

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

VOL. 24. No. 23

DALLAS—FORT WORTH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1903.—SAN ANTONIO. ESTABLISHED 1880.

TO PLAN STOCK SHOW.

At a meeting of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange last Thursday afternoon O. W. Matthews, Sterling P. Clark and W. L. McGaughey were appointed as a committee to meet a committee of business men composed of M. Sansom, Jake Washer and Robert Flourney of the Board of Trade, to arrange the details for the Fat Stock Show that is to be held in the city during the cattlemen's convention, next March.

WEST TEXAS FAIR.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the annual West Texas fair to be held at Abilene October 13 to 17. Besides the live stock and agricultural exhibits, there will be horse races every afternoon. Roping contests, balloon ascensions and other attractions have been booked. Prizes have been provided for the best general exhibit of farm products, to consist of cane, wheat, oats, maize, Kaffir corn, cotton and fruits, also for best individual displays of cotton, dwarf mjo maize and Kaffir corn.

ACQUIRING THE "APPETITE."

The theory that germs of an appetite of liquor are imparted to Chicago babies through the medium of milk from cows that eat the refuse from Peoria distilleries has suggested itself to Assistant State Food Inspector R. M. Patterson, says a dispatch from Chicago. Mr. Patterson has just returned from Peoria, where he found 150 distillery fed cows whose milk had been regularly shipped to Chicago. He enjoined the dairymen to sell no more milk from these cattle.

"I can't say that I saw any of the cattle under the influence of liquor," said Mr. Patterson, "but I know that the corn mash has a peculiar effect on them and it is against the law to sell their milk."

MEXICO AS A CATTLE COUNTRY.

J. T. McClammy of Chihuahua, Mex., has been in El Paso, en route to Montana, where he is going to perfect the organization of the El Paso Cattle company with \$300,000 capital stock. Speaking of the plans of this organization he said:

"Northern Mexico is the greatest breeding country in the world, and ever since I have been down there I have been receiving letters from my friends asking me to secure locations for them. A number of them will be down soon, and it will not be long until my company will be at work fencing and stocking the land on which I have secured an option.

"We will doubtless breed our cattle in Mexico and ship them to Canada, as I believe that is a paying business. Canada has the finest ranges in the world, but it is no breeding country. A 40 per cent increase in that country is considered good, while in Mexico the increase runs as high as 95 per cent. We can, therefore, breed the cattle in Mexico and then sell them to the Canadian cattlemen for fattening purposes and make money out of the business, and I think that is what we will do."

NEW MORRIS PLANT.

According to the latest reports, Nelson, Morris and company will erect a much larger plant at Kansas City than was at first intended. It is to cost between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. Work will be begun on the foundations of the buildings of the plant as soon as the wreckage can be cleared away. It is expected that the foundations will

be in place before freezing weather this winter.

Specifications for the plant are announced as follows:

Cattle killing building 228x172 feet, seven stories.

Three cold storage buildings 192x164 feet and seven stories each.

Tank and bone buildings, 176x154, feet, five stories.

Fertilizer building, 176x128 feet, five stories.

Oil house and large refinery (double building,) 212x154 feet, seven stories.

Smokehouse (18 compartments,) 192x156 feet, seven stories.

Canning house, 192x154 feet, seven stories.

Power house, 180x154 feet, one forty-foot story.

Office building, 96x64 feet, three stories.

Dry house, 64x90 feet, five stories high.

It is expected that the new plant will be ready to begin killing by July 1, next. The daily capacity will be 2,500 cattle, 4,000 hogs, and 2,000 sheep. The cold storage plant will have a capacity of 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 lbs. The ice plant will have a capacity of 125 tons a day. The company will have its own car repair shops.

IMPORTANT FEEDING TESTS.

Breeders all over the country will be interested in the results of the feeding experiments conducted by Prof. H. W. Mumford of the Illinois experiment station on the stock farm of Lafayette Funk near Bloomington, to determine the relative merits of silage and shock corn. A bunch of fifty cattle involved in the test were marketed and slaughtered at Chicago last week, but the data is not yet compiled and the facts can not be given out until this has been done. Prof. Mumford is recognized all over the country as a most careful and skillful feeder and because of this fact his conclusions, when announced, will carry considerable weight. Discussing the general results he said:

"No intelligent comparison can be made as to results until the records are made up. While the shock corn bunch has apparently made slightly better gains than that fed on silage, there was enough silage left when the shock corn was exhausted to have lasted the cattle fully six weeks, the supply of each kind of feed having been taken from approximately the same area—ten acres.

"Speaking in a general sense, I will say, however, that there can be no question but that silage will become an important factor in beef production. In just what manner and under what conditions it will be found to be most valuable to the feeder are questions at present only partially settled."

AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK SHOW.

The executive committee of the Williamson county Farmers' Institute is called to meet in Georgetown Saturday, Sept. 19, for the purpose of deciding upon the date for the agricultural and stock exhibit to be held in Georgetown the latter part of November. The committee will also, arrange the program and all details looking to the success of the exhibition. Mr. J. B. Salyer of Jonah, is president of the institute, and Lee J. Rountree of Georgetown, secretary. The other members of the committee are also practical farmers or business men and the success of the enterprise is assured.

MONSTER STEER DEBARRED.

Secretary Resing, of the Southern Kansas Fair and Carnival association at Wichita, is in receipt of a letter from Secretary Wilson, stating that the agricultural department will not break its rule with regard to allowing cattle from south of the quarantine line to be brought to that side for show purposes, no matter what precautions against ticks may be taken. This letter from Secretary Wilson came in response to one sent by the association to him, to see if some arrangements could not be made whereby the monster Pawnee county, O. T., steer could be brought to Wichita for exhibition at the fair during the week of September 28. M. C. Campbell, chairman of the state live stock sanitary board, was of the opinion that the department would make some exception in this case if the circumstances were laid before it, but Secretary Wilson declared that the rule never had been broken, and that he did not wish to establish a dangerous precedent by breaking it at this time.

HOVENKAMP'S SHOW HERD.

J. F. Hovenkamp had in the pens at the Fort Worth Stock Yards last Friday morning sixteen head of registered Shorthorns, en route to the Denison Fair.

Royal Gloucester 149263 heads the aged herd and Beauty Prince, a light roan bull, bred by Loula Brown of Smithfield, the young herd. He has never before been shown, but is attracting much attention from admirers of fine cattle of that breed. The aged herd, in addition to Royal Gloucester, is composed of Queen of Scots 7th, who has stood first at leading Texas shows, and has her sixth calf by her side; Lady Gloucester 3d, Lady Gloucester 4th, and Lady Royal. Lady Gloucester 5th, Victoria 2d, Gipsy Lady and Queen of Texas constitute the young herd. Gipsy Lady is out of Laura Bell, by Royal Gloucester. Victor 2d, a thick-kneed bull of low-down blocky build, was much admired by the critics. He has been sold to R. J. Kleberg of Corpus Christi, and will be delivered at the San Antonio fair.

THE DENISON FAIR.

The Denison Fair association opened its fourth annual exposition last Saturday, with a large attendance and most creditable exhibits. At 11:30, President G. L. Blackford of the fair association briefly welcomed the farmers to the fair and to Denison, and introduced Col. W. L. McGaughey, ex-commissioner of the Texas land office, who delivered an address upon the subject of "Progressive Farming and the Packing Industry of Texas." Colonel McGaughey prefaced his remarks by saying that "Abraham raised cattle and worshipped God." He said that in the early history of Texas the people raised corn and grabbed mavericks, but that conditions had changed with the result that stock farms and fields of growing agricultural products had displaced the range.

Aaron Coffee of McKinney spoke from the standpoint of an enthusiastic diversificationist, and R. E. Smith of Sherman also delivered an address, his theme being "Alfalfa."

Prof. W. J. Spillman, agrostologist of the United States department of agriculture, was present and addressed the farmers briefly on grasses adapted to this soil and climate, and stated that chief among them is alfalfa. He advised the farmers upon the proper time and proper way in which to plant the

crop, and advised them as to the time and manner in which it should be harvested, cured and marketed, with some valuable suggestions about feeding it, and how much to feed to different kinds of stock.

All available space in the exhibition hall is taken up by the exhibits in the different departments of the fair and by merchants and firms for advertising exhibits.

The agricultural display exceeds any previously seen at the fair, including, as it does, specimens of the best products raised in North Texas. In the horticultural department all the best fruit grown in the locality is represented.

The cattle department contains more entries than ever before in the history of the fair, and the cattle are of much higher grade. The herd of Shorthorns is headed by a bull weighing 2200 pounds. This department contains an exhibit of the finest and largest hogs ever shown in this section of the state. There are over 100 entries of poultry and pet stock. Several horse races each day will be features of the fair and a number of the best stables in the country are represented.

On the opening day there was a roping contest in which Miss Lucile Mulhall made the best record, roping and tying the steer in forty-five seconds.

GEORGIA GOOBERS FOR SWINE.

J. R. Smith of Reliance has got on to some of the progressive ideas of the Georgia farmers, in regard to raising hogs on crops that will produce good and cheap meat. He has two and a half acres of the winter goober, so popular in Georgia, which seems specially designed for fattening hogs, writes the Bryan correspondent of the Dallas News: It is a running plant of extensive foliage. Each runner throughout its entire length sends its roots into the ground and bears goobers, making a large quantity of the very finest kind of hog feed.

This variety of goobers is peculiar in the fact that the fruit will lie in the ground all winter if not disturbed, and will not sprout. Mr. Smith will turn about twenty head of hogs into this patch in November to feed and fatten on these goobers, and will finish them on corn before killing. This is the true idea in modern hog-raising, to use corn only as a finisher. Corn is too expensive as the entire feed for hogs, and is not suitable. Mr. Smith has his hogs feeding now on peas and sorghum. The goobers will come on after the sorghum and peas are gone and get the hogs in fine shape for finishing with corn before killing.

WISE COUNTY STOCK SHOW.

The directors of the Wise County Live Stock association have decided upon Nov. 4, 5 and 6 as the days upon which this association will hold its fall show and sale. This organization was formed for the purpose of interesting the farmers and stock raisers of Wise county in blooded stock of all descriptions. Their show during the Confederate reunion in July was a pronounced success, and inspired them to greater effort.

In connection with the show an effort will be made to form an organization among the farmers along the lines followed by the Texas Farmers' Institute.

It is estimated that between five and ten million bushels of macaroni wheat were raised in the Northwest this year, all of fine quality, but owing to lack of facilities for milling it is selling about 25 cents under regular grades.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION ON FOREST RESERVES.

A bulletin has recently been prepared by Mortimer Levering, secretary of the National Wool Growers' association, setting forth the attitude of this association on the subject of forest reserves. It reads as follows:

Through the efforts of this association the department of forestry of the United States has commenced an exhaustive and careful examination of the forest reserves of the Rocky Mountain states and territories, having in view an extension of grazing privileges in such reserves. While the National Wool Growers' association has always favored the policy of establishing reserves of forest lands on water sheds adjacent to the headwaters of principal streams, it has opposed the wholesale reservation of water sheds, whether forest lands or not. Owing to the fact that fully 85 per cent of the lands of the Rocky Mountain states can only be used for grazing live stock on the natural grasses, settlers depend largely upon stock raising for subsistence. The wholesale withdrawal of large areas of these lands as forest reserves, without regard to existing conditions, has seriously interfered with the welfare of the resident settlers by depriving them of grazing lands necessary for the existence of their flocks and herds without which they cannot hope to earn a livelihood. As an example of the extreme to which the reserve policy has been carried, in Wyoming alone, where stock grazing is the principal industry, the Yellowstone National park, the Shoshoni Indian reservation, two military reservations and a large number of forest reserves have taken away from the use of the settlers fully one-third of the area of the state. In other states conditions are nearly as bad. It has been the contention of this association that large portions of these forest reserves are in no sense forest lands, and that no good is subserved by depriving the settlers and stockmen of the use of the grazing thereon. By order of the government, Mr. Barrett of the department has already made a careful examination of the new Yellowstone reserve in Wyoming. This examination has proven the truth of the contention of this association, as a large portion of this reserve has already been returned to the public domain and is open for the use of stockmen. Mr. Barrett is now engaged in examining the old Yellowstone reserve. W. A. Richards, the new commissioner of the general land office, is giving this matter his personal attention and is at the present time in the Big Horn basin in Wyoming examining into the conditions. President Roosevelt has also recently taken advantage of his presence in the West to ride through a portion of one of the Wyoming reserves. On Monday, June 1, the president held a conference with Commissioner Richards at Cheyenne. As a result all the reserves will be carefully examined as rapidly as possible. Where practicable, non-forest portions will be opened to grazing by flocks and herds of residents and taxpayers in the vicinity of the reserves. It is expected that in the establishment of future reserves only actual forest lands will be included, and efforts will be made to accommodate such live stock as belong to settlers and taxpayers now using those lands for grazing purposes. It is earnestly hoped that this new policy in relation to the forest reserves will greatly relieve the condition of settlers in the vicinity of these reserves.

TEXAS TOBACCO IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The wonderful tobacco fields of East Texas not only have attracted national attention, but, due to the far-reaching advertising methods employed by the Southern Pacific, the fame of the new tobacco fields of the great Lone Star state has reached around the globe. As a striking example of effective advertising, General Passenger Agent T. J. Anderson of the Southern Pacific has just received a letter from Mr. George M. Odum, special agent of the Rodesia department of agriculture, Salisbury, Rodesia, South Africa, who requested Mr. Anderson to furnish him with full information and photos of the East Texas tobacco fields, all of which will be published in the Agricultural Journal of Rodesia, South Africa. It is needless to say that the information and photos were promptly dispatched across the waters to the Dark Continent.

WEEVILS SURVIVE FREEZING.

A dispatch from Taylor, Williamson county, says that Manager G. E. King of the Taylor ice factory captured a dozen full grown, active boll weevils, which he placed in a small phial, and after tightly corking the bottle he took it to the factory and there froze it in the middle of a 200-pound cake of ice. After the freezing process the cake of ice was placed on exhibition on the street and allowed to melt. When the weevils were exposed to the sunshines after thirty hours captivity in this

frozen receptacle they showed signs of activity and life.

This shows the kind of problem the man who captures that \$50,000 prize offered by the state of Texas will have to contend with.

It has again been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all concerned that the boll weevil can withstand the ordeal of being frozen up in a cake of ice and emerge from the process as chipper as ever. This will help to explain to the uninitiated why he is such a tough customer to deal with.

There is no profit in keeping any animal where the prospects of gain are not encouraging. The porker that does not develop in size and weight satisfactorily had better be sold off at once for what he will bring.

Troughs should be provided for young pigs and placed in pens from which the larger animals are excluded. A narrow, shallow box will make a good trough but the top should be wired to prevent them from wallowing in it.

MORE ABOUT THE TEXAS STATE FAIR.

The Texas State Fair management has just issued an announcement giving a synopsis of the attractions at this year's fair, which will open the 26th of this month and continue until October 11th. The announcement states among other things, that Gov. S. W. T. Lanham has signified his intention of accepting the Fair management's invitation to formally open the eighteenth annual exhibition at 9 o'clock on the morning of September 26th. These pamphlets are gotten out in neat form and will be mailed to any one on request as will any other literature regarding the Fair.

The car will distribute many advertising novelties and the Texas State Fair management advises that it will be to the advantage, as well as amusement, for those residing along the different routes to watch out for the coming of the 1903 Fair car.

Among the many features of the Fair this year that have not been extensively advertised the management desires to call attention to the free vaudeville entertainments which will be held daily in the music hall during the Fair. These features will begin immediately

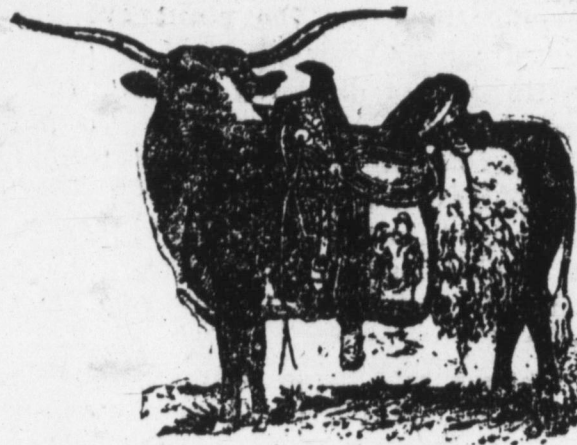
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Dwarf Essex Rape, Alfalfa, Turnip Seed and Macaroni Wheat: Cut flowers a Specialty: Write for Prices: **DRUM SEED AND FLORAL CO., Ft. Worth, Texas.**

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We have the exclusive right in Texas to teach the Bliss System of Actual Business from the Start—the greatest system of bookkeeping, banking, office routine and business practice ever devised. Finest Shorthand School in the South. Two expert shorthand teachers—one for the Pitman system and one for the Gregg system. The unlimited scholarships, good to complete our full course in Gregg Shorthand and Touch Typewriting, for \$25.00, as a special introductory rate. The M. B. C. is the great Business University of the Southwest. The leading and largest business college in Texas. Backed by skill, honor, merit and capital. Positions secured for students free of charge. Write for a copy of the finest catalogue ever printed in Texas.



YOU OUGHT TO SEE

how carefully Gallup Saddles are made—how thoroughly every piece of material is tested—how very skillful the workmen are. You could then understand why Gallup Saddles are best. If you want the best saddle in the world, you want a Gallup Saddle.

The S. C. Gallup Saddlery Co.,
Pueblo, Colorado.

Catalogue free on application:

after the band concerts each morning at 9:30 and continue until noon. Beginning at 3 o'clock p. m., a similar entertainment will be continued until 5:30. The management states that for this series of entertainments the best and highest-salaried performers only have been secured, the announced purpose being to give free high-class, continuous performance of novel and entertaining specialties where the visitor can be entertained at all hours.

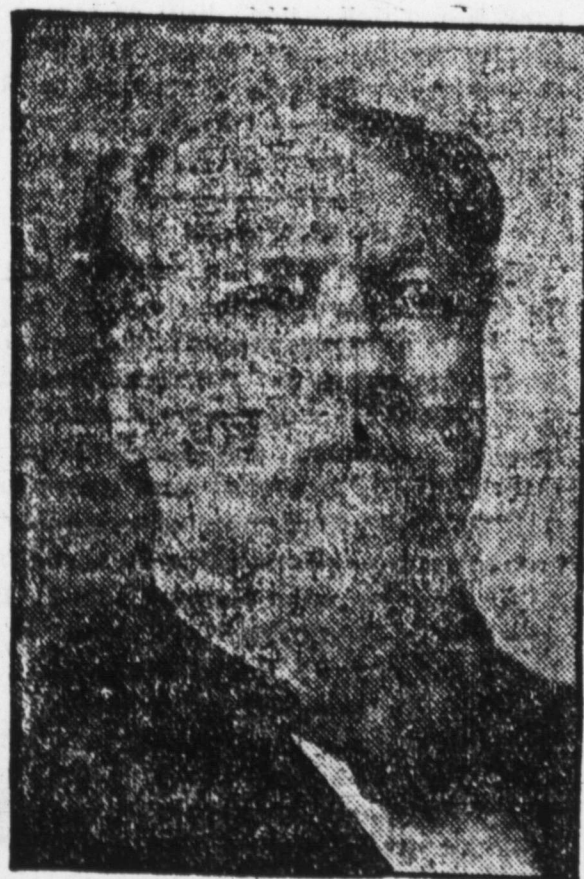
One feature to be presented at the music hall will be the Morales and Vargas Grand Spanish Opera company straight from the City of Mexico to which metropolis they were imported directly from Spain. This company consists of thirty-five artists from Madrid, Barcelona, Cadiz and other Spanish musical centers where they are national favorites and enjoy the

exclusive patronage of royalty. They will present a series of fifteen standard operas beginning on the 21st, opening day, with Chaupin's "La Tempestade." They bring with them their own orchestra and a ballet that promises many brilliant and startling novelties.

The baby show on September 28th appears to be one of the most interesting events of the Fair. The management states that it is overwhelmed with communications from fond parents, each one of which insists that his offspring alone is qualified to take the first prize in all classes. Although it is but an infant industry it will be a display of Texas' greatest enterprise.

On Dallas Day, October 1st, the State Fair management states that it will offer visitors an opportunity of seeing Sells Bros.' and Adam Forepaugh's combined shows as a special feature on that occasion. Special rates have been promised on all roads.

Dr. Terrill. Specialist in Diseases of Men.



Dr. J. H. TERRILL, M. D.

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

Is endorsed by Governors, Judges, Lawyers, Mayors, Ministers, Doctors, Leading Banks, Business and Professional Men generally. Takes Only Such Cases as He Can Cure and with Every Case he gives a Written, Legal Guarantee of a Positive Cure.

Investigate Dr. Terrill's record, his reputation, his reliability and his financial responsibility and be convinced of what thousands of his cured patients can testify.

For 30 years a Specialist in the Diseases of Men. Without Cutting or Pain, Cures Stricture, Varicocele, Piles, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Kidney, Bladder and All Urinary and Chronic Diseases. Cures 85 per cent. of Epliepsy.

Consultation and Examination Free.

SEND FOR NEW BOOK ON DISEASES OF MEN AND SYMPTOM BLANK FREE.

DR. J. H. TERRILL,

285 Main Street,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

TIP TOP "BABY" BEEF.

