.—Accounts of some sort must be kept on every farm, and calculations of the capacity of bins, and weight of hay in the stack frequently must be made. A consideration of these together with the calculation of interest and general practice in arithmetic will serve as the basis for this series. BLACKSMITHING.—Fifteen Afternoons by Prof. Chandler.—The thoroughly equipped shops of the department of mechanical engineering will be used for instruction in this important subject. Practice in the making of simple repairs on farm machinery will be of much value to those taking this course. Ability to do such work at home often saves many dollars and much valuable time during the busy seasons.

For the serious diseases that attack the kidneys, Prickly-Ash Bitters is an unfailing remedy. Relieves backache, swelling of the feet and persistent headache—symptoms which indicate kidney trouble.

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

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

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

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.—Lord Wilton, Grove 6rd, Garfield and Agency strains. Both sexes for sale. M. E. TURKEY and Plymouth chickens. W. W. HARRIS, manager, Henrietta, Texas.

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

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM.—Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. Some but high class bulls in service. Lord Wilton, Grove 6rd, Garfield and Agency strains. Sale stock, both sexes, kept on Saginaw ranch near Fort Worth. Come and see or write your wants. C. R. HUME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 389.

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

U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Tex.—Breeder of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. breeding, consisting of some but high class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality kept in service. Inspection solicited.

V. WEISS.—Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas.) Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 37, Beaumont, Texas.

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MAVERICKS.

W. H. Morris of Palo Pinto canyon, Donley county, reports good grass and sleek cattle.

Capt. Chas. Schirmer of Sap Antonio sold his 750,000 pound clip of wool to Col. T. H. Zanderson and George Roope.

Day Bros. have sold to their partner, Mr. Hume, their interest in their Crockett county ranch, and will locate in Canada next spring.

Mr. J. A. Eichelberger of Olingy, writes that grass is short though a good quality in that section. Very little trading in cattle, he adds.

O. J. Woodhull, San Antonio, has just bought 9000 head of sheep from D. B. Cusenbary of Sonora. It is said the aggregate amount of the deal is about \$20,000.

D. N. Arnett is shifting 1000 head of cattle from the 49 ranch in Borden county to the Spade ranch on the plains. Range is good and cattle fat, says Mr. Arnett.

As the result of a feud near Big Springs, R. C. Johnson was shot fatally by Jno. T. Joyner. Both were well known cattlemen, the latter being manager of Col. C. C. Slaughter's Dawson county ranches.

At Temple 500 cattle from the Brownwood county were added to the feeding pens. The number of cattle fed there is also reduced owing to high price of cotton seed products and scarcity of corn.

For the purpose of buying and selling live stock in the counties of Jackson, Matagorda and Victoria, Russell E. Ward, L. Ward and J. D. Mitchell of Edna, have organized the Ward Cattle company, with a capital stock of \$150,000.

It is claimed that A. S. Gage, with ranches at Alpine and Marathon, has lost about 40 head of fine Hereford bulls by splenic fever. These animals were bought, it is said, in Kansas, which accentuates the advantage in buying acclimated herd stock.

Col. Chas. Goodnight now has an Elk buck on his ranch in Armstrong county. The animal came from Pontiac, Michigan and stands 60 inches in height and weighs about 700 pounds. It is pronounced a beauty of the specimen, and the expressage alone cost the Colonel about \$70.

A bottle of Prickly Ash Bitters kept in the house and used occasionally means good health to the whole household.

Mr. Holloway of the Holloway Seed company, Dallas, Texas, returned a few days ago from an extended trip through Missouri. Speaking of the corn yield in that state he said: "I have never seen such a corn crop as they made in Missouri this year. Hundreds of acres will make more than 100 bushels to the acre. Some will yield as much as 125 bushels to the acre. We find the Missouri corn is better adapted to this soil and climate than the Kansas or Illinois corn, and I bought while there a large supply of seed corn. The early St. Charles, the Silver Mine and the Pride of Missouri are the best varieties and do well in Texas."

STOCK YARD NOTES.
Some fifteen new houses are now under construction in the packing house district.

Mr. E. L. Lumpkin, the heavyweight stockman of Bosque county, marketed a good bunch of cattle here.

General Manager W. B. King of the Stockyards company, and O. W. Matthews, secretary, are on a trip to Chicago.

Among prominent visitors viewing North Fort Worth this week were Hon. Geo. C. Pendleton of Belton and Lieut. Gov. J. N. Browning of Amarillo.

Work on the new stockyards is being pushed along apace with the packing houses that they may be in complete readiness when these plants begin operation.

In order that the opening of the packing houses may be properly celebrated the board of trade is taking steps to fittingly commemorate the occasion, marking a new epoch in Fort Worth's progress.

Inspector Burson of the Texas Live Stock Sanitary Board arrived in Fort Worth Monday and will inspect all shipments of cattle passing through for points in Texas west of quarantine line.

Mr. James H. Campbell, who is to be the senior member of the livestock commission firm of Campbell & Ross, has arrived with his family. Mr. Campbell expects to buy a fine home here and locate in Fort Worth permanently.

The National Live Stock Commission company have notified the trade as will be seen in their advertisement on eighth page, that the packing houses would formally open between December 15 and January 1, 1903.

In this issue of the Journal appears the card of Thomas, Hamm & Duepre. This live stock commission company is one of the strong ones of the yard and are already doing a good business. They have a branch house

CATTLE SALES

The Scharbaum Cattle company takes on 1600 yearlings, p. t. from Fayette, Tankersley of Irion county.

At San Angelo Geo. Richardson adds 250 bred cows to his herd. Purchase made from Geo. B. Rappleye, who has good stock.

Six gallons of milk a day is the guarantee of a registered Holstein cow just sold by A. P. Currie to Jno. Young at Ozofa. Price \$100.

W. D. Ake, Schleicher county ranchman, paid \$200 each for three registered yearling heifers, from the blooded herd of Payne and Jones.

CATTLE SALES—ETAO-1-24H Col. Tom D. Love has just added 30 high-grade Shorthorn bull calves to his herd in Borden county. The purchase was from R. N. Gary of Mitchell county.

AT KANSAS CITY.
Some representative sales in quarantine division:
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Smithfield, Texas.

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

G. B. Morton of Haslet, Tex., called at our Fort Worth office and made known the fact that he had four Shorthorn, Hereford and an Alice Prince cow, at 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.

Approximately 6,000,000 acres of land in Northern California have been provisionally withdrawn from the public land area for the creation of forest reserves.

Galveston is to have a grand street carnival, beginning Dec. 15.

The National Department of Agriculture is preparing to introduce the cul-

CATTLE SALES

The Scharbaum Cattle company takes on 1600 yearlings, p. t. from Fayette, Tankersley of Irion county.

At San Angelo Geo. Richardson adds 250 bred cows to his herd. Purchase made from Geo. B. Rappleye, who has good stock.

Six gallons of milk a day is the guarantee of a registered Holstein cow just sold by A. P. Currie to Jno. Young at Ozofa. Price \$100.

W. D. Ake, Schleicher county ranchman, paid \$200 each for three registered yearling heifers, from the blooded herd of Payne and Jones.

CATTLE SALES—ETAO-1-24H Col. Tom D. Love has just added 30 high-grade Shorthorn bull calves to his herd in Borden county. The purchase was from R. N. Gary of Mitchell county.

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Under the Editorial and Business Management of
SELDEN R. WILLIAMS.

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DALLASGaston Bldg.
FORT WORTH.....Scott-Harrod Bldg.
KANSAS CITY.....New Ridge Building

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

DATES CLAIMED FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

- ### HEREFORDS.
- Dec. 10—T. H. Pugh, Carthage, Mo. at Kansas City.
 - Jan. 25 and 31, 1903—T. F. B. Sotham, Kansas City, Mo.
 - Jan. 12 and 17, 1903—C. W. Armou, and J. A. Faulkhouer, Kansas City, Mo.
 - Feb. 10, 12 and 13, 1903—C. A. Stannard and others, Oklahoma City, O. T.
 - Feb. 24 and 26, 1903—C. A. Stannard and others, Kansas City, Mo.
- ### SHORTHORNS.
- May 6 and 7, 1903—Collin Cameron and others, Kansas City, Mo.
 - Nov. 12, 1902—T. W. Ragsdale and others, Shelby, Mo.
 - Nov. 13, 1902—Purdy Bros., Harris Mo.
 - Dec. 16—F. M. Gifford, Millford, Kan.
 - Nov. 28 and 29, 1902—W. F. Horned and others, Kansas City, Mo.
 - Dec. 16—Gifford Bros., Millford, Kan. at Manhattan, Kan.
 - Feb. 10 and 11, 1903—Col. G. M. Carey, Clinton, Mo., and T. J. Womell & Son, Liberty, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo.
 - Feb. 17, 1903—D. K. Kellerman & Son, Mound City, Kan., at Kansas City, Mo.

The necessity for the Agricultural and mechanical college coming into closer touch with the farmers of the country has been advocated by President Houston in his address to the Farmers Congress at its last annual meeting, and emphasized by the president of that congress in his opening address as follows: "Any institution such as the Agricultural and Mechanical college in a state as large as Texas is virtually lost, submerged and will finally drown unless relative schools occupy portions of this territory and assist in overcoming the truly pioneer conditions with which it must struggle."