A Kansas feeder who has demonstrated his ability to make baby beef of such a quality as to top the market and at the same time secure very satisfactory gains writes as follows of his methods and results:

"I began feeding a bunch of grade Herefords on November 17, 1902. At that time they averaged 388 pounds and varied in age from four to twelve months. There were thirteen heifers and twenty steers in the bunch. After feeding the bunch for 187 days the thirty-three head averaged 766½ pounds, which is a gain of 378½ pounds, or a little better than two pounds per head. Two days after this weighing five of the bunch were shipped to Kansas City, and a week later the remaining twenty-eight head were shipped to St. Louis and were sold there on Wednesday, June 3, at 5 cents per pound, which was the top price for that day.

"During the first month I only fed about half feed, yet the calves made a daily gain per head of 2.6 pounds. I gradually increased the amount of feed until some of the calves seemed to get enough before all of the feed was cleaned up. Never during the feeding period did I give more feed than the calves would clean up in a half or three-quarters of an hour after feeding. The feed-troughs I used were fourteen inches deep and two and one-half feet wide at the top. In feeding I put sheaf oats in the trough first, and poured the shelled corn, bran and cottonseed-meal on this roughage. I fed a dozen bundles of oats at a feed, all of which was cleaned up before the calves left the troughs. The feeds I combined in such a way that they furnished a good variety and a balanced ration. Among the feeds used were sheaf oats, prairie hay, cow-pea hay, a little alfalfa, shelled corn, bran, and cottonseed-meal. The cow-pea hay was relished even better than the alfalfa. I would sometimes feed the former while the calves were eating their grain, and when I did some of the calves would generally leave the grain for the hay. The calves consumed about as many pounds of roughage as grain during the entire feeding period. I furnished good water in a tank and in the winter I warmed the water with a tank-heater. I also kept salt by them. The handling of the calves is a point worth mentioning. I always treated them kindly so that they all became gentle, and some would come up to me to be petted. In conclusion, I would say that I think that the calves put on a pound of gain with about one-half the feed that it takes to put the same gain on a three-year-old steer during the same period of feeding."

TREATMENT OF PINK EYE.

Information received by the Journal from correspondents in several cattle growing districts of the southwest is to the effect that pink eye has developed among some herds on the ranges. Anticipating that the facts which follow will be of interest and practical benefit to many stockmen, the following treatise on this disease by Dr. A. S. Alexander of Wisconsin, a recognized authority on veterinary subjects is presented:

"In young cattle and calves, as well as adult animals, the eyelids become swollen, this being accompanied by weeping. Redness of membranes of eyelids and "haw" becomes apparent, creamy discharge follows, and in three or four days a clouded spot shows in the center of the eye and gradually spreads until "sight" of the eye becomes milk color. Changing from milk color to pearl tint, the eye may become yellow, bulge, show bloodshot streaks, form an abscess and burst, leaving a ragged ulcer, or commence to clear up and finally recover. Slight ulcers may heal by granulation, but extensive ruptures and ulcers often lead to loss of sight. Fever and some loss of appetite is present, especially in young cattle, for a week or more from time of first attack, and dairy cows may shrink in milk production.

The disease being "catching," and doubtless due to a germ which leads to its spread from one animal to another, affected cattle should be separated from unaffected; eyes of the latter should be washed once or twice a week with a solution of drams of boracic acid in a pint of water, as a possible preventive, and pastures bordering on rivers, ponds and sloughs should be abandoned, as the disease seems most liable to attack cattle grazing on such low, wet ground. Place affected cattle in a dark shed or stable. Give each adult

animal a one-pound dose of Epsom salts, with one ounce of saltpeter and one ounce of ground ginger root in two quarts of warm water, as one dose, and follow with a tablespoonful of saltpeter twice daily in drinking water or soft food. Younger cattle should have the same medicine in smaller doses, according to age and size. While under treatment do not feed grain, but give soft and green food; allow all the cold water animal will take.

At the commencement of an attack puff between eyelids, by means of a clean insect powder bellows, a mixture of equal parts of finely powdered calomel and boracic acid; or cover eyes with soft cloth to be kept wet with a 1-200 solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate). This treatment may prove sufficient in a majority of cases, but should the disease persist and aggravate, substitute for above lotion one consisting of a dram each of sulphate of zinc and fluid extract of belladonna leaves, with twenty drops of carbolic acid in a quart of clean, soft water with which to keep the cloth over the eyes continually wet.

When inflammation subsides, should eye remain milky appearing, paint once daily with 1-1000 solution of bichloride of mercury or 3 per cent solution of boracic acid. In bad cases which are tardy in responding to treatment give—except to pregnant cows—one dram of iodide of potash twice daily for adult animals and from ten to twenty grains to calves and yearlings, continuing its use for one week. Ragged ulcers may be with benefit painted with a solution of three grains of nitrate of silver in an ounce of distilled water two or three times a week. Lastly, quarantine animals bought at stock yards shipped in from infected herds.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

In a recent issue of Hearst's Chicago American appeared the following Selden R. Williams of Fort Worth, Texas, is the president of the Texas State American Society of Equity and vice president of the National Society of Equity of North America, a co-operative organization of farmers.

"This society," said Mr. Williams last night, "stands for a more uniform method of marketing the crops of the country, believing that a higher range of values can be secured and be maintained. It does not advocate connection with any other character of business other than selling the products of the farm, believing that all commercial interests of this great country desire the prosperity of the farming class of its citizenship.

"At the present time we are making a campaign for dollar wheat at Chicago and other points of export. That we will secure this price in the near future seems now certain. The supply and demand justify it even now.

"The total visible supply of wheat in the United States is 13,203,000 bushels—less than two weeks' home consumption. Last year at this time we had a visible supply of 20,966,000 bushels, in 1901 we had 27,790,000 bushels, in 1900 we had 53,294,000 bushels, in 1899 we had 34,768,000.

"The total receipts of wheat to-day at the three big markets are 311 cars, against 345 cars last week and 511 cars same week last year. It is apparent that the stocks are growing less while the buyers are waiting. The claim that the foreign trade is not seeking our wheat is not well taken. Wheat for export is in urgent demand.

"The Liverpool price to-day for standard wheat for October is about 10 cents per bushel above Chicago September, while the freight from Chicago to Liverpool is only 6½ cents per bushel. Minneapolis No. 2 spring wheat for September is about 3 cents higher than contract in Chicago. Toledo No. 2 Winter for September is also about 3 cents higher than Chicago. In St. Louis No. 2 winter wheat is in great demand from millers of the southeast at 87 cents. It is evident that the Chicago market at this time is from 3 to 5 cents per bushel lower than all other markets.

"It must go higher, for the present prices will not bring out the wheat. The farmers of the country are organized and mean business in asking higher prices, and propose to work for dollar wheat."

"CARLOAD LOTS" AT THE ROYAL SHOW.

What promises to be one of the most interesting features of the American Royal Live Stock Show to be held in Kansas City October 10-24, is the exhibit of carload lots of fat cattle and feeding cattle. This feature was added to the show last year, and proved so successful that it has been greatly enlarged for 1903. All of the breeding associations—Hereford, Shorthorn, Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus—have this year largely increased their prizes in the carload classes. In addition a number of large cash donations have been made by organizations and individuals. To date a total of \$4855 in cash has been offered in the carload lot classes, and this will be materially increased.

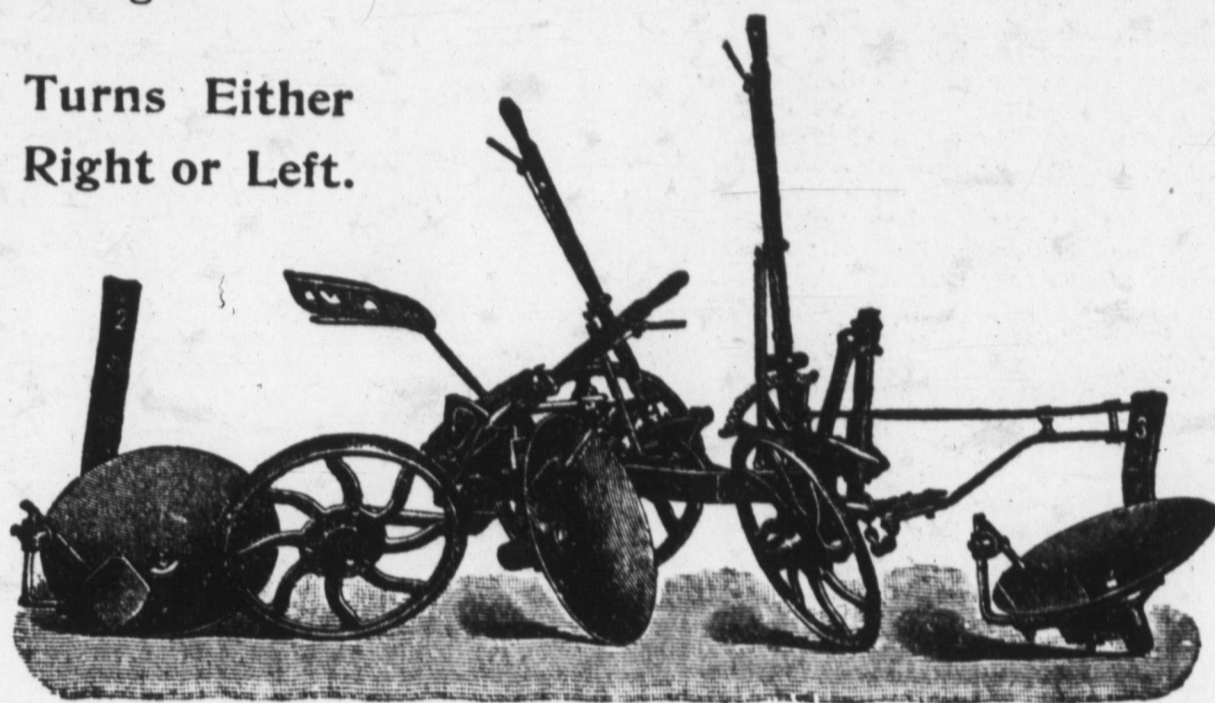
Cattle exhibited in carload lots must show a preponderance of blood of the breed under which they are exhibited. Fifteen head of fat steers or heifers, and 20 head of feeding stock constitute a carload. The fat stock is to be grass, grain or hay fed and from east of the 98th meridian. This meridian is the

No Man Will Buy

Any other than a STANDARD Disc Plow, if he will take the trouble to inform himself.

Some Buyers take whatever is in sight on the representation of an interested agent and later wish they had not. Others of a more thrifty turn investigate and later feel paid for doing so.

Turns Either Right or Left.



No. 1, Single Plow,

With extra Parts shown to convert it into either a 2, 3, or 4 Disc Plow. Single Plow Easily handled by three Horses or Mules.

Cut shows plow turning to the right, without swinging into the disc. Something entirely new and valuable in Disc Plow construction.

If you want the most easily handled plow, the STANDARD WILL PLEASE YOU.

If you want the lightest draft plow, THE STANDARD WILL SUIT YOU.

If you want a wide furrow bottom, THE STANDARD WILL MAKE IT.

If you want an even distribution of the cut land, THE STANDARD WILL DO IT.

If you want the trash well turned under, THE STANDARD WILL DO IT FOR YOU.

If you have black land, sandy land, pebbly land or clay land THE STANDARD WILL SERVE YOU IN EITHER OF THESE.

Whether you want to use a Disc Plow in connection with Team or Traction Engine, THE STANDARD WILL MEET YOUR WISHES.

The STANDARD was made to be and is by far a better disc plow for all purposes than any. Look up the evidence.

Yours truly,

EMERSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
Dallas, Texas.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE—

Medical Department
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dividing line between native feeders and range-bred feeders. Native and range-bred animals will not compete against each other. In the Hereford and Shorthorn division prizes aggregating \$500 for each breed are offered for carload lots of fat stock. These are divided into three sections according to age, first, second and third prizes in each section. In the Angus division \$250 is offered in the same manner. In addition there is a sweepstakes prize of \$100 for the best carload of fat cattle of each breed, any age, and a grand championship prize of \$200 for the best carload, any age, all breeds competing. In addition prizes of \$125, \$100, \$80, \$60 and \$40 are offered for the best carload of Aberdeen-Angus fat steers or heifers, any age. It would be possible for one carload of fat cattle to win prizes aggregating \$465.

In the Hereford and Shorthorn divisions \$500 is offered by each breed on carload lots of feeding cattle bred and from west of the 98th meridian. In the Galloway division \$150 is offered for feeding cattle bred and from east of the 98th meridian, and \$150 for the same bred and from west of the 98th meridian. In the Angus division \$250 is offered on feeding cattle from west of the 98th meridian. In addition to the above \$75 is offered for each of the four breeds for the best load of feeders, any age, from west of the 98th meridian; \$200 for the first, second and third best load of native feeders in each of the Hereford and Shorthorn divisions, and \$100 for the first and second best loads of native feeders in the Galloway and Angus divisions. Then there is \$100 offered by Clay, Robinson & Co., for the grand champion load of range-bred feeders and \$50 additional offered by the same company on Galloway feeders.

Entries in the cattle divisions of the show close September 20. No entry fee is charged. Entries should be made with the following: Herefords, C. R. Thomas, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; Shorthorns, B. O. Cowan, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; Galloways, R. W. Park, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; Angus, Thomas McFarlane, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

NEIGHBORLY ADVICE.

Freely Given by a Kansas City Citizen. When one has suffered tortures from a bad back and found out how the aches and pains can be removed, advice is of untold value to friends and neighbors, particularly when they know the statement is absolutely correct. The following neighborly advice comes from a Kansas City resident.

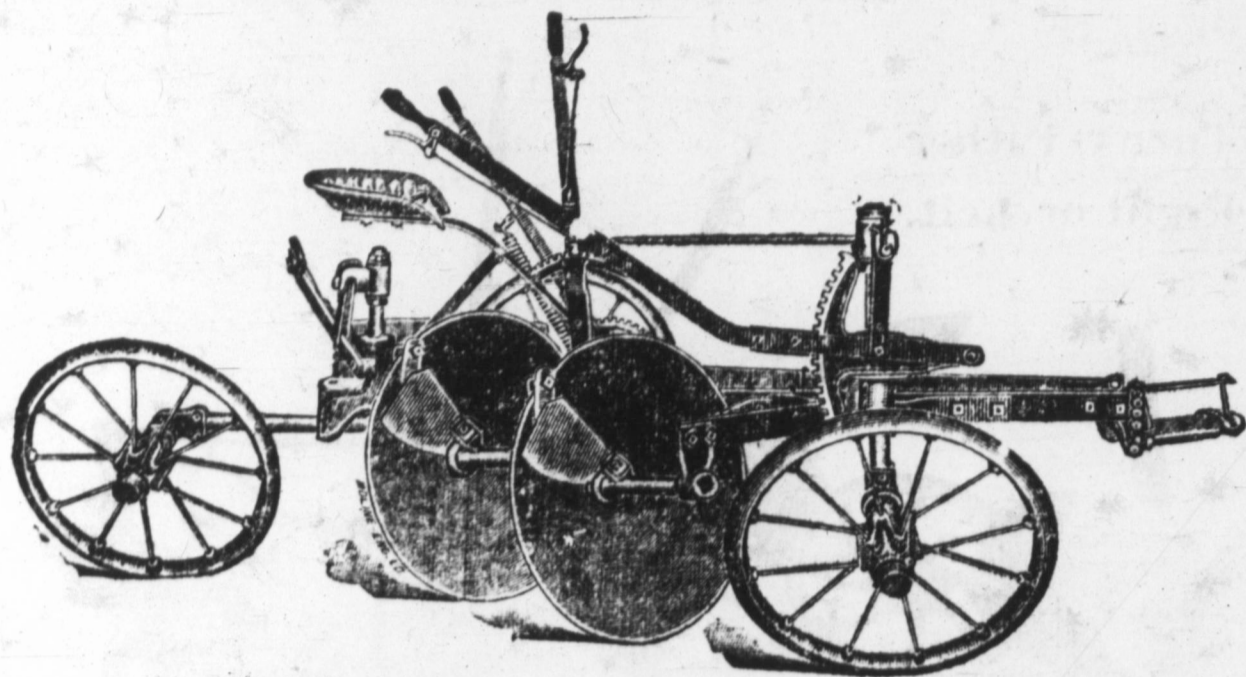
Mr. David Cook of 1020 Lydia avenue, proprietor of the grocery at 1116 Walnut street, says: "For several years I had more or less trouble from pains across the small of my back, worse at some times than others. Last spring, 1899, I had a severe attack and felt generally miserable. In speaking of different remedies a friend of mine induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and I got a box at W. P. Huck's drug store and took them as directed. To my surprise, when I had taken about half the box the pain left my back. I continued the treatment to make sure of being cured. There has not been the slightest return since."

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THE HORSE.

It is important that the horse collar should fit the neck quite closely, otherwise chapping will result.

Recent experiments at the North Carolina station demonstrated that Brome grass hay gave as good results as timothy when fed to horses.

Sound feet, strong limbs and a well developed body are essentials in the work horse. Size and weight rank as important considerations and should not be overlooked.

It costs as much to raise a poor colt to maturity as it does a good one, hence it should be apparent to the farmer that breeding anything but the best is doubtful economy.

THE DEMAND FOR HORSES.

The horses two years old and upward in the United States, June 1, 1900, numbered 18,390,441. These were the horses of working age. Taking the colts one and under two years old as the best measure of the number of young horses required to meet the annual demand for horses for use on farms and elsewhere, the conclusion is reached that the number required was approximately 1,478,149.

Assuming that this number of colts is sufficient to offset the losses by disease, old age, etc., the figures, taken in connection with the number of horses of working age, indicate an average life for horses on farms and elsewhere of approximately fifteen years, or an effective life of thirteen years. The working life of a horse is probably longer on farms than in cities.

To supply the demand for horses in cities in the United States, exclusive of providing horses for exportation, animals must be bred to the number of about three hundred thousand annually. To supply the demand for horses on farms and elsewhere, exclusive of cities, 1,200,000 more must be bred annually. The demand from cities and towns is, therefore, one-fifth of the total for the United States. These figures will aid greatly in measuring the force of the influence that was active for a series of years prior to 1885 in advancing the average price of horses, and in determining the causes of the depression in values between 1885 and 1896, and of the steady advance in prices since the last-named year.

SHOEING THE COLT.

It is not an uncommon, yet a sad scene to enter a blacksmith shop and find the blacksmith having difficulty in shoeing a horse. Too many times you will find the blacksmith out of patience and dealing roughly with the horse, beating him or otherwise mistreating him, says Farmers' Tribune.

The trouble comes from improper handling of the colt the first time he is shod. Before the colt is taken to the blacksmith for the first time, he should be prepared for shoeing by handling his legs in such a careful manner that he will understand that he is not to be harmed. The rule invariably is to take the colt to the blacksmith first. This is a poor plan. We have found the following method to be an excellent one in preparing the most vicious colts for shoeing:

Tie a long strap around the colt's neck, passing it along the near side and between the hind legs, bringing it and between the hind legs, bringing it fit close to the body; then pass it under the strap which is around the neck; then tighten up the strap, gradually holding the colt by the bridle. The colt will probably pull a little, but speak to him kindly. When he has become accustomed to the strap lower it to a point just above the hock and gradually pull upon the strap until you have lifted the leg, at the same time pull back or to the side on the bridle to keep him from stepping ahead; then take the leg in your hand. The same thing can be done with the other leg, and after the process has been gone through several times you will be surprised to find how easy it is to lift any of the colt's legs.

If the above plan is carried out the colt will be ready for the blacksmith. If more attention is paid in training colts for being shod, there would be

less trouble with horses at the blacksmith shop.

THE HORSE OF THE FUTURE.

In a recent lecture before the students of the University of Illinois, John Splan, the noted Chicago horse trainer said:

"I believe that the horse of the future will be bred from the American trotter, not as a race horse, but as a utility horse. Austria is said to have the best horses in the world, but they have American sires. I sold a horse for \$15,000 to the Austrian government, and his colt was sold for \$25,000 and made \$50,000 on the track in America. In Austria the government controls breeding. In Russia the government even controls trading, making it a source of revenue. I believe in kindly treatment and early education. Take the colt and teach him gentleness and kindness by light work. I worked eight years training Rarus, and as a result it was no more physical effort to drive him in a race than it was to play the violin. I never knew that horse to make a mistake. I began working with horses when I was the most overpaid employe you ever saw. I have learned that nervous force makes speed. The development of this force has brought the speed from three to two minutes, and I believe it will be bettered. The higher the civilization, the higher the class of horses. The Indian is rough and so are his horses. The roman states of the swift Arabian steed are all bosh. The English cab horse is greatly prized, but he is American. The Britons get their horses in America. The European horses have better form than ours, but they are too slow. There is a great future for the American horse. Exports are increasing, and a horse may be sent to Liverpool for \$30 and taken care of, too. Barnum introduced the American horse in England. The first knowledge of general utility horses came with this generation. The American trotting horse has better breeding capabilities for a general utility horse than any animal ever produced. A person living with horses will be bettered. They are not mean naturally. Treat them well."

SPASMODIC COLIC IN HORSES.

Spasmodic colic is violent and rapid. The attack usually comes without premonition. It is believed that a greater number of deaths are caused by colic every year among good horses than result from any other ailment. When attacked the horse naws violently, kicks at his belly, puts his nose to his flanks, lies down, rolls on his back, breathing heavily. The paroxysm seems to cease, the horse rises, shakes himself and looks for food, but there is a sudden recurrence of the spasms, the sufferer breaks into profuse perspiration and throws himself about as before. In an hour or two either the intervals between the spasms are longer, or they become more and more violent and death ensues. The causes of colic are improper feeding, either in quality or quantity, drinking to excess of cold water, or standing when heated unprotected in the cold air.

The horse suffering from spasmodic colic should be placed at once in a roomy box stall well littered down with straw. At the first quiet interval between spasms the following may be given as a drench: Chloroform, tincture of opium, sulphuric ether, each one ounce, raw linseed oil, eight ounces. This is one dose. Or the following: Tincture of opium, tincture of capsicum, essence of peppermint, tincture of rhubarb, spirits of camphor, each one half ounce, mixed in half a pint of molasses and one pint of water. Divide into two equal doses, to be given as a drench at an interval of half an hour. Injections may also be given of aloes dissolved in warm water. The operation of these remedies is aided by walking the horse around, and rubbing the belly with a brush or hot flannel cloth. After an attack of colic a horse should be given several days rest, for even if apparently cured, he will be sore and weak all through.—From "The Family Horse," by George A. Martin.

It is best to administer medicine to the suckling pigs through the sow. This is a safer method than direct application.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade Herefords.

HARRY N. BELL, Taylor or Texarkana, Tex., Hereford, Durham, Polled Angus, Polled Durham and Red Polled bulls and heifers for sale. Also big, gilt-edge registered Tennessee jacks.

FRANK NUSOM, Charco, Goliad County, Tex. Registered and high grade Herefords and high grade Shorthorns. Young stock for sale; acclimated, well bred and good individuals.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1883. My herd consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Twenty high class registered females for sale, and one and two-year-old heifers and cows, sired by Sanhedrim #6180, Ikard 6th, Warrior 80177, Wilton Alamo 9th, and Beau Brummel, Jr., the two and cows bred to Warrior 5th, Patrolman 2d and Patrolman 4th; also fifty high grade females 7/8 to 63-64 bred as good as any in the state.
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LEE BROS., PROPRIETORS, San Angelo, Tex., breeders of registered and high grade Herefords. Both sexes for sale.

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

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. None but high class bulls in service: Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Sale stock, both sexes, kept on Saginaw ranch, near Fort Worth. Come and see, or write your wants. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 269.

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

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

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

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

Red Polled Cattle.

RED POLLED CATTLE I have for sale Red Polled cattle of either sex. JAS. FUCHS, R. F. D. No. 1, Manor, Tex.

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

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

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

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

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

MAVERICKS.

R. E. Glasscock of Sonora bought the A. N. Galley 10 section ranch for \$2,500 and 300 steers at p. t.

Albert Kincaid of Ozona has returned from San Angelo, where he leased an interest in the Hat ranch.

C. S. Green of the Devils' river country, sold the improvements on his seven section ranch to W. C. Page for \$2,000 and the deeded lands at \$1.25 per acre.

The San Angelo carnival people are entertaining "sealed proposals" to furnish forty three-year-old steers of uniform size for the roping contests at the show Oct. 14, 15 and 16.

A report from Channing says that cattle are fat and sleek in Hartley county. This year's feed crop in that locality will be the largest on record and an impetus to stock farming in that section is anticipated.

L. E. Lasseter of Colorado City reports the sale of the Robert Faucett ranch and cattle in Scurry county to John Longbotham of Navarro county, for \$17,440. The land consisted of five and a fourth sections at \$4 per acre, and there were 400 head of cattle, including this year's calves, which were counted at \$10 around.

A feature of the Williamson county Negro Fair, at Taylor last Saturday, was a roping contest for a purse of \$100, divided in three moneys. John Wiley won first money, catching, roping, throwing and tying a steer in time of 1:20. Ed. Kaylor won second money in time of 1:43 1/2. Robert Campbell third, time 2:14. There were six entries in the contests.

J. L. Jennings and Bro. of Martindale, Tex., the well known breeders of registered Red Polled cattle write: "We will have a car of Red Polled cattle at the Dallas Fair, on exhibition, and will also have part of them for sale. If any are in need of such cattle, we invite them to call and see our beautiful herd during the fair. The Red Polled cattle are a dual purpose cattle. They are fine feeders. They will take on fat faster than most any breed for the same length of time. They weigh very deceivably when put on the scales."

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.

Tom Adams of Ozona bought 1,100 dry sheep from Burley Adams at \$2.10.

March Bros., of San Angelo, sold H. O. Word's clip of wool at 14 cents per pound.

Halbert Bros., sold to O. T. Word of Ozona 300 "nannies" at \$2 and 100 "kid nannies" at \$2 per head.

J. W. Fields of Eldorado marketed a bunch of range equines at \$20 average per head in San Angelo last week.

R. E. Glasscock bought the A. N. Galley 10 section ranch in Crockett county for \$2,500 and 300 steers at p. t.

Burley Adams, of Sonora bought 5,000 sheep from Jusus Maria of Hidalgo county, last week at \$1.75 per head.

George T. Coleman of High, in the

west end of Lamar county, sold two 15-months-old pigs to a Paris butcher for \$59.20. Their combined weight was 880 pounds, and they brought 6 1/2 cents per pound.

J. L. Ely of Temple purchased a hog from a farmer near Oenaville, that was a fair sized porker. There were 534 pounds of pork in the animal. The price paid was \$6.10, realizing \$2.50.

A.W. Mills, a sheep man from Sonora, Tex., was in the Carlsbad, N. M., section, recently and said he bought 325 head from Peter Corn. 456 from Mart Fannin and 512 from J. C. Brogden, the price being around the \$2.25 mark.

Cattlemen out in the trans-Pecos section of Texas are not very highly elated over the prospect of having to furnish range this winter for a large number of New Mexico sheep, as it is reported that about 50,000 head are now on the trail from that territory and headed for West Texas. The following sheep have been purchased in the country above Roswell and are now headed for Texas: J. R. Hamilton bought 24,000 wethers at from \$2.40 to \$2.50 around, from Max Goldenburg; Jim Hewes bought 6,800 from the same party at \$2.40; Casenbury & Kelley bought 6,200 from L. F. Churchill at \$2.50 and \$2.05 from Jose Gonzales at \$2.25, also, 1,500 from parties near Carlsbad, at \$2.25. It is also reported that Max Goldenburg sold 15,000 lambs to other parties a few days ago at \$1.50 around, and 5,500 yearling wethers at \$1.80. When all these muttons begin to move it is predicted that they will just about destroy all the grass and cattlemen are already preparing to "assist" them over the ranges.

SILAGE AS FODDER.

Experiments have been made at the Vermont and Wisconsin stations, in which two rows of corn across the field were cut and placed in shocks, while the next two were run through the feed cutter and placed in the silo. By this alternating until the silo was filled, equal quantities of material cut at the same time and from the same field were obtained. The field cured fodder was later run through the feed cutter and fed in comparison with the silage, to dairy cows, with equal quantities of hay and grain.

The results at the Vermont station were as follows. The 14,262 pounds green fodder corn when dried, fed with a uniform daily allowance of hay and grain, produced 7683 pounds of milk. The 14,262 pounds green fodder corn converted into silage and fed with the same daily ration of hay and grain, produced 8,525 pounds milk.

At the Wisconsin station from 29,800 pounds green fodder were obtained 24,440 pounds of silage, which fed with 1,648 pounds of hay and 2,884 pounds of grain, produced 7,496 pounds milk, containing 340.4 pounds fat. From 29,800 pounds green fodder were obtained 7,330 pounds field cured fodder corn, which, fed with 1567 pounds hay and 2,743 pounds grain, produced 7,119 pounds milk, containing 318.2 pounds fat.

At the Vermont station the silage ration produced 837 pounds or 11 per cent more milk than was obtained from the dry fodder ration. At the Wisconsin station the silage ration yielded 377 pounds more milk and twenty-two pounds more fat—a difference in favor of silage of 5 per cent in milk and 6 per cent in fat.

PROF. H. J. WATERS.

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SMITHFIELD ROYAL HERD. Louia B. Brown, Smithfield, Tex., breeder registered Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Herd headed by Royal Cup 123093.

LANDA CATTLE CO., (Harry Landa, Mgr.), New Braunfels, Tex. Breeders of registered and high grade Shorthorn, Red Polled and Polled Durham cattle. 150 head in registered herd. Young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Ranch one mile from station. Correspondence solicited.

M. K. & R. H. SHINER, San Antonio, Tex. Breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle. Over 100 head of registered bulls to select from. Address at 1017 South Flores street.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN and Polled Durham cattle, Gregory, Tex. Cattle raised in fever district. Champion Shorthorn herd at Texas State Fair, 1901 and 1902; also champion Polled Durham herd in state of Texas. JOSEPH F. GREEN & CO.

WM. KUYKENDALL, Tilden, Texas, Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle.

DURHAM PARK SHORTHORNS— Herd Bulls: Young Alice's Prince 17111, champion bull of Texas; Imp. Count Mysie 149751, bred by Geo. Campbell, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Tex.

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

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

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

V. O. HILDRETH, Breeder of registered and full blood Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale at all times. Cattle and residence at Iowa station, on T. and P. railroad, 15 miles west of Fort Worth. Postoffice, Aledo, Texas.

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY, Breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorn and double standard Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. W. W. and J. I. BURGESS, managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED SHORT HORNS AND POLAND CHINA HOGS FOR SALE.

Young bulls by the Undeclared 1000 bull Royal Cup No. 123093 and out of 500 cows. Poland China Herd headed by Perfect Sunshine No. 29127 by "Perfect I Know," whose get has never known defeat in the Show Ring. Sows in here by the \$25.00 "Corrector" and the Grand Sweep Stakes winner, "Proud Perfection," sire of America's greatest prize winners. JNO. B. BROWN, Granbury, Tex.

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

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

Aberdeen Angus.

REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE, Texas raised, highest grade. Try the Daddies for market toppers. Hornless and harmless males and females for sale at all times. Prices reasonable. J. N. RUSHING, Weatherford, Tex.

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

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO.

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

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The oldest, largest and best commission company doing business. OUR SPECIALTIES: Best prices, courteous treatment and prompt returns. Ship your cattle, hogs and sheep and you will make no mistake. Our salesmen are men of many years experience, and know the value of live stock and how to sell them which is a guarantee that our customers will always receive the highest market prices for their stock.

SWINE

Milk and grass are nature's food for pigs. Supplement this with ground oats, wheat bran and an occasional pinch of oil meal and if they are healthy, they will thrive vigorously in bone, muscle and flesh.

PROFIT IN FALL PIGS.

Properly handled, which also includes proper housing and care, fall pigs are as profitable as spring pigs.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

RIVERSIDE HERD registered Duroc Jersey hogs. Stock from prize-winning strains for sale. **W. K. STOKES**, Electric, Wichita Co., Tex.

J. W. BUTTERFIELD, Mulvane, Kan., R. R. 2. Breeder of pure blood Duroc Jerseys. Pigs for sale.

SUNNY SLOPE HERD Of Duroc Jersey swine. Pigs for sale. Write your wants. **ED. EDMONSON**, Newark, Tex.

ARTESIA FARM DUROC-JERSEYS Pigs ready to ship. **TOM FRAZIER**, Morgan, Tex.

BERKSHIRE.

PUBLIC SALE— 50 head—Berkshires—50 head. On Thursday, Sept. 24, at Shreveport, La., I will sell to the highest bidder 50 head of high class Berkshires, fashionably bred and choice individuals. Catalogues soon ready. **T. T. HOLLINGSWORTH**, Coushatta, La.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS **WALTER E. DAVIS & BRO.**, Sherman, Tex., R. F. D. No. 3.

BERKSHIRE HOGS For sale by **M. C. ABRAMS**, Manor, Travis County, Tex.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. For sale. Write **J. C. WELLS**, Howe, Texas.

JERSEY CATTLE, BERKSHIRE Swine and Shropshire sheep for sale. **SPRINGSIDE JERSEY FARM**, Denton, Tex.

HOME FARM HERD. Breeder and importer of English Berkshire swine. **J. C. COBB**, Proprietor, Dodd City, Tex.

LILLARD FARM BERKSHIRES. Nothing in hog line for sale until after April 15. B. P. Rock eggs from prize-winning stock at San Antonio fair, at \$1.50 per setting. Few cockereds at \$2.00. **GEO. P. LILLARD**, Seguin, Tex. Box 210.

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RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 23367, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. **J. W. FLOYD**, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

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SPRING DALE HERD Of Poland Chinas. Choice boars ready for service for \$25, grandsons of my old herd boar Catcher 23371, the great St. Louis Fair winner. **C. W. THOMAS**, Pottsboro, Tex.

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GRAYSON COUNTY Poland Chinas. Choice spring pigs ready to ship. **A. MILLER**, Box 236, Sherman, Tex.

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

for by the time grass comes in the spring they are in the right shape to make good gains on pasture, supplemented during the summer with a little corn and plenty of fresh water. Anticipate their wants by making provision for the dry season, by sending some succulent feed for them when the grass pasture is tough and dry, and increase their corn ration, advises a recognized authority on swine raising. Have a patch of peas and fatten them for the early market. This plan I think better than fattening for June market, as you get a very cheap gain on pasture, and although it takes more to put a pound of fat on a 300 pound hog than on one weighing 200, yet this is overbalanced by the cheap feed which the pasture gives, which adds considerably to the gain, but very little to the cost.

The early fall market is usually as good as the late spring market. The fall pig takes much less care during the busy season. The time given to it, while small, during the cold weather in winter is not nearly as valuable as that given to spring pigs during the busy season of the year. The gain made in pasture, together with the heavier weight of the hog at marketing time, all count in favor of the fall pig when properly handled. Besides, the additional cost for keep of the sow to raise two litters of pigs a year over the cost when she raises only one is quite small. If only a spring litter is raised the keeping of the sow for the whole year should be charged up to this one litter and deducted from the profits at time of sale as against the keeping of the sow for the few months during the summer while in pasture, charged up to the fall litter.

Remember, however, that success with fall pigs depends largely on their care and treatment during the first cold weather of fall and early winter, for if they go into winter quarters poor in flesh and out of condition this greatly decreases the profit to their owner. Besides, one takes more pride in caring for pigs that are extra fine and thrifty. They grow better because you give them better care, and you give them better care because they look and grow better.

PROTECTION FROM CHOLERA.

It is coming to be recognized that cleanliness and proper care will accomplish much towards preventing disease among hogs.

Some work in treating diseased herds indicates that the dipping process may be used as a curative as well as a preventative agency for even such a dreaded pest as cholera. **Dr. A. M. McCollum**, county veterinarian of Sacramento county, Cal., reports as follows to the board of supervisors his success in dealing with three afflicted droves: "In the latter part of June a serious outbreak of hog cholera was reported in the vicinity of Cosumnes, and under instructions from the chairman of your honorable board I visited the infected ranches, three in number. I was informed that prior to my arrival something in the neighborhood of 250 hogs had died from the contagion. I diagnosed the disease as hog cholera, and that judgment had been concurred in by State Veterinarian Blemer, Professor Ward, bacteriologist of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, and by Professor Moore of Cornell University, New York. On my arrival at the infected ranches I immediately had constructed a trough eighteen feet long, three feet in depth and two in width, and prepared a solution of sulphur twelve pounds, lime twelve pounds, formalin two pounds, carbolic acid five pounds. The sulphur and lime were boiled together, and afterward the other ingredients were added. The trough was filled with water and the solution poured in. I then proceeded to dip all the hogs, separating the sick ones from the well as they came out. This process was gone through with every third day for the first two weeks, and then at less frequent intervals until it was apparent that the disease was effectually stamped out. As the result of this treatment there was not a single case of infection afterward, and out of 108 animals treated eight only of the sixteen that were infected died." We think it would be a wise plan, in addition to keeping the sleeping places clean to



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give the herd a dipping every two weeks or so during the latter part of summer and fall even if there is no cholera in the neighborhood. If one is fixed for it, it is not a great task."

WEANING AND EARLY MATURITY

Speaking before a recent meeting of swine breeders, **John Conle**, a prominent hog grower of the Sunflower state told in an entertaining and instructive manner about the best methods of weaning and feeding pigs.

"The common method is to shut the pigs up and let the sows go out in the pasture. Then the music begins. That is the way I used to do," he said.

"The sows hung around the whole day, and then they got caked and we would have trouble with them, and sometimes an excellent brood sow was ruined. I don't do that now.

"I have a feeding floor adjoining my hog house. The feeding is all done on this floor. I shut the sows in on this floor and allow the pigs every access to them. I feed the sows all the oats they can eat, give them all the water they can drink. The pigs are fed all the shelled corn they can eat. They go up there, eat and get to the sows. By the end of the week these sows are dry, and the pigs get so disgusted going up there and finding nothing that they just quit. Absolutely at the end of a week not a pig will go near its mother.

"You can turn the sows right out in the pasture with the pigs, and there is no more trouble. Now this is not a theory. I have done that way for years, and the pigs never suck the sows again. It is an easy thing to dry a sow that way; feed them nothing but oats on a dry floor and let them drink water.

"In regard to fattening pigs, I am aware that the young hog is the hog in demand now, and the great object is to sell the pigs even before they are hogs; when they are shoats less than

a year old. I have never pursued that method. I never like to sell a hog until he weights 400 pounds and over. I know that our professors tell us that it takes more corn to make a pound of pork on a hog over 300 pounds in weight than before. Pigs, in this respect, are a great deal like children. I used to walk the floor with our little "kids" night after night; lots of trouble. They got past it.

"They don't require half the care they did when they were little fellows. "When you get pigs to about six months old they take less care and require little attention. They about take care of themselves.

"I have my pigs come along in May, after we are sure of good weather. Then I let them run in the pasture the whole summer, and they grow to be long, lank, big boned and big muscled fellows. No fat on them yet. The following September we commenced fattening them. In February they weigh 400 pounds. A few years ago such hogs were at a discount. It was all "English bacon, English bacon." I told them that before long they would be wanting fat hogs. It wasn't long. Of course, you must get them off at the right time, at the regular season."

AN ENEMY OF THE WEEVIL.

The attention of the Texas boll weevil reward commission has been called to the demonstrated fact that the cultivation of the castor bean in cotton rows is a certain preventative of the cotton boll weevil. The experiment was tried by a farmer living near Merrittown, Travis county, this season on a forty-acre tract of cotton. Not a weevil or other insect can be found in the whole field, while the cotton on the adjacent farms has been ruined by the pest. The cotton in this field will produce an immense yield. It has long been known that the castor bean plant will drive away mosquitoes and flies.

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SHEEP---GOATS

Culls and runts are not good material from which to breed a flock of prize winners.

Now is a good season of the year to begin feeding the superinuated ewes for winter mutton.

Overcrowding and violation of well established sanitary laws are an open invitation to failure in sheep raising.

It requires study to master the art of sheep feeding and rearing, like any other, but when once learned it will never be forgotten and give a world of satisfaction.

SHEEPMEN ARE ORGANIZING.

As was to have been expected, the sheepmen of the northwestern ranges, against whom so many indignities were recently directed, are getting together for their own protection. A dispatch from Helena, Mont., says there will soon be a secret organization of woolgrowers in that state. The district association is in session in Billings, and is holding secret meetings. It has been learned that arrangements are about completed by which sheepmen all over will be banded together in one organization. This will be strictly for the purpose of protection. Co-operation in shearing and marketing will also be practiced.

MUTTON AND WOOL IN DEMAND.

In view of the fact that mutton, as a food, is growing in popularity and because of the further fact that annual drouths have reduced by 60 per cent the number of sheep grazing on Australian ranges coupled with a falling off in South America, there would appear to be a prosperous future for the sheep industry in the United States. The flesh of the little animal with the golden hoof is in more demand as food each year and the steady increase in population will undoubtedly increase the demand for wool steadily. In the southwest, conditions are admirably adapted to the raising of sheep on an extensive scale and as the reserve supply of wool in storage throughout the country has been nearly exhausted, it would seem that now is the accepted time to become a flockmaster if a change from cattle to sheep is contemplated.

WELSH MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

An English contemporary contains an interesting description of the hardy Welsh mountain sheep and from the information thus obtained one is forced to the conclusion that this type would thrive well in the Southwest, especially in localities where the muttons are left to shift for themselves. The writer thus describes them:

In size they are small and medium. It would take a very good early lamb to weigh 40 pounds in October. Some I handled lately were under 30 pounds, but they were very small and very late ones. The great cause of the small size in these sheep is in premature breeding. It is quite common to see rams running with and serving lambs not much over six months old.

The Welsh sheep farmer is nothing if he is not keen and anxious to multiply his stock. They cost him scarcely anything. He has a free mountain range going with his farm. He clips a

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SHEEP.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
I have for sale a few fine Shropshire Bucks, 1 and 2 years old. These bucks are from my registered buck Turner, weight 220 pounds, sheared 13 3/4 pounds of wool. W. C. McKAMY, Frankford, Tex.

great part of his flock twice a year, and he sells his lambs at a very low price before winter sets in, so as to have no trouble about winter keep and care of the flock. I have seen fair lambs of this breed sold in the November fairs at six and seven shillings each and the raisers consider themselves fairly well paid for rearing them if they can sell them for those prices. As to the type, here are a couple.