If this be true and the present embarrassed condition of the college is due to a want of support by the farming community, and it appears to be so, then something must be done by the incoming legislature to overcome this condition. President Houston has suggested that Institutes held in each senatorial district of the state would enable the college to gain the sympathy and support of the agriculturist, and bring the college into that prominence to which it is entitled. This appears to the Journal to be a solution of the problem of agricultural education or at least will lead to it, and at least expense than upon any other basis. If there is to come out of the Institutes any permanent educational advantage, it must be through their connection with the A. and M. college. The Journal has long been an advocate of agricultural education in the public school of the county districts, but a feasible way to accomplish this does not yet appear. The plan outlined by President Houston will, we think, solve the problem. If the legislature will authorize an increased appropriation sufficient to pay five additional professors, two Institutes of ten days each can be held during the months of November, December and January in every senatorial district, and each of these five teachers could give two days each of their time at every place selected. The local farmers' organization and the several committees would furnish all the accommodation necessary for the Institutes without cost to the state. The students in the advanced classes could in many instances be made helpful and to their own advantage. This would be a permanent and staple system of education, far in advance of the movement of those states that have attempted to reach the farmers through a movement independent of the State Agricultural college. If there is a movement on foot to defeat the suggestions of President Houston, all friends of the A. and M. college, and advocates of education of the farmer, cold of politics, should give this matter their consideration, and bring it to the attention of their senators and representatives.

THE TIDAL WAVE.

The Flow of Immigration is Now Toward the Great Southwest.

The Chicago Record Herald says: Between 40,000 and 50,000 colonists have gone into the Western and Southwestern States during the months of September and October. The movement of homeseekers has never been so great as during the last few weeks. The Santa Fe alone will carry at least 3000 persons during the week, orders having been given for seventy-five cars thus far.

New York, Nov. 3.—Joint agencies shortly will be established by the Southwestern railroads in New York, Boston and other Eastern cities, and also in the principal European capitals for the purpose of turning the tide of immigration into the Southwest. This move, says the Times, involves an aggressive competition with the North western roads, which have been carrying the greater proportion of west-bound immigrants for several years.

An immense volume of passenger business passed through Kansas City during the week. The travelers were largely from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and quite a large part of them were bound for California.

Last week's excursions resulted in several thousand homeseekers visiting West Texas and the tide has only begun.

TEXAS PRODUCTS FOR ONE YEAR.

One hundred and thirty-five thousand carloads of cotton, cotton seed and products, 70,000 carloads of coal, 100,000 carloads of oil, 35,000 carloads of cattle, 40,000 carloads of lumber and shingles, 50,000 carloads of manufactured products, 20,000 carloads of miscellaneous farm products, 10,000 carloads of vegetables, 20,000 carloads of hay, 10,000 carloads of grain, 10,000 carloads of brick and building stone. This stuff would make a freight train more than 3000 miles long, and would require 260 miles of moul engines to pull it. Galveston Tribune.

pare a circular letter to the members of the next legislature requesting their influence and favor in the matter, and all Confederate camps in the state were asked to aid in the movement. Such an institution should commend itself to every patriotic citizen. A great commonwealth like Texas—an empire within itself—should fittingly care for its needy old veterans and widows, whether they be native or adopted sons and daughters.

Through the courtesy of the Winnipeg Free Press the Journal has received a specimen bag of the famous Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat, which is now the overshadowing product of Western Canada, this year's harvest being estimated at 75,000,000 bushels. The grains are large, very hard and of a rich hue, and it is claimed to be the finest wheat in the world. Western Canada is assuming importance in the wheat market, having jumped from a harvest of 63,000,000 bushels in 1901 to 75,000,000 bushels in 1902. The average yield per acre there is placed at 25 bushels. Progressive cereal farmers are watching this Canadian development with much interest.

Already timelines are out for the National Livestock convention in 1904, and there will be a lively scramble to secure it when the convention meets in Kansas City in January. The Pacific Northwest Wool Growers' association and the Oregon Stock Breeders' association are hot on the trail now, and promise to carry it to Portland, Oregon, in 1904. Sioux City, Iowa, Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, it is said, would like to entertain the convention.

When stockmen and farmers can put their products on the market on the rule of "consumptive" supply and demand, rather than "speculative" demand, then they will come nearer fixing their own prices—and neither will the consumer be any the worse for it. Concerted action will avoid gutted markets and hasten the detronement of the speculator.

The trend of the times is to "merging" common interests. The industrial world is active on this line, and is seemingly pretty evenly balanced as between capital and labor. The speculative world is also in the arena. Is it not time that the producing world was more seriously considering concerted action?

Now that the fairs and stock shows are over, the stockman and the farmer should give a little thought to preparing the fattened calf for Thanksgiving. In the usual proclamation, President Roosevelt has named Nov. 27 as the day we should feast and give thanks.

Col. Isaac Parker, pioneer in Texas, uncle of Cynthia Parker—made historic by her long captivity among the Comanche Indians, and mother of Quanah Parker, present chief of that tribe, died at his home near Fort Worth, Tex., a few days ago. He was 78 years of age.

The payment of interest in school lands in Texas during the month of October is the largest in the history of the treasury, the amount being \$510,000. Interest on sales and loans for October amounts to \$165,000.

The tremendous losses sustained by the ravages of the boll weevil has got Texans to thinking and acting, and the scalp of this pest is being sought and must be had.



In this issue of the Journal appears a timely article written by Mr. W. H. Black of Fort McKavett, Tex. It is well worth careful reading and consideration. The special points in the article are first, that it is necessary to the interests of the cattlemen of the United States to have collected for their use facts and figures that will enable them to determine intelligently just how many cattle are available for market purposes at all times, and as to the conditions of said cattle; second, that congress should take the matter of securing and distributing this information; third, that cattlemen should work together in their efforts to bring about such results. Co-operation on the part of the farmers is essential to success in the direction indicated. Already there are organizations both of cattlemen and farmers whose general purpose is to secure to their members fair profits on their products. On the other hand those whose business it is to handle in the market such products are organized in order to secure fair profits to themselves. In the very nature of things there must be some conflict between the producers and the others. The Journal is specially the friend of the former, and believing that the American Society of Equity, if properly and extensively organized, is well calculated to promote their interests, it recommends such organization both to the cattlemen and the farmers of the country. It is quite possible for such a society to be organized in every neighborhood in every county in Texas and with such agencies federated, brought together in a great state organization, to co-operate with similar organizations in other states. It is practicable to secure to themselves business advantages that will be entirely legitimate. If at this time such organizations were at work in every section of the United States, all co-operating to that end, it would be an easy proposition; namely, to bring influence on congress that would insure the passage of laws that would secure to the cattlemen and also to the farmers precisely that character and quality of information that would enable them to meet on equal grounds those who would be in the market to purchase their products.

It has always been a surprise to me that our National Live Stock association has not given its support to this bill and have had it put in practical operation long ago. It could be easily done with the assistance of the association, and I think we would then have the foundation upon which to build a most complete system for handling our live stock industry.

It will be difficult, if not impossible, for the cattlemen of the Northwest to derive any benefit from organization in the direction referred to without the co-operation of all the states that are engaged in shipping cattle.

The "Bureau of Information and Statistics" contemplated by Mr. Vest's bill is nothing more or less than a cattle, or live stock, exchange, patterned after the cotton and wheat exchanges of our country, which I regard as the most perfect system that has yet been devised for handling our agricultural products. With such a system, we would be able to tell what the visible supply of cattle is from day to day, and thus be in position to place a value upon our product according to the law of supply and demand. We would be told how many cattle are being fed in the different states and be able to avoid errors in feeding more than the market demands justified. We would learn every year what number of calves had been produced in each state, with the same degree of accuracy that the cotton and wheat men do in their respective branches of business, and we would be able to establish confidence upon the part of capital to engage in handling our products, which can not be brought about through any other means.

We are approaching a period when the capitalist will begin to feel uneasy about his loans upon cattle, for the simple reason that he does not know what supply of cattle we have on hand. He very naturally thinks that we have largely increased our stock since the reaction started in 1894, and are perhaps, bordering upon over-production again. It will be impossible to restore his confidence, when it has once gone, for a long time, and the result will be that we will have a repetition of the depression in 1893. This would certainly be a serious calamity, and it can be averted so easily through the agency of a "Bureau of Information and Statistics" that I would be glad to have your valuable services enlisted in having the Vest bill put into operation as soon as possible.

It is quite evident that the present officers of our National Live Stock association fully appreciate the value of statistics, for it was largely due to their efforts that a census of live stock was taken in 1900, and they are now working to have an annual census of cattle taken, in the order of their class, which will be very useful information. But why not go farther, and have a special agent appointed for each cattle producing state to gather and keep these records, and in addition thereof to furnish us with daily information relating to shipments, the number of stock on feed, etc., etc.?

I am quite sure we would have in the Hon. James Wilson a very strong advocate for such a change, judging from the following extract, taken from that gentleman's last (1901) annual report to the president: "There is an urgent demand from many directions for a substantial broadening of the scope of the work of this division [of statistics]. Only this division [of statistics] appropriation prevents the live stock and live stock products of the country—an interest so enormous that, after satisfying the needs of our own large population, there was available last year for export over \$20,000,000 worth of its products—from being reported upon as promptly and fully as are the cotton, corn and wheat crops of the country."

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THANKSGIVING MENU.

A DINNER TO EAT AND ENJOY—UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

A Thanksgiving dinner should be a dinner that one can eat, enjoy and be thankful for. Let us, then, for Thanksgiving-day formulate a dinner in accordance with the best thought and most cultured taste of the day. Here is our bill of fare:

- Oyster Soup.
- Celery—Olives.
- Boiled Fish, Egg Sauce.
- Boiled Potatoes.
- Roast Turkey, Giblet Gravy.
- Mashed Turnips, Browned Sweet Potatoes.
- Cranberry Jelly.
- Lettuce, French Dressing.
- Cheese Straws, Salted Almonds.
- Ice Cream, Ginger Wafer.
- Coffee.
- Fruit, Nuts, Bonbons.