Mothers at ten months old sometimes no wonder they run small and produce only one young at a time. In habit these sheep are quiet and give little trouble, but they love to be on the tops of mountains in fine weather. There is money in these sheep as lambs for market, if any of my readers want an opening. Surely if Welsh mutton in London is worth 8d or 9d (16 to 18 cents), per pound, and if lambs at 25 pounds can be bought for 6 or 7 shillings, there is money in them. Welsh sheep farmers do not get it--not they. It goes into several pockets on its way to the family table of the town consumer.

The meat as the farmers themselves know it and eat it fresh off the mountains, is delicious. There is no other mutton like it, and I think for invalids' fare and for easy digestion it is the tenderest and sweetest of flesh food I know of. The lambs will not fatten to any advantage. They want a few weeks' good keep, and then to be killed and eaten during the early winter months. Of course the meat is nearly all lean. If fat there be, it is inside the animal, and not mixed up with its flesh. Let me depict what some anxious "looker out" may like to know of a small farmstead, with a plain and sometimes badly built cottage on it, attached to ten or twenty acres of poorish pasture and arable land in some out of the way valley that is rented at 10 shillings an acre--house, farmstead and all--and that has with its tenancy a right on the mountains to free sheep pasturage for, say 1000 sheep. Such farms are quite common in both North and South Wales.

SMALL GRAIN FOR HOGS.

There is no question about the necessity of more care than is at present exercised by feeders of sheep in regard to choice of foods. Those so-called foods which have been in considerable use, such as screenings, damaged grain, and--so to say--the offal of the graindealers or the thresh of the flouring mills, are of late so nearly cleaned of whatever of actual grain has heretofore existed in them as to be useless for feeding, and on account of the almost exclusive existence in them of noxious seeds of weeds, quite often, it seems to be the part of wisdom, as it is also of economy--and this is equivalent to the former--to avoid the use of them, as wholly devoid of economy, for one reason because there is very little feeding matter in them, and for another one, which is of serious importance, that most of the seeds of which the screenings consist are of noxious plants, and no hurtful, as well as without any feeding value.

The most frequent seeds found in them are those of cockle, says a writer in the American Sheep Breeder, and these contain a hurtful substance known as saponine; thus in choosing and purchasing screenings, samples containing this kind of seeds should be rejected, all the more so that it is not at all necessary that the screenings should contain any of these seeds, for the reason that special apparatus is, or may, and should be, attached to the machinery to separate the cockle seeds from the small grain. The small grain is itself an excellent food for sheep, and is so constituted as to be a perfect food, healthful and nutritious, and in fact really better for sheep than the finest grain itself would be, and this for the reason of its large content of bran as compared with the flour of the grain. The fact is that screenings should be graded and sold on its actual merit, and unless this is done by sellers of the stuff, and a guarantee given with the sample, feeders should be suspicious of the character of it. Competition in all industries has become so close that no one can afford to neglect every possible economy, and there is no other part of the care of live stock that calls for closer

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THE loved one's emblem of her betrothal should be a Diamond solitaire ring. In addition to being beautiful it should be valuable. The giver should remember that it is a life-gift; that it lasts forever and every day reminds the wearer of the giver and his generosity. He should also remember, that it will be the best investment to which money can be put, for Diamonds increase in value at the rate of about 20 per cent annually. On the LOFTIS SYSTEM, the most beautiful Diamond rings, brooches, studs, lockets, earrings, cuff buttons, watches, etc., may be bought on the INVESTMENT PLAN. You simply select the article from our beautifully illustrated catalogue, and it will be delivered at your door with all express charges paid. Only one-fifth of the price need be paid at first; the balance falling due in a series of small payments extending over eight months. No interest is charged; no security is required and no publicity is created when you open a CONFIDENTIAL CHARGE ACCOUNT with us. When you make a selection it is always upon the distinct understanding that your money will be promptly returned in case you decide not to purchase. We are the largest concern in the business and one of the oldest (Established 1858). We sell only the finest Diamonds and our prices are from 18 to 20 per cent lower than those of other dealers. Every Diamond is sold under a written guarantee of quality and value, and at any time in the future will be accepted at full price in exchange for other goods of a larger Diamond. Our Confidential Credit System is open to all honest persons without regard to their financial worth; but to those who prefer to pay cash we make the most astounding and liberal offer ever made. It is no less than guaranteeing the return of all money paid--less ten per cent, at any time within one year. Please write for our Catalogue which fully illustrates our beautiful goods; quotes the lowest prices and explains our popular system in every detail. We also send a Souvenir Booklet which is worth its weight in gold to any person interested in Diamonds. We refer to your local bank--step in and ask them to tell you how we stand in the business world. They will consult their Dun or Bradstreet book of commercial ratings, and tell you that no house stands higher in credit, responsibility or promptness.

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circumspection now than the feeding of sheep.

The above remarks are made as the result of careful examination of a great many samples of screenings, and the identification of the stuff of which they consisted, during the past winter.

DIPPING THE SHOW SHEEP.

The time for the fairs, both country and state, is at hand and many of our readers will be exhibiting their sheep, also making purchases of new stock to add to their breeding stock. Feeders will also be buying for fattening purposes. Now all these sheep should be well dipped in a good sheep dip before being allowed to run at large, or into any building on the farm, observes a writer in Farm, Stock and Home. On our farm this practice is strictly enforced, with the result that in all our years of sheep keeping we have never had a case of scab, but we have seen much of it exist and not always as the result of carelessness, for even reputable breeders will get overtaken unless precautions are taken similar to our own, for scab may be picked up at shows or on the cars and in many other ways little thought of.

Dipping is not as much trouble as it seems. A good galvanized iron tank may be obtained for \$15 which, with reasonable care will last for a number of years. They are made about 8 feet long, 4 feet high, sloping at one end and flaring from 6 inches wide at the bottom to 2 feet wide at the top and steps in the sloping end to assist the sheep in getting out. Set this 2 feet in the ground. Fence in a lane with its floor level with the top of the tank at the plumb end, so as to let in one sheep at a time and a tight platform at the other end to return the drippings to the tank. Fence this around to keep the sheep on the platform to drip and you are ready to dip and can dip a sheep every two minutes as it takes about that time for the dip to penetrate to the skin. The dip should be strong enough to kill the stoutest old tick in 20 seconds, and in case of scab, the scabs should be broken open to let the dip thoroughly penetrate to the skin. It takes four persons to dip this way, one to plunge them into the bath, two to keep them there the two minutes, see that they are thoroughly wetted and help them up the steps, and the fourth to keep the dip renewed.

If dipping for scab, the sheep should have a second bath about ten days after the first. So if you would have your flock clean of external pests whether scab, lice or ticks you must Dip, dip, dip, dip with care, Dip, and the pests will be very rare.

The best results in horse raising are not attained by merely breeding up. This, of course, is essential, but the process should be supplemented by breeding to type. With these two points carefully considered, failure to obtain the characteristics desired will be rare indeed.

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PROOF POSITIVE
June 15, 1902. Dr. J. B. SILVER, 12 CAUSEWAY ST., BOSTON, MASS., writes: I recommend your wonderful Face Bleach in the treatment of skin diseases and in the successful removal of all blotches and pimples. I daily receive the highest compliments of the efficacy of your Face Bleach.
June 25, 1902. Mrs. MARY WILCOX, MT. JEWETT, PA., writes: I have been using your Face Bleach for some time. It has done wonders for me. I had a very oily and pimply skin; now my skin is soft and not oily at all.
June 27, 1902. Miss MARY MOONEY, EVERVALE, I., writes: I am using your Face Bleach, and my freckles are fading quite fast.
Face Bleach will be sent to any address upon receipt of price, \$2.00 per bottle. Book "How to Be Beautiful" sent upon request for 6 cents stamp.
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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1903.

Cotton buyers of the Mississippi valley have followed the example of those in the southwest and effected a combine. It now remains to be seen whether or not their influence is to be directed against the growers. Both organizations disavow any intention of trying to reduce the price paid for the fleecy staple.

The annual fair season is now drawing nigh, and those who are wise will take advantage of the opportunities offered at the fall shows to observe what some of their neighbors are doing. None are too wise to learn something, and it is not only likely, but probable, that those who attend the shows and keep their eyes open, will be benefitted in many ways.

GALVESTON GRAIN CLEARANCES.

A dispatch from Galveston, Tex., under date of Sept. 12 announces that the grain clearances from that port for last week amounted to 643,200 bushels of wheat, valued at \$525,320, and 54,000 bushels of corn, valued at \$27,540. At Port Arthur, in the Galveston district, a cargo of 160,000 bushels of wheat cleared for Rotterdam. Clearances of flour for the same period amounted to 1616 barrels, valued at \$5823. Of the wheat, 141,680 bushels is destined for Hull, England, 122,000 bushels for Dublin, 201,200 bushels for Rotterdam, 33,600 bushels for Hamburg and 144,800 for Leith. The corn was cleared for Hamburg. Of the flour, 357 barrels are destined for Dublin, 561 barrels for Hamburg and 643 barrels for Leith.

It is evident that there is an urgent demand for wheat to go to foreign markets. It is claimed that the price asked is above export basis and yet the one Southern port sends abroad in one week nearly one million bushels, including flour. There will be a good export trade in corn, but shortness of the crop and home demand for feed will reduce the supply.

MARKET CORN SLOWLY.

Crop Statistical Agent Oswald Wilson, who is now stationed at Fort Worth has given out the following advice to farmers who contemplate selling their surplus corn of this year:

"As Texas has made an immense corn crop, and there will be a shortage in the other great states, by judicious marketing, the Texas farmers who have a surplus of corn can get its full market value.

"From the press I note that in several places the farmers are taking steps to force their surplus on the market because they can't keep the weevils out of it, and thereby forcing the market, which would result in some one else, so-called speculator, reaping the profit.

"The department of agriculture has demonstrated that 'carbon bisulphide' is a cheap and effective protection against the weevils. There is no reason why any farmer should lose his corn, or sell it at a loss, when he can store and protect it with the carbon bisulphide at a minimum expense.

"There will be a demand for every ear of corn raised in Texas, and no farmer should sacrifice the price or let the weevils eat it.

"Col. E. S. Peters of Calvert, president of the Cotton Growers' association, keeps corn from one year to the next, and only sells when the price is satisfactory. Every other farmer in Texas can do the same.

"Will you?"

(The editor of the Journal thinks the above timely advice which should be followed. More than this, the price of corn in Texas and the Territories should be not less than 50c per bushel at common points and 60c per bushel at Galveston. It will sell for this price, and how soon the farmers will be able to secure that price will depend upon the manner of marketing.)



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STATE SOCIETY

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

At a conference of delegates from sixteen different states, representing three of the largest co-operative farm organizations in the country, held at Chicago last week, steps were taken which, it is believed, will have a far-reaching effect in determining the manner in which the crops of the future, all over the United States, will be marketed. The keynote of the great meeting may be summed up in the declaration that farmers are under no legal or moral obligation to feed the people of the earth at an unprofitably low price. Who shall question the truth and absolute justice of this contention?

There is nothing visionary in the plan of action, which is to secure unity of purpose among the men who produce the raw materials which, by various processes, are converted into the bone and sinew of the nation. The projectors do not attempt to dictate any arbitrary price for which their grain, fruits, vegetables, cotton and live stock shall be sold, but they do insist that when these commodities are sent to market they shall command a price that will enable the men who labor in the fields and pastures to support themselves and families as becomes American citizens. They propose to obtain equitable returns on their investment of capital, time and labor, even if the speculators have to be starved for a while.

So much for the purposes of this great convention! It is now in order to tell something of what was done, though the daily press, recognizing the importance of the movement, has attended to that matter quite thoroughly. It may be said at the outset that the work of the proposed organization will be conducted along substantial business lines. The men chiefly identified with the work have had experience in directing united effort among the agriculturists of the country in the past, thereby gaining a knowledge of conditions which will be of material benefit in carrying on the affairs of the association. Results obtained this season have demonstrated beyond question that the farmers, in any locality, by working together and standing pat, can accomplish much that would appear impossible if individual effort were depended upon. What the new organization proposes to bring about is widespread co-operation along lines which have proven so abundantly successful in localities far apart. Such reforms as are contemplated cannot be accomplished by plunging the farmers of the country into the maelstrom of politics, but they can, most assuredly, be brought about by an application of the same methods which have dispelled chaos and brought prosperity to men engaged in other pursuits.

The meetings were held Tuesday and

Wednesday of last week at the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago. The editor of this paper enjoyed the honor of acting as presiding officer, while Dwight O. Clapp of Chicago was secretary. There were sixty-five farmers and representatives of agricultural interests present and the importance with which the conference is regarded abroad was reflected by the presence of several foreign diplomats. By order of the Czar, Stanislas de Gutowski, secretary of the imperial Russian embassy at Washington, and Prince Nicholas W. Engalitcheff, imperial Russian acting consul, attended for the purpose of learning the plans and purposes of representative American citizens identified with the farming industry, to the end that the agricultural communities of the mighty eastern empire might be benefited. More significant however, than the presence of these distinguished foreigners, was the interchange of ideas between a body of earnest, intelligent men representing all parts of the United States. Those present included:

- J. A. Everitt, president American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.;
- Selden R. Williams, vice president American Society of Equity, Fort Worth, Texas.
- F. M. Uttermore and C. I. McClure, Manhattan, Ill.
- J. Milton Trimble, Memphis, Tenn., supreme director of Producers and Consumers' Union of Tennessee, and director of the New York Producers and Consumers' Union.
- A. C. Glidden, Paw Paw, Mich.
- J. A. Payne, Hamburg, Iowa.
- C. E. Jackson, Buckman, Minn.
- William A. Craig, Shreve, Ohio.
- John C. Kessler, R. H. Ferguson, S. F. Crews, Louis F. Orr, W. V. Hardy, Robert Lindblom, president of the Farmers' National Co-operative Exchange company; Hamilton White and C. W. Clapp of Chicago.
- D. W. Wilson, Elgin, Ill.
- J. J. Ryan and C. M. Maher, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
- G. M. Van Vleet, Wilson, Ill.
- P. W. Witt, Mendon, Ill.
- C. H. Belmont, secretary Producers and Consumers' Union, Memphis, Tenn.
- J. H. Harnly, Zion City, Ill.
- S. A. Hall, Hinckley, Ill.
- T. H. B. Chamblin, Riverside, Cal.
- P. Waldner, Buffalo Grove, Ill.
- Edgar Woods, Van Petten, Ill.
- Dwight O. Clapp, H. H. Carr and J. W. Burton of Chicago.

CO-OPERATION A NECESSITY.

In an address before the convention President Everitt of the American Society of Equity said:

"Farmers have more troubles to-day than ever before. At present every other important industry in the country is organized, but the farmers have not taken the necessary steps to protect their interests. The business of farming is in a bad way, and conditions will grow worse unless something is done along the line of organization and co-operation. The bigger the crop the smaller the prices.

"The only reason every farmer is not bankrupt to-day is that the all-wise Almighty sends us a dry season now and then, which means a short crop and good prices. In this way the average is maintained.

"The census reports show that the average earnings of the farmer are 26 cents a day. He works longer hours and endures more hardship than any other class of labor.

"The farmer holds the destiny of the industrial world in his hand, and he should take advantage of his position. We must form a national organization, and hold back our crops until we get our price. It is just as easy to get \$1 for wheat as it is to get 80 cents."

ROBERT LINDBLOM'S VIEWS.

The next speaker was Robert Lindblom, president of the Farmers' National Co-operative Exchange.

"I do not believe it practical to fix a minimum price and maintain it," he said. "It would be in direct violation of the anti-trust laws of the different states. The plan to adopt is to have the farmers ship their produce to market as it is needed by the consumers, instead of sending it all to market the moment it is harvested, as has been the practice. In that way there would be no large visible supply on hand, and fair prices could always be obtained. To do this, grain elevators, warehouses and other facilities would have to be provided for the farmers in all localities."

Hamilton White emphasized the benefits of the combination idea for the farmers, and said the only remedy for existing evils was to abolish individual competition and adopt a system of agricultural co-operation.

A. C. Glidden of Paw Paw, Mich.,

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

- The Texas Stock Journal;
- The Texas Farm Journal;
- Kansas City Farm Journal.

The combined circulation of the three Journals secures by far the largest circulation in the Southwest.

RANCHES.

8000-ACRE ranch, subdivided into 45 farm tracts, 160 to 190 acres each, every tract fine farm land, productiveness equaling anything in Texas; Brown county, near railroad station, average price \$10 acre, fifth cash, balance four annual payments, 8 per cent. Genuine bargain, address WILL H. MAYES, Brownwood, Tex.

3 1/4 SECTIONS land, will cut to suit purchaser; also 250 stock cattle. Will sell all or any part. W. J. MORTON, Dumas, Moore Co., Tex.

1745-ACRE RANCH, on Sweetwater creek; lasting water kept up by springs; fine valley land; 10 miles of T. P. and Orient railways. Also have good farms for sale in Taylor, Jones, Nolan and Fisher counties; an ideal stock country; good church and school privileges, among a well settled and industrious class of people; no foreigners, negroes, nor saloons; dry, healthy climate, no malaria, no destructive cyclones. Enclose stamp for list and further particulars. H. C. WILLIAMS, Merkel, Tex.

2560 ACRES, four sections, solid body in the "Midland country," every square foot tillable, best bargain on my books, only \$1.50 per acre. Write me. W. J. MORAN, Midland, Tex.

RANCH FOR SALE—Ranch for sale about seven miles from Del Rio. One of the best improved between San Antonio and El Paso, consisting of about 40,000 acres, half deeded, balance leased; also 1400 improved cows. For full particulars, price, terms, etc., write Box 27, Del Rio, Tex. This is a bargain.

FARMS.

STONEWALL COUNTY LANDS—For sale in tracts 160 acres up, to suit purchaser, ranging in price from \$2 to \$10 per acre, according to class, location and improvements. If you want a bargain in a farm or ranch, small or large, write or call on W. J. ARRINGTON, at Aspermont, Tex. Booklet and list of bargains free.

NOTICE—To those wishing to buy land, either for farming or as an investment, would never purchase before looking at the rich and fertile soil of Titus county, situated on the Cotton Belt railroad, Mount Pleasant being the county site. Ranging in prices from \$5 to \$50 per acre. I have any size place a man wants. I have 800 acres of unimproved sulphur bottom land, well located; if sold in the next sixty days \$3500 buys same. S. B. MERCER, the Real Estate Agent of Northeast Texas, Mount Pleasant, Tex.

OKLAHOMA FARM—100 acres, corn never fails, house, sheds, 40 in cultivation, plenty of wood and water; price \$1000, a snap. HENDRIX & HARRIS, Detis, Ok.

MERINO RAMS FOR SALE—I have just returned from Michigan with carload of registered Merino and Rambouillet Rams from the best breeders in the state. Parties wanting large, very heavy, showy Rams can find them here. Will deliver at any point, and guarantee satisfaction. Write or 'phone me at Lampasas. FRANK L. IDE.

BLACK WAXY FARMS, Improved, in the famous Itasca Valley, in Hill Co., at \$30 to \$60 per acre. ED WILKINSON & Co., Itasca, Tex. Write for price list.

CUBA FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE—We have over 100 tracts of the finest lands for FARMING and CATTLE RAISING and TIMBER CUTTING. One acre of land in Cuba equals ten acres in Texas for grass. No failures, no winters and two crops each year. Send stamp for reply and 10 cents for descriptive land list and other information. Tracts from 100 acres to 50,000 acres. CARVER & JONES, Box 17, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

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

FINE black waxy valley farm for sale. In order to locate herd of cattle before fall, will sell at private sale the farm known as 320-acre McKinney and Williams survey, located in Central Texas, 41-2 miles north of county seat of Hill county. This is a most desirable farm, as it lays in square body on two roads public. Three rent houses, with barns and outhouses, deep wells and good water, two small pastures, fenced and cross fenced; 275 acres under the plow; corn and cotton abound. No foul grasses; every square foot of this land is tillable and free from washes or thin points. For price and terms address the undersigned. ADDIE D. WARREN, Hillsboro, Tex.

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

FOR SALE—Four sections school land, well located for small stock farm. Box 82, Channing, Tex.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—300 steers, 50 two-year-old past, balance one-year-old past. Callahan Co. cattle. Could pasture for a time. R. CORDWENT, Baird, Tex.

FOR SALE—Twenty Durham cows; part have calves from Lord Butterfly No. 145843, others bred. JOSEPH G. ROBINSON & SONS, Celina, Tex.

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

FINANCIAL.

WE DESIRE TO INTEREST CONSERVATIVE investors in an entirely new, strictly legitimate and **SUCCESS ASSURED** business proposition that will, **INSIDE OF TWO YEARS, PAY 300 PER CENT DIVIDENDS, AND FROM VERY START PROVE TO BE AN ENORMOUSLY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.** Among other special inducements to early subscribers of blocks of stock of 1000 shares and upwards, and as further evidence of good faith, the company will pay **NOT LESS THAN 12 PER CENT** dividends at expiration of nine months, or guarantee to take up any stock one year after date of issue at purchase price and pay 20 per cent interest on amount invested. The non-assessable stock of this **HALF MILLION DOLLAR CORPORATION** now selling 50 cents per share, par value \$1, is being hurriedly bought up; thirty days hence there will be little, if any, to be had, at any price. Our reputation for associating only with high class, profitable and honorably conducted enterprises is sufficient. No mining, board of trade, racing, or oil stocks; references exchanged; particulars at interview or mail. **W. S. CLEVELAND CO.**, Wabash Ave. and Hubbard Court, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSITION (65,000 made in 7 months—I can place a few parties who can secure \$250 to \$3000 in a very paying business, in choice locality, handling an article or machine, valuable to all farmers and stock raisers. Four men made clear \$65,000 in 7 months. Sales in one county \$12,360. The like never before known. Bank references furnished and thorough investigation invited. Write at once to **J. D. ELLIS, Agent, 629 W. Wilson St., Tyler, Tex.**

A FEW shares at \$100 per share for sale in the Snyder Mer. Co., of Snyder, Tex. Write **BOX 41, Snyder, Tex.**

MONEY TO LOAN on farms and ranches by **W. C. BELCHER LAND MORTGAGE CO.**, Board of Trade Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.

FINANCIAL—Money to lend on farms and ranches. **TEXAS SECURITY COMPANY**, Land Title Block, Fort Worth, Tex.

REAL ESTATE.

TAYLOR ADDITION, 110 acres, in Waco. Opportunity unsurpassed to double your money. Eight acres sold for \$9000. Platted in streets and lots. City of 25,000. Now is your chance: \$300 per acre gets it between now and November. **J. W. TAYLOR**, Waco, Tex.

GOOD Bosque County lands; some special bargains in small farm and ranches near Walnut Springs. Describe what you want. **C. F. MASSSEY**, Walnut Springs, Tex.

ONE TRACT of good grass or farming land, consisting of 720 acres, to let on 5 or 10 years' lease; cheap for cash. Address **BOX 88, Fort Gibson, I. T.**

FOR EXCHANGE—41½ acres of land near Reinhardt, Dallas county, Tex.; good four room frame house, well and cistern, smokehouse, chicken house and plenty of barn room. We can trade this for Dallas property, at \$42.50 per acre.

FOR EXCHANGE—Good six room cottage on Washington avenue; lot 50x150, bath, sewerage and out houses. Would take farm land in exchange. Price \$1800.

FOR EXCHANGE—Good five room frame cottage on Ross avenue, near Hall street, renting for \$15 to good tenant. We can trade this for farm land. Price \$1800.

FOR EXCHANGE—Two houses, one 4-room and one 1-room, renting for \$12 per month. These houses are situated on leased ground and can be bought for \$300, or would exchange as part pay for farm land. **T. W. TALIAFERRO & CO.**, 373 Main, Dallas, Tex.

MILLIONS of acres in various large-size tracts of long leaf pine lands, and very fine cypress lands in Florida; 150,000 of pine land in Texas for sale by me. **CAPT. J. A. H. HOSACK**, the Agent, Cleburne, Tex.

FOR SALE—Farms, ranches, irrigable lands; electric light and ice plant, doing a fine business; town property. Information cheerfully given. Will pay railroad expenses from any point in Texas on purchases through us to the amount of \$5000. **WALTERS & HAGAN**, Lawyers and Real Estate Agents, San Saba, Tex.

TEXAS, TEXAS, TEXAS—The state of Texas has more than 10,000,000 acres of school land for sale at from one dollar to two dollars per acre, one-fortieth of the price cash and the balance payable forty years after date at only three per cent interest. For further particulars address **ASHBY S. JAMES**, Special Special School Land Attorney, Austin, Tex.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—Let me do your letter writing when in Kansas City. I will do it promptly and reasonable. Circular typewritten letters a specialty. Write me regarding my stenographic work. Stockmen's letter writing especially solicited. **MILDRED R. BROWNE**, Stenographic Parlor, 612, New Ridge Building, Kansas City, Mo.

MULES.

MULES AND MARES FOR SALE—Carload. **J. C. McCRACKEN**, Childress, Tex.

FOR SALE—One hundred head of work mules, all ages. From the bunch can be selected a car 5 to 8-year-olds, weighing 1100 to 1400 pounds; good flesh; no brands; come and see them. **ARDMORE LOAN AND TRUST CO.**, Ardmore, I. T.

said the time had come when the farmers must do something or the rural population would have deserted its farms and sought better paying vocations in the city.

"I had a farm of 850 acres in Michigan," said Mr. Glidden. "I wanted to build a new house and educate my children, but I couldn't do it, so I had to sell my farm. Such experiences as mine are destroying our rural population. We farmers cannot advise our rural children to take our places in the cultivation of our farms. Why, the average income of the Michigan farmer last year was \$333. Six out of seven of our farms are tilled by renters. Danes, Norwegians and Finns are taking our places. We must do something."

Mr. Glidden said he and his neighbors had organized the grape growers of Michigan into an association. When they began work, he said, the South Water street commission men were paying them 6 and 7 cents per basket for their grapes. Last year the price was raised by the growers to 13½ cents, and this year they are getting 18 cents because they will not market them for less.

T. H. B. Chamblin of Riverside, Cal., where the oranges come from, said the experience of the orange men in California had been the same as that of the Michigan grape growers.

"We organized," said Mr. Chamblin. "We believed that every man is entitled to his share of the day's consumption, that the man who grows first-class fruit is entitled to what it brings, that fruit should be packed at cost and sold at cost. We employed our own agents, and to-day we are shipping our own products and getting the best results from their sale. Our association has been a success and we are profiting from its organization."

J. J. Ryan of Fort Dodge, Iowa, a stock feeder, told of the high prices he and his fellow stockmen are compelled to pay in marketing their stock. He wanted to see a protective association that would protect the producer.

"A few years ago," said Mr. Ryan, "when a shipper brought stock to Chicago he would receive six or seven bids on it. Last week my brother brought in two cars of stock. He received one bid, and had to take it, notwithstanding when it was sold it was divided among three or four purchasers. For cattle on which we lose \$15 a head the packers make \$15."

D. W. Wilson of Elgin, representing the dairy interests, told of what had been accomplished in recent years in his line by organization and co-operation. The construction of cold storage warehouses by producers had made it possible to obtain good prices for butter throughout the year.

WAREHOUSES, ELEVATORS AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS IN EVERY STATE.

It was decided that the most feasible plan would be to have warehouses, elevators and cold storage plants erected in every state, where the farmers could hold their products in safety until satisfactory market conditions prevailed. This was positively decided upon. The Society of Equity will have charge of the work of organization and is to give the movement publicity.

The warehouses are to be built by the Farmers' Co-Operative Exchange of Chicago. That association has a capital stock of \$50,000,000. It will be the duty of its officers to visit the farmers and organize them into sub-organizations after the work has been explained by the members of the American Society of Equity and other co-operative societies.

The farmers will be expected to insure the building of the warehouses. The Farmers' Co-Operative society will find the funds, but the farmers will have to guarantee that it will be repaid. When the warehouses are completed the farmers will store their grain in them. Wheat and corn will be held until the market is high and then placed upon the market. Mr. Everitt says that \$1 a bushel for wheat is a fair price this year. Other products of the farm will be handled in like manner.

The plan is the result of much discussion. There were three prominent organizations of farmers in the United States, the American Society of Equity, with headquarters at Indianapolis; the Farmers' Co-Operative Exchange of Chicago, and the Producers' and Consumers' Union, located in New York and Memphis. The three organizations united for offensive and defensive work, will all retain their individuality. Other co-operative farm societies will be asked to work with these organizations through the advisory committee.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Two members from each of the three farmers' societies were appointed as the advisory committee. They were: Robert Lindblom, Chicago; Hamilton White, Chicago; to represent the Farmers' National Co-Operative Exchange company. J. M. Trimball, Memphis; C. H. Belmont, Memphis; to represent the Producers' and Consumers' Union of Tennessee.

S. R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex.; J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, to represent the American Society of Equity. Others to be added as other societies agree to co-operate.

The officers of the association are:

Chairman—Selden R. Williams of Texas.
Secretaries—Dwight Clapp and J. R. Burton of Chicago.

FROM THE DAILY PRESS.

Selden R. Williams, editor of the Journal, returned yesterday from Chicago, where he attended a meeting of the co-operative farm organizations mentioned in the telegrams.

Mr. Williams was made chairman of the convention and Dwight O. Clapp of Chicago, secretary. Mr. Williams said yesterday: "The convention was in session two days and was full of interest, because there were present representative of farmers' co-operative workers from sixteen different states. Many instructive addresses were delivered. No attempt was made to organize a trust, nor was it advised that prices be fixed upon any commodity arbitrarily. It was agreed that organization of farmers all over the country was to be desired, and vigorously urged, and that the policy of merchandising the products of the farm was to be adopted and encouraged; that is, when once the farmers are organized, they will undertake all over the country to market that portion of their products, which is found to be necessary to meet the demands of the market and no more. Capital will be provided for the erection of warehouses, grain elevators and cold storage plants, through the agency of which money will be furnished all owners of farm products to enable them to work in co-operation. The result of this will be, as has been proven, that the farmers and producers of the country, instead of marketing their products at haphazard, and without reliable information, will be able to act intelligently, and working in co-operation with their neighbors will realize more than one can possibly do outside the co-operation."

"This plan has been in successful operation for several years in many sections of the nation, and from the progress that has been made up to this time in co-operation among farmers, it is confidently believed that within a short time the problem of marketing crops will be solved, not only for the good of the farmer, but all interests affected thereby.

"No trust or combination other than co-operation was argued as feasible, and it is upon this line alone that the organization affected will be carried forward.

"There were present at this convention two representatives from the Russian embassy of Washington, D. C. Mr. Stanliss de Gutowski, secretary of the embassy, and Prince Nicholas W. Engalitcheff, imperial Russian acting consul, who were there for the purpose of learning something of the plans of the farmers of this country in marketing their crops. They stated that they represented the agricultural interests of Russia, and were seeking ways and means of being helpful to that interest.

"This co-operative organization will include not only the product of the farm, but the dairy, fruit and vegetable industries, as well as the live stock interest. This co-operative organization is a business organization representing the farm and live stock interest of the country and is not a secret organization. Its local societies will have social features for the advancement of each local community, but the purpose back of it all is business—co-operation in the sale of the products of the farm."

At the World's fair live stock shows, the classifications will be divided by age periods of six months, thus fully recognizing the claims for preferment of the cattle fed for early maturity. There will be no opposition to this rule among progressive breeders.

With demonstration farms scattered all over the southwest, it will not be long before the farmers in each locality will be fully informed as to what the soil will most profitably produce. When this knowledge has been gained there will in all probability be a heavy advance in the price of land. Those who are contemplating investments in Texas or the territories would do well to buy before the rise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 S. C. BROWN LEGHORN
Cockrels. **W. H. BUTLER**, Farmers Branch, Tex.

FOR SALE—24 head of gentle work mules, 5 to 8 years old, 16½ hands high; weight from 1100 to 1300 pounds; in fine condition. **J. H. ROPER**, Itasca, Texas.

LADIES—Our harmless remedy relieves without fail delayed or abnormally suppressed menstruation. For free trial address **PARIS CHEMICAL CO.**, Dept. 24, Milwaukee, Wis.

A SURE CURE for stomach worms in lambs: \$5 pays for medicine to cure 100 lambs. I guarantee a quick cure or no pay. **G. B. BOTHWELL**, Breckenridge, Mo.

ASTHMA—Taylor's Asthma Remedy will cure any case of Asthma if used exclusively of all other remedies. Regular size box by mail 35c, 3 boxes for \$1. **T. TAYLOR & CO.**, Green Cove Springs, Fla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Two traveling salesmen in each state; permanent position; \$50 and expenses. **CENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO.**, Penicks, Va.

GENUINE winter turf oats at wholesale prices. **C. L. EDWARDS**, Granbury, Tex.

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

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

YOUNG MEN, why not learn telegraphy for railroad positions? Tuition reasonable, and students can earn board while attending school. Positions secured; write for catalogue. **HOUSTON TELEGRAPH COLLEGE**, Houston, Texas.

MORPHINE, opium and liquor habits cured at home by a treatment wholly new in method, action and results; no pain, suffering or prostration; you continue your regular work every day; no dreaded last stage or substitution, but a thorough lasting cure; free trial treatment and sealed booklet sent on request. Write today to **DR. PURDY**, Mitchell building, Room 20, Houston, Texas.

TEXAS SECRET SERVICE BUREAU—M. N. Cure, Manager; formerly San Antonio Detective & Protective Agency. Established 1887. Furnishes reliable and experienced detectives for civil and criminal investigations. No. 912½ Congress Ave., P. O. Box 541, Houston, Texas.

HALF PRICE AND LESS THAN HALF PRICE for organs taken in exchange. Some same as new, others slightly used, embracing best makes of this country; never before have such values been offered. Write or call. **THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.**, Dallas, Tex., Largest Piano, Organ and Music House in the South.

MORPHINE, whiskey habits cured in 20 days without pain. Deposit money in bank, pay when cured. Railroad fare paid both ways in case of failure. Will place you in correspondence with patients cured. Write **MATTHEWS HOME**, San Antonio, Texas.

WE CAN furnish you reliable help. Man and wife for ranch or farm work or cook. Address **FORT WORTH EMPLOYMENT OFFICE**, 1011 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex. Reference Ft. Worth National Bank.

McKAIN'S MAGIC SALVE positively cures piles; prompt, permanent and painless. All druggists, or mailed by **McKAIN MFG. CO.**, Greenville, Tex.

McKAIN'S MAGIC SALVE—Put up in 25 and 50-cent boxes. Sold by druggists everywhere, or mailed direct from the **McKAIN MANUFACTURING CO.**, Greenville, Tex.

MANY PEOPLE suffer from tender, perspiring and scalded feet, resulting from frostbite, chilblains, etc. One or two applications of McKain's Magic Salves relieves in almost every case. All druggists, or by mail from **McKAIN MFG. CO.**, Greenville, Tex.

FARMERS who wish to better their conditions are advised to write for a descriptive pamphlet and map of Maryland, which is being sent out free of charge by the **STATE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION OF MARYLAND**. Address Mr. H. BADENHOOP, Secretary, Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Your order for a pair of those up-to-date cowboy boots; nothing but firstclass work sent out, fit and satisfaction guaranteed. **A. H. BOEGEMAN**, Hillsboro, Tex.

BED-WETTING cured regardless of age. Package of Pen-ine, directions and booklet mailed free. **MISSOURI REMEDY CO.**, Dept. 350, St. Louis, Mo.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

Largest factory in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. **WOOD & EDWARDS**, 336 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

GOING to sell the best gin, mill, farm, store, here and 250 acres choice land in Archer county. I mean business. **W. A. LILES**, Texarkana, Tex.

FOR SALE—337 acres of finest fruit and farming land, four miles of railroad town, four miles new hog-proof fence, two settlements, two fine wells, dozen fine springs, healthful, moral community, no negroes, free mail route, telephone, 40 acres in cultivation, 50 more cleared, 1500 young peach trees; \$5 an acre, easy terms, title perfect. **T. S. MINTER**, owner, Jewett, Tex.

FOR SALE—4000 head of fine sheep and 24-section ranch, will carry 1500 head of cattle with the sheep; also 3-section ranch and about 150 head stock horses. This is a fine place to raise mules. **J. W. REILEY**, Owensville, Sutton Co., Tex. Will sell separately.

DEWEY Hay Press; three men and one mule can press 200 bales a day, price \$65. Manufactured by **W. C. GUNLOCK**, Victoria, Texas.

FOR SALE—Land \$1.50 up to \$25; healthy, cheap. For description, price, etc., write **G. P. BARBER**, Mineral Wells, Tex.

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

DON'T YOU WANT TO BUY THE THINGS YOU EAT, USE AND WEAR AT WHOLESALE PRICES?

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"REST CURE" FOR LAND.

Much has been heard of late about the "rest cure" for many of the ills that flesh is heir to, but it has not been generally supposed that soil was subject to that "tired feeling." Jacob Trachsel, a successful farmer in the "dry belt" of Western Kansas, says, however, that such is the case and gives evidence to support his contention. He declares that almost any kind of crop will grow in the arid belt if the land is properly tilled. Land should receive more rest than in the eastern part of the state, he says. A few years ago grasshoppers cleared several patches in a big wheat field on his farm. The crop was entirely destroyed in spots. He seeded the field again and found that his largest, heaviest wheat that time came from the spots where the grasshoppers worked the year before. This set him to thinking. He conducted a series of experiments and has discovered that the crops take so much moisture out of the ground that it is impossible for the land in the semi-arid region to recover it the next year. By letting the land rest every other year he declares enough moisture will accumulate to raise most any kind of a crop. It is reported that a number of other farms in that locality will give his discovery a test.

Fancy hen houses present an edifying appearance, but the fowls themselves appreciate comfort more than architectural symmetry. It is best to combine the two.

DAIRY

Really good butter is in stronger demand than any other table delicacy. Why not aim to supply discriminating consumers with what they want?

Clover hay, if cut early and well cured, makes splendid feed, and if fed with oats for the grain part of the ration makes a well balanced ration for milk cows.

After years of investigation, an eminent dairy authority has reached the conclusion that a cow yields as rich milk when a heifer as when she is a mature cow; the milk is as rich the first month as it is later in the period of lactation, except in the last few weeks when she is drying up; there is very little difference in the season as to the quality of the milk—while on pasture the milk is neither richer nor poorer than while on dry food in winter; the milk from a herd varies little in composition from day to day.

THE SEPARATOR AND DAIRY BUTTER.

"Fancy home dairy butter seems to be a scarce article," says Prof. A. L. Haecker in Kimball's Dairy Farmer. "City people are finding it difficult to get good butter without buying fancy creamery. In fact, fancy home dairy has almost disappeared from the market. Since the hand separator has been introduced so universally, home dairy butter, especially the fancy article, has been literally cut off.

"I have had many inquiries this spring from people living in the city, regarding a supply of good dairy butter. Many people prefer a fancy dairy to a creamery make, and then, too, they have been accustomed to getting their butter supply from some good dairyman or farmer. On the other hand, the farmer and dairyman are looking at the matter in a little different way. They have found that it is expensive to make butter, especially since the article must be first class and supplied regularly to certain customers in town.

"I figured, not long ago, with a dairyman who lives some ten miles out of town, who has been making from 75 to 100 pounds of butter a week, what the making and marketing actually cost him. We found that it ran from 4 to 6 1/2 cents a pound, and in the busy season, when help was scarce it could be figured at even 8 cents a pound. With butter-fat selling at the same price as creamery butter, it certainly does not pay the farmer or dairyman to make up his product. I believe it is simply coming to this: that the city man who wishes a fancy article of home dairy butter will have to pay for it; that is to say, he will have to pay a much higher price than for fancy creamery. At present prices the home dairyman should receive 30 cents a pound for fancy dairy butter in order to make his business paying. Much of the 'ladle' and 'store butter' now being made into process stock is produced by people living some distance from railroad sections, and I believe that the time is coming when the process manufacturers will find great difficulty in getting a supply of the raw material.

"The hand separator is fast doing away with this class of butter, and I believe that we are glad of it. Of course, there are a great number of farmers still making butter on the old plan, but these are growing less and less as time goes on. It seems quite likely that the fancy home dairy trade will be stimulated by this new order of things, and in the near future a trade will naturally grow up for that fine farm butter which will be a good and paying business."

EXPERIENCE IN CALF FEEDING.

While I never felt like taking issue with "the authorities" about feeding calves, it was always a mystery to me why oil meal, hay-tea and other foods rich in protein were recommended as substitutes for the fat taken from the whole milk. It is pretty easy to imagine that whole cow's milk is pretty nearly an ideal calf food—a well balanced ration. After removing the greater part of the fat the nitrogenous ingredients of the milk are certainly in excess. Then to add such foods as

mentioned to the skim milk only makes matters worse. Acting upon this theory the writer determined to substitute flax-seed meal for oil meal. This, it seemed, would in a measure at least, take the place of the fat removed by the separator and make a feed more nearly like whole milk. The flax seed meal was made into a thick jelly and added to the separator milk, which had been previously warmed to 98 to 100 degrees, according to the weather, at the rate of about one-half tablespoonful at first for each calf.

This quantity was gradually increased as the calves grew older.

I have made comparative tests to determine the relative value of the different feeds, but out of a bunch of fifty or more calves we lost none and kept all thrifty with little trouble with scours, etc. Each calf got from three to four quarts of separator milk twice a day. We had to vary the quantity slightly to be able always to supply our customers with milk. Each calf was fed separately in a pail which was washed and rinsed in hot water after each feed. The milk was not poured into a long wood trough, and the calves, strong and weak, fast drinkers and slow drinkers allowed to fight it out among themselves. Such a trough after several weeks' use during the summer would be a revelation to a tan yard dog. But I did not start out to tell how some other folk feed calves. I should like to know if I fed those calves as I ought. They grew well and kept thrifty, but the question is, might different methods have produced better results?—J. D. Prickett in Hoard's Dairyman.

FROM CALF TO DAIRY COW.