For the piece de resistance of the foregoing, originally given in Good Housekeeping, the instructions are: Roast Turkey.—Remove the crusts from a stale loaf of bread. Break the loaf in the middle and grate or rub the bread into fine crumbs. Season highly with salt and pepper. Add a cup of sliced celery, cook tender. With a fork mix celery and seasoning well through the crumbs, then sprinkle over and through them three or four tablespoons of melted butter. With a spoon put the prepared crumbs in the place from which the crop was removed until the breast becomes plump. Put the remaining crumbs in the body. Do not pack the crumbs closely in either crop or body, but allow room for them to swell when moistened by the steam from the turkey in cooking. Fold back the wings. Press the legs close to the body, crossing the drumsticks in front of the tail. With small skewers and string cord fasten in proper shape. Place the turkey, back up, on a rack in the roasting pan. When the back is browned, turn the turkey over, and when the breast and sides are nicely browned, baste with a thin gravy every ten or fifteen minutes until the fowl is cooked. An eight pound turkey will cook thoroughly in two hours. Use the water in which the celery was cooked to make basting gravy for the turkey.

Luxurious Neologism.
The bouffant gown illustrated presents a striking but pleasing effect, any exaggeration that may appear to characterize it being toned down by car-



BOUFFANT GOWN.

rying out the design in ivory white cashmere and palest old rose velvet, with featherstitching in fine silk cord and silk tassels. The collar is overlaid with gupure.

Flowerpots and Birdcages.

A low, broad window ledge filled with plants attracted my attention because of the coverings for the pots, which were of fine, plaited cane or wicker, stained brown. They opened and shut, and so inclosed a pot, either large or small. These are most unobtrusive and a welcome relief from the inevitable jardiniere, which often ruins the good effect of the plants. Jardiniere are of two classes, very good or very bad. Some of the very good are the brass, plain or the Benares, which are always made in good shapes. Cheaper jardiniere of the good class are made in heavy pottery, six sided and left in the natural color, with a gay green border edge and a bunch of

flowers or fruit, one cannot know which, in each hexagon, done in nice blues and tones of brownish yellow. Speaking of the wicker jardiniere reminds me of some birdcages which may be bought called thrush cages. These are big wicker cages, stained brown or black, the kind one sees in old illustrations of the Vicar of Wakefield, swinging in the casement windows.—House Beautiful.

FOR THE OVERFAT.

Hold the Muscles Tense and Vibrant Away Excess of Adipose Tissue.
A physician who has made a special study of physical culture asserts that severe and continued movements of the muscles are not necessary for the removal of waste matter. Vibration of the muscles does all the work required, without the evil results so often following overexercise.

The system consists of tensing the muscles which it is desired to increase as hard as possible and then vibrating them strenuously for a minute. Nothing more is required, and a few minutes of such work every day are guaranteed to give greater chest expansion, development and solidity of muscle than any other system, while at the same time burning away, as it were, superfluous flesh—that is to say, getting rid of the unhealthy, fatty tissue, and reducing the obese person to graceful and healthy proportions.

The tension and vibration cannot be used directly with each muscle singly, but it is claimed that by making use of six separate movements it is possible to exercise every muscle of the trunk and limbs. Such exercise will cause a change in the circulation of the part, removing all excess of adipose tissue, making the flesh firm and healthy.

Exercise 1.—Stretch the hands above the head as far as possible, clench the thumb of the right hand between the thumb and first finger of the left hand. Now bend the body forward at the waist. Stretch the hands as far as possible all the while, the muscles held tense in the meantime, and continue to bend until the hands touch or nearly touch the ground. Now raise the body to its starting position, breathing rapidly all the while. Air must be taken into the lungs in unison with the movement, so that by the time the hands are above the head the lungs will be filled.

Exercise 2.—Hands in same position as in first exercise. Bend the body backward as far as possible, breathing always through the nostrils; remain in this position for a few seconds.

Exercise 3.—With the arms stretched out on either side, bend the body at the hips very slowly until one hand points directly upward and the other downward. Remain in this position for a few seconds, breathing deeply, and then go to the other extreme.

Exercise 4.—Stretch the arms out as far as possible on either side, feet together; twist the body gently, turning round to the right as far as you can. Do this slowly, and remain in position a few seconds, then twist the body gently round to the left.

Exercise 5.—Place the hands on the hips. Stretch forward as far as possible, then cause the body to vibrate rapidly back and forth. This will be the most difficult exercise and requires considerable practice, but is very effective. It should be done a few seconds only at a time. Its special use is to reduce flesh round the abdomen.

Exercise 6.—Stand in the same position as in exercise 5 and vibrate the body rapidly from side to side. This reduces flesh on the hips and sides.

The exercises should not be prolonged for more than five minutes. Four or five minutes given to them twice a day, morning and evening, are sufficient.

Toilet Hints.

A perfumed slip to lay upon the pillow at night is made of an oblong of folded cotton wadding with powderedorris root scattered over it in a linen slip. This imparts a faint, clinging perfume to the hair.

White wine vinegar and two drams each of rosemary, rue, camphor and lavender make an excellent skin tonic if a little is added to the daily bath water.

There is no better all round skin application than cold cream. It smooths and softens the texture and removes irritation from almost any cause.

Lemons are a general favorite, among toilet accessories. A little juice will keep the nails in good condition and get

rid of almost any kind of stain.
An excellent aid in keeping the skin thoroughly clean is a soft face brush. The bristles should not be stiff, and this useful toilet article should be wielded with great discretion.

THE LATEST SKIRTS.

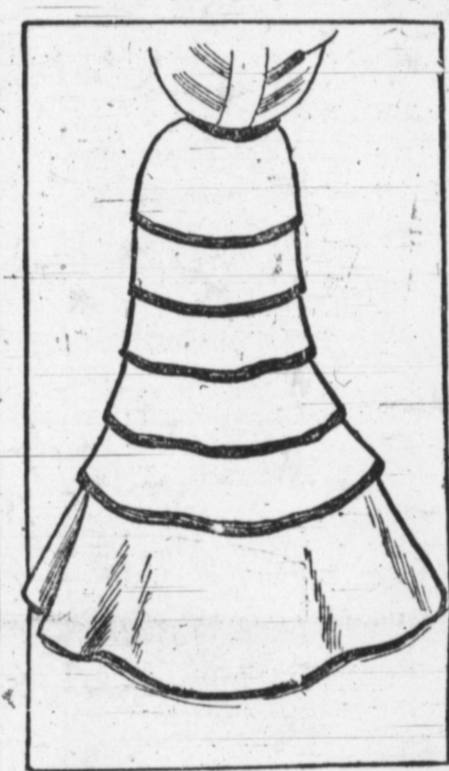
Some Changes and Much Diversity in the New Styles.
At this particular time of year the demand for dress skirts arises on all sides, and this season brings us some distinct and welcome changes. Indeed, the diversity of new styles is more a difficulty than their absence.

First and foremost is the curtailed length, where walking or outdoor skirts are contemplated, a matter which alters the whole cut of the garment. Then, too, in many cases we have increased fullness, and under all circumstances an immaculate fit around the hips.

Considering skirts as they will be worn during the approaching season, we find, among others, four pronounced styles. First, the plain skirt just resting on the ground, and so cut as to flow out gracefully at the hem; the required flow is attained by skillful shaping of both sides of each gore, a method which results in a new and particularly graceful cut.

Next there is the decker skirt, cut in two or three tiers; this is arranged with a shaped foundation, to which the separate tiers are mounted in their assigned positions, the bottom one coinciding exactly with the bottom of the underskirt, the top one so cut as to fit around the waist and hips without the aid of darts. In making this it is a wise precaution to run a tacking cotton round each tier, drawing it slightly tight, as this obviates the danger of stretching.

Then there are yoke skirts of varying shape and form, quite the smartest of which is intended for one of the new dark gray tweeds flecked with white. The yoke is prettily shaped,



ONE OF THE NEWEST SKIRTS.

avoiding the ugly resemblance to the old time "shaped band" which has so often marred this style of skirt. This yoke is cut in four pieces (the center, front and back being laid to a fold of material), which mold it absolutely to the figure without darts or casing. The seams are covered by mitered strips, ornamented, as is the edge of the yoke, by rows of stitching. The whole skirt portion will be found in five pieces; a narrow front gore cut from a fold of material, one rather narrow side gore each side, each taking half a width, and two back gores cut the same way from the selvage, but probably needing small extension joins at the base.

In the model shown appears probably the one really new style of the season. It is a skirt cut on a sort of telescopic principle, and, while pleading guilty to being somewhat of a sartorial gymnastic, is certainly smartest of the smart, and has the great advantage of bearing the most exclusive stamp, due probably to the extreme difficulty of copying it. It is made, virtually, of widening circles of material, six in number, which increase in width as the hem is reached. The top one fits perfectly to the figure, each one as it is joined, on being increased, width by virtue of its cut. As far as the making is concerned, once the cut is procured no difficulty whatever presents itself.

Apropos of Turn-down Collars.

"And what," murmurs a troubled voice, "are we to do with our throats when everything there is either turned down or left in a collarless condition?" This does afford food for reflection truly, more particularly when we are brought face to face with furry garments of the stole or pelrine order. As far as one can judge at present, there will be nothing for it but smart bows and cravats of tulle or chiffon. And there is, furthermore, a hint of broad, soft silk bows beneath the chin. If ever we are to wear ribbon cravats tied in uncompromising severity close beneath the chin, and it is so rumored, is the moment, when ribbons are seductively soft. Moreover, the broad, black-walnut bow is likely to make a big bid for favor; than this there is no more becoming trifle, although it asks a certain distinction and style of person to carry off with perfect eclat.