The dairy calf, to be raised economically and with the greatest chance of developing into a valuable dairy cow, must be raised by hand, says J. H. Grisdale, in Farmers' Review. True, considerable skill and careful attention are necessary to succeed along this line, but careful observance of four or five principles will insure success. First, regularity of feeding; second, uniformity in quantity of food; third, uniformity in quality of food; fourth, uniformity in temperature of food; fifth, cleanliness. The young calf should be fed at least three times a day for two or three weeks, and preferably four times. The ration the first week or ten days should consist of whole milk fed at a temperature of about 100 degrees Fahr. This ration may be gradually changed to skim milk by introducing a small amount into the whole milk ration and gradually increasing the proportion, being careful to feed always at the same temperature. The place of the fat removed in the cream may be taken by oatmeal or flaxseed meal boiled, being careful to make but a very slight addition in the usual amount at any one time. Most ills that calves are heir to arise from a violation of some one of the principles I have mentioned or from a lack of cleanliness. Almost every case of scours or indigestion may be traced to some sudden change in the time of feeding, the quantity or temperature of food fed. "The boy is father of the man" is a trite saying, but even more surely the calf is mother of the cow. The ill-fed, dyspeptic, unthrifty calf can never hope to develop anything but a commonplace cow, and two or three successive generations of calves so treated are surely enough to chill the aspirations of the most sanguine dairyman. The calf once past the age of three months is usually safe, the danger from that time on lying in the risk of getting too much and no less. I believe a creameryman should know, where he furnishes a set of tests, that he would be able to go before court and swear they are correct. It does not take the patrons of a creamery long to find out whether the testing is being done carefully or not. I do not believe it pays for a man to attach an air of mystery to the method of testing or to keep the time of testing a secret and allow no patrons to be present. Rather announce the time the testing is to be done, and invite all to be present, and demonstrate how simply the system is carried out. Let a factory manager once gain the confidence of his patrons by accurate, careful work and the trouble over this question at the factory is about over.

WOMANS DEPARTMENT

FASHION FORECAST.

Almost the only thing of which fashion is certain as yet is that pedestrian suits are to be made with long coats and short skirts cut in many breadths and clearing the ground by half a hand's breadth. Tweeds, just such as have heretofore been devoted to men's use nearly exclusively, are made up into the most stylish of costumes. Some of these are perfectly plain, with nothing but the twill to designate them, but others have several quite fancy touches. Tweed is practically indestructible, and when well chosen as to color nothing can make a more satisfactory suit. The very nature of the stuff requires



NEW MOURNING COSTUME.

careful tailor work with a plain finish like that in the men's garments. No trimming can be tolerated on the tweed suits except careful stitching and the buttons. The larger and fewer of these the better for style. Some of the Banockburn tweeds have slight effects of other colors than the general one in tiny knots and fine threads showing at unexpected places and times, not enough to be noticeable, but still enough to give a little variety. For instance, there is a light brown tweed with a green thread and sometimes a fine red one showing as though quite by accident.

After the tweed suits the chevots are probably the best. They are produced in excellent quality and are made so well and are cut on such fine lines that fewer dresses are required than when they are made of poorer qualities and in an inferior manner. The long coats also lend their dressiness to making a finer and more elegant suit.

For what we call tailor suits tweed in one of its forms is the best and most durable of materials, with chevots, etamines, meltons, zibelines, homespuns and mixtures following in the order mentioned, and there are also quite a number of light coverts and brilliantine and sicilienne suits for runabouts. These last are made up in distinct tailor manner, though some of them to suit every taste have sun or accordion plating.

Some of the blue chevot suits have the skirts cut in seven gores, snug at the hips, with a long straight fronted coat. These coats often have fly fronts and sometimes double breasted effects. In whatever way they are made they look well. The straight fronts will doubtless be the favorites. They are satin lined, and all are more or less ornamented with strapping. Most of the sleeves are in coat shape.

Black, blue, light brown, mixtures and the nickel and gun metal shades of gray are very fashionable for these most useful suits. The nickel and gun metal are to be found all through the list of woman's special requirements. On the silk and satin headpieces...

ribbons, silks, satins and velvets and velutinas, feathers, gloves, buttons and all sorts of ornaments one finds the nickel and gun metal shades with their subdued luster, and in satin and taffeta the two shades are beautiful.

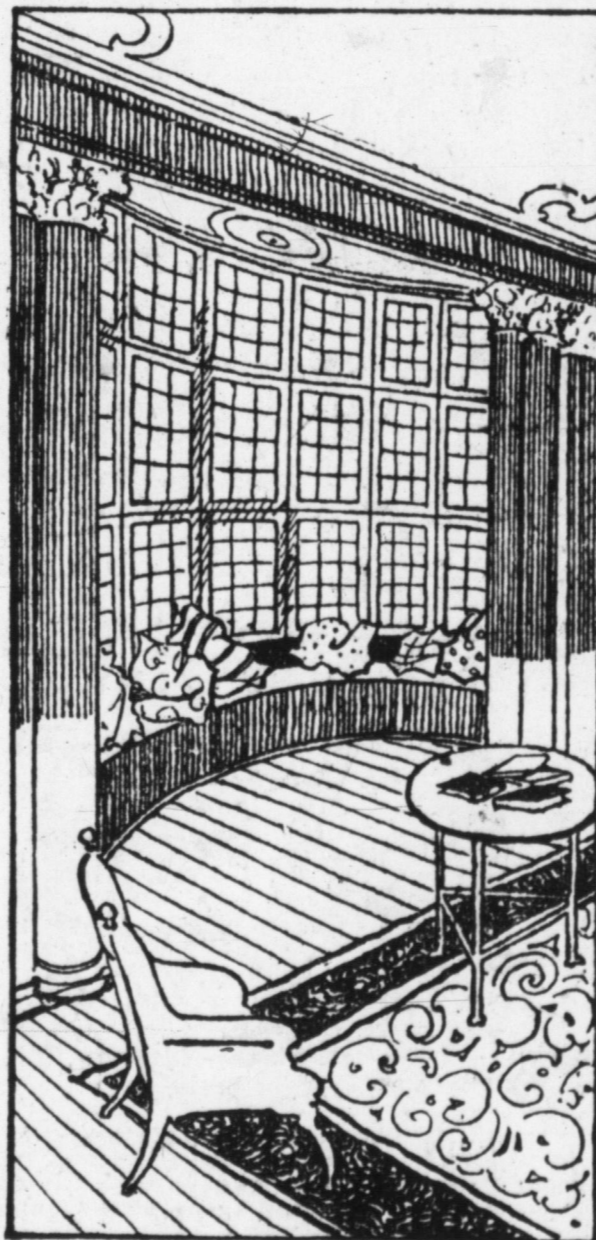
Even in deep mourning the clever workers have somehow been able to give the black garments something of the luster of metal in the application of highly finished black satin ribbon over crape. A rich mourning suit for fall shows a thirty-six inch coat bordered with crape over the eudora, with two rows of the satin ribbon at each edge. The same plan is carried out on sleeves, bertha and skirt. It lightens up the somber costume beautifully, while in nowise detracting from its purpose.

Evening gowns as the present outlook shows them have very old fashioned berthas on the low necked waists, with the shoulders left very much in evidence and a point in front. All around is a full bertha of lace or in some cases of beautiful fringe. One dress had a four inch silver fringe. Lace over silk, and the lace lavishly beaded and spangled, will be very much employed the coming season. The berthas are pointed in some cases, and many pointed shawls of fine embroidered china crape will be worn, as well as many lace shawls of the same shape.

There is something deliciously quaint and old timey about many of the newest things for the coming season. Cloaks for evening wear are almost as long as the skirts, and the trimming reminds one of the fashions of the early fifties. **HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.**

THE WINDOW.

The picture shows a many paned window opening outward in sections. It occupies the entire end of the room and its dignity is enhanced by the broad pillars on each side. The curved



COLONIAL EFFECT.

window seat filled with gay pillows is an attractive feature and a useful one as well, for the seat covers may be lifted to disclose lockers. The floor is hard wood and the table and chairs are of greenish wood to match the wall tints. The woodwork is white. **R. DE LA BAUME.**

A very gifted young sculptress, only twenty-three years old, has come prominently before the art world in Vienna. She is Ilse Conrat. A monument to Brahms, the composer, which she made calls forth general admiration because of its graceful proportions and the wonderful expression she has been able to impress upon the marble. A great career is before Ilse Conrat, German art critics predict.

Miss Carmelita Beckwith, advertising manager for a large electric company, edits and publishes a neat monthly bulletin which is very interesting. Miss Beckwith herself understands well the mechanical apparatus used in electrical works, so is quite capable of editing a monthly of this kind.



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CATTLE SALES

R. A. Weaver of Concho county bought 23 head of cows from Wm. Scott at \$13.50 per head.

R. A. Weaver, of Concho county, bought 23 head of cows from Wm. Scott at \$13.50 per head.

Geo. Hagelstein sold his fat cows from his Sterling county pasture last week at \$15.50 per head, range delivery.

F. L. and R. H. Harris, of San Angelo, sold 3,000 one and two year old steers to M. Half & Bro., at \$13.50 and \$17.50.

Brooks & Russell of Colorado City purchased 75 head of fat cows and steers from Norman Rodgers of Kent county at \$20 around.

Will N. Waddell has purchased 200 yearling steers from Odessa parties, at \$13 around. He is having a residence built in that city.

While in Colorado City a few days since Jeff Justice of Garza county closed a deal for Dr. P. C. Coleman's steer and calf crop, consisting of about 350 head, at \$8.25 around.

A. Cragg, of Coleman, bought a carload of fat cows from W. T. and George Conger, J. R. Cope, George Simmons and M. Z. House of the Sterling City locality, at an average price of about \$14 per head.

Munger Brothers, who recently bought the Love ranch and cattle in Borden county, are reported to have bought two hundred yearling steers from Abney Bros., at \$13 average and are bidding for several hundred more.

Nathan B. Sollett, buyer for the King interests at Brule, Montana, was in Carlsbad a few days ago and gathered a bunch of about 20 yearlings from small holders at an average price of about \$12. They were delivered last week.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Among the sales of quarantine cattle at the St. Louis stock yards last week were the following:

Taylor & Delzier, Adair, I. T., 24 steers, 825 lbs. average, at \$3.25; J. Weddell, Elgin, Kan., 23 steers, 1046 lbs. average, at \$3.70; Hogan Mer. Co., Pryor Creek, I. T., 24 steers, 947 lbs. av., at \$3.20; 7 cows, 761 lbs. average, at \$2.40; 4 cows, 900 lbs. average, at \$2.50; 16 cows, 782 lbs. average, at \$2.50; J. Weddell, Elgin, Kan., 26 steers, 1030 lbs. average, at \$3.70; J. H. Nail, Albany, Tex., 84 calves, 209 pounds average, \$6.75 each; Smith & Dason, Mount Vernon, Texas, 20 cows, 761 pounds average, \$2.30; 13 cows, 1050 pounds average, \$2.30; C. H. Colbert, Lehigh, I. T., 27 steers, 904 pounds average, \$3.30; 25 steers, 1020 pounds average, \$3.50; 32 cows, 718 pounds average, \$2.40; Naylor, Jones & Gibson, Wagoner, I. T., 161 steers, 872

POULTRY.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 per 15. 1 pay express. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. R. B. HOWEY, Plano, Tex.

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

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

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

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

EGGS! EGGS! FOR HATCHING. Fine Barred Rocks, Hawkins and Thompson strains direct. \$1.50 per setting (15); two settings \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. P. DOUGLAS, Electra, Wichita Co., Texas.

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

pounds average, \$3.20; 25 steers, 900 pounds average, \$3.25; T. D. Fisher, Lanapah, I. T., 25 steers, 870 pounds average, \$3.10; 226 steers, 900 pounds average, \$3.10; Salmon & H., Nacona, Tex., 24 steers, 871 pounds average, \$2.95; 30 cows, 758 pounds average, \$2.35; W. J. Nicholson, Wagoner, I. T., 108 steers, 848 pounds average, \$3.30; G. W. Mayer, Pryor Creek, I. T., bulls, 1150 pounds average, \$2.10; G. Milstead, Checotah, I. T., 18 calves, 227 pounds average, \$7.50 each; Balke & Phariss, Pryor Creek, I. T., 17 steers, 921 pounds average, \$3.40; 27 steers, 975 pounds average, \$3.50; W. & T., Tuttle, I. T., 29 steers, 841 pounds average, \$3.10; 28 steers, 870 pounds average, \$3.10; J. M. Chittim, Summit, I. T., 264 steers, 924 pounds average, \$3.25; I. C. Arnett, Pecos, Tex., 30 cows, 685 pounds average, \$2.40; 72 calves, 179 pounds average, \$8.50 each; J. Waskom, Iatan, Tex., 63 cows, 753 pounds average, \$2.50; J. A. Wishered, Broken Arrow, I. T., 125 steers, 882 pounds average, \$3.35; 100 steers, 892 pounds average, \$3.25; J. F. Newman, Sweetwater, Tex., 48 steers, 992 pounds average, \$3.80; 59 cows, 785 pounds average, \$2.60; T. D. Fisher, Cayne, Kans., 112 steers, 797 pounds average, \$3.20; 57 steers, 820 pounds average, \$3.20; 34 steers, 818 pounds average, \$3.20; 28 steers, 815 pounds average, \$3.20; Holt & Carroll, Henrietta, Tex., 92 cows, 636 pounds average, \$2.00; J. N. & W. F. Taylor, Stewart, I. T., 53 steers, 852 pounds average, \$3.00; 51 steers, 948 pounds, \$3.25; J. B. & A. C. Cobb, Wagoner, I. T., 43 steers, 1116 pounds average, \$3.70; L. L. Baldrige, Coweta, I. T., 18 steers, 1297 pounds average, \$3.40; Baldrige Bros., Coweta, I. T., 151 steers, 1072 pounds average, \$3.40; E. J. Clariey, Big Cabin, Texas, 175 steers, 1010 pounds average, \$3.65.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Some sales in the quarantine division at Kansas City last week, were as follows: Harris Bros., Elgin, Kans., 322 steers, 963 pounds average, \$3.50; 18 cows, 810 pounds average, \$2.45; 41 calves, 190 pounds average, \$5.40; G. R. Casey, Beggs, 138 steers, 1000 pounds average, \$3.50; Stonebraker & Co., Elgin, 225 steers, 966 pounds average, \$3.40; Stonebraker & Co., 25 steers, 970 pounds average, \$3.42½; White & Willoughby, Elgin, 53 steers, 945 pounds average, \$3.20; Fleming, Davidson & Brownson, Elgin, 268 steers, 873 pounds average, \$3.20; Delany, Paoli, I. T., 12 steers, 948 pounds average, \$3.15; 8 cows, 970 pounds average, \$2.65; J. W. Hogue, Blue Jacket, 48 cows, 890 pounds average, \$3.50; G. T. Hume, Davidson, 173 heifers, 698 pounds average, \$2.55; 165 cows, 802 pounds average, \$2.35; T. S. Currie, Iatan, Tex., 27 cows, 847 pounds average, \$2.35; G. W. Dixon, Welch, I. T., 48 cows, 883 pounds average, \$2.25; J. W. King, Chickasha, 18 steers, 1262 pounds average, \$4.60; 48 steers, 924 pounds average, \$3.10; Moore Bros., Denny, I. T., 109 steers, 976 pounds average, \$3.40; 14 cows, 950 pounds average, \$2.50; J. W. Hume, Davidson, 294 steers, 914 pounds average, \$3.35; F. B. Jones, Elgin, 245 steers, 947 pounds average, \$3.25; J. S. Venable, Red Rock, 99 steers, 969 pounds average, \$3.15; W. C. Newton, Addington, 52 cows, 907 pounds average, \$3.00; L. K. Bingham, Minco, 30 cows, 737 pounds average, \$2.45; White & Willoughby, Elgin, 116 cows, 776 pounds average, \$2.35; Gunter & Jones, Elgin, 85 calves, 160 pounds average, \$5.60; T. D. Wood, Summit, 40 calves, 156 pounds average, \$5.40; O. Fling, Nowata, 23 steers, 1125 pounds average, \$3.75; Purden & Prue, Ochelata, 196 steers, 904 pounds average, \$3.15; C. Cottinham, Caney, 25 steers, 925 pounds average, \$3.15; 25 cows, 836 pounds average, \$2.35; A. L. Cochrane, Byers, 47 steers, 847 pounds average, \$3.05; J. M. Edleon, Beggs, 41 heifers, 637 pounds average, \$2.65; 77 cows, 804 pounds average, \$2.40; T. J. Smith, Lindsay, 27 cows, 738 pounds average, \$2.45; C. S. Hornage, Talala, 28 cows, 798 pounds average, \$2.36; Delany & A., Atoka, I. T., 58 steers, 989 pounds average, \$3.50; J. D. Patrick, Beggs, 10 steers, 1058 pounds average, \$3.50; 15 cows, 878 pounds average, \$2.35; Evans S. B. Co., Davidson, 256 steers, 939 pounds average, \$3.30; Bird & Mertz, Elgin, 101 heifers, 721 pounds average, \$2.80; 112 cows, 823 pounds average, \$2.30; C. L. Clappen, Vinita, 17 cows, 920 pounds average, \$2.40; Gunter & Jones, Elgin, 339 cows, 759 pounds average, \$2.30; J. L. Beatty, Talala, 46 cows, 936 pounds average, \$2.30; 7 calves, 138 pounds average, \$5.50; J. N. McDonald, Blue Jacket, 36 cows, 710 pounds average, \$2.30.

PACKING STRIKE AT ST. JOE. A general strike in both the Swift & Co., and Nelse Morris packing plants at St. Joseph, Mo., is said to be imminent. The grievance of the employees is based upon the fact that Supt. Frazee, of the Nelse Morris house, flatly refused to discharge the foreman of the pickle cellar. The "boss" is not liked by the union men because it is believed he is favorable to "scab" labor. Because of the refusal of Superintendent Frazee to oust him, 150 smokehouse and cellar men went out on a strike. Labor leaders state emphatically that sympathetic strikes in other departments of both packing ing plants will be the result of the walkout.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

M. J. Coulter of Ralston had in last Friday 68 hogs averaging 213 pounds, which sold at \$6.30.

J. V. Hudson of Stanton marketed Saturday 18 steers of 824 pounds average, that brought \$2.40.

E. L. McCrummens of Putnam was in Saturday with 21 steers, averaging 827 pounds, that sold at \$2.10.

C. A. Hagen of Quay, O. T., was represented last Friday by 76 hogs, averaging 231 pounds, which sold to Armour & Co. at \$6.35.

J. J. Henderson of Odessa was on the market last Friday with one load of 84 choice calves that averaged 183 pounds and sold at \$3.75.

S. P. Stone of Itaska marketed Saturday seven sheep, averaging 104 pounds, at \$3.35 and eight, averaging 120 pounds, at \$3.35.

S. McKnight of Custer City, O. T., marketed Friday two loads of hogs which sold at \$6.35. One load averaged 191 pounds and the other 200, both of which sold to Swift & Co.

The "top" steers on last Friday's market were brought in by A. T. Pannell of Minco, I. T. There were 50 head of 943 pounds average in the bunch and they sold at \$3.15.

C. C. Wilson of Pawnee, O. T., visited the yards Saturday, accompanying a shipment of 79 hogs, 206 pounds average, that sold at \$6.32. James Crawford of Purcell, I. T., marketed seven head of 245 pounds average that brought \$6.30.

J. D. Stine of Clay county was in last Thursday with a bunch of fat, high grade Hereford cows that averaged 915 pounds and sold at \$2.45, the top price of the day for a carload lot. Mr. Stine has a ranch of 9000 acres bordering the Red river, with 1,300 head of stock cattle thereon.

If there is in the herd a pig that does not thrive as well as the rest, it should be placed in separate quarters, closely watched and carefully fed. By following these directions, it is not unlikely that he can soon be made to outweigh the more thrifty animals.

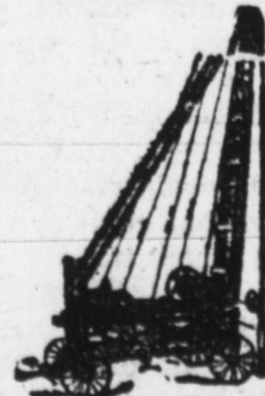
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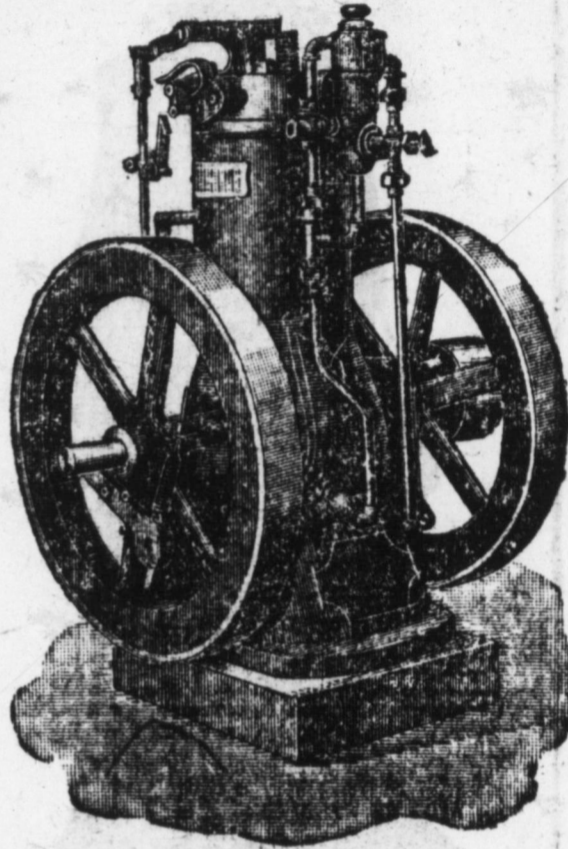
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THE HOUSEHOLD

A GIRL'S EDUCATION.

THERE is something awfully wrong about the modern education of girls," put in Mrs. Uptodate mournfully. "Now, here is Bertha, just graduated from the Forcers' select school, and she doesn't know one practical or useful thing."