Fashion's Echoes.

The blouse style still prevails, but the blouse distinct in color and material from the skirt is being reserved for morning wear.

Cross stitching and the varied types of herringbone and feather work are arranged over narrow ribbon velvet. Fine jet is much used, and silk featherstitching is quite a popular decoration.

Smart Russian coats are made in various furs.

GOZY FURNISHING.

SOME COMFORTABLE AND ATTRACTIVE ARRANGEMENTS—ROOMS MADE CHEERFUL FOR WINTER.

Originally without good taste or cultivation is as undesirable in furnishing as it is in clothing, and nowhere will the combination of these qualities show to greater advantage than in house decoration, because here is sufficient



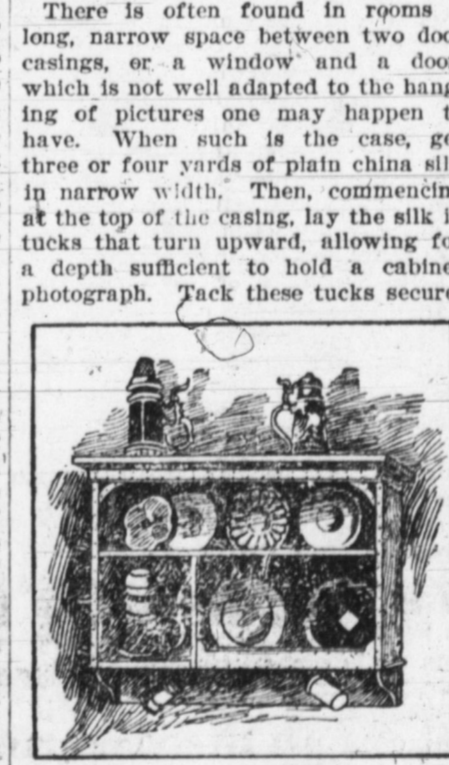
ARRANGEMENT FOR A LONG ROOM.

latitude for the individuality of the mistress to express itself. Strength and simplicity are the important factors in house furnishing—strength for service, this every article may last as long as the home is needed, and simplicity that is beautiful because it answers every purpose for which the article may have been intended, without meaningless decoration to gather dust.

The wall is the only place where decoration and ornamentation merely are desirable. Here we lavish our choicest treasures in pictures, bas-reliefs, cabinets and shelves for costly pieces of bric-a-brac. The modern cupboard is not inclosed within glass doors but covered with elaborate designs in hand carving or machine work, but it is plain and strong and made of some highly polished, rich looking wood; the shelves are broad or shallow, to suit the purpose for which they were designed.

A pretty style of wall cabinet for china has two shelves with top and sides inclosed. These are plain, highly polished and without ornamentation, that they may be easily dusted. The backboard is covered with a dull venetian red velvet, which gives depth and tone to the background and makes a rich setting for choice bits of china, plates, etc., on the shelves. Tobacco brown is another rich color for background, especially if the cabinet is made of any of the light woods. But accomplished in a long, narrow room in this way. It is far more effective than the screens which many use, with their suggestion of something that needs to be concealed.

There is often found in rooms a long, narrow space between two door casings, or a window and a door, which is not well adapted to the hanging of pictures one may happen to have. When such is the case, get three or four yards of plain china silk in narrow width. Then, commencing at the top of the casing, lay the silk in tucks that turn upward, allowing for a depth sufficient to hold a cabinet photograph. Tuck these tucks secure-



CABINET FOR CURIOS.

ly into place with brass headed tacks and draw the silk tightly across the space, turning it underneath to fit the panel. It makes a very pretty decoration if the color is well chosen. When there are a great number of pictures and the background is well covered, silkoline, satin, denim or other inexpensive cotton material may be used in place of the china silk.

Cranberry Jelly.

To a quart of cranberries add three-fourths of a pint of boiling water. Cover closely and cook five minutes over a soft fire. Crush with a wooden spoon such of the berries as have not burst and rub through a colander. Put the strained pulp into the saucepan in which the berries were cooked. Add three-fourths of a pint of granulated sugar and simmer five minutes, stirring constantly.

Care of Palms.

The palms which women like to have standing about the house require plenty of moisture. Sponge the leaves once a week with lukewarm water and stand the plant in the same for an hour or two at a time, the water being deep enough to cover the pot.

Decorative and Useful Articles.
The return of the candlestick generally favors is undesirable. This season finds it not only in silver and brass, but also in glass, in porcelain and wrought iron, in copper and in bronze. The use of fine china bowls as sub-

stitutes for soup plates in the serving of a dinner gives the china painter a new field for her handwork. The bowls are like the rice bowls. Some of the new bowls have handles and covers as well.

Plunging sets are the latest things in china articles which have come from the potteries. A set consists of a plate, cup and saucer, from which refreshment can be taken in the intervals of play.—Art Exchange.

BEAUTIFUL SEA SHELLS FREE.

Since coming South I have received numerous inquiries for sea shells, and now please say to your readers that I have been living on the seashore, and have made a fine collection of lovely shells from our own shore, the coral reefs and the West India Islands, and that I will send a dozen different kinds, no two alike, and a dozen scarlet sea peeps to any one who sends a stamp to pay the postage. Any one is welcome to send, as I have plenty for all.

MRS. F. A. WARNER, Jacksonville, Fla.

THE THANKSGIVING BIRD.

How to Clean, Stuff and Truss It Neatly For Easy Carving.

For cleaning and trussing a turkey, Table Talk directs as follows: With a sharp knife cut through the skin just below the joint of each leg and pull out the sinews.—This is a task requiring some strength, and it is best to have the butcher do it when possible. Pull out all pinfeathers and cut out the sac. Cut off the head close to the neck. Turn the turkey breast downward, draw down the skin over the neck until taut, then slit it down the back from the shoulders to the cut end of the neck; turn it back, loosen and pull out the crop and windpipe; cut off the neck close to the body, leav-



REMOVING TENDONS FROM LEGS—SKIN DRAWN OVER THE NECK.

ing the long flap of skin intact. Make a short cut at the lower end of the breastbone; insert two fingers and loosen all the organs in the body cavity. Firmly grasp the largest—the gizzard—and steadily pull outward. If this is properly done, all will be drawn out, leaving only the large intestine fast to the body.

Cut through the skin all round the vent and the intestine is completely detached without trouble. With the fingers remove the lungs and take out the kidneys. Now examine carefully. If the body cavity is empty, wipe it out with a cloth wrung out of cold water. Thoroughly wipe the skin with the cloth. Detach the liver from the intestines, carefully cutting out the gall. Cut open the heart and remove any clotted blood which it may contain. Cut off the gizzard, slit and turn back the iridescent membrane at either side and cut out the solid pieces of meat lying beneath. Discard everything else.

Fill the cavity with stuffing, but do not pack it too solidly. Have ready a long trussing needle; it should be at least twelve inches in length, threaded with a yard or more of strong but comparatively fine twine. Close the body cavity with two or three stitches. Put a spoonful or two of stuffing over the breast; turn the neck flap over the back; turn the wings back and under so that the tips cross over the flap. If the latter is too short to allow of this, it must be fastened by a stitch. Run the needle completely through the body, inserting it under the bone in the second joint of the wing and coming out at the same point on the other side. Returning, take the same course, except that the needle should pass over the wing bones. Draw the twine taut and tie firmly. Cut the twine a couple of inches below the knot.

Press the legs upward against the body; run the needle through the fowl, entering and coming out below the bone of the thigh; on the return stitch pass above these bones. Draw and tie as in the preceding stitch. Pass the needle through the ends of the legs; returning, go through the tail; tie down firmly. If this is properly done, the three knots are all on the same side of the fowl, and it has been fastened in such a way that the breast is well thrown up and each joint is in the best position for carving. After roasting the strings are cut on the side opposite the knots and the hanging ends make it but an instant's work to pull them out.

Baked Quinces.

Baked quinces are excellent for luncheon, and since quinces keep well one may enjoy them often until almost Christmas time. Core and pair eight ripe, juicy quinces. Core before paring that the fruit may keep its shape. Put them into a buttered baking dish, fill cavities with sugar, sprinkle what remains with sugar, and add one and a half cups of water. Cover and bake until soft in a moderate oven, basting.

The Induced.
Jerry—How do good clothes make a man a gentleman?
Joe—They make him feel as if he was expected to act like one.—Detroit Free Press.

Don't say "I wish." Anybody can wish.—Atchison Globe.

SMART NEW STYLES.

ELABORATE IN SKIRTS, BASQUES AND TRIMMINGS—EMPIRE BACKS—A HOME GOWN.

Judging from fashion's indications as they come from Paris, skirts are curtailing their superfluous length; at least this is so for the morning and costume trottoir. Otherwise we find the plisse skirt, the double skirt, the "three decker" and the skirt of box-plaited



OUTDOOR COSTUME.

persuasion, while trimmings are artfully disposed to simulate panniers and tuncs.

Trimmings are vastly varied and astonishingly handsome. Woolen embroideries and laces, appliques of cloth, velvet or leather, broderie Anglaise, lace and guipure are only a few out of the many variations, while fringes and latticework of jet or iridescent beads are one of the leading features on day and evening gowns alike.

In colors, green, brown and lovely soft tones of red are attractive and popular.

Basques, big or little, long or short, are assured as additions to our bodices. They need to be no more than an elongated butterfly bow behind; they may be an upper flounce extending all round the hips to the knees; but there they are in some form or other.

Empire sacks in cloth or taffeta, with very deep shoulder capes and brightened with rich embroidery, share the honors of outdoor wraps with the peer-



AT HOME GOWN.

suasive pelrine, which gives such a pretty, sloping outline to the shoulders and emphasizes the smallness of the waist.

Such is the short sack coat of the outdoor costume here illustrated. This is in tan box cloth stitched with blue, with a wide box plait at the back, tapering and double tiered. The at home gown shown is of apricot silk panne with long tunic.

Sympathy.

APROPOS OF THANKSGIVING.
Turkey—Yes, I sympathize with the ballot box.
Duck—Why?
Turkey—Well, you see, we both get stuffed in November.

Finish For Oak Wood.
Oak that is neither polished nor varnished is a little troublesome to keep clean. A mixture of equal parts of spirits of wine and glycerin will give a surface that will not easily soil and will not change the appearance.

POULTRY.

57 PREMIUMS-57 In three shows in 1901. Breeders of high class poultry... Single Comb White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns...

POULTRY

While you are feeding your hens for the production of eggs, also sprinkle in a little cracked corn for the fat qualities.

Now is the time to begin feeding corn to your Thanksgiving turkeys. A little later will do to put your Christmas flock on this grain.

Because of the mildness of the climate in the Southwest poultry are not given that care and attention that is bestowed in the colder climates.

Do not imagine that your chickens do not care for water in cool weather. Even in freezing weather chickens drink frequently and freely.

By nature chickens delight to scratch in refuse and hay around the barn. This should serve as a lesson for the preparation about the coops and methods of feeding.

Every family has a few scraps to throw away daily, which the poultry and dogs secure. If such refuse is fed to hens some return might be secured.

CHOLERA.—Cholera in fowls is a disease, the manner and treatment of which poultrymen are not a unit. However, here are some suggestions by a poultry breeder that it might be well for the common chicken raiser to take note of.

Cholera in fowls is a much dreaded disease and is very rapid and severe in its work, and one should ever be on the alert and clean up all rubbish, and clean all drinking vessels, as this is the time for the worst and most fatal cholera.

and floors in poultry houses, and sprinkle lime over the fowls at night. Do not permit the fowls to drink stale warm-water, but see that they have clean, cool water three times a day during the heated weather.

GUINEAS.—One of the most useful fowls on the farm is the guinea. It is true that one does not realize as many dollars and cents in cash from the guinea, but in usefulness he saves many more than from any other fowl.

A WOMAN'S WAY WITH HENS.—As an illustration of the possibilities in the poultry field for women, here is what one woman tells.

I began on April 1 with two roosters and with forty hens and pullets, mostly two or more years old. They were kept in two rooms until the snow was gone and done setting eggs.

At noon give a little scorched wheat in litter, also occasionally apples that are rotting, or cabbage, turnip or beets to pick on, and what chaff I can get from the bran about once a week.

"SHOO."—As to the definition and antiquity of this word, the Philadelphia Record is authority for this version: "Shoo" is the only utterance you can make to startle chickens.

In the spring I had a few hens fly up into the nests and begin to eat the eggs. I made the nests of fine chaff, and put in a large quantity of red pepper, which soon stopped them.

DAIRY

Do not use the milk within twenty days before calving, nor for three to five days afterwards, is an advice suggestive to follow.

Points well taken are: When the dairy cow that is markedly superior to her class is found she is usually an animal raised under the best environment, often that of the small dairy farmer.

BUTTER THAT WILL KEEP.—It may be laid down as a given rule that the longer you churn the more water will be retained in the butter.

On this question the Wisconsin station reports that in trials, stopping the churn when the granules are from the size of clover seed to the size of grains of corn, the average water contents of the butter churned to large granules was 13.50 per cent.

THE TRADE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS.—The exports of cheese from the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, were smaller than in any like period for the past thirty years.

Exports of butter also continue to decline. In the fiscal year 1901-02 exports of this product from the United States amounted to 16,002,169 pounds.

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Lion Coffee is 16 ounces of pure coffee to the pound. Coated Coffees are only about 14 ounces of coffee and two ounces of eggs, glue, etc.

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 Catalog.

THE WEBER M. P. Gasoline Engines for cutting, grinding, shelling, etc. Free catalogue gives all sizes. Write for it. Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Woolley's PAINLESS OPIUM Whiskey Cure SENT FREE to all users of morphine, opium, laudanum, etc.

Genuine C. C. Co.'s PATENT EDGE CORRUGATED ROOFING makes a perfectly tight joint with one corrugated side lap.

ROUX'S Uterine Powder Specific Against Retention in After-Birth of Cows.

E. FOUGERA & CO. 26-30 N. William St., New York Agents for the United States.

GOATS. W. G. HUGHES & CO. Angora Goats, bucks, trios of bucks, shipped anywhere.

ANGORA GOATS—WRITE TO H. T. FUCHS (The German Fox), Marble Falls, Tex. offered me at the market price.

ACBL This is a chemical preparation warranted to leave a permanent brand wherever applied to the skin of an animal.

ABERDEEN CHEMICAL CO. Aberdeen, S. D. If not for sale by dealers, order direct.

\$15.65 WINDMILL FOR \$15.65 we furnish the highest grade 8-foot mill made.

THE FAMOUS PUEBLO SADDLES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

R. T. FRAZIER PUEBLO, COLO. Made for New Catalogue No. 4.

RANCH PRICED BRAND Manufactured and guaranteed by E. C. DODSON SADDLERY CO.

BERKSHIRE.

UP-TO-DATE BERKSHIRES. Baron Victor, Jr., 1411 Chambliss, Dallas Fair, 1901, at head of herd.

GEO. P. LILLARD, SEGUIN, TEX. Breeder of Berkshire swine, Shorthorn cattle, B. P. Rock chickens.

WINGY FARM BERKSHIRES—ON HAND now some fine lots of pigs for prompt shipment. Write me for prices on Barred Plymouth Rocks.

POLAND CHINA. LONE STAR POLAND CHINAS. For sale, males ready for service, bred sows and pigs in pairs or twos not related.

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS. Head headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 23367, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains.

DURCO JERSEY. TOM FRAZIER MORGAN, BOBUE county, Texas. Durco Jersey Pigs. Choice registered; now ready to ship.

At an interesting swine-feeding experiment conducted at the Minnesota experiment station, the two lots of pigs which made the least gain were those which consumed the least food.

SWINE

Improved hog dips for lice and skin eruptions are conceded to be best by swine men, yet kerosene emulsion and crude petroleum are said to serve fairly well.

It doesn't pay to grow more hogs than you can properly care for. A few well-bred, well-cared for hogs are worth a whole field of razor-backs, or illy-cared for good breeds.

Charcoal and wood ashes fed to your hogs once or twice a week greatly aids digestion, and to some extent prevents disease.

COAST COUNTRY FOR HOGS.—Among the prominent ventures of this year, writes a Wharton, Texas, correspondent, is the big hog ranch of Mr. W. T. Taylor, where he will fatten about 1300 head of hogs.

TURPENTINE FOR SICK PIGS.—A writer to an English exchange says: "While a sick pig is generally hard to cure, there are many remedies prescribed for hog ailments.

REGULARITY IN FEEDING.—Although a hog is but a hog, it requires the same rational, methodical care and practices as feeding is essential to any other live stock.

Health and appetite are best promoted by variety, a change of diet rather than by limiting the quantity.

will have cost too much to leave any profit. But on the other hand, no animal should have food constantly before it. Good feeding consists in giving a variety of foods properly balanced as to fat formers and muscle makers.

Fattening animals should not be needlessly intruded upon during the time of eating. All animals fatten faster in the dark than in the light.

Charcoal and wood ashes fed to your hogs once or twice a week greatly aids digestion, and to some extent prevents disease.

COAL FOR SWINE.—Charcoal is a generally conceded valuable stomach and bowel corrector for swine, as well as for other stock.

THE MILK OF EWES.—The Missouri experiment station presents some interesting figures on the milk yield of ewes.

THE ANGORA GOAT.—Dr. W. C. Bailey of San Jose, Cal., one of the largest breeders of Angoras in the world, and hence one of the ablest authorities, having gained much knowledge from extensive travels in Asia Minor and England.

States, and will attract widespread attention. The industry is rapidly gaining great importance, and its growth has been phenomenal when it is considered that the first Angoras were said to have been brought to the United States in 1840.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

SHEEP--GOATS

The Associated Wool Growers' company of Boston have received from Nephli, Utah, a fleece of wool that weighed thirty-three pounds net.

The ash of the blood of sheep contains nearly 60 per cent of salt, the ash of the urine contains fully 33 per cent. Salt should always be placed available to sheep.

THE MILK OF EWES.—The Missouri experiment station presents some interesting figures on the milk yield of ewes.

The largest yield is equivalent to a production of 26.1 pounds daily for 1000 pounds live weight.

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FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

The Oldest Commission Company on this Market.

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

REFERENCES: FORT WORTH BANKS.

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

We are in the market for all conservative Feed Lot or Slaughter offered. We hold the record of handling the largest volume of business of 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.

MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

The GALLUP SADDLES

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

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

Wabash Route

FOLLOW THE FLAG TO New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and all Eastern Cities.

The shortest and only line from Kansas City or St. Louis running over its own tracks to Niagara Falls or Buffalo. Time and equipment unexcelled.

THREE SOLID FAST THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

Leaving St. Louis	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.	11:32 p. m.
Arriving in Buffalo	4:05 a. m.	6:50 p. m.	7:30 p. m.
Arriving in New York	3:15 p. m.	7:40 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
Arriving in Boston	3:20 p. m.	10:05 a. m.	10:30 a. m.

Unequaled Service Between St. Louis and Chicago.

Leave St. Louis	9:22 a. m.	9:05 p. m.	11:32 p. m.
Arrive Chicago	3:20 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.