"Conchology and higher mathematics, I expect," put in the sympathizing friend.

"Yes, and when it came to dividing a cooking recipe so it would fit our small family or hemming the new linen sheets she wasn't there at all."

"That is just like my daughter. She came back from school with a smattering of chemistry, of botany, of (heaven help us) logic, not to speak of Latin and Greek. In one and a half years she had forgotten the whole thing, and I had spent several hundred more in teaching her the useful things she had failed to learn during her school course. What I can't stand is a girl learning a smattering of all sorts of things, a little of this, a little of that, a little of the other and nothing in particular about any particular thing. The lack of thoroughness is the most apparent characteristic in most girls' education."

"What do you think a girl ought to know?" put in a matron who had been silent up to this time.

"In the first place, how to spell. Oh, if I see you start in surprise, but it is the highly educated girl who can spout classical quotations who is the most remiss in this respect. To proceed with the other studies, she should have a solid knowledge of arithmetic—not the kind of knowledge that forces one to use a pencil and paper all the time—a practical acquaintance with geography that would enable her to find her way through Europe as well as this country, and enough of a hold on grammar to prevent her from using the solecisms so frequently heard even among well bred people. Add to this a fair knowledge of the contemporaneous history of different countries and a conversational knowledge of French and German, and you will have a very



AN IMPORTANT STUDY.

good foundation for any reading she may care to pursue in after life. She should learn all about the etiquette of cards and visits and how to write every conceivable sort of letter. If she has a voice it should be cultivated so she could sing simple ballads for the pleasure of the family and her friends. She should be taught to read music at sight in singing and in instrumental music to play without her notes. She should learn to keep the family's and her own personal accounts correctly, to make a dress, to trim a hat. She should wait and twostep gracefully and be at her ease before people. She ought to learn how to spend her allowances

to the best advantage in dressing herself and to do the family marketing with fine discrimination. More important than all, she should know how to cook a dinner, to make bread, to sweep a room. She need not do these things, but she should know how. It would be a good thing also if she could write rapidly and neatly on some standard typewriter, if she knew how to swim, to play all innocent games of cards and to ride horseback. These things sound numerous, but they are not so if you spread them over the term of years devoted to unpractical knowledge and high priced schools."

"But I believe in specializing," put in another woman. "If a girl is going to be a teacher let her learn all the 'ologies; if a girl has artistic talent let her go to an art school; if ability for the stage let her go to a dramatic school."

"Yes, but you can't always tell, and, as a rule, she winds up in the matrimonial state; so it isn't a bad thing for her to know the arts of a home woman, and in any case no woman ought to be above dressing herself becomingly, keeping her house clean and"—

"Broiling a steak properly!" here put in the mother of two highly educated daughters who suffered from dyspepsia as a result of their ignorance of the culinary art.

And the rest of the women agreed with her, of course.

MAUD ROBINSON.

THE MANLY BOY.

There are some boys whose tendency is to be brutal; there are others whose tendency, whether natural or inherited, is to be dreamy and unpractical. Both tendencies can be corrected, and the fault lies with the mother if one boy grows up a brute and the other a "sissy." It is useless to try to deprive the bolsterous boy of his strength and to try to make him act like the gentler lad, because he won't. But he can be taught that his strength is for an object—to protect those weaker than himself. He can be taught honor and courage and so called "military" qualities. His overabundant vitality can be directed toward athletics and contact with other strong lads will rob him of his bravado. Above all, the love of home must be fostered in him, and this can best be done by making home a pleasant place, where he is not perpetually squelched or expected to have the qualities of a girl, but where he is appreciated as one of the protectors of the household and where he has comfortable quarters of his own in which he can receive his chums.

The overgentle boy, on the other hand, needs different treatment. He should be encouraged to drop books and choose his friends among the really "alive" boys of the neighborhood and never among dreamers like himself. If possible he should be sent to a military school or made to join some athletic organization. His sensitiveness should not be humored and his spirit should be aroused—if necessary by sharp treatment. Above all, he should never be coddled by his mother, and she should never be a slave to him. More than other boys, he should be taught to swim, to sail a boat, to shoot and to depend on his own resources. If necessary he should even be entirely separated from his books and sent out in the woods to rough it. Manliness is far more important than book knowledge to a man. It helps him through half the difficult situations in life and wins for him the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

HELEN CLIFTON.

Those women who everlastingly nag and meddle with their children don't deserve any children. There are women who continually scold and jerk their poor little ones for nothing at all, especially away from home. It seems as though some evil spirit possesses them and they want to show off their puny authority. Anyway half the time when children are reproved or punished it is the mother who needs the reproof and punishment, not the poor child.

Once more let me say it—don't make your ailments a topic of conversation. That style of talk has quite gone out of fashion.

Let us hope the new pope will be as liberal on the woman question as Leo XIII. was. He favored full citizen's rights for women.

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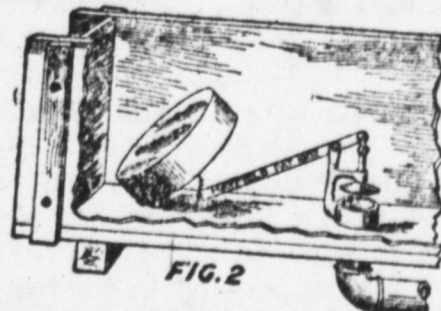
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THOUGHTS OF EXPERIENCE.

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

AN AFFLICTED HERD.

Chickasha, I. T., Sept. 9.

Dear Journal: I am the owner of a stallion—a fine animal—that hitherto has never shown any indication of weakness, but his present condition is not satisfactory, and I am alarmed about him. What I want to know is, how many mares should a stallion be permitted to serve in one season? Is it possible that I have overtaxed his capabilities and rendered him permanently impotent? I wish that Col. Exall or some other experienced horse breeder would give us his views about this subject through the columns of the Journal. It is one which interests all owners of horses used for breeding purposes. For enclosed dollar, please continue my subscription another year. Sincerely, C. W. JAMES.

AN OVERTAXED STALLION.

Enid, Okla., Sept. 10.

To The Journal: I have been reading with interest your thoughts from farmers which appear each week, and have a few troubles of my own, which I would like to ask for advice about from men who have learned from experience. A few weeks ago a peculiar ailment developed among my pigs. They became lame in the hind legs and in most instances lumps and swellings appeared above the knees. Some of the hogs experienced difficulty in putting their feet on the ground and they have a fever. Their appetite seems good, and apart from a wheezy cough, which manifests itself at times, they appear to be in good general health. Once before I had the same trouble, and the pigs seemed to be in great pain at times, but finally got well. What is the matter? Would like some Journal reader to answer. E. A. STARK.

FEEDS APPLES TO HIS COWS.

Bowie, Tex., Sept. 13.

Stock and Farm Journal:

This point is considered to be a little beyond the defined fruit belt, but we are successfully raising apples and peaches in old Montague county. On my land we had more apples than I knew what to do with and we tried the experiment of feeding some of them to the dairy cows. The cattle relished them and they apparently improved the quality of the milk. Under other circumstances apples would be considered as a rather expensive feed, but we considered this better than permitting them to rot on the ground. It is best to feed apples to cows in stalls, the same as hay. They should not be permitted to gorge themselves. From a couple of pecks to a bushel is plenty. I hope that some other farmer will try this experiment and let us know the result of it through the Journal. H. P.

RUPTURED MILK VEINS.

Canton, Tex., Sept. 11.

Selden R. Williams:

Dear Sir: Not having seen anything in your paper from the "Free State of Van Zandt," I thought I would write and let you know that we are still on earth and read the Journal regularly. As the farmers, pretty generally, seem to be telling their troubles, I will enlighten the public about mine. Recently I bought a blooded Holstein cow, a fine milker, but soon her yield fell off and she now gives only about 18 pounds daily. About the time that the yield began to fall, three hard lumps appeared near the base of her front teat. I had the growths examined by a veterinarian, who pronounced them ruptures of the milk veins. We have been treating her with medicine which he left, it is very difficult to get her to take it, even when mixed with the feed. The milk which she gives is off color, and leaves a slimy substance in the vessel, so that we do not dare to drink it. Will some dairyman or cow owner, who may have had a like experience,

tell me, through the columns of the Journal, what to do. Yours, etc.,

H. U. C.

PARIS GREEN FOR PESTS.

To the Journal:

I was considerably troubled during the past season with a species of worm. The pest first feeds upon the outer edge of the leaf and after the body of the leaf has been consumed, moves to another and attacks it in the same way. I tried several different ways of which preyed upon my grape vines, killing off, but could find no effective method until I began spraying with Paris green. This was applied before the fruit had fully developed, and disappeared before the fruit was ready to pick. Of course, where there are children around, it would not be safe to apply this remedy; but it can be used with safety otherwise. Perhaps some other farmer who has been similarly troubled will find relief in the same way. Sincerely,

A FRIEND OF THE JOURNAL.

CANNERY FOR CAMERON.

Cameron, Tex., Sept. 3.

To The Journal:

Truck growers of Milam county met at the court house here last week and discussed plans for a canning factory which we hope to be able to supply. Several experienced producers told of the success which had attended their efforts this year and all present seemed to think that nearer markets than those afforded by the large cities were needed. One of the speakers said he could make good money on tomatoes at 25 cents a bushel, as 100 bushels to the acre could be grown on his land. Another predicted that with a canning factory \$50 per acre could be realized, while attempts to supply distant markets could not be made profitable. We are getting tired of cotton, though pretty good results were obtained this year and fair prices generally obtained. Several varieties of garden produce flourish here and some of us think of trying to raise cabbage, melons, potatoes, beets and some other garden produce on a more extensive scale next year. We believe that we are near enough to the East Texas fruit and truck belt to make these crops pay well and if it can't be done, we want to be "shown," that's all. In a recent issue of the Journal I read with interest an article from Buffalo, Tex., signed "A Trucker," and I thought you would like to know what we are doing down here. Most of us read the Journal, so please publish this letter, and oblige.

AN OLD COTTON GROWER.

P. S.—We have not done anything definite about the canning factory yet, but I will notify you promptly if we decide to start one, as we shall want the public to know all about it.

BUYING BREEDING STOCK.

Jacksonville, Tex., Sept. 10.

Dear Mr. Williams: Having noticed your standing invitation to Journal readers to write in and "tell what they know," I have decided to send in a little something with the hope that it will meet with your approval. Have been engaged in poultry for several years past, and always buy my new breeding stock in the fall. This is in every respect the most favorable season of the year in which to purchase chickens, as I find that prices are usually the lowest at this time. We thus have them on hand promptly when wanted in the spring, and get the increased egg production of these new fowls all winter. At this season, the yards of the breeders are pretty well filled and they are willing to sell many of their fowls at a sacrifice. Hoping that my observations will benefit some, I will close. A SUBSCRIBER.

SOME TIMELY BULLETINS.

Several new bulletins have just been received from the Texas agricultural experiment stations, copies of which may be had by addressing the Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station. The subjects dealt with are "How to Combat the Mexican Boll Weevil in Summer and Fall," by State Entomologist E. Dwight Sanderson; "Cabbage, Varieties and Fertilizers," by B. C. Pittuck and S. A. McHenry; "Commercial Fertilizers and Commercial Poisonous Insecticides," by H. H. Harrington, and "The Manufacture of Cane Syrup," by H. H. Harrington.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

BORROWED SUGGESTIONS FOR THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE HISTORICAL SITUATION.

The lessons of this quarter are occupied with a crisis in the history of Israel. They show the transition from the selfish tribal life of the time of the judges to the strong national life of all the tribes, which began under Saul, and was fully realized when David was made king over Israel. David's genius for organization and command made the lawless tribes orderly, with national ambition, and lifted them to greatness. An interesting comparison may be made between the colonies of our own country before the adoption of the constitution, and the Hebrew people before the days of Saul and David. They, too, were selfish, quarreling with one another. They, too were led by clear-headed statesmen into a union which made these warring colonies the mighty nation of the United States.

It is well for the teacher to point out that the writer of Samuel does not give a full history of the occurrences of these times. He takes only the important episodes which indicate character, or changed conditions in the national life. He selects those events which set forth God's government of men and affairs and emphasize religious truths—the effects of sin, the response to trust, the blessings of righteousness.

Dean Sanders thus writes of this period: "After noting the frame of mind in which the Israelites demanded a king (1 Sam., 8), the author of 1 Samuel devotes four chapters (9-12) to the story of the choice and confirmation of Saul, two more (13, 14) in the main to the story of the exploits which rid him of the Philistines, and one (15) to the spirit of willfulness which proved his undoing. These are mere illustrative data, not in any sense the events of his reign. Those are most nearly summed up by verses 47 and 48 of chapter 14, as the lament of David in 2 Sam. 1: 19-27 shows. The story of David is told with similar emphasis on a few striking data. David's anointing and twofold introduction to Saul, his appointment as captain of the bodyguard, and his wonderful skill and popularity (xviii.) are told to account for the murderous jealousy which compelled him to lead an outlaw's life for several years (xix.-xxvii.). These were years of decadence for Saul, and of such popular trust in David that upon the death of Saul he at once succeeded to the throne of Judah. These seven years at Hebron are described in three chapters (2 Sam. ii.-iv.), which really tell the story of Abner and his dogged yet imperious loyalty to the house of Saul."

All the lessons, therefore, are concerned with the founding of the kingdom of Israel.

The prominent actors in the history are Samuel, Saul, Jonathan and David. The average scholar will be interested by a review of these prominent characters. Group around Samuel, Saul, Jonathan and David the facts of the quarter's lessons. Everything can be reviewed in connection with them. Then talk over the strength and weakness of the men, the reasons of their success and failure.—The Augsburg Teacher.

PIETY AND POLITICS BECOMING FRIENDS.

Whatever may have been the case in that less admirable past of this country when piety and politics were too shy of each other, the time is now coming when a good Christian is not thereby disqualified for official position, when genuine piety and desirable popularity may attach to the same person, even though he be a politician. The other day when the United States department of commerce and labor was opened by Secretary Cortelyou the proceedings were begun with Scripture reading and prayer and in his address the secretary of the new department said what we have nowhere seen criticized and what proclaims him a man of convictions with the courage of them: "While we cannot dedicate a new and imposing structure to the uses of this department, we can, at least, and I am sure we all do it, dedicate ourselves to the work which chief executives have recommended, and congress in its wisdom has set apart to be done. In this spirit I have thought it altogether fitting and proper that we should have these brief exercises, and that in them we should emphasize the fact that if we are to have the highest success as a nation in our commercial and industrial relations, whether among ourselves or with other peoples, we must ever keep to the front, and dominant always, those sturdy elements of character and the dependence upon divine guidance which were so signally shown by the founders of the Republic, and to which we cannot too often revert in these busy and prosperous times which make memorable for us the opening years of the new century."

California is collecting for the St. Louis World's fair a display of fruit that will surprise even those who are familiar with the wonderful products of the state. A peach grower near Farmersville took to the cannery a few days ago sixty-three peaches that weighed 47½ pounds.

CURING THE AFFLICTED.

BLOODLESS AND PAINLESS SURGERY PERFORMED SUCCESSFULLY, RELIEVING ALL MISERY—THE DEFORMED FROM ANY CAUSE MADE TO LEAP FOR JOY.

The Demented Regain Their Normal Strength of Body and Mind—The Rheumatic Has No More Pain—The Paralyzed Walk With Perfect Ease. The Dejected and All Suffering From Bodily Ill Suffer No More When Treated By the Combined Drugless Methods at the San Antonio Infirmary.

No argument is necessary to prove that under all other methods presented to the suffering public more than one-half of the population are suffering in some way and can find no permanent relief from any of them. That none are adequate and do not in any degree remedy the diseased body. Most of them do not even apply at all, and in such cases they are treated by the year without even arresting the progress of the difficulty. Many lose their lives by thinking they are incurable. There is a cure at the proper time for every disease. Because one profession says it can not be cured simply because their system does not apply to the successful treatment of such cases should not discourage anyone.

Try the Combined Drugless Method and see the difference. How soon you will improve and how fast you will become your natural self again. Thus you will find out the difference in 30 days or less what the drugless profession is to the suffering public. None who go to the San Antonio Infirmary for treatment and conform to the plans and conditions laid down by the faculty there in charge need fear the result or doubt the success of the treatment. It would be useless for one who does not know how to successfully treat themselves to be allowed to tell how they must be cured. The faculty at the San Antonio Infirmary reserve the right to state all the conditions, many of which are far more reaching than many might suppose or could conceive of, not knowing any plan to get well or have no idea how it would appear to find daily relief coming to them and not knowing why. Every drugless method is scientifically administered at the San Antonio Infirmary. Every case is treated not alike, but with a full and complete knowledge of anatomy of the human body and with that part or parts of any or all drugless methods as required to perfectly restore as nature would have it. None can successfully dispute its power and efficacy. None who accept this treatment properly at the proper time can be disappointed. From one week to 60 days is sufficient in most cases. It knows no failure under any reasonable circumstances. It is free from quackery, because it can and dare do. This powerful profession is at your service. Make use of it and be happy. Address with stamp, SAN ANTONIO INFIRMARY, 112 Wyoming Street, San Antonio, Tex.

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Ar. San Angelo	12:45 p. m.
Lv. San Angelo	3:30 p. m.
Ar. Temple	1:30 a. m.
Ar. Fort Worth	7:20 a. m.

SLEEPING CAR RATE:

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MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

This week at the Fort Worth market opened with a comparatively light run, receipts for the first day consisting of 62 cars of cattle, three of hogs and 29 of horses. Steers are scarce and not plentiful enough to form a basis for quotation. Some sent in by the Coleman-Fulton Pasture Company of Gregory averaged 835 pounds and sold at \$3.00. The butcher stock, consisting mostly of cows, is of very good quality and selling well. Only a few calves are being sold here, but those disposed of bring steady prices. Hogs are 5c lower than last week's close. Prices paid are: Cows \$2.25@1.80, bulk \$2.15 @2.20; hogs \$6.22½@6.27½.

To the Journal: Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 12.—Receipts at this market for the week have been fairly good and all stock sold readily at fair prices, according to kind and quality, prices paid being about same as last week, except for light veal calves, which advanced about 25 cents over last week's prices. The market closes steady to strong on all kinds:

Quotations: Choice heavy fat fed steers \$3.70@4.00, good fat cake or grass steers \$3.25@3.60, good heavy fat grass steers \$3.00@3.25, medium fat grass steers \$2.40@3.00, choice fat cows \$2.25@2.40, good fat range cows \$2.10@2.25, good butcher cows \$1.80@2.00, canners \$1.00@1.50, bulls \$1.50@1.90, best light veals \$3.25@3.50, fair light veals \$3.00@3.25, good heavy fat calves \$2.50@2.75, medium calves \$2.00@2.50. Sheep—Good fat muttons \$3.00@3.50, common \$2.00@2.50. Hogs—Top hogs this week sold at \$6.35, with the bulk at \$6.15@6.25.

There seems to be a better feeling existing at the Northern markets, and we look for a little advance on all kinds of good cattle next week. BARSE LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

To the Journal: North Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 11.—Receipts here this week have been only liberal, just enough to supply the local demand, and the market has been steady and active all this week with the exception of Tuesday, and on account of heavy runs that day the market declined about 10c, but since then this loss has been regained, and the market at close this week is steady and active on all classes, and we are looking for a good market next week.

Receipts of hogs continue light, and prices are still high, though not so high as last week. Top hogs are bringing from \$6.25 to \$6.40; lighter grades from \$5.75 to \$6.00. Feeders and stockers about the same.

There is good demand here for good fat sheep, very few coming in now, and what is offered find ready sale at good prices. Good fat weighty kinds from \$3.25 to \$3.50; medium weight from \$2.75 to \$3.00; common, \$2.00 to \$2.25.

We are always glad to hear from you, and will gladly answer promptly all inquiries about the market. Daily market paper furnished free if desired. GEO. W. SAUNDERS COMMISSION COMPANY.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 12.

To the Journal: There were 9136 head of cattle here this week, which is quite a falling off from last week's record of 11,145 head. Monday opened up with higher prices prevailing but as the week advanced prices have eased off a nickle to a dime, though we are still about 10c higher on all butcher stuff than last week's close. With continued light receipts we will have a good market the coming week but at this season of the year it is hard to foresee what each succeeding week has in store in the way of receipts. Good fed steers weighing from 1000 to 1100 pounds are selling at from \$3.50@4.00, medium fed steers \$3.25@3.60, veal calves are quoted at from \$2.00@3.25 but we sold one choice load this week at \$3.75. The bulk of butcher cows are going at from \$2.00@2.15 with common cows running from \$1.75@2.00, anything choice \$2.25@2.50, bulls steady, stocker and feeder steers 10@15c higher. We would advise prompt shipment of all fat stuff, as the receipts will be much larger about the first of next month.

Hog receipts this week were 1749 head. The market opened Monday about 10c lower than last week's close; on Tuesday there was a 5c gain and there has been a steady advance until to-day, Saturday, we are quoting our tops weighing around 200 pounds at \$6.30@6.40, lighter hogs of fair quality \$6.15@6.30, stockers \$5.50@6.00 per hundred, according to weight and quality.

Sheep receipts for the past week were 470 head. We quote good sheep at from \$3.00@3.40, good lambs \$3.50 @3.75, stockers \$2.00@2.50 per hundred pounds. FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000 head natives, 2200 Texans; calves 1000 natives, 500 Texans; market steady to strong. Choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.50@5.40, fair to good \$4.25@4.70, stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.10, Western fed steers \$2.50@4.40, Texas and Indian steers \$2.55



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

Market Reports Free on Application.