Stop-over allowed on all tickets via Niagara Falls. Meals served in Wabash Palace Dining Cars.

Hours of Valuable Time Are saved by purchasing tickets via Wabash Route. Consult ticket agents of connecting lines, or address W. F. CONNER, S. W. P. A. 353 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Announcement, 1902-1903

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

NEW ORLEANS TO PACIFIC COAST

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

SUNSET LIMITED

Every day of the week. Superb Service. Compartment, Observation and Dining Cars. Day Coaches and Chair Cars.

PACIFIC COAST EXPRESS

DAILY. Day Coaches. Chair Cars. Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars, Meals a la Carte. Excursion Sleeping Cars through from Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and New Orleans.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE

M. L. ROBBINS, T. J. ANDERSON, A. G. NEWSUM, Gen. P. & T. A., Houston. A. C. P. & T. A., Houston. D. P. A., Dallas.

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.

ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00

CHICAGO AND RETURN

Nov. 29, 30 and Dec. 1.

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

NOW Is the time to prepare for your X-Mas Visit

TO THE OLD HOME

The COTTON BELT will sell Round Trip Tickets TO POINTS IN ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, LOUISIANA and THE OLD STATES

On Dec. 13, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26, 1902, with 30 days return limit AT ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00.

Lowest Rate in Three Years, and will maintain the same high standard of service that has made it known as the best and most popular line between TEXAS and the SOUTHEAST.

For Particulars Address T. P. LITTLE, Pass. Agt., Corsicana. A. S. WAGNER, T. P. A., Waco. D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Ft. Worth. W. H. WEEKS, G. P. & T. A., Tyler.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

(Reported for the Journal by the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

There has not been any material change in the cattle market situation here since last week's closing. In St. Louis and Kansas City, however, a slight improvement is reported from 10 to 15 cents. While there has been a liberal supply in the yards this week, receipts were not as large as last. Choice cows are still in demand and we sold several cars at \$2.40@2.50, and a few extra good cows weighing over 1000 pounds at \$3.00. This was fed stuff. The buyers are all wanting this kind and it is ready sale any day. The medium and common grades continue to go slow, and usually unsatisfactory prices generally are obtained. Canners are hard sale, and in some instances salesmen could not dispose of them at anything that was satisfactory to the sellers. Majority of that kind went around \$1.50, however, some sales were made as low as 75c per hundred. We do not think it advisable to market common cows and canners at present and suggest holding them until they are in more demand. In St. Louis and Kansas City a majority of the good cows went at \$2.50@2.85. Common and canners \$1.75@2.25. Freight and shrink considered, shippers have realized better results here than if their stuff had gone forward. The bull trade remains firm and demand active with prices from \$2.15@2.25. You could not do better than by shipping your bulls to us here. The steer trade has not generally opened and they are going a little slow. Two and three year old steers quotable at \$2.60@2.75.

The hog market continues to decline. Today's quotations are 10c lower. Top hogs in Kansas City are only bringing \$6.40, with a few sales of extra choice at \$6.55. The market is off about 20c this week. There is little difference in prices here and those of Kansas City. Top hogs averaging 200 pounds and up would bring on this market today \$6.30@6.40. Prospects are not favorable for much advancement in prices in the near future. Considering freight and shrinkage, we feel that net results on this market will equal that of any other. Remember us on your consignments. Our service is unexcelled and we are prepared to handle your stuff to the best advantage.

It has been generally advertised that the new packing houses would commence killing on the 15th of this month. Owing to the delay in receiving some material, however, they find that it is necessary to delay same about thirty days.

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@1.75; bulls, stags and oxen, \$1.75@2.25; choice sorted hogs, 200 pounds and up, \$6.30@6.40; fat, smooth medium hogs, \$5.75@6.25; light hogs, \$5.00@5.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.50@5.00.

DALLAS.

(Reported by Thomas, Searcy, Hamm & Co.)

Receipts of cattle were only moderate last week, consisting largely of common and medium stuff. Receipts show a total of 382 cattle shipped and driven in. The demand was good and the prices received about steady.

Receipts of hogs were moderate, showing a total of 719 head shipped and driven in. The demand was good and the prices received fair. One car of 65 hogs brought \$6.40.

Quotations for the week: Choice fed steers, 300 pounds up, \$3.00@3.50; grass, fat steers, \$2.25@2.75; choice cows and heifers, \$2.50@2.75; medium fat cows and heifers, \$1.50@2.25; choice fat hogs, 200 pounds up, \$6.00@6.10; 170 pounds up, \$5.75@6.00; and mixed packers, \$5.00@5.50.

There has been a little decline in the price of hogs and indications are that they will still go a little lower. However, we expect to see them bring good prices for several months, but we think it advisable to market hogs as soon as they are fattened enough.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 3.—Cattle receipts were 8500 head natives, 2500 Texans, 300 Texas and 1700 native calves. Market steady to 10c higher. Choice export and dressed beef steers \$8.50@7.50, fair to good \$3.00@6.00, stockers and feeders \$2.75@4.50. Western fed steers \$2.75@6.70, Texas and Indian steers \$2.75@6.70, Texas cows \$2.15@3.05, native cows \$1.75@3.85, native heifers \$2.25@3.55, canners \$1.00@2.25, bulls \$2.25@3.65, calves \$3.00@5.90.

Hog receipts were 7500 head. Weak to 5c lower. Heavy \$5.20@6.25, light \$6.25@6.45, pigs \$5.75@6.25.

Sheep receipts were 4000 head. Active. Native lambs \$2.50@5.20, Western lambs \$2.00@5.15, fed ewes \$2.10@2.70, native wethers \$2.05@4.00, Western wethers \$2.95@4.00, stockers and feeders \$1.95@3.25.

GALVESTON.

(Reported for the Journal by the A. P. Norman Live Stock Company.)

Galveston, Nov. 1.—A fair supply of common cattle on sale. Good heaves on demand. Quotations: Beeves, good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; common to fair, \$2.50@2.75; cows, good to choice, \$2.50@3.00; common to fair, \$2.00@2.25; yearlings, good to choice, \$2.75@3.00; common to fair, \$2.25@2.50; calves, good to choice, \$3.00@3.50; common to fair, \$2.50@2.75.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3.—Cattle receipts were 500 Texans and 6000 Westerns. Steady. Good to prime steers \$5.50@6.00, poor to medium \$3.50@4.25, stock-

Dining Cars

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

Meals served a la carte on trains from Texas to Memphis, St. Louis and intermediate points.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS ON DINING AND SLEEPING CARS.

THE ONLY LINE FROM TEXAS TO THE NORTH AND EAST WITH DINING CAR SERVICE.

J. C. LEWIS, TRAVELING PASS'G AGENT, AUSTIN, TEX.

H. C. TOWNSEND, GEN'L PASS'G AND TICKET AGENT, ST. LOUIS.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED TRAINS

Are operated by the

TEXAS

Between North and East

Between BIRMINGHAM, MEMPHIS, and the North and West

Between OKLAHOMA and the North and East

Observation cafe cars, under the management of Fred Harvey. Equipment of the latest and best design.

The Landa Cattle Company of New Braunfels, Texas, of which Mr. Harry Landa is president, had a splendid exhibit of their stock at the International fair this fall. They breed the Poll Durham, Short horns and Red Polls. On their Red Polls they got two first prizes and one first on Poll Durham. This company has one of the largest ranches in the southwest and it is now stocked with about 600 head of these three breeds.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 3.—Cattle receipts were 4300 head, including 5000 Texans. Firm. Native shipping and export steers \$5.50@7.50, fancy \$8.50 dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.25@7.00, steers under 1000 pounds \$4.00@6.00, stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.50, cows and heifers \$2.25@5.50, canners \$1.50@2.50, bulls \$2.25@5.00, calves \$4.00@7.00, Texas and Indian steers \$2.45@5.00, cows and heifers \$2.00@3.40.

Hog receipts were 5000 head. Steady to 5c higher. Pigs and lights \$5.25@6.45, hogs \$6.35@6.55, butchers \$6.40@6.70.

Sheep receipts were 2800 head. Steady. Native muttons \$3.00@4.00, lambs \$3.50@5.75, culls and bucks \$2.50@4.00, stockers \$1.50@3.00.

NEW ORLEANS

(Reported by the New Orleans Live Stock Exchange.)

New Orleans, Nov. 1.—The market the past week has been heavily supplied with all classes of cattle, large and small, prices ruling from 1/4 to 1/2 cent off on all classes, except strictly good steers that sold readily at quotations. There is a scarcity of fat steers, but an ample supply of all other classes carried over, especially cows of which there is an over supply. Milk cows are in light supply, demand for choice only. There are no corn fed hogs on sale, prices steady. Cannot encourage shipment of sheep, trading unreliable. Some quotations: Beeves—Choice, Texas, \$3.00@4.50; fair to good, Texas, \$3.00@3.50. Cows and heifers—Choice, Texas, \$2.75@3.00; fair to good, Texas, \$2.25@2.50. Yearlings—Choice, Texas, \$3.00@3.25; fair to good, Texas, \$2.25@2.75. Calves—Choice, Texas, \$3.00@4.00; fair to good, Texas, \$6.00@7.50. Bulls and stags—Choice, Texas, \$2.25@2.50; fair to good, Texas, \$2.00@2.25. Hogs—Choice corn fed, \$7.00@7.25; must fed, \$4.00@5.00. Sheep—Choice, \$3.00@3.50; fair to good \$2.50@3.00. Milk cows—Choice, \$35.00@45.00; fair to good, \$20.00@25.00. Springers—Choice, \$20.00@30.00; fair to good, \$15.00@18.00.

COTTON MARKET.

On account of the pouring, long-continued rain and the consequent bad condition of the roads the cotton receipts were decidedly nil, not a bale being purchased. Any buyer said that he would use any farmer for damages who asked him to sample a bale of cotton in such weather. The prices that would have been paid had any farmer braved the roads were 7 1/2-10c, middling basis, with 7 1/2-10c as top price. Futures closed 2 points lower.

COTTONSEED AND PRODUCTS.

The cottonseed products market remains very inactive. Prices are unchanged, except for a slight reduction in meal and cake, which now stands at \$19.00 and a possible \$19.25. Prime crude oil 26@26 1/2c. Prime summer yellow 26c. Linters unchanged. Seed scarce at \$16.00@17.00 per ton.

GRAIN MARKET.

Carload lots—Dealers charge from store 9@10c more per 100 pounds and 2@3c per bushel on oats and corn and 10@15c per 100 pounds on hay.

Brn \$1.00. Chopped corn—Per 100 lbs., \$1.25. Corn—Per bushel, shelled, 65@70c. Oats—Per bushel 45c. Hay—Johnson grass \$9.00@11.00, prairie hay \$10.00@11.00.

Grain bags, half lots—5-bushel, oat bags 7 1/2@8c, 2-bushel corn bags 6c, 2-bushel wheat bags 5c, 2-bushel 6-foot wool bags 8c.

Broom corn—Per ton \$45.00@100.00. Wheat—No. 2, 7c.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Hides—Dry flint heavy butchers 13 1/2c, dry flint heavy fallen 12 1/2c, light dry hides 10c, heavy dry salts 10c, light dry salts 9c, green salted (40 pounds and upward), 8c, green salted (tunder 49 pounds) 6 1/2c, dead green (40 pounds and upward) 7c, dead green (under 49 pounds) 6c.

Wool—Bright medium 12@14c, heavy fine 7@10c. Tallow—Prime No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c.

No doubt many of our readers are puzzled sometimes in deciding what form of power is best for them to use in raising water for farm and stock purposes, or even for irrigating. A representative of the Journal recently dropped in at the office of the Texas Challenge Windmill Co. of Dallas, who are large jobbers of water elevating machinery, and asked the manager, Mr. Mayes, for an expression on this subject. He said: It is a question that cannot be answered in a word, and the best way is always to examine each case individually. The conditions vary so much that a general rule cannot be applied to all cases. I would say, however, that for raising immense quantities of water where the supply is unlimited and 25 horse power or more is needed for raising the desired quantity, steam is no doubt the most acceptable, especially if the owner of the plant has easy access to fuel. If steam making fuel is not readily accessible, then I would decide in favor of the gasoline

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CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS

VIA

ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00

TICKETS ON SALE DECEMBER 13, 17, 21, 22, 23 AND 26, LIMIT TO RETURN 30-DAYS FROM DATE OF SALE. SANTA FE TICKET AGENTS WILL TELL YOU ALL ABOUT RATES, ROUTES AND TERRITORY; ASK THEM.

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

CHEAP SETTLERS' RATES TO THE FAR WEST AND NORTHWEST.

The Burlington Route renews the low one-way Settlers' rate of \$25.00 from Missouri River to California, Portland and the Puget Sound country every day during September and October, with correspondingly low rates to the Spokane district and the Butte-Helena district; also proportionate rates from interior Missouri, Kansas and Southwest territory.

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

VISIT THE OLD HOME—EAST.

Home visitors' excursions to points in Ohio and Indiana; dates of sale September 2, 9, 16 and 23. Limit 30 days. Also excursion rates to Ohio and Indiana during the first week of October at the time of the big Grand Army reunion in Washington, D. C.

TO CHICAGO—The Burlington's famous "Eli" is the best known and most popular train from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Chicago.

TO ST. LOUIS—Two daily trains carrying all classes of standard Burlington equipment.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

On the first and third Tuesdays of August, September and October, to many sections of the West and Northwest.

Consult nearest ticket agent or write the undersigned for full information, printed matter and the least cost of your proposed trip.

O. W. ANDREWS, L. W. WAKELEY, T. P. A., 300 Scollard Bldg., Gen'l Pass. Agt., Dallas, Texas. St. Louis, Mo. G. W. LEVEY, General Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

BEST PASSENGER SERVICE IN TEXAS. 4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4

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 Scarr's seat Coaches through (without change) to New Orleans, daily.

ONLY LINE WITH handsome new Chair Cars through Scarr's seat Coaches to St. Louis, Memphis and El Paso.

ONLY LINE WITH a saving of 18 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.

Don't Forget "THE OLD RELIABLE" Houston & Texas Central

WHEN YOU MAKE YOUR TRIP HOME DURING Christmas Holidays

One Fare Plus \$2.00 For the Round Trip Limit 30 Days.

TICKETS ON SALE DECEMBER 13, 17, 21, 22, 23 and 26. FOR ALL INFORMATION SEE

A. G. NEWSUM, IVON LEE, C. R. BULLOCK, D. P. A., 271 MAIN STREET, C. T. A.

CATTLE SHIPPERS ATTENTION! Write us before shipping your cattle to Chicago, you will learn how you can obtain better prices, especially for poor cattle. CHICAGO CATTLE FEEDING CO., CHICAGO, 99-71 Dearborn St.

FINE YOUNG W. P. ROCKS, best blood, good shape, pure white, one pair yearling M. B. turkeys. \$3.00. MRS. J. H. FOWLER, Gordonville, Grayson Co., Tex.

FAIR ECHOES.

COL. C. C. POOLE LINGERS AT THE BIG FAIR AND MINGLES WITH SOCIETY AND THE SWINE HERDS.

San Antonio, Oct. 30. Editor Journal: Well, the fair has closed, and it was by far the best I have ever seen in Texas. The attendance was large, the grounds nicely arranged, and the displays could not be excelled in all Texas. The management deserves much credit for the success of their great enterprise.

The grounds were ever alive with people. Every fellow had his wife, his best girl, or some other fellow's wife or best girl with him except myself. I was not fortunate enough to have any of the fair ladies for company. They were perfectly beautiful, all togged out in their lovely dresses. None but a wooden man could help loving those beautiful creatures. Everybody seemed to be in love with some one else. I know I was "mashed," but I am not going to tell it.

I met a number of old-time friends on the grounds at the fair, among them John Ford, Dr. Graves, Dr. L. L. Whitaker, Albert Sammons, H. F. Kothman, A. G. Startz, J. A. Kannaman, M. R. Kennedy, Fred Lancaster, M. A. Wilkins, Hy Rothe, D. D. Saul, V. A. Johnson and a host of Llano people among them Tom Moore, J. C. Stripling, W. H. Roberts, John Gillon, Mrs. Susan Gillon and her charming daughter, Miss Magie, who, by the way, is one of Llano's prettiest and most popular young ladies.

I came here busted, and am leaving the same way, so I conclude I have played even, and that is "betting" than most of the boys have done. If I am living next fall, and can raise the amount of funds necessary I will be on hand again. It makes one thrill with patriotism to visit this historic old city.

San Antonio has a history within itself, being the second oldest town in the United States. The old Alamo still stands, the sacred spot where Davy Crockett and that noble little band gave up their lives in defense of liberty. As I stood and gazed on the old Alamo I wondered if there now lived such another little band of patriots. All honor to Crockett and his men. San Antonio, taken all around, is the best town in the state. There are a great many features about San Antonio of interest to any and all visitors. The parks are grand, beautifully arranged, and well kept.

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

RUPTURE OF PILES CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY WITHOUT THE KNIFE. Fitch, Fingers, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. No Cure No Pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free. DR. DICKEY & DICKEY, Lintz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

GOOD POSITION. Pay Tuition After Position is Secured. A worthy student from each postoffice may pay tuition without security after course is completed and position is secured. For Application Blank A and catalog address: DEAGLE'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. (Write either place) Galveston, Fort Worth, Nashville, Atlanta, St. Louis, Little Rock, Montgomery or Silver Spring.

SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING. Turnip 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.

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.

BOHEMIAN RYE EIGHT YEARS OLD. THE ONLY RYE MADE ACCORDING TO THE OLD BOHEMIAN PROCESS. The standard of Purity and Excellence. \$2.50 PER GALLON A Full Quart of Bohemian Blackberry Juice with each Order FREE.

On orders of two gallons and upward we prepay freight. Prompt Shipments Guaranteed. Orders sent out same day as received. Give us a trial. BOHEMIAN DISTILLING CO. Dept. J., KANSAS CITY, MO.

kept. Any one visiting here should not fail to take in these parks and enjoy the beautiful scenery.

The roping was good and created a great deal of excitement. My old friend, J. H. Gardner of San Angelo, walked off with first prize, \$1000. Hurray for old Tom Green's boy, J. E. Carroll took second money, Ike Gourley of Marfa, third. The crack ropers from Colorado, New Mexico and Texas were on hand wanting that \$1750 offered in prizes for the three best ropers. In a pen in the center of the race tracks stood thirty big wild steers for the occasion. It is a wonder some one was not badly hurt. Such reckless, dare-devil riding and roping has seldom been seen in Texas. The ladies seemed to enjoy the fun hugely, and when one of the boys made quick work they joined in the cheering lustily. Miss Mulhall is said to be one of the best ropers in the United States. I imagine if she had showed up in that ring astride that splendid horse of hers several of the boys would never have caught a steer, they would have been scared out of their wits. Gardner would never have got that \$1000.