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It is taking a large line of daily shipments of Chickens, Eggs, Butter, etc., to supply our large increasing local trade. Ship at once. Prompt returns made. Write today for special information that will make you money. References: Leading business men of Dallas,—The Stock & Farm Journal Co., Dallas, Texas.

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600-REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE-600

I have for sale 600 head of Registered Hereford Cattle, consisting of Cows, Calves, Heifers, One and Two-year-old Bulls. These cattle were all bred and raised by the well known Hereford Grove Stock Farm of Childress, Texas. I will sell in lots to suit purchaser, at bargain prices, as this herd must be reduced. Call on, or address

J. M. ALEXANDER, Childress, Texas.

middling 10%, middling 10%, good middling 11, middling fair 12½.

NEW YORK SPOTS.

New York, Sept. 14.—Spot cotton steady and unchanged. Sales 3735 bales. The closing prices: Good ordinary 11.00, low middling 11.62, middling 12.00, good middling 12.44, middling fair 12.96, fair 13.30.

LIVERPOOL SPOTS.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.—Spot cotton firm, 16 up. Sales 6000 bales, of which 500 were American and 500 went to exporters and speculators. The closing prices: Ordinary 5.78, good ordinary 5.98, low middling 6.32, middling 6.56, good middling 6.98, middling fair 7.20.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices paid shippers: Poultry—Old hens \$3.50 per doz., roosters \$1.50@1.75, large \$3.25, medium \$2.75@3.00. Turkeys—10c per pound. Geese—\$3.00 per doz. Ducks—\$3.25 per doz. Country butter—16c pound. Eggs—Country 15@16c doz., cold storage 18c doz. Honey—Strained 8@10c, comb 15c.

Grain and Hay—Prices paid in car lots—Prices from store 5@10c more per 100 pounds on bran, 2@3c on corn and oats per bushel and 10@15c on hay. Hay—Johnson grass \$8.00@8.30, prairie \$8.00@8.50. Bran—80c. Corn chops—\$1.00 per 100 pounds. Corn—Shelled 58@60c, ear 40@42½c. Oats—40@45c bushel. Wheat—From wagons, No. 2 80c, No. 3 79c, No. 4 77c, rejected 78@76c. Alfalfa—\$14.50@16.00.

Fruits—Prices from store: Apples—New \$1.00@1.25 bushel, Kan. \$1.00@1.15 bushel crate, \$4.00@5.00 barrel, Siberian Crab \$2.25. Bananas—Fancy \$2.25@2.50 bunch, Jumbo \$2.75@3.00. Plums—\$2.00 crate, Cal. \$1.60 per 4-basket crate. Oranges—Late Val. \$3.75@4.00. Peaches—Elberta \$1.00@1.50 per 4-basket crate, Yellow Crawford's \$1.40 per 4-basket crate, other varieties 75@90c crate. Pears—Le Conte \$1.00 box, Bartlett \$3.00, Pecos Valley \$2.00. Apricots—\$1.25@1.45 per 4-basket crate. Grapes—Mexican Mission 60c per 8-pound basket. White Muscat 50c, Pecos \$1.75 crate.

Vegetables—Prices from store: Parsely 30c per dozen, cabbage 2c pound. Turnips 20c pound. Green onions 25@30c dozen. Potatoes, Kansas \$1.00@1.10, California Burbanks \$1.15@1.25 bushel. Carrots 2c pound. Squash 40@50c half bushel crate. Tomatoes, Texas 40@50c crate, 85@1.00 half bushel basket. Egg plant 40@50c basket. Green beans 50c half bushel box, wax 50c. Butterbeans 50@60c third bushel. Green peppers 40@50c half bushel box. Cucumbers 75c half bushel box. Rhubarb 4@5c pound. Okra 25@40c third bushel basket. Beets 2c pound. Parsnips 3@3½ pound. Cauliflower 3c. Corn 10@15c bunch. Cantaloupes 75c@1.25 per crate. Watermelons \$1.00@2.00 dozen. Celery Colorado 40@50c bunch. Sweet potatoes \$1.00@1.25 bushel, Pumpkins \$1.00@1.25 dozen.

BUY SEEDS THAT WILL GROW.

In this day and generation buyers demand the best that they can get. This is as true when it comes to selecting goods in the seed and floral line as in any other. When in need of anything of this kind, it is best to consult a man who understands the texture of soils in different parts of the state and has a thorough knowledge of conditions gained from long experience. Close study has taught him what varieties of plants, vegetables or grains will thrive best in any particular locality.

Now when a person can do this, is it not better to patronize him than to take chances on seeds shipped in here, that have to be acclimated and experimented with before you can get results? It's simply a business proposition when you stop and think about it. Why not take advantage of the other fellow's experience and knowledge? The Drumm Seed and Floral company's nursery, seed and floral farm is located about one mile and a half east of Fort Worth where they raise their seeds, plants, etc., at home for home people. Mr. R. Drumm, the manager and proprietor, is pleased at all times to furnish you information regarding seeding and planting. Write him, if convenient call on him, ask for catalogue. Address DRUMM SEED AND FLORAL CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

Allen Devereaux, colored, was killed by a Santa Fe freight train near Navasota.

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

FOR SALE or exchange, thirty high-grade Durham cows, have been the past two years with registered bulls, will take in exchange steers, horses or mules. J. M. COFFIN, Itasca, Tex.

RANCH FOR SALE—75,000 acres, 40,000 deed, bal. long lease; will take \$1.30 per acre for deed land; 4000 steers on ranch for sale cheap. CARUTHERS COM. CO., Del Rio, Tex.

500 CHOICE FEEDERS for sale, highly bred, all dehorned and splendidly colored. 272 near Rush Springs, I. T., balance Jack county. Write me at once. WALTER P. STEWART, Jackboro, Texas.

@3.75, Texas cows \$1.30@2.45, native cows \$1.50@4.25, native heifers \$2.25@5.10, canners \$1.60@2.50, bulls \$1.90@3.00, calves \$3.00@5.50. Hogs—Receipts 7000 head; market strong. Heavy \$5.60@5.77½, mixed packers \$5.70@5.85, light \$5.70@5.87½, pigs \$5.20@5.80. Sheep—Receipts 5000 head, market strong to 10c higher. Native lambs \$3.90@5.10, Western lambs \$2.75@4.90, fed ewes \$2.50@3.80, Texas clipped yearlings \$2.30@3.90, Texas clipped sheep \$2.25@3.75, stockers and feeders \$2.00@3.75.

Special to the Journal: Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 10.—Supply of cattle all around is a little heavier this week than last, but not up to run of last year. There was a small decline Monday, but prices have recovered since then, and to-day are about like a week ago. A few extra fed steers were on quarantine side, and sold at \$4.60. Top grass steers \$3.75, top heifers at \$2.80, calves \$5.60. The heifers were a shade higher than last week, calves stationary. Slaughter at Kansas City this week biggest of the season.

Hog prices have had a strong tendency all week, but to-day took a big leap, and are 10 to 20 cents higher than yesterday, with top at \$6.15 and bulk of hogs at \$5.90 to \$6.10. Premium on light hogs is fast disappearing.

Sheep receipts have dropped off sharply, and market is strong accordingly. Fat stock and feeders are equally in demand. Most of the stuff coming is Westerns. Breeding ewes are wanted. Wethers bring \$3.40, ewes \$3.00, lambs \$5.00, feeding wethers \$3.30, breeding ewes \$3.00 to \$3.25, feeding lambs \$4.00. JNO. M. HAZELTON.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 14.—Cattle—Receipts 8000 head, including 6000 Texans; market slow and steady. Native shipping and export steers \$4.50@5.60, dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.00@5.30, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.60@5.15, stockers and feeders \$2.60@3.95, cows and heifers \$2.25@5.25, canners \$2.00@2.25, bulls \$2.50@4.00, calves \$3.00@6.50, Texas and Indian steers (grassers) \$2.40@4.00, fed \$4.40@4.50, cows and heifers \$2.25@3.00. Hogs—Receipts 5000 head; market strong. Pigs and lights \$5.60@6.10, packers \$5.40@5.80, butchers and best heavy \$5.65@6.00. Sheep—Receipts 1500 head; market steady. Native muttons \$3.00@3.65, lambs \$3.50@5.50, culls and bucks \$2.00@4.00, stockers \$2.00@3.00.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14.—Cattle—Receipts 40,000 head, including 500 Texans and 8000 Westerns; market steady to 10c lower. Good to prime steers \$5.50@6.10, poor to medium \$4.00@5.25, stockers and feeders \$2.15@2.50, heifers \$2.00@4.75, canners \$1.50@2.60, bulls \$2.00@4.50, calves \$3.50@6.75, Texas steers \$3.25@4.20, Western steers \$3.25@4.50. Hogs—Receipts 27,000 head; market strong to 10c higher. Good to choice heavy \$5.80@6.10, light \$5.70@6.25, bulk of sales \$5.65@6.00. Sheep—Receipts 42,000 head; market steady. Good to choice wethers \$3.00@3.65, fair to choice mixed \$2.00@3.00, Western sheep \$2.75@6.75, native lambs \$3.50@5.75, Western lambs \$3.50 @5.25.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live Stock Company.) Galveston, Tex., Sept. 12.

To the Journal: Market well supplied with cattle and calves. Prices still low and no prospect of any improvement.

Quotations: Beeves, good to choice \$2.50@2.75, common to fair \$2.25@2.50; cows, good to choice \$2.25@2.50, common to fair \$2.00@2.25; yearlings, good to choice \$2.50@3.00, common to fair \$2.00@2.25; calves, good to choice \$3.00@3.50, common to fair \$2.50@2.75.

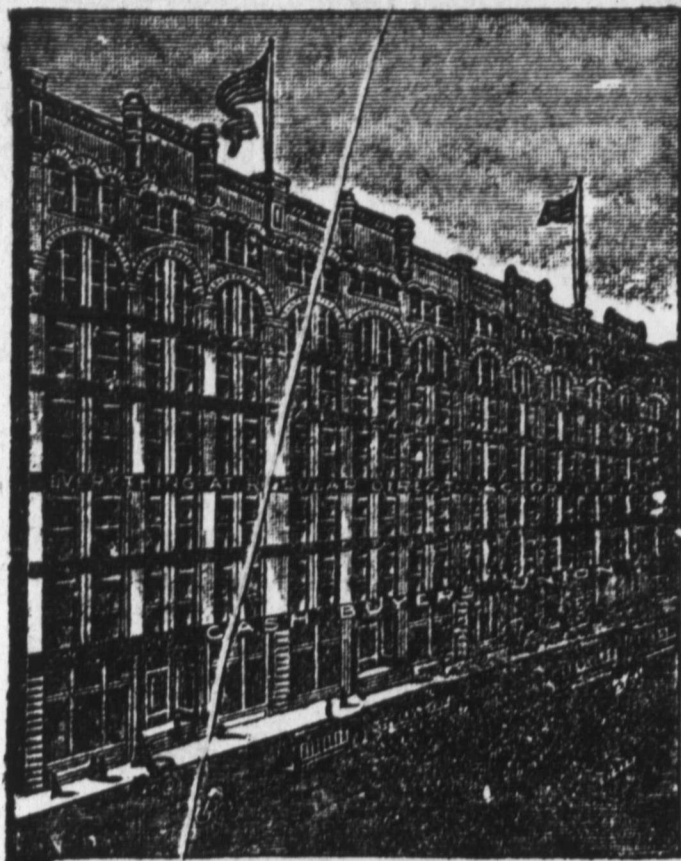
COTTON MARKET.

GALVESTON SPOTS.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 14.—Spot cotton firm, ¼c up. Sales 472 bales spot and 1200 bales f. o. b. Low ordinary 7½, ordinary 7½, good ordinary 9½, low middling 10½, middling 11½, good middling 11½, middling fair 12.

NEW ORLEANS SPOTS.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 14.—Spot cotton firm, 1-16c up. Sales 200 bales spot and 1800 to arrive. The closing prices: Ordinary 7 12-14, good ordinary 9½, low



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THROUGH CO-OPERATION AND PROFIT-SHARING. By co-operation that co-operates: by profit-sharing that does share profits. We are giving our customers an interest in our business, letting the people own the store which they patronize and by this system of profit-sharing are gaining the hearty co-operation of every customer, increasing our business tremendously, reducing all expenses to the lowest level ever known and are thereby enabled to sell all goods at positively the lowest prices ever known, far lower than our past low prices which have saved so much money to our customers; far lower than the so-called "low prices" of any other department store, catalogue house or mail-order house. The millions of people throughout the country who have learned to patronize the mail-order houses because of the great saving of money they make possible, are turning their trade into our establishment because they realize the wonderful features of our plan (the most liberal plan ever heard of); the enormous saving of money on their goods; the profits they make on the goods they help sell for us and above all, the splendid returns of interest on their money induces them to take hold of this new idea in trading compared with which all other methods of trade are out of date and wasteful.

AT FIRST WE MADE THIS OFFER CONFIDENTIALLY TO A FEW OF OUR OLDEST CUSTOMERS,

asked their opinion about it, and the enthusiasm with which they took hold of the idea convinced us that we had at last solved one of the greatest problems of trading; that we had at last succeeded in cutting out the last remains of the expensive, oppressive and wasteful middleman's system, and that we were justified in making our generous offer to the people at large and let them share in the great profits of the mail-order business—profits which are so large, not because of the profit charged on the goods, but because of the tremendous volume of sales.

WE GUARANTEE TO PAY YOU AT LEAST 7 PER CENT INTEREST on your money and as our institution has made as high as 40% on the capital invested, there is no reason why with the much larger business secured through the co-operative plan—we should not be able to earn for our shareholders **ADDITIONAL DIVIDENDS AMOUNTING IN ALL TO 40 PER CENT PER YEAR**. How this is done is fully explained in our "Book of Information," which we send to all shareholders free of charge. This book fully explains all the details of our business; the wonderful earnings of the co-operative societies of the world, and if you have any hesitancy about sending your money, and are willing to take the chance of being too late, write for the book today. A return of more than thirty times the investment in six years. The tremendous earning power of the mail-order business is history. One of the pioneers in the business, as long as twenty-five years ago, started with a small office and having little or no money, offered a half-interest in his plant for \$2,000, which money he desired for the expansion of the business. He was refused. Today this same \$2,000 half-interest is worth \$3,000,000 and not for sale at any price. And all this vast capital has been piled up by profits of the business. For another example: Eight years ago a Chicago capitalist entered a newly started mail-order business. He contributed to the capital of the firm less than \$40,000. During the six years of his active connection with the business he withdrew many times his original investment in dividends, and finally he sold his interest for considerable over a million dollars. Six years in the mail-order business netted him more than thirty times his original investment. All this was done under close individual partnership, with limited capital and without the tremendous co-operation and selling force of an army of thousands of co-operative stockholders. The business of two of the largest mail-order houses combined amounts to \$35,000,000 annually and yields a profit of \$1,400,000 on a total capitalization of less than \$4,000,000 or 35 per cent on the investment. With such achievements by private individuals, a strongly co-operative organization with a capital greater than that of all others combined, with the most skilled force of managers and employees recruited from its own shareholders will without question, achieve still greater results both in point of sales and net profits produced.

OUR IRON CLAD GUARANTEE. Every dollar received in payment of the membership and profit-sharing certificate of stock goes right into the business; not one cent is paid to promoters or fiscal agents, but the entire amount subscribed, without deduction of any kind, is used for the development of the business; for the buying and manufacturing of merchandise of every description and other business purposes. The whole property of the company, its entire plant, stocks of merchandise, cash in banks and on hand; all its assets property, property rights, trade-marks, trade-rights and good will are the security for both the principal and the interest on your money. Not one cent of the dividend can be paid to anyone until the holders of our preferred shares have first been paid their guaranteed 7% each and every year.

DO NOT CONFOND OUR LIBERAL OFFER of making you a partner in our business with any of the many schemes in which you are asked to join—a mining company or an oil-well concern. They are all speculations and ninety-nine out of every hundred of such schemes make alluring offers of large returns which they cannot fulfill, because if the gold mine does not show the gold which you are prospecting for; or the oil-well which you have dug refuses to spout or peters out—your money is lost. There is no such chance, no such risk in putting your money into legitimate, high-grade business which is a going and money-making concern, with a successful record of 18 years standing and which

Sells Everything from a Needle to a Threshing Machine, Everything You Eat, Wear and Use Every Day in the Year.

OUR REFERENCES We have advertised in every paper and magazine of value since its very beginning and are well known to thousands of the readers of this paper who are now our customers. We can refer you to people right in your own town who have done business with us and who can tell you about our reliability. We also refer and you can write for full information to the First National Bank of Chicago, the second largest bank in the country, with a capital of nearly Eight Million Dollars; to the Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, with a capital and surplus of over \$800,000; to any other bank or reputable business house in Chicago; to Dunn's or Bradstreet's Mercantile Agencies; whose reports concerning our institution you can secure through your own banker at home, to any railroad or express company to whom we are known as large shippers; to the publisher of this paper who will be glad to furnish you the fullest information concerning our business and the security of any investment you may make with us.

YOU ARE INVITED TO BECOME A PARTNER IN OUR GREAT BUSINESS and share in its profits in the exact proportion of your contribution to the capital and the amount of goods you buy, and which are bought by all our other customers. We have divided the Capital into Shares of \$10.00 each, so that you, even if you have but the most modest means, can take advantage of this truly wonderful opportunity to—

- (1) Invest your money and draw dividends of no less than 7% each and every year, with the possibility of earning as high as 40% and more on every dollar invested.
- (2) Buy your goods at the lowest prices ever known and get an additional discount of 5% on (practically all the net profit) on everything you buy.
- (3) Make money by co-operating with us and get a commission of 5% on all the new business you help us get.

CO-OPERATION AND CO-OPERATIVE DEALING is the Watchword of the Age. It is the last and final step in abolishing the middleman and the middleman's profits. The shareholders of a Co-operative Society form a trust—a buying trust—which eliminates all go-betweens; which by reason of its enormous business can buy or manufacture all its goods for less money than any other business house; which sells to its shareholders at actual cost and divides between the shareholders all the profit made on the goods sold to non-members all over the world. In our book which we send to all shareholders free of charge we mention the experience of the shareholders of Co-operative Societies. One shareholder took a \$5.00 share of the society and at the end of the year found his account credited with \$19.00.

NEARLY THREE HUNDRED PER CENT PROFIT on his small investment, which means that he bought his own goods at less than the regular market price and received on his money better interest than he could possibly secure in any other way. Before submitting our plan we have taken the advice of many prominent bankers, lawyers, manufacturers, business men and a number of our oldest customers, all of whom have pronounced it perfect. All prophesied that it would "take like wildfire," and the only difficulty they foresaw was that we would have to disappoint thousands of people who would be anxious to join us.

WE URGE YOU IN YOUR OWN INTEREST to send in your own application at once and not take a chance at losing the wonderful advantages we offer, and which you cannot secure from any other source or by any other means. From present indications the entire capital will be subscribed within 30 days, and we must then close our membership. If for any reason you do not wish or cannot take right now the number of shares you would like to have send us your subscription and remittance for whatever you can and we will, if you so request, reserve an equal number of shares for future delivery. For Example: If you subscribe and pay for one \$10.00 share now, we will reserve one more share for you to be paid for later on; if you subscribe and pay for five (5) shares now, we will reserve five (5) additional shares to be paid for later on, but we reserve the right to cancel this reservation at any time if the demand for cash shares does not justify us in keeping in force this reservation.

YOU MUST ACT AT ONCE. DO IT TO-DAY. DON'T DELAY. To secure the wonderful advantages in buying and the exceptional opportunity of investing your money in a high-grade legitimate business house you must act at once. We are offering only one-half of our capital for subscription and when this is subscribed for, we must decline your application and return your money as members and partners only are entitled to the **SPECIAL 5% DISCOUNT** on our prices (which already are lower than those of any other house) quality considered. You will lose this advantage and as the by-laws of the state strictly forbid the issue of more shares than the capital stock calls for you will be forever barred from becoming a shareholder and participation in the **SPECIAL 5% DISCOUNT** and the immense profits of the business.

Cash Buyers' Union, First National Co-Operative Society, 158-168 West Van Buren Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

10 Established 1885 Incorporated 1889 Re-chartered 1903. Capital \$5,000,000 500,000 Customers.

REQUEST FOR PROSPECTUS.

Cash Buyers' Union, First National Co-Operative Society, Dept. D960
158 to 168 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

Gentlemen:—Please send your complete "Book of Information" and all literature pertaining to the profit-sharing stock of your company to

Name.....Street.....

P. O.....State.....

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

For Quick Action Fill in this Remittance Blank and send in plain letter with P. O. Order, Express Order Metropolitan Trust & Savings Bank Dept. D960 Check or by Registered Mail, if currency

Cor. Madison & LaSalle Sts., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—I hereby subscribe for..... shares of the full paid non-assessable, 7% Preferred and fully participating stock of the Cash Buyers' Union, First National Co-Operative Society at \$10.00 per share. Enclosed

find \$..... in payment of same. This stock is to be registered by you in my name and the stock certificates sent to me, and when so registered and sent to me you are authorized to turn over my money to the company. If my subscription is received too late, the money is to be returned to me.

Name.....Street.....

P. O.....State.....