The cattle show was so predominant—a big thing—that I could only deal with that feature last week. Later, I have found time to get in the pig pen, mingle with the sheep and Angoras, visit the poultry yards and view birds varied and innumerable, scrutinize the agricultural exhibits, bee products, etc. Only one place I was eye-balled with suspicion—my fame had gone ahead—and that was in the culinary department. As to the baby show, I steered clear of that, lest my reputation might inveigle me as a judge.

SWINE DEPARTMENT. Any one who has imagined that swine breeders were not improving their stock for that hogs were not much in evidence at the stock show had only to make a little inspection. Mr. Geo. P. Lillard is superintendent of this department. Among the representative breeds of the state were noticed Nat Edmondson, C. D. Hughes and W. E. Davis & Bro. Sherman, W. B. Warren, Lancaster, William Locke of San Antonio and T. H. Pressley, C. R. Odly & Sons of Charleston, Ill. are also in attendance. The awards were made by Judge T. B. Hart of Edinburg, Ill. who is an enthusiastic breeder of Poland-Chinas, but the verdict of all swine breeders is that he knows a good hog when he sees it irrespective of the breed.

PAIR NOTES. W. A. Fletcher of Beaumont, Texas attended the International fair last week and made a number of purchases of fine swine. Mr. Fletcher says he will be "in" it in a few years with the rest of the swine breeders of Texas. E. L. Witt & Sons of Montell, Texas, breeders of registered Angora goats, were among the exhibitors at the San Antonio fair. On their herd of Angoras they took five first and four second prizes. These men have a herd of 1800 goats and their sales so far this season amount to over \$4000. The clip for the year will amount to \$1200 to \$1500. T. H. Pressley of Kingsbury, Texas, carried three head of swine Essex breed to the recent San Antonio fair and made the following winnings: First on age sow, Mary B.; second on yearling sow, second on yearling boar, sweepstakes on best sow any age. His three hogs won four prizes, the amount of which was \$53. "It pays to raise and show Essex hogs," said Mr. Pressley.

W. S. & J. R. Ikard, proprietors Sunny Side Hereford Farm, Henrietta, Texas, came out of the show ring at the International fair with fourteen first, six seconds and eight third prizes aggregating \$875. Mr. Ikard stated that he would ship his show cattle from San Antonio to Henrietta, but stop his offerings in the combination sale to be held at Fort Worth on the 14th inst. at the latter place. C. D. Hughes of Sherman, Texas, has bought the Duroc Jersey herd of swine from Nat Edmondson of the same place. Mr. Hughes has now one of the best herds of Poland-China and Durocs to be found anywhere. The way he has been buying is good evidence that he anticipates a good demand and is preparing to supply it. He was successful as an exhibitor in both Dallas and San Antonio fairs, capturing in the latter first on his boar C. D. in

Duroc class and in Poland-China first in sweepstakes, first on age sow, first on herd and first on litter.

One of the finest bulls in Texas is a Hereford, and he bears the embazoned name, "Schley." Schley is a member of the famed herd of Jno. R. Lewis & Son of Sweetwater. During the visit to the fair of the naval hero, Winfield Scott Schley, he called at Mr. Lewis' corral and paid his respects to the distinguished bovine and expressed a feeling of honor that the wearer of his name was a champion in the Lone Star state.

W. B. Warren of Lancaster, Dallas County, Texas, is one of the leading breeders of Essex swine in Texas. He had an exhibit at the Dallas and San Antonio fairs and made good winnings. At the latter fair he showed thirty head, winning ten first and ten second prizes. Mr. Warren says the Essex hogs are becoming very popular in Texas and breeders of that kind of hogs have no trouble in disposing of their stock at good prices. They are a quick growth and easily fattened. Speaking of his winnings at the two fairs Mr. Warren said: "It has been a profitable business for me to attend and show my hogs. My prize money from the two fairs amounts to about \$450. The expense to attend them has been very light and I consider that it has been worth another \$450 in an advertising way."

Nat Edmondson, the progressive breeder of swine, at Sherman, Tex. returned from the San Antonio fair recently and speaking of the show there, said: "I am glad to get home and have a little rest. I have attended two fairs, Dallas and San Antonio, and am well pleased with my success both in show rings and sales. The fair was much better than I expected to see. I had an idea the long drought had dried everything up south of us except the Gulf of Mexico, but in this I was agreeably surprised. They have roasting ears and good corn, too, which was planted after the drought there was a good demand for hogs of merit—buyers coming from every part of the state. I was awarded four first and eight second prizes which amounted to \$286. I shall hereafter breed nothing but Poland-Chinas, having sold my Reds to Capt. U. D. Hughes of Sherman. I believe the Poland-Chinas are the most popular breed in Texas to-day and I want to raise that which the people want."

WALTER E. DAVIS & BRO. Walter E. Davis & Bro. of Sherman, Texas, the well known breeders of Berkshires of North Texas, came out of the show ring at the international fair, San Antonio with six blue and seven red ribbons. This represents more than fifty per cent of the money offered to the Berkshires class. These gentlemen are very successful breeders and have some of the finest specimens of the dish-faced breed of swine to be found. Their herd boar, Gov. Lee the 5th, won second in age class, Stumpy, No. 6467, first yearling boar, took first in yearling class. In the future Stumpy will be their show boar. Gov. Lee the 5th can now be retired from the show ring with credit to himself and owners, he having never gone into a contest without taking a ribbon, and until this fair he always preferred and took a blue one. In speaking of the fair, Mr. Walter E. Davis said: "I only regret that we did not bring down a few Buff or Pington chickens of our raising. We would not have done a thing but take off all the chicken money offered on that breed."

The Little Giant Hay Press company of Dallas, Texas, are manufacturing a hay press that is finding favor among the farmers throughout Texas and the territories, for the reason that it answers the purposes of almost any farmer and is sold at about one-fourth the price charged for presses of other makes. So heavy has the demand been for these presses that the Little Giant company are compelled to enlarge their quarters for their factory.

SANTA FE EXCURSION RATES. Victoria—Account Southwestern Texas fair; convention rates, Nov. 9 and 10, limited Nov. 15. 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. Chicago—Account International Live Stock exposition, one fare plus \$2, Nov. 25th, 30th and Dec. 1st, limited Dec. 10th.

Houston—Account No-Tau-On carnival, convention rates, Nov. 16th to 21st, limited Nov. 23rd. Houston—Account Masonic Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter committee meeting, convention rates, Nov. 23, 24, 30, and Dec. 1st, limited Dec. 16th. Beaumont—Account state meeting Federation of Woman's Clubs, convention rates, Nov. 15, 16 and 17, limited Nov. 21st. San Angelo—Account Fine Stock Show and Riding and Roping contest. Convention rates, Nov. 11, 12 and 13th, limited Nov. 14th. For further information see any agent or write W. S. Keenan, G. P. A., Galveston, Texas.

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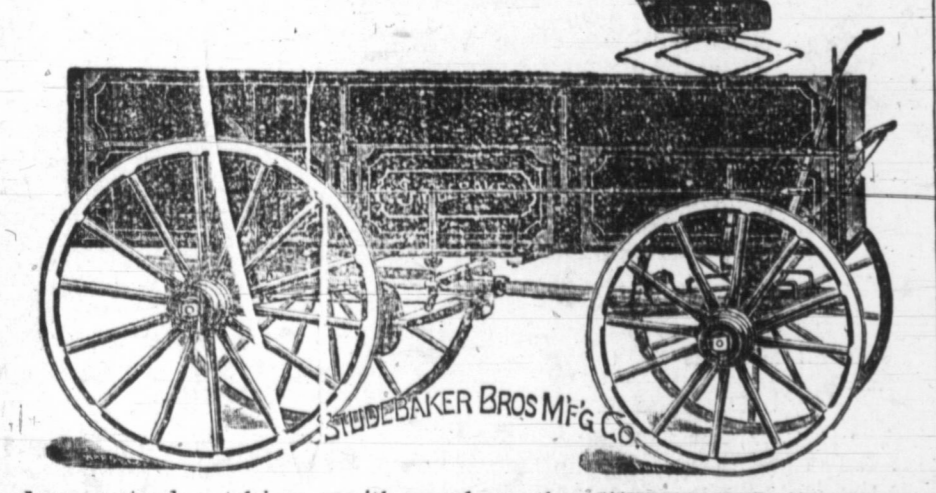
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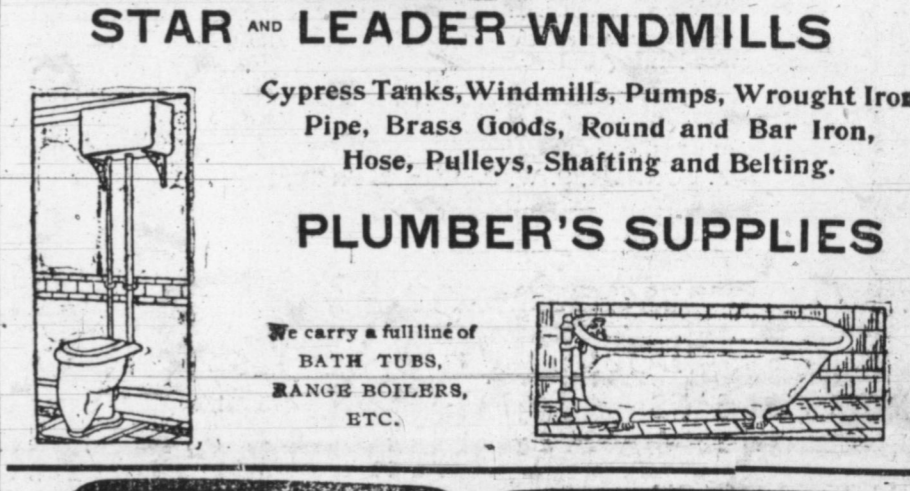
